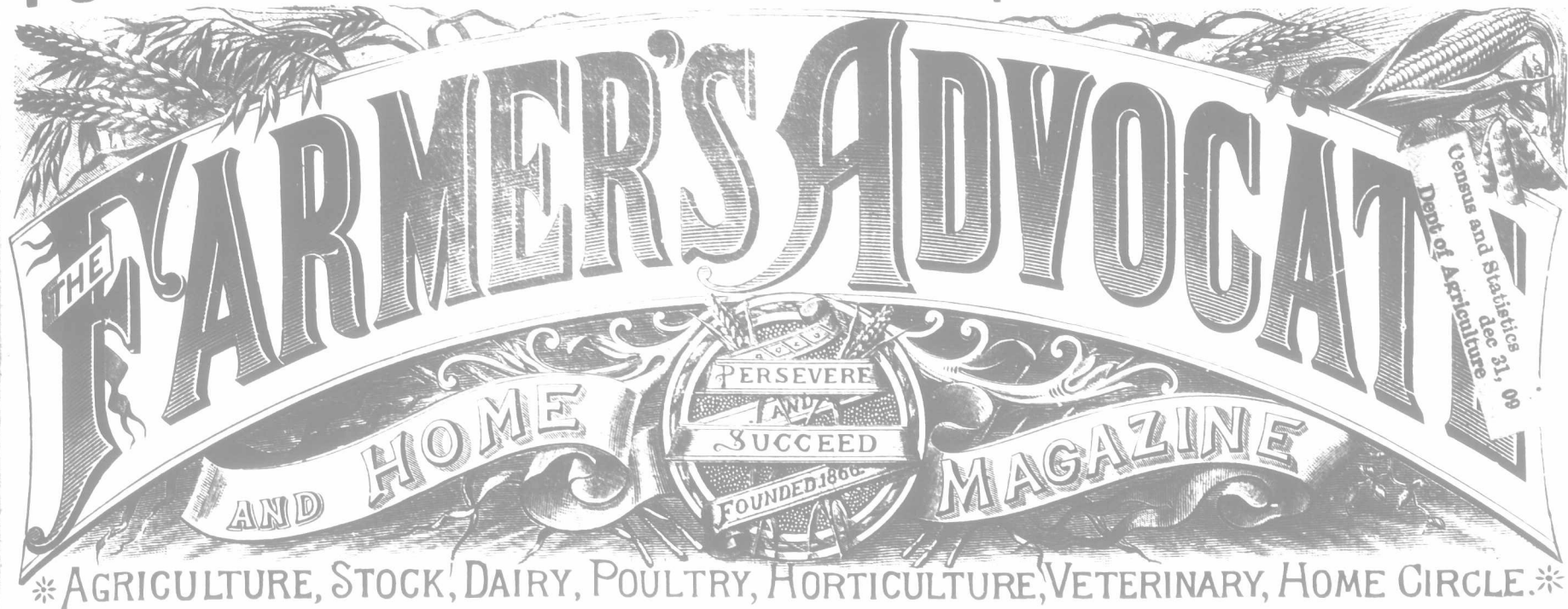


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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 13, 1910.

No. 942

PANDORA RANGE

for Coal or Wood

OF course the Pandora Range is a few dollars more than an ordinary range. But it will soon pay for itself in the fuel it will save for you.

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Great care is exercised in making, cleaning and polishing the Pandora Castings. That is why they are so very smooth. The Cooking-Top is burnished. It is smooth as glass. Doesn't catch the dust. Requires but little black lead once a week.

You want a range that is easy to clean—that bakes perfectly—that saves fuel—that is guaranteed to satisfy you. The Pandora is that kind of a range. See it at our agent's in your locality.

YOU can quickly get the Pandora oven ready for the baking. It is made of Nickel Steel, which is much more sensitive than a cast or gray iron oven. It heats up more rapidly, and thereby saves you many precious minutes.

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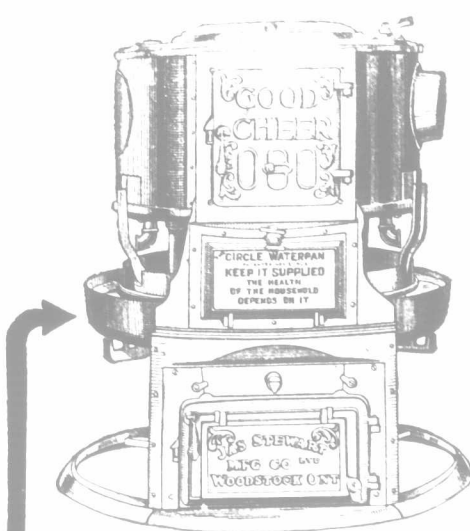
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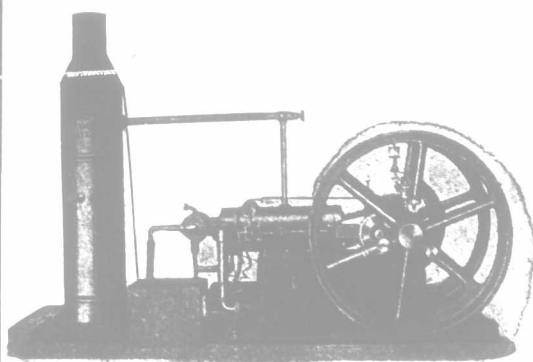
This pan encircles the firepot, and holds several times as much water as the makeshift pan in the average furnace. The result is an evaporation sufficient to keep the air in every room in the house at practically the same humidity as the fresh outside air, so that 68° feels perfectly comfortable, like a summer day. Plants and people thrive in such an atmosphere.

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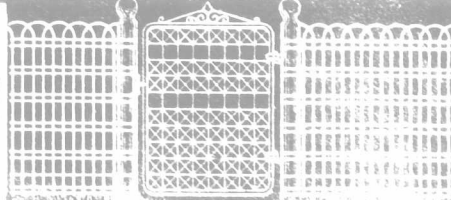
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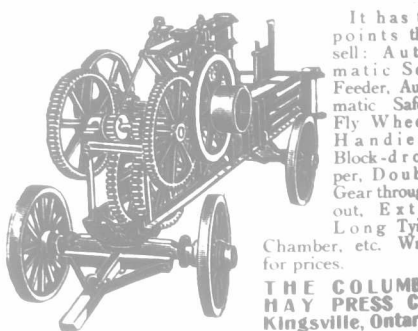
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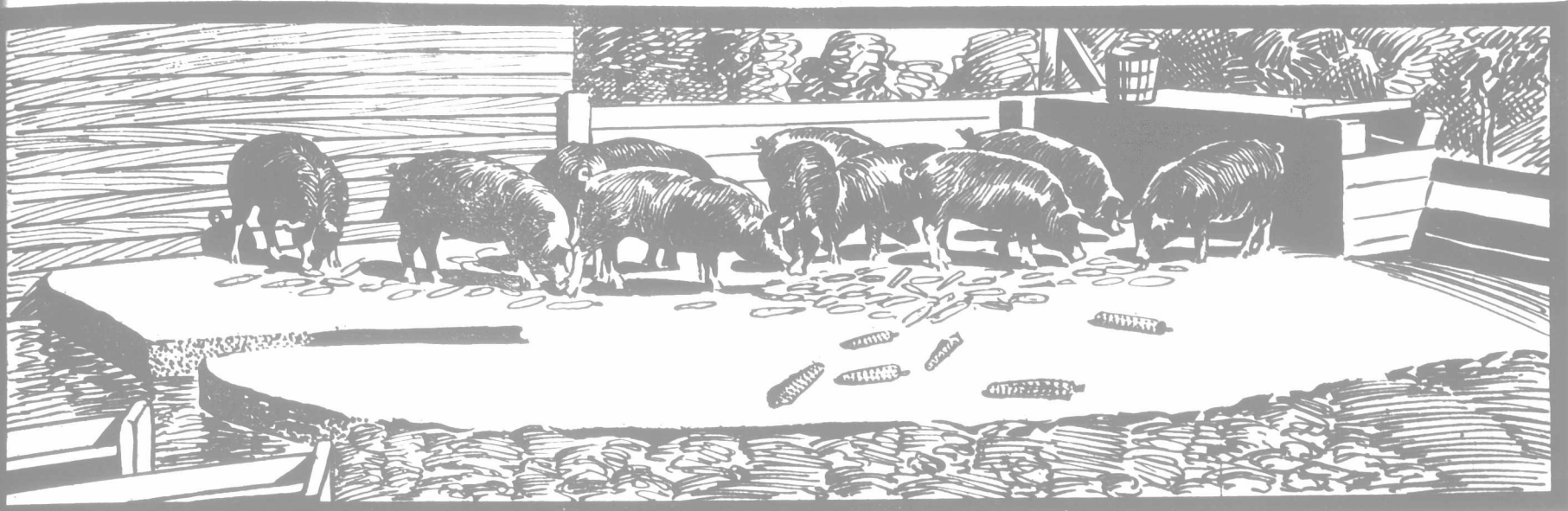
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EVERY farmer knows that in the spring time of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down deep into the mud and almost float around, greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.

By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is speedily and economically overcome.

A feeding floor large enough for ordinary purposes could be built this Fall and would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used this way at a moderate cost.

By laying concrete walks across the yard connecting farm buildings with finished portion of floor, a comfortable arrange-

ment could be secured the first year at minimum cost, while every foot laid as a connecting walk might be utilized, should there be any future necessity for extending the finished floor.

There are many advantages of a concrete feeding floor which will commend themselves to every thinking farmer.

In the first place, he will realize that upon the health of his live stock will depend their ultimate market price—that is to say, the price he is able to obtain for them in open market will depend altogether upon their physical condition at time of sale.

Further, it will be agreed that wholesome, sanitary conditions are absolutely neces-

sary to the well-being of the live stock. Dirty and unsanitary surroundings such as arise from foul and ill-kept feeding places will deprive them of the full amount of nourishment which they would otherwise derive from their food were it supplied to them by more cleanly methods.

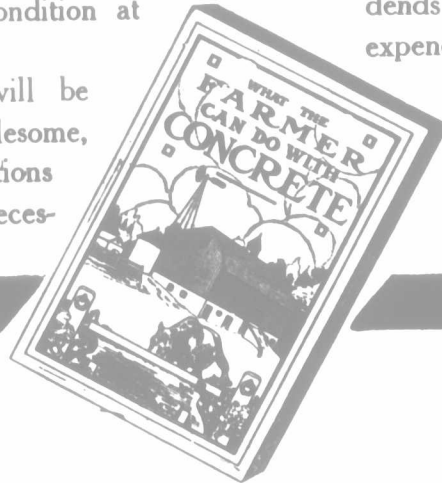
Concrete feeding floors are in every sense economical, sanitary and sightly. They preserve the food in a clean, appetizing condition, resulting in the animals being sleek, healthy and fat, and paying the farmer big dividends on his original expenditure.

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"What the Farmer Can Do
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OUR NEW FINELY ILLUSTRATED
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It's free—a postal brings it promptly. Write to-day. Tells how to make feeding floors, silos, barns, dairies, well curbs, stairs, walks, horse blocks, hitching posts, root cellars, fence posts, tanks, troughs, and so forth.

Every detail is given—how to prepare the ground, how to make the Forms, how to mix the concrete, how to place the mixture in the Forms—every step is simply told. The building of all farm utilities is explained in this way, enabling you to do the work yourself or have it done under your supervision.



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A Postal Will Bring it Promptly.

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If you have a condition like this in your barnyard, you need our book, that tells you how to put in a concrete feeding floor

IF YOU ARE BUILDING A NEW BARN OR REMODELLING YOUR OLD ONE YOU WILL BE INTERESTED IN
"BT" STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS

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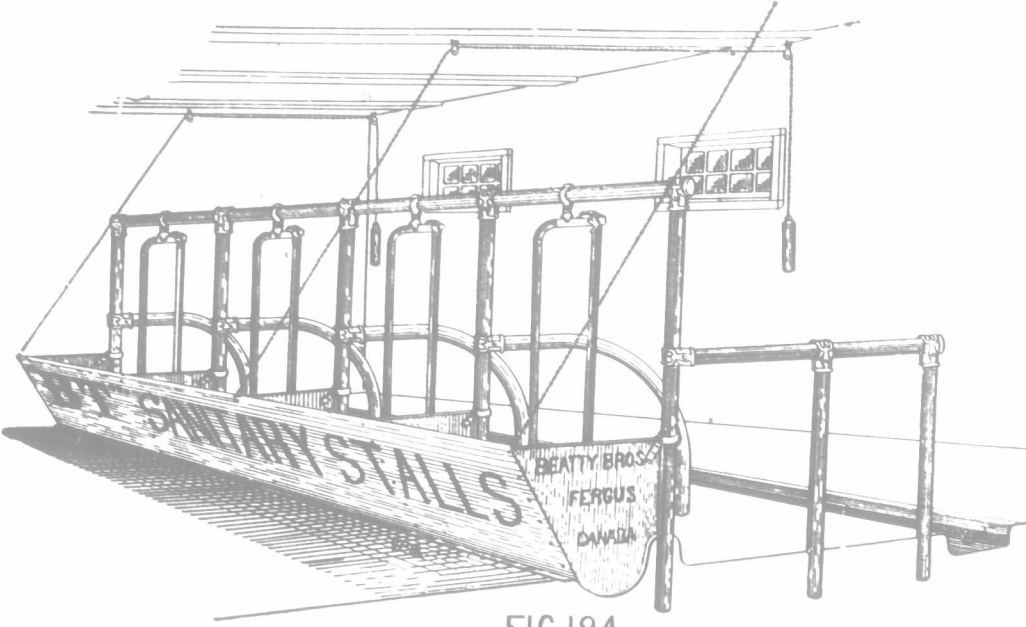


FIG.194

THEY will make it easier for you to keep your stables clean.
HAVING sanitary stables means more profits.
EVERY cow should be kept clean and comfortable. With "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions this is made possible.
BE up-to-date and equip your new stable with modern fittings.
THEY cost no more than the old style, and with cement floors, steel stalls and stanchions, will practically last a lifetime.

Our new catalogue on Stable Construction is free, and a copy will be mailed to you if you send us your name and address. In writing let us know how many cows you intend to stable.

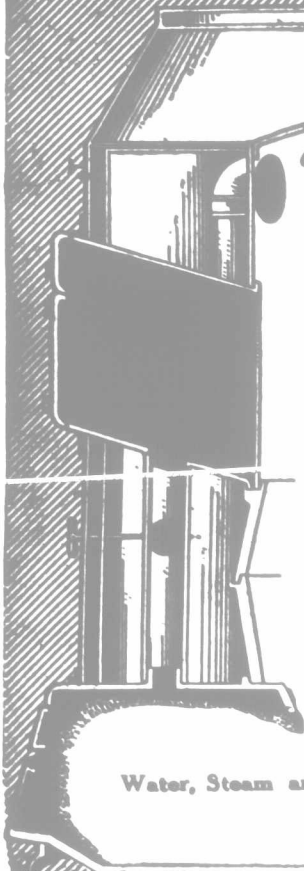
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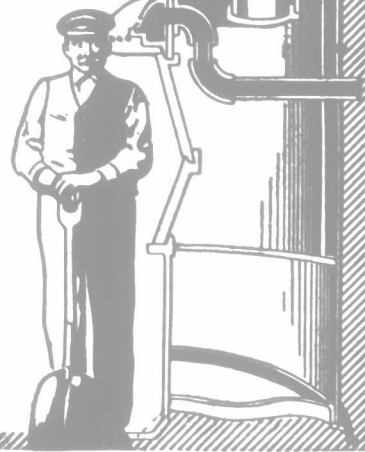
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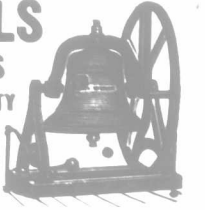
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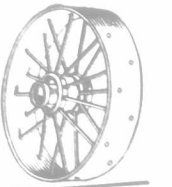
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1866

The Farmer's Advocate

"Persevere and Succeed."

and Home Magazine

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 13, 1910

No. 942

EDITORIAL.

The noblest question in the world is: "What good may I do in it?"—[Benj. Franklin.]

The farm-labor problem will never be settled upon any other principle than that of the Golden Rule.

To enable one man to accomplish two men's work, is good business. In dozens of operations it can be done—nowhere better than in plowing.

Nature these days presents one vast panoramic picture of brilliant and beautiful coloring. There is something astray with your habits of life if you have been too busy to admire it.

"Barnyard grades" is the very expressive colloquialism heard by one of our editors lately as a designation for scrubs. How aptly it denotes the accumulated results of many years' breeding to no particular end!

The average man is wonderfully benefited by an occasional transplanting. Thus have great nations been established or invigorated, and thus have millions of men been individually broadened and stimulated, to the good of themselves and of the communities into which they remove.

The demand for two-furrow plows has completely exhausted the season's output of at least one prominent Canadian implement firm, and, it being impracticable to manufacture any more for the trade of 1910, their agents have had no option but to temporarily cease pushing this branch of their business.

Farm procedure is more and more being regulated according to accurate business methods. The wider the adaptation of business principles to farm practice, the greater will be the resulting profits. In order to stimulate the adoption of such methods, we announce this week the offer of twenty dollars in prizes for the best contributions upon the cost of horse-power to the average farmer. Contribute your quota of information on the subject.

A plowing match is a splendid institution. Men and boys for miles around take an interest in doing their plowing right. From doing one thing as it should be done, there arises from the resulting satisfaction a desire to do all things properly. Straight, accurate plowing becomes followed by more careful teaming at seeding time; straight rows stimulate a desire for straight, trim fences and roads; and thus the influence of one good reaches out to benefit the whole span of life.

Competition, says a recent magazine writer, is a spectre that looms up to the average business man more formidable than it really is. Excepting iron-clad combinations in restraint of trade, competition rarely or never captures the market as a business man's nightmare forebodes. The man who keeps cool finds his niche in the trade, and develops a healthy, expanding business, competition serving only as a stimulus. As in domestic markets, so in foreign. There is room for all. Beyond shadow of a doubt, firms now supplying, respectively, the markets of the United States and Canada, would, under the automatic regulation of reciprocity, exchange part of their present market with each other, to the mutual advantage of themselves, as well as of consumers.

Improvements are best effected by noting deficiencies when they are most apparent. During the harvesting of the crops, those places in the field which need an underdrain should have been more or less clearly outlined to the eye of the interested owner. The heavy autumn rains now falling will serve more distinctly to define these places. Mark them, and forget them not.

Many conspicuous object lessons in the value of spraying apple orchards have been furnished by this season's experience. To be sure, the adverse effects of repeated late frosts, combined, possibly, with other untoward conditions, were in some sections so serious that even well-handled orchards have little fruit; but where there was any chance for a crop at all, the sprayed orchards almost invariably have a marked advantage in both quality and quantity. Such is the case in Middlesex County, and it is the general report.

Tariff reduction and reciprocity are two distinct issues. It is possible to have some degree of either without the other. We favor a measure of both. For the relief of consumers and the benefit of interdependent industries, and especially of agriculture, many of our present schedules should be gradually reduced to an approximately uniform percentage, much lower than the present average rate. If, in addition, an equitable reciprocity treaty can be negotiated, it will be of unquestionable advantage, especially to our agriculturists.

Another amendment to the Seed Control Act is contemplated. It is proposed, for one thing, to eliminate the present sophistical use of the indefinite term, "Government Standard," by providing three grades, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3, respectively (with possibly a Fancy or Extra No. 1), for seeds of timothy, alfalfa, red and alsike clover. It is also expected that the new Act will stipulate a maximum percentage for all weed seeds, instead of specifying, as at present, a maximum only for certain of the worst seeds which are named in the Act. The present law prevents the sale of many seeds carrying a large percentage of seeds of the less noxious weeds.

Some experiment stations have been carrying on extensive careful investigations into the actual cost of farm operations, as practiced in various types of farming, and thus leading the way to a systematic business basis for all farming. Farmers following such methods, keep extending them, and with every extension forge farther towards the front of their profession. A free participation in our Dairy-cow Contest should cast much light upon the profitableness of this phase of farm industry, and help to place not only this but all lines of farm pursuits upon a firmer footing. Your experience, contributed with your neighbor's, must form the basis of further knowledge.

Pleasant as it is to hear the warm words of praise for "The Farmer's Advocate," volunteered by enthusiastic friends wherever we go, it is very much more satisfactory to find readers who have been attentively following its recommendations, and thereby winning success where others failed. Whilst there are many such encouraging examples, there might be many more. The highest compliment any reader can pay this paper is judiciously, intelligently and perseveringly to practice what we preach. We like to feel proud of the results obtained by a "Farmer's Advocate" subscriber, wherever he may be found. It rests with you to make your farming a credit to the agricultural journal you read.

Compensations of Storms.

This is not a sermon. We leave that for the men of the pulpit. It is, rather, just a plain talk about getting good from things that seem ill. Disasters are never as hopeless or irretrievable as they may appear. For the most part, the past season has been one of great abundance on the farms of Eastern Canada, and, under the stimulus of prevailing good prices, there is, as a general rule, continued prosperity. But, in a few restricted districts crops and fruit plantations were devastated by storms which have had no parallel in half a century. The shock of such an event is hard to bear, for it is a sorry interruption to the even tenor of our plans, which we like to see go smoothly along, or even with a rush and unbroken material gain. But, in the loss and disturbance, may we not find some substantial compensations?

The fields bereft of grain, once the straw was removed, were soon covered with a dense mass of verdure that made autumn feed for the cattle and smothered out the usual after-crop of weeds; and, upon being fall-plowed, the soil is found filled with a mass of greatly-needed vegetable matter that will surely tell favorably in the luxuriance of future crops. There are three compensating considerations to begin with.

In the next place, it compels us to cultivate resourcefulness, to adopt new plans, perhaps to cull out our live stock to correspond with the depleted contents of the bins and mows. In this way we may be rid of some unprofitable animals. There is abundance of fodder, of a kind, so the concentrated feedstuffs must be more carefully husbanded and fed with discretion, but not parsimoniously. Feed fewer cows and heaves if need be, but feed them well, though purchases must be made to do so. In some cases men were able, by prompt action, to provide themselves with extra crops of Hungarian or millet to replace in measure what had been destroyed. A half crop of corn, but of superior quality, is not to be despised, and garden stuff and potatoes that seemed a total wreck when the blow was over, turned out to be just about as good as usual, and in some cases better. If we do without certain fruits for once, we shall appreciate them better hereafter, and have some sympathy for those who never enjoy them at all. On the material side of the case, we believe that five years hence some will be better off than they would have been had the hail and wind never wrought their havoc, just because of the hard, practical lessons taught.

It is worse than useless to brood over what is "lost," as we call it, forgetful of unnumbered benefits and blessings yet enjoyed. Far better turn with hopeful courage to the future, and plan for a new day and better things. Every ounce of mental energy spent deploring losses is just so much taken from what might well be devoted to fresh effort.

It is right that we grow the cleanest and very finest crops of which the land is capable, and take a pride in the work and life of the farm, but it is right to remember that crops and money, highly as we prize them, are only a means to an end, and if we stake wholly upon them, we run the risk of losing all in the game of life. Manhood, character, virtue, intelligence, culture, service of others, love of home, and good friends—these are the things that really count.

We need not assume that the disaster was a "punishment" for misdoing or worldiness, but it will prove one of the greatest of blessings if it but lifts us clear of the grip of those things, and causes us to keep first things first. It has taught us patience that most of us have to learn; it has shown us how powerless we really are amid the

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men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication
in Canada.

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We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such an
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE
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forces of Nature, and that, even in the disturbance
of Her laws, there is an overruling Power that
makes for our greatest good. Thus, in our seem-
ing misfortune are found good reasons for expres-
sions of gratitude on the approaching Thanksgiv-
ing Day.

Plowing Matches and Colt Shows.

Plowing matches are an excellent institution.
They bring farmers together for the study and en-
couragement of one of the primary and most im-
portant operations of agriculture. The only
trouble with them is that they are too few.
There is a tendency to think that artistic, ac-
curate plowing is associated only with the old
walking plow, and to regard the disappearance of
these as marking the death of plowing matches.
But good plowing can never be dispensed with,
and the man is just as important a factor with a
two-furrow sulky plow as he is with the old
Scotch type. Remembering this, there are many
reasons why matches should be on the increase.
A match in each community every autumn would
be a splendid impetus to the care of plows, of
team, of harness, and an inspiration to do good
work.

With the plowing match should be combined a
colt show. The township fair tries, but often fails,
to a large extent, to stimulate more than a very
few in each community. What is needed is a
stimulus to the affairs of every farmer. A colt
show and a plowing match will not require more
than one day's time, and can be held later in the
fall, when the work is less pressing, so that every
man can attend the affair. Giving a half day to
the one feature of colts is much more likely to
do good than trying to see a hundred different
things at the county fair in one or even two days.
To the colt show, a first-class man may be brought
from the Agricultural College or Government of
fees, to give the benefits of his expert ability.
Give the plowing match and the colt show a fair
trial, and see if they are not worth a permanent
place in the affairs of your community.

The Return to the Land.

A young merchant, in the city where this jour-
nal is published, related to us the other day, with
evident satisfaction, that he had been successful
in securing outside of the city limits a very fine
five-acre plot of land, with a comfortable brick
dwelling, an orchard, and plenty of grass, trees,
and soil well suited for gardening. Originally
brought up upon the farm, he had wearied of the
limitations of the town and its artificialities, and
longed for something akin to the real, wholesome
life of the country. "Our ideas about these
things are changing," said he. "When I was a
boy, the aim seemed to be on the part of young
people to get off the farm as quickly as possible
to some occupation worth while in town, and on
the part of the heads of families to work for
all they were worth for a few years to accumulate
enough to retire to town, set up an establishment
with modern conveniences and commence to live.
The conception that the farm home should be
made an end in itself—a place of comfort, attrac-
tion and personal improvement, seems never to
have become the spirit of their dreams." More's
the pity that it was so, for it did incalculable
harm not only to the individuals themselves, but
to farming as an occupation. But at last com-
mon sense and nature-love are reasserting them-
selves. Country life is slowly beginning to be
appreciated; likewise, the possibilities of farming
as a business conducted with thoughtful skill and
energy, especially on a moderate acreage, under
such unequalled conditions of soil, climate and
marketing as prevail in Ontario and other Eastern
Provinces of Canada.

Silos: Used and Abused.

The silo fever has been pretty long reaching
some sections of this country, but is spreading
like wildfire now. In districts where the first
silo was erected, perhaps four or five years ago,
neighbors, perceiving the economy of labor, to-
gether with profitable results in milk and beef
production, have been falling in line, at first grad-
ually, one here and there, but latterly by the
dozen, until this year silos have gone up with a
rush, and building is still proceeding. Some of
the blacksmiths have been kept busy this fall mak-
ing silo hoops. It is no uncommon thing for a
gang of neighbors, working on the co-operative
plan, to assemble to fill a silo that has not yet
been built. The preliminary step is to shove up
the tub, and then proceed to put the corn into it.
Of course, only stave silos can be thus quickly
constructed, but even cement ones are often de-
cided upon in August or early September, and
finished in time to ensile the same season's corn
crop.

The saving of labor by this means of handling
corn cannot fail to be appreciated wherever prop-
erly tried. To be sure, it makes a busy time for
two or three weeks in the fall, but when a fort-
night's work by two men will reap, husk, haul to
the barn, grind and cut a ten or twelve-acre crop
of the most economical cattle feed grown on our
farms, barring, perhaps, alfalfa hay, it doesn't
take much of a wit to read PROFIT in capital
letters. The co-operative plan works out fully as
well here as in threshing, and is becoming quite
common. We visited a section in Haldimand
County last week, where half a dozen farmers had
combined to purchase a silo-filling outfit for \$600,
including \$300 for a very serviceable second-hand
boiler. Each co-operator furnishes one man be-
sides himself to help fill every silo, making a gang
of twelve. Each silo is refilled after settling, if
necessary. It would be pretty difficult to per-
suade any of these men to go back to husking
their whole crop, though some of them may husk
their surplus. Indeed, we believe it would pay,
in many cases, to grow some corn for husking,
besides enough to fill one or two silos.

We may add that these farmers are growing
well-matured Whitescap Dent, untouched with
frost the first of October, on clay land where they
once considered successful corn growing out of the
question. It is wonderful what can be done when
it is faithfully tried.

Within a few miles of this neighborhood where
silos are now going up, there is a district
commonly adapted to corn raising, where the
stave silo is almost unknown. Last year was tried

a few years ago, but tried unfavorably. Somehow,
farmers there got the idea, once prevalent,
that any kind of green, slushy stuff would do for
the silo. The resulting silage seemed to their cat-
tle, and, of course, gave unsatisfactory results in
either meat or milk. The silos were sold or torn
down, and inquirers are advised that silos have
been tried and found wanting. It all depends up-
on how they are tried.

The country is large, and no one unfortunate
experience can discredit such a valuable practice
as ensilage. Certainly, the rate at which these
economical feed storages are now being erected is
gratifying to the staunchest advocate. With care
in filling, moderation in feeding, and some reason-
able attention to balancing the ration, there will
be many well-pleased cattle-feeders this winter.
The silo is not the whole thing in profitable cow-
keeping, as some seem to assume, but it is a very
important factor, since good corn silage is the
succulent and bulky basis for the most economical
winter cattle ration produced in Canada, and,
when combined with such nitrogenous feeds as al-
falfa or clover hay, wheat bran, buckwheat mid-
dlings, oil cake and cottonseed or gluten meal, it
solves the feeding problem with a smile.

HORSES.

Cost of Horse Power.

TWENTY DOLLARS IN PRIZES.

By skillful reduction of cost in production, man-
ufacturers are enabled to reap handsome profits.
Electricity is substituted for steam, or water-
power displaces both if it proves to be available,
and ultimately less expensive, machinery replaces
manual labor; an unnecessary motion is elimi-
nated here, or a useless step there, to save time
and energy, thus increasing the efficiency and re-
ducing the cost. In farm work, one of the most
expensive items to instal and maintain is horse-
power. Horses cost money, either if raised, or
purchased in the market; it also costs to feed
them day by day. But not many know accurate-
ly the size of the feed bill of their horses. To
obtain precise information on this subject, we of-
fer \$20, to be given in three prizes of \$10, \$6
and \$4, respectively, for the best contributions up-
on the following subject:

What do the services of an average farm horse
cost his owner per year and per day?

In the discussion of this question, one should
consider the cost of feed, stabling, grooming, in-
terest, annual depreciation on the value of the
animal, shoeing, harnessing, and every other de-
tail that enters into securing the use of the horse.
Contributions should be carefully written, should
be based, as far as possible, on accurate data or
careful estimates, and should enter minutely into
all the details of the question. Let us have the
fruits of your experience, and the general public
the advantage of your knowledge. Manuscripts
will be received until Saturday, Nov. 26th, 1910.

A Developing Ration.

I have a registered Clydesdale stallion that
was six years old this last August. He has been
poorly fed, and not developed as he should be.
I would like a ration to develop him and grow
plenty of muscle. He is 17 hands high, weighs
1,675 pounds, and girls 6 feet 7 inches. He is
in good condition. We work him a little every
week. I am feeding some green cornstalks, all
the nice lucerne hay he will eat, two quarts rolled
oats, and four quarts bran at a feed three times
a day.
G. H.

Horses have usually reached their maximum
development by the time they are six years old,
and it is very probable that your horse has not
been taken in hand in time to materially affect his
development. You suggest, however, one of the
most important principles of successful horse-
breeding by your question. Canadians have not
risen to that place in the realm of horse-breeding
that they should now be occupying, and which in
cattle-breeding circles they have occupied for the
last twenty years, because they have disregarded
the very point your query raises, viz., proper care
and feeding. There is scarcely room for a man
to doubt that improper care and improper and in-
sufficient feeding of a horse in the developing
period will result in a more or less imperfect ma-
ture. From the time of birth until maturity
the young horse should be fed liberally and sanely;
plenty of fresh air, without exposure in inclement
weather, or drafty sheds; an abundance of regular
exercise always; and a judiciously-chosen, liberally-
supplied ration, are the elements which, though
easily supplied, are commonly neglected. Timothy
hay and clean, bright clover or alfalfa hay do ex-
cellently for horses young or old, but moderation
must govern the use of them, and especially of
alfalfa. Thus last plant is an unexcelled source

of protein, and is used almost exclusively for work and farm horses in distinctively alfalfa sections; but, when fed very liberally it supplies more nitrogenous matter than is usable constructively in the system, and consequently entails a heavy burden on the excretory organs. For this reason it is best to use this hay to form only a portion of the ration. Horses will develop a hay-eating habit which is likely to affect their wind when they are idle and unlimited quantities are supplied, so that the feeder must not allow the animal to regulate the amount of hay eaten.

For the developing horse, bone-and-muscle-forming materials must be supplied. The clovers serve well for this purpose, but grains must be used to supplement them. Fat-forming foods are to be avoided, since for growth the greatest activity of the cells is demanded, while the presence of fat, beyond a very moderate degree, in or between the cells stultifies cell activity. On the other hand, the proteids stimulate cell activity, and furnish the very material for cell construction in the muscular parts of the body, while they, with the mineral compounds, enter into the structure of the bone. Remembering this, the deduction to feed proteid foods, such as oats, bran and oil meal, and to avoid much corn and barley, is simple.

There is no equal for oats as a single food for the developing animal. Bran is rich in mineral and proteid matter, but is laxative, and should not be continuously fed in large quantities; oil meal will substitute for it very satisfactorily, and is not so laxative, while containing about two and a half times as much protein, is needed in correspondingly lesser quantity.

The ration used would be improved much by doubling the quantity of oats and reducing the bran to about 1½ pounds per day, and adding about one pound of oil meal per day, or the bran might be fed once or twice a week only, while about 1½ pounds of oil meal might be fed per day. A supply of alfalfa hay or timothy and alfalfa hay should prove good; it is doubtful if the green corn has had any beneficial value. Feed regularly. To this add regular moderate work every day. If regular exercise cannot be provided by daily work, a paddock of good length should be provided, in which the stallion should be placed on every otherwise idle day. Exercise is an absolute essential to health, and must be as carefully planned as the food supply. By increasing the quantity of feed, and substituting, a little later, corn for one-third the oat ration, your stallion should take on his best form.

LIVE STOCK.

Recommendations of the Commission Regarding Tuberculosis Eradication.

In previous issues, extracts and digests of parts of the reports of the Commission appointed by the American Veterinary Medical Association to study the problem of eradicating tuberculosis from the herds and flocks of United States and Canada, have been given. Following upon these, we here present the system of procedure recommended by those commissioners:



King's Cupbearer (Imp.).

Clydesdale stallion, brown; three years old. First in class and champion, Western Fair, London, 1910. Exhibited by Captain J. F. Ross, London. Sire, Boreland Pride, by Boreland's Pick.

The control of bovine tuberculosis involves a definite procedure under two distinct and different conditions, namely: (1) Where a herd of cattle is free from tuberculosis, and as to be kept so; and (2) where one or more animals in the herd are infected, and the purpose is to eradicate the disease and establish a sound herd.

Procedure Under Condition 1.—The prevention of tubercular infection in cattle free from tuberculosis consists simply in keeping tuberculous cattle or other animals away from the sound ones; in keeping tuberculous animals out of pastures, sheds or stables where the sound ones may be kept. Healthy cattle should not be exposed to possible infection at public sales or exhibitions. Raw milk or milk by-products from tuberculous cows should not be fed to calves, pigs or other animals. Cars that have not been thoroughly disinfected should not be used for the transportation of sound cattle. Cattle that are purchased to go into sound herds should be bought from healthy or sound herds only.

Procedure Under Condition 2.—The eradication of tuberculosis from infected herds requires, according to the extent of the infection. For a guide to the control of the disease, tuberculous herds may be divided into three groups, namely:

- I.—Where 50 per cent. or more of the animals are infected.
 - II.—Where a small percentage (15 per cent., or less) of the animals are affected.
 - III.—Where a larger number (15 to 50 per cent.) of the animals are diseased.
- In eliminating tuberculosis from infected herds, the following procedure is recommended:

GROUP I.

Herds where a tuberculin test shows 50 per cent. or more of the animals to be infected should be treated as entirely tuberculous. The procedure here is as follows:

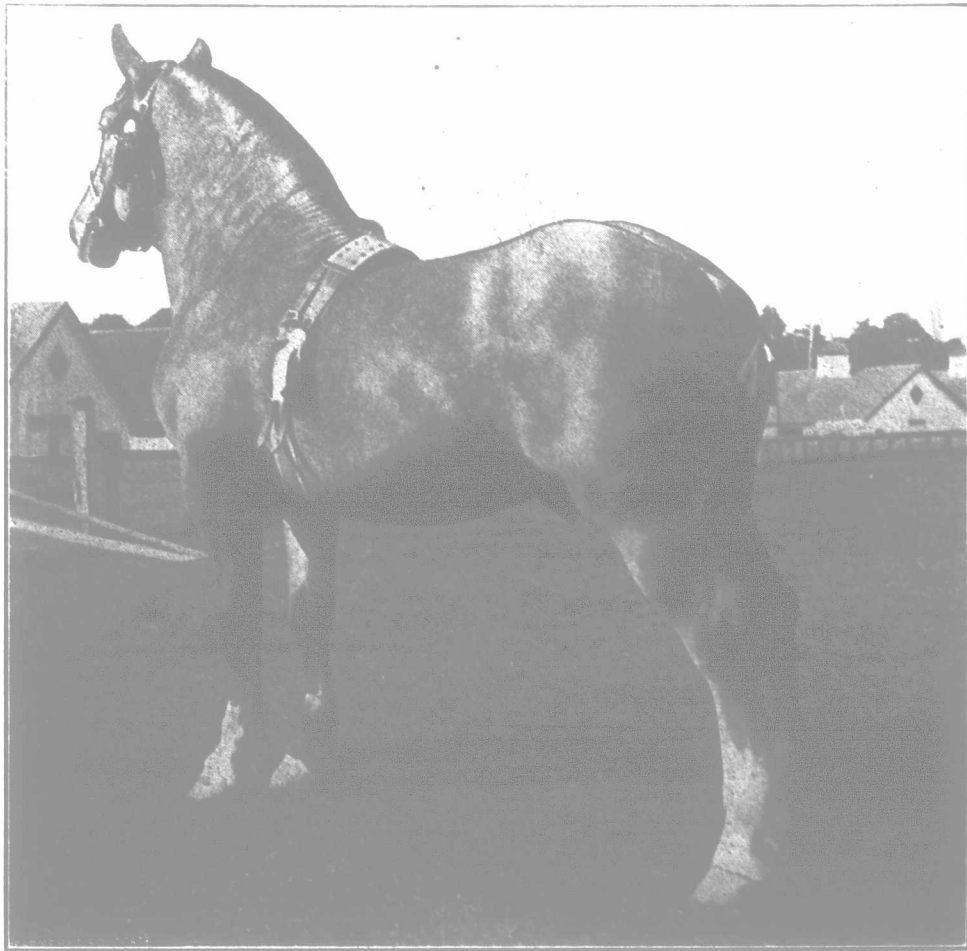
1. Eliminate by slaughter all animals giving evidence of the disease on physical examination.
2. Build up an entirely new herd from the offspring. The calves should be separated from their dams immediately after birth, and raised on pasteurized milk, or on that of healthy nurse cows. This new herd must be kept separate from any reacting animals.
3. The young animals should be tested with tuberculin at about six months old, and when reactors are found at the first or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more reactors at the six-months test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd, and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.
4. The milk of the reacting animals may be pasteurized and used.
5. Any reacting animal which develops clinical symptoms of tuberculosis should be promptly slaughtered.
6. An animal that has once reacted to tuberculin should under no circumstances be placed in the sound herd.
7. As soon as the sound herd has become well established, infected animals should be slaughtered, under proper inspection.

GROUP II.

Herds that come within this group should be dealt with either as in Group II., where the herd is separated, or as in Group I., where all of the animals are considered as suspicious, and an entirely new herd developed from the offspring.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.

In all cases, animals that show clinical evidence of the disease should be promptly eliminated. They should be destroyed if the disease is evidently far advanced; if not, they may be slaughtered for food under proper inspection. All milk from tuberculous cows that is used



Hudson.

Three-year-old Percheron stallion. First at Ottawa, first in aged class and champion at Toronto, 1910. Owner John Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont.

4. When the newly-developed sound herd has become of sufficient size, the tuberculous herd can be eliminated by slaughter under inspection for beef.

GROUP II.

1. The reacting animals should be separated from the non-reacting ones, and kept constantly apart from them at pasture, in yard and in stable.

(a) Pasture.—The reactors should be kept in a separate pasture. This pasture should be some distance from the other, or so fenced that it will be impossible for the infected and non-infected animals to get their heads together.

(b) Water.—When possible to provide otherwise, reacting cattle should not be watered at running streams which afterwards flow directly through fields occupied by sound cattle. The water from the drinking trough used by infected animals should not be allowed to flow into stables, fields or yards occupied by sound animals.

(c) Stable.—Reacting cattle should be kept in barns or stable entirely separate from the ones occupied by the sound animals.

2. Calves of the reacting cows should be removed from their dams immediately after birth. Milk fed these calves must be from healthy cows, otherwise it must be properly pasteurized. These calves should not come in contact in any way with the reacting animals.

3. The non-reacting animals should be tested with tuberculin in six months, and, when reactors are found at the first six months, or any subsequent test, the others should be re-tested not more than six months later. When there are no more reactors at the six-months test, annual tests should thereafter be made. All reacting animals should at once be separated from the new herd, and the stables which they have occupied thoroughly disinfected.

4. The milk of the reacting animals may be pasteurized and used.

5. Any reacting animal which develops clinical symptoms of tuberculosis should be promptly slaughtered.

6. An animal that has once reacted to tuberculin should under no circumstances be placed in the sound herd.

7. As soon as the sound herd has become well established, infected animals should be slaughtered, under proper inspection.

GROUP III.

Herds that come within this group should be dealt with either as in Group II., where the herd is separated, or as in Group I., where all of the animals are considered as suspicious, and an entirely new herd developed from the offspring.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS.

In all cases, animals that show clinical evidence of the disease should be promptly eliminated. They should be destroyed if the disease is evidently far advanced; if not, they may be slaughtered for food under proper inspection. All milk from tuberculous cows that is used

Somehow, prevalent, could do for their cat- results in old or torn silos have depends up-

unfortunate practice which these erected is With care some reason- there will be this winter. profitable cow- out it is a very silage is the most economical Canada, and, us feeds as al- buckwheat mid- gluten meal, it smile.

wer.

PRIZES. production, manu- some profits. team, or water- to be available, chinery replaces motion is elimi- to save time efficiency and re- one of the most tain is horse- if raised, or o costs to feed know accurate- r horses. To subject, we of- izes of \$10, \$6 contributions up-

age farm horse lay? tion, one should grooming, in- value of the every other de- use of the horse. written, should accurate data or minutely into Let us have the general public e. Manuscripts ov. 26th, 1910.

ation.

e stallion that. He has been s he should be. him and grow ds high, weighs inches. He is a little every cornstalks, all two quarts rolled feed three times. G. H.

their maximum e six years old, ar horse has not erially affect his ever, one of the successful horse- adians have not of horse-breeding g, and which in occupied for the have disregarded viz., proper care room for a man improper and in- a the developing ess imperfect ma- h until maturity erally and sanely; sure in inclement ndance of regular chosen, liberally s which, though lected. Timothy alfalfa hay do ex- but moderation and especially of unexcelled source



First-prize Shearling Oxford Down and Champion Ewe of the Breed
At Toronto, 1910. Owned and exhibited by Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

for food purposes should be thoroughly pasteurized.

When diseased animals are found, the stables from which they are taken should be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

When the stable can be tightly closed, formaldehyde gas, properly used, is reliable and satisfactory.

If tuberculous cattle have been kept in a small yard, the litter should be removed, the surface plowed, and the fencing and other fixtures thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

Why Winter Hog Lice?

There is small reason for the continued presence of lice on hogs. When pork is as high-priced as it is now, it is folly to lose largely what might be clear profit by neglecting this pest. When pork is cheaper, no one can well afford to harbor such destroyers. Lice should be cleaned out of the pens and yards, and kept out. To do this requires frequent attention. They are more likely to appear on fall and winter pigs for which reason more attention should be given to these. The piggens should be thoroughly disinfected, and the pigs dipped two or three times at periods about ten days apart. For dipping purposes, any of the reliably-advertised dipping mixtures or coal-tar products may be used. Where no dipping tank is owned, the same end is served by placing the pigs in a pen and thoroughly sprinkling them with the mixture. Small pigs may be effectively dipped in a barrel. Few farms where dipping or its equivalent has not been practiced are free from lice, and it would behoove every man who has pigs to winter to see that both the pigs and their quarters are cleaned of lice before the cold weather sets in.

Cull the Herds.

Too many men hold the opinion that most everything on their farms is just about right. Their teams keep a little fatter on less feed, yet do more work; their cows give just as much milk as anyone's else, and of higher butter-fat content; their sheep always raise more or larger lambs, and their sows the largest and evenest litters of the settlement. But, in truth, there is scarcely a farm throughout the land that is not carrying too large a proportion of deadweight live stock. The sensible thing to do now is to divest the problem of all sentiment, and in a business manner discard every animal that is not handsomely paying its way.

In most every man's group of calves are to be found some stunted ones that for one reason or another give promise of a slowly gained, dwarfed maturity. They will never pay. As beef animals, they will eat their heads off; the females will never make desirable breeders or milkers. The thing to do is to hasten them off the place before winter sets in.

Likewise, in almost every herd of milch cows there are cows that have not paid for the pasture they have used, and the labor expended on them. They have deadheaded their way for a number of years, being kept, perhaps, because their dams or their grandams were what were then thought to be good cows. If records have been kept by use of the scales and Babcock tester, the owners have at

hand a very ready source of reliable information upon which they can convict these poachers with perfect safety. If these records have not been kept, it is not our fault. They should be kept by every dairy farmer who aims to be progressive. We have kept it persistently before our readers, and urge you now to begin keeping these records and put a stop to the dishonesty which your cows are practicing. Blank forms for keeping these records may be obtained free on application to J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Write to-night. As soon as these culls are located, fatten them up, and let the butcher have them.

And there are horses which have amply proven that they can neither do a draft horse's work day in and day out, nor a road horse's work at any time. Some of these have been kept for many a day. They are not good enough. They eat almost as much as the right kind of a horse, but never give satisfaction in harness. They are poor advertisements of your business acumen. If they are brood mares, they are still less desirable. Let the grocery man or the other city fellow have them; they can come nearer making good use of such horses than can farmers. Let them go, and, in place of three scrubs, get a pair of good (if possible, pure-bred) draft mares or other mares of the type preferred, study to use them rightly, and know by your own experience what you now believe is good practice.

Similarly can scrub brood sows and breeding sheep be located in every breeder's possession. Get rid of them; it seems costly to do so, but in reality it is an actual saving. One will be money ahead every time he discovers and discards an unprofitable animal. And that money can be put into profitable ones.

Dairy Bull Requirements.

Thoughtful farmers who practice taking time by the forelock are casting about at this season in search for a suitable sire to place at the head of their herds for next season. By making that purchase now there is a larger stock from which to select than at any later season. Though one may reasonably expect to be able to purchase a bull at almost any time, yet it must be remembered that, during October and November a very large part of the breeders' surplus stocks are being picked up, and, assuredly, all of their best animals. It stands to reason that farmers can winter their bulls just as cheaply as the breeder, so that, by

early buying, the additional costs of wintering, and risks encountered by the breeders in carrying their stock longer, do not have to be paid for. By having the bull in his new home during the late fall and early winter, he has an opportunity to recover from the ills of shipping, become accustomed to his new conditions, and his own has the privilege of giving him the care required to put him into first class herd service.

In buying a new stock bull, whether to head a pure-bred or grade herd, never be niggardly. Put every dollar into the investment that you can conscientiously spare, without throwing your

money at the seller. It is not merely a question of buying a good bull, but of buying a bull that is superior to anything that you have previously had, in order that he may have the ability to improve on the already improved herd. Not only should he be better than the best one, but he should be as much better than the best one as you have money to purchase. Every dollar judiciously invested in buying superiority in a bull will return dollars in milk, and that right speedily.

The new bull should be of the same breed as those that have gone before. There is merit in all of the breeds, and if a man, in starting out for improvement, has selected a certain breed, he is surer of attaining his end by adhering to that breed than by changing. However, uniformity in an entire community is a splendid characteristic, which would justify the changing from one breed to another if such an end would be accomplished. However, excellence is not assured by the selection of any particular breed, but by judicious selection after careful and continuous study of the performance of individuals within the breed.

In selecting a bull, the two factors of individuality and ancestral performance must go hand in hand. Whatever the breed, constitutional vigor, as revealed in a strong heart girth, a capacious middle, evidenced by a deep flank and a long, roomy barrel; quality, as reflected in refined bone, a soft, lively, fine coat of hair and a loose, mellow hide; and the nervous development, which indicates a highly-organized and well-controlled system, should all be in evidence. But, of at least equal if not greater importance is the record of performance back of the individual. Has the dam of this bull a record for heavy production of high-testing milk? Is his sire out of a dam that has a record that is desirable? These are the questions that the pedigree of a bull should answer affirmatively before he is taken to head a herd of milkers. The greater the number of cows of such capacity, close up in the pedigree of a bull, the more certain is he likely to prove a profitable sire. Couple these requirements with the individuality of the animal, and get the highest combination of both that your finances can command.

Beyond this, there are some things which, in buying, must not be overlooked. The herd from which one selects should be clean. Few men can afford to import tuberculosis or contagious abortion into their herds, no matter how much they may desire some of the animals from an infected herd. Tuberculosis may be readily detected by the tuberculin test, and a buyer will do well to demand such test, even if it costs more; abortion is not so easily detected, but its presence can usually be learned, and both should be carefully avoided.

Hogs to Test for Tuberculosis.

The tuberculosis problem and its solution has been given careful study recently by Burton R. Rogers, of Kansas State Agricultural College, who formerly was Federal Veterinary Inspector. In a pamphlet recently sent out, he deals with the danger of hogs becoming tuberculous from getting the germs in faces from tuberculous cattle running in the same yards or fields. His claim is that ten per cent. of all cattle in the United States are tuberculous, and that forty per cent. of those that react to the tuberculin test pass tuberculosis germs. Hogs rooting through these faces naturally become afflicted with the dread disease.

Mr. Rogers points out that the hogs in reality test the cattle, because, when a tubercular hog is found in the slaughter-house, it can safely be inferred that he came from a farm on which there were cattle suffering from tuberculosis. The diffi-



Home Lad 32nd.

Headed bull, bred by J. H. Grisdale and over, at the Western Fair, London, 1910. Owned and exhibited by O'Neil Bros., Southgate, Ont.

culty has been that it is not known from what farm the slaughtered animals come. He suggests, therefore, that hogs be tagged to show the name and post-office address of the producer. Then when the veterinary inspector at the slaughter locates a hog suffering with tuberculosis, he can refer to the tag and readily locate a farm on which to test the cattle for tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis statistics, compiled from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry Reports, show that inspectors have "retained" an increasing number of slaughtered hogs and cattle each year for the nine years from 1900 to 1908. In 1900, only 5,440 hogs and 4,289 cattle were found to be tuberculous; in 1903 the numbers had increased to 72,305 hogs and 8,848 cattle; in 1906, 208,887 hogs and 14,662 cattle were retained, and in 1908 the figures were 706,046 hogs and 51,838 cattle. For the past two years, it is said that 2,000 tuberculous hogs are located each day.

It is evident, therefore, that the tuberculosis problem cannot be neglected longer. Pure air and absolute cleanliness will keep sound herds free from the disease.

THE FARM.

Dipping Grain in Fungicide Solution.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I have often received valuable help from your paper, and can perhaps send a few ideas that will help someone. I worked for a farmer in Manitoba some years ago, who sowed three hundred acres of wheat, and treated all his seed with bluestone. This method was the most satisfactory that I have seen, and can easily be adapted to the needs of any farmer. He had two ordinary sheet-iron feed boilers, such as can be procured at any hardware. The bottoms and sides for about ten inches up were punched full of holes. A coal-oil barrel cut in two furnished two tubs. A bar was fastened across each tub high enough to hang the bucket on, so that it was clear of the tub. The tubs were filled as full as required with the bluestone solution, then a can of wheat dipped in, held a second or two, and hung up to drain, then the other one the same, and so turn about as fast as a man could handle the buckets. It was easier and quicker, a great deal, than the sprinkling and shoveling method, and I think it should work as well with the formalin treatment as with the bluestone.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Storing Seed Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I have noticed a couple of cuts in "The Farmer's Advocate" recently showing the single-string method of hanging corn. I am taking the liberty of enclosing a couple of cuts showing the double-string method, and explanations stating the method of procedure. Although this method requires two persons to operate it, it can be done much more quickly, and the corn is left in much better shape both for handling and for air circulation.

Both methods are in use here, but the double-string method is rapidly taking the place of the other. I am also sending you a cut of the method employed on the farm of Walker Sons, Walkerville, for hanging seed corn. This method is quicker, and there is not even a string to prevent air circulation. This cut, I think, is self-explanatory.

CORN HANGER

A 2x4 scantling ripped down the center is used for the upright; this may be dressed down to 1 1/2 in. square, and cut into lengths of 2 1/2 feet. Twenty-eight 1-inch spikes, with the heads clipped off, are driven into the uprights at an angle. The first two at the top on opposite sides are driven in 2 inches from the end, and the first two on opposite sides from these are started four inches from the end. Seven spikes are placed on each side.

A screw hook is screwed in the top and bottom of one hanger, and in the top of the next, so that two hangers may be suspended from one point, if necessary. One of these hangers will hold 28 ears, or enough dent corn to plant two acres.

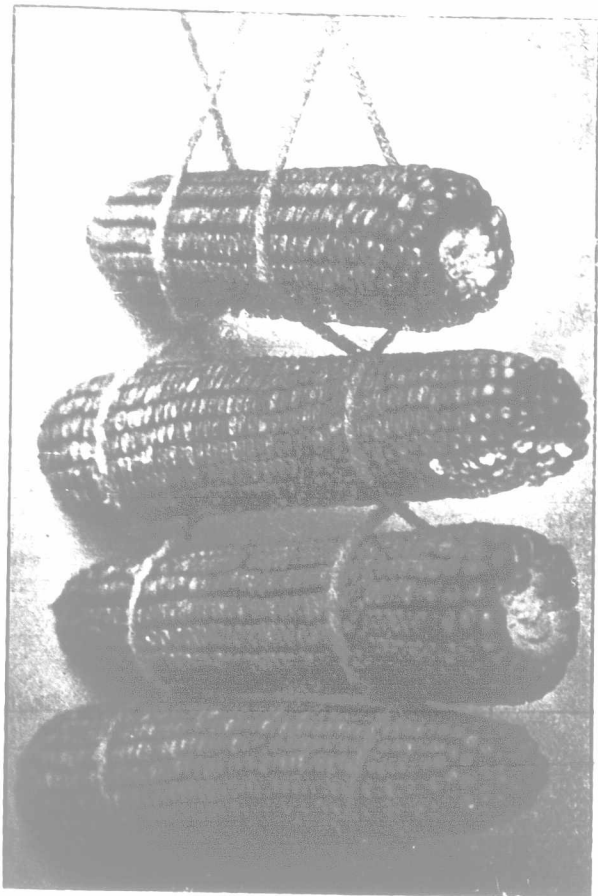
THE DOUBLE-STRING METHOD OF HANGING CORN

Cut off ten feet of binding twine, tie the ends together, hold both ends of the doubled string, and allow the center to rest on the floor. The first ear is laid on this, and the string crossed, by passing one double end through the other. For convenience, the string held in the left hand should be about three inches shorter than the other. The man holding the string grasps the first ear firmly by placing his feet on each side of the ear, the assistant places the next ear on the crossed strings, turns it end for end. This is continued until ten ears are placed, or the string is

used up. Then the long end of the string is bound through the shorter, and it is ready for hanging.

The advantage of this method over the single-string method of hanging corn is that it can be done much more rapidly, and the ears are prevented from touching at all points, giving a free circulation between each ear.

A. McKINNEY.



The Double-string Method of Storing Seed Corn.

Local Packing Houses.

A contributor to Wallace's Farmer suggests a cure for the present unsatisfactory conditions, both in the marketing of live stock and in the supplying of meats to the consumer, the establishment of a local packing-plant in every county. He declares that "All of the live stock sold for packing purposes could just as well as not be packed within the borders of the county. A co-operative

packing plant could be managed as well as a co-operative creamery, or an insurance company." He suggests that each plant could be provided with an inspector, his salary to be paid by a tax. All meats killed for packing, or refrigerated at the plant and sold fresh, would thus have a State guarantee of their wholesomeness. Such an arrangement would save the long haul to distant markets and return to the farmers would get at least as good prices for their stock as now, and both they and the townspeople would pay far less for the finished products. The county packing-houses would have as little difficulty in disposing of their meats as the creameries have in disposing of their butter, for they would equally have the confidence of the consumers. All the economies in the use of by-products, etc., could be as readily practiced in the county establishments. So many reasons can be cited, in fact, why a system of local packing-houses should be preferred to the present system, that apparently only the inspiration of a good leadership is necessary to bring about the establishment of local concerns in large numbers.

Preservation of Poultry Manure.

Fresh poultry manure has approximately twice the fertilizing value of cattle manure, if a comparison of the two products is based upon their nitrogen content. The nitrogenous compounds contained in poultry manure, however, are very unstable, and decompose readily into ammonia and volatile ammonium compounds. Consequently, unless proper care is taken, large quantities of nitrogen, which might be used for fertilizing, are lost.

Several methods have been suggested for retaining this nitrogen. They consist in mixing with the excrement either an absorbing substance or an acid compound which will chemically combine with the ammonia as fast as it is formed.

Experiments carried on at the Maine Experiment Station showed that poultry manure, untreated, as well as that mixed with sawdust, lost half of its nitrogen in the course of six months. Where the manure was stored with half of its weight of gypsum (land plaster), it lost a third, while that mixed with an equal weight of gypsum and about one-fifth of its weight of sawdust retained all of the original nitrogen. Equally good results were obtained by using from one-third to one-fourth of the weight of the manure of either kainite or acid phosphate.

From the standpoint of the mechanical condition, the mixture with land plaster gives the least desirable product, although the addition of sawdust aids materially in preventing the formation of hard cakes.

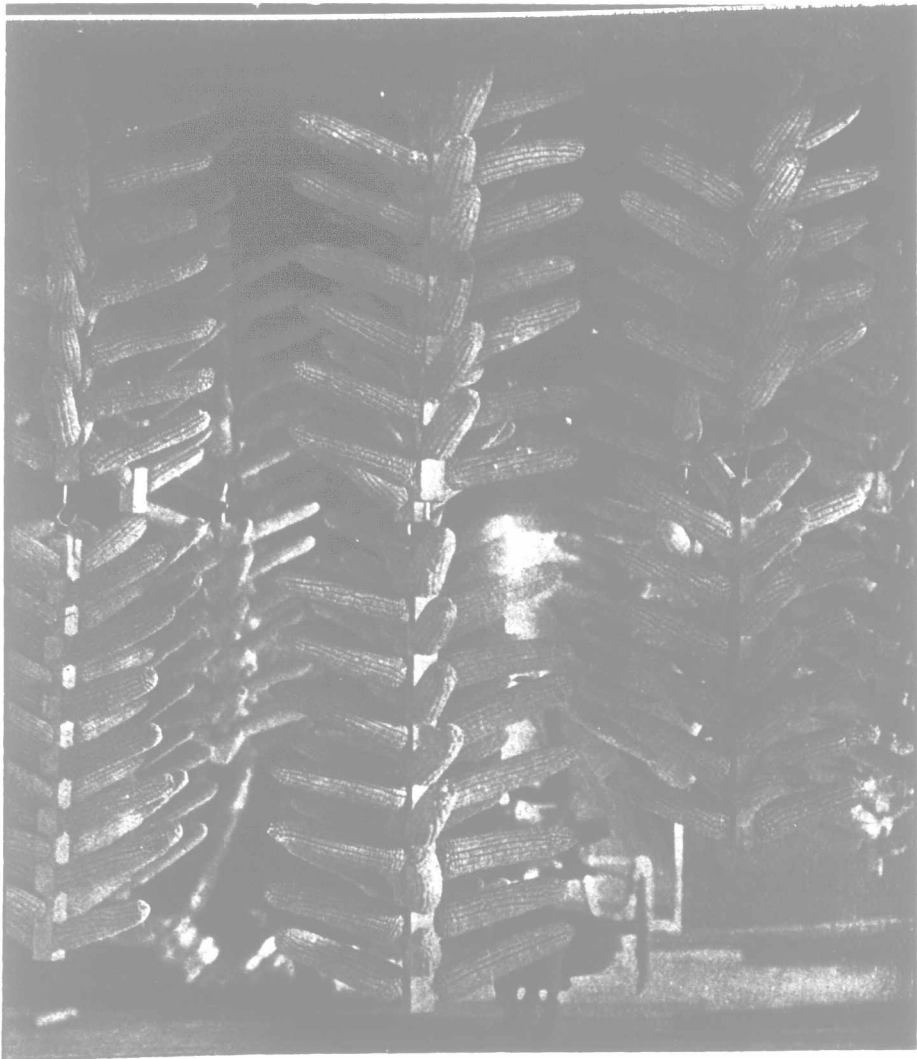
When the manure is to be kept only a few days before applying, good results may be obtained with dry loam or peat as an absorbent.

The absorbent used should be sprinkled daily, in the required quantity, on the floor of the henhouse, from which, in combination with the excrement, it may be removed when desired.

The difficulties experienced in spreading poultry manure may be obviated by mixing with loam, peat or common stable manure. For economical use, it should be spread in relatively smaller amounts than other manures.

The admixture of lime or wood ashes is not advised, since decomposition is sufficiently rapid without their use.

It should be borne in mind that each of the absorbents suggested is in itself of value as a fertilizer, the least valuable being sawdust. Consequently, the requirements of the soil should govern to some extent the choice of the absorbent used.



The Hanger Method of Storing Seed Corn.

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THE DAIRY.

A Businesslike Factory.

One of the neatest factories, from an interior study, to be seen anywhere in Canada, is the German Union Factory, visited by a member of our staff in August. This factory is not new, and, as is frequently true in such cases, the exterior is not particularly prepossessing, but excellent cheese is made at it, nevertheless. In 1908, during the months of May, June, July and August, 139,359 pounds of cheese were made; in 1909, 174,612 pounds, and in 1910, 195,581 pounds. On the day when visited, which was August 18th, nineteen cheeses were made.

The steady and marked growth in the output of this factory is attributable to several factors, a few of which we will here mention. Mr. Neeb, the maker, is reported to be one of the most efficient and painstaking in the business; he has the confidence of the patrons and of the buyers. Verily, the fate of our cheese industry lies largely in the hands of our makers. Milk is paid for on the basis of per cent. fat, plus two. This system, while at first objected to by the patrons, has proved to be the fairest and most satisfactory method to practice. The whey is pasteurized and returned to the producers in proportion to the amount of milk delivered. Formerly, the whey was paid for at the rate of \$6.20 per ton of cheese, and fed at the factory. This did not return much money to the producers, while the presence of hog-feeding quarters near the factory did not prove desirable. Consequently, the plan now followed has improved conditions at the factory, has made more money for the milk producers, and throughout has been approved. According to the secretary, R. J. Kerr, the cost of returning the whey has increased the cost of teaming only 9 cents per 1,000 pounds of milk.

Pasteurizing the whey costs very little; it has rendered the whey of higher feeding value, and decreased the likelihood of contamination by means of the milk cans. At this factory, besides having both the lower and upper whey tanks covered, and keeping them clean, a pipe and draw is provided to conduct off the surplus whey when such collects.

The German Union Factory, in the excellence of its maker, its sanitation, its pasteurization, and its pay-by-test method, may be taken as a model for all our factories to work toward.

Trinidad's Butter Trade.

Trinidad imported \$165,000 worth of butter last year, of which trade Canada furnishes less than 2.5 per cent., while France furnished over 60 per cent. of the total trade. This is explained by the fact that years ago a French butter manufacturer took the trouble to find out the class of butter most suited for general trade in the tropics, and, what was most essential, the best package to put it in. Some time ago, an attempt to compete was made from Canada, but it failed, solely for want of compliance with the conditions experience had taught the French exporters. The firkins were made of inferior wood. They were insufficiently hooped—four iron hoops, against about fifteen, wood and iron, in the French package—and the butter melted and leaked. This is a trade that should go to the Dominion, and that it would do if any of our manufacturers make it worth while to fall in with local requirements. It should not be omitted, however, that one or two brands of tinned Canadian butter are in very favorable demand, and are appreciated as being pure and good.

A Pail to Milk Into.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Here is a simple plan that helps a bit to keep "the rough of the dirt" out of the milk, and may be new to many of your readers. It is simply a strainer pail without the strainer, and the cover extended over two-thirds or more of the top of the pail. It is easy to keep clean, easy to milk into, easy to procure, and it would surprise most folks to see how much dirt it keeps out of the milk, even when the cows are kept reasonably tidy. The strainer pail is an abomination that should be abolished. A. L. M. Bruce Co., Ont.

How many pounds of milk has each cow in your herd given this year? What has been the average test of each one? Have you records which will give this data? If not, how can you tell which cows have been profitable and which have not? Is it not worth while knowing whether it has paid to milk this cow all summer, or whether you have, in reality, been paying out money for the privilege of milking her? You do not get a definite credit where you get your provisions, then why should you accord such privileges to the non-paying cow?

POULTRY.

Ventilation of Incubators, from a Scientific Standpoint.

Much has been written on the subject of the ventilation of incubators, but we have not yet seen an article which treated the matter from a scientific standpoint, giving the reasons for ventilating, and for varying the amount of ventilation.

The aim in view here is to show why ventilation in incubators is necessary, and why it should vary at different stages of incubation.

It is well known that the egg, when maintained at a temperature of about 103 degrees F., breathes much as human beings and other animals do, with the giving off of gas as a waste product, this gas passing slowly but constantly through the shell, so long as the air surrounding it is not allowed to stagnate. At the same time, air passes into the egg through the shell, and some of the oxygen is used by the embryo, in much the same way as it is by animals.

Let us see what amount of this waste gas is produced by the egg.

From the work carried on at Macdonald College, we find that during the first week of incubation an egg gives off about one-fifth pint of this waste gas, carbon dioxide; during the second week it gives off about one and two-fifths pints, and during the third week, three and two-fifths pints.



Potato Lifting.

Summing this up, we find that an egg, during the three weeks of incubation, produces five pints of a gas which, if it could not escape, would suffocate the embryo in the egg.

On measuring a Cyphers 120-egg incubator, we found that it would hold, between the canvas-covered frame at the top and the felt-covered frame at the bottom, 144 pints.

Suppose we have 100 fertile eggs in such a machine. During the first week they would produce 20 pints of carbon dioxide, during the second 140 pints, and during the third week 340 pints—a total of 500 pints.

It is evident from this that, unless there is a renewal of air, the incubator will become full of this gas, and the eggs will be unable to breathe in the absence of air.

Is it not possible from these figures to judge how ventilation should be managed? During the first week the amount of carbon dioxide produced is small in quantity, so the ventilation can be kept low by closing or almost closing the slides; during the second week the ventilation should be somewhat increased, and during the third week the slides should be well opened, so as not to allow an accumulation of this waste gas to take place.

H. S. HAMMOND,
Macdonald College, Que.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Value of Orchard Lands Cull Fruit and Cider-making.

1. Can you give a reason as to why bare fruit land in the Okanagan Valley, B. C., has a value of \$300 or \$400 per acre put on them, when land in, say, the Bay of Quinte district, where our best apples are grown, can be purchased for \$30 per acre? We have both the Northwest and British markets for our fruit, whilst B. C. has the former only, and their dear land is a puzzle, in view of this.

2. If not asking too much, would you venture to put a price per acre on good land on north bank of Lake Ontario, carrying a choice variety of healthy apple trees, three years planted?

3. What have been the obstacles in the way, so far, of our production of a good quality of cider or cider vinegar for the British market, from the vast quantities of apples which are left in our orchards after the buyer has culled his barrel fruit? There is no healthier or pleasanter drink than good cider, and we should be able to create a market now that Old Country people are slacking off in their consumption of strong drinks.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. In the one point of financial returns from a given investment in apple-growing in the Okanagan or an investment in apple-growing on the north shore of Lake Ontario, there is little or no difference, presuming that each is managed with equal skill and care. But there are other differences, as, for instance, the climate as it affects the

fruit-grower himself, the social advantages, and even in the matter of growing fruit, there are slight differences. Still, these considerations cannot explain the remarkable difference between \$300 and \$400 per acre, and \$30 per acre. The opinion of an expert horticulturist, to whom these inquiries were submitted, is that the real explanation of this is the advertising which the Okanagan gets, partly from the Provincial Government, but mostly from real-estate agents. Having absolute merits, the real-estate agents have taken hold of the fruit-growing proposition in British Columbia, and thousands of dollars are spent in advertising there for one dollar that is spent in Ontario. Hence the difference in price. The buyer, of course, pays for the advertising.

2. It would be comparatively easy to place a value on an orchard of three-year-old trees, of good varieties. The value of the land would be from \$60 to \$100 per acre, or in many cases

perhaps less than this, in other cases possibly more. The preparation of the soil, the trees, and the planting, would cost somewhat less than \$20 per acre. The care for the next two years, with taxes and interest on investment, would be from one to three dollars per acre, taking into consideration the use of the land between the trees for other crops; \$25 per acre added to the original price of the land, would give the approximate cost value at the end of three years. But, of course, there has been a wait of three years, with risk meanwhile, and even a skilled orchardist would be willing to pay something for that, so that a moderate sum of, say, \$25 to \$75, or perhaps more, per acre would be added to the cost price. So we might value the three-year-old orchard at from \$110 to \$300 per acre. There is another way of looking at the matter. Since an orchard cannot be grown in a day, a man wanting one as an investment might be willing to pay a much larger sum than the cost of growing it. There are probably orchards in this country retaining their owners good annual dividends on a hypothetical valuation of \$1,000 per acre, after allowing allowance for a sinking fund to restore the capital by the time the orchard shall have ceased to bear.

3. The lower grades of apples in Canada are

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usually turned over to the evaporators, who practically use everything, the better grades of fruit being known as "peelers," and those that cannot be peeled go with the skins and cores to make "chop." "Chop," however, is not a high-priced article. In fact, in most years, the evaporator men assert that the only advantage in drying chop is that it saves them the expense of carting the skins and cores and small apples to the dump-heap.

In a few places, vinegar is manufactured from the low-grade apples and skins and cores. There appears to be no reason why a very large trade should not be done in this, if it were properly handled, and if the material could be handled in sufficient quantities.

The difficulties in the way of manufacturing cider are, first and foremost, lack of local markets. There is room for argument as to whether the use of cider is to be encouraged or not. As a matter of fact, the people of Canada are not cider-drinkers, and are not likely to be within the near future. The tendency appears to be the other way. There is, indeed, a market for a limited amount in the large towns and cities, but this market is scarcely sure enough to encourage any general ventures in cider-making. It would be difficult, therefore, to find any way of training cider-makers, with no local trade to depend upon.

The English market demands a properly-made cider, that will stand shipment without preservatives. It requires very great skill and good material to make such cider. It cannot be made upon every farm, and it is doubtful whether the skill is available in Canada at the present time to make any quantity of cider fit for export. Under the circumstances, it is not hard to see why we have no export trade with Great Britain. Perhaps one other reason might be mentioned. The demand from England is by no means regular. In years of scarcity of apples over there, the demand is urgent. When apples for cider are plentiful, there is comparatively little cider imported into England.

The cider that is required for export is an entirely different article from anything manufactured by the apple-growers of Eastern Canada. Our average hard cider would be classed as cider vinegar gone bad.

Good Prices for Fruit Lands.

Tired of city residence, three prominent officers of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, namely, P. W. Hodggets, Director of the Fruit Branch; A. P. Westervelt, Director of the Live-stock Branch, and his assistant, D. T. Elderkin, have purchased a 43-acre fruit farm at Clarkson, in Peel County, Ont., a section which has come into much prominence of late as a fruit-growing, and particularly as a strawberry district, over 1,225,000 quarts of the latter fruit having been shipped from Clarkson last year. The retiring proprietor of the 43-acre lot referred to shipped 57,300 boxes from six acres, of which one acre yielded only two or three pickings. This parcel of land was originally part of a 200-acre farm devoted to stock-raising, which has been divided up into fruit farms, till there are now seven farms growing fruit and making a good living. It is said that the land in this section was originally poor, but has been built up by manure purchased from Toronto, of which large quantities are used, one orchardist putting eight carloads a year on 17 acres devoted to apple production. Prices of land have been rising rapidly, \$400, \$500 and even \$700 per acre being common prices for land devoted to small fruit, cherries, cucumbers, and the like.

Quebec's Plum Possibilities.

Through the courtesy of J. I. Brown, of Gunn & Langlois, Montreal, our office has had the privilege recently of inspecting an excellent sample of plums brought from Quebec. So splendid was the lot that we measured and weighed one of them, and found it was 2½ inches long, a trifle over 2 inches in diameter, and 7 inches in circumference, and weighed nearly three ounces. The lot was picked on October 3rd at the farm of Hon. Mr. Gigault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Quebec. Such production speaks much of Quebec's horticultural possibilities, and if the Deputy Minister can bring the fruit-growing and other agricultural industries of Quebec up to this standard of production, we will all stand at salute.

New Brunswick Fruit Exhibition.

The sixth annual convention and Fruit Exhibition of the New Brunswick Fruit-growers' Association will be held in St. John, October 31st to November 3rd. Demonstrations and addresses on all phases of fruit-growing by leading horticulturists of the Dominion will be on the programme, and single-fare return trips on the Inter-colonial and Canadian Pacific Railways will be available.

Conspicuous Benefit from Spraying.

If evidence were required to demonstrate the benefit of spraying, it has been abundantly furnished this present season. In many parts of Ontario, the only orchards that have a decent crop of fruit are those which have been sprayed and otherwise well cared for. In some districts, the repeated spring and early-summer frosts were so exceedingly adverse that even sprayed and cultivated orchards have little fruit, although, in sections where there is any at all, the sprayed orchards make a conspicuous showing both in yield and quality. We had the pleasure, lately, of a most agreeable surprise in the orchards of Jacob and David Bainard, in Westminster Township, Middlesex Co., Ont. In a county where apples are almost like angel-visits this summer, these two men and their sons, by spraying and cultivation, have succeeded in growing a considerable quantity of really fine fruit. Jacob Bainard's young four-acre orchard originally comprised 200 trees, consisting of 100 Baldwins, 50 Wealthies, and 50 Ben Davis, all but three or four of the latter having been afterwards grafted to Spy, which so far has done all right on this stock. Some of the trees have died, owing, presumably, to lack of drainage, which lack is to be remedied by tiling. Mr. Bainard had sprayed in former years, but appears to have discontinued the practice. This past spring he tried again, following instructions in "The Farmer's Advocate" as to material and method of application. The spraying commenced just after the blossoms fell, and continued, interruptedly, between showers, for two weeks. Each tree was sprayed four times with the wind, i. e., from north, south, east and west. As a tree is supposed to be sprayed from two sides at every application, Mr. Bainard might be said to have sprayed twice, though he thinks that the material covered the trees pretty well at each of the four times of spraying. Commercial lime-sulphur was used in strength of one to thirty-five or forty parts of water, along with two pounds arsenate of lead per barrel of dilute solution. The spraying was done from a platform 11 or 12 feet from the ground. In all, about 35 gallons of the concentrated commercial solution was used on the apple orchard, the rest of the barrel being applied to some pear trees.

The results have been wonderful. Flemish Beauty pears, which of late years had been knarled, runted and cracked with scab, were this year well developed, and many of them quite clean. From the apple orchard, a beautiful crop of Wealthies was harvested, there being many choice exhibition specimens. One man who met Mr. Bainard taking a load of them to market, expressed surprise to find that many apples in the whole township. Upon the occasion of our visit, in the latter part of September, the winter varieties looked good for two hundred barrels of marketable fruit. There were very few worms and little scab. Truly, this orchard was a feast for sore eyes.

David Bainard's orchard, in the same neighborhood, is only about an acre or so in extent, but the trees are larger. It was cultivated in spring, and sown quite early to clover, which made a fine growth and had to be clipped back. The clover is to be plowed under next spring. An out-apiary of Mr. Bainard's son is situated here, which may account partially for the liberal set of fruit. This orchard was also sprayed with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead, but not so often as the other. The fruit, while not so good, was surprisingly nice and clean, considering the season, and was purchased for \$175, after allowance had been made for the apples expected to be required for home use.

Fruit-crop Report for September.

The condition of the apple crop is now practically determined. Speaking generally, the quality is very uneven, probably due to the difference in the treatment of the orchards. A much larger proportion of the orchards this year have been well cared for, and in most cases where the trees have been properly looked after, a good crop of clean fruit is the result. Southern Ontario has clean a very light crop of early apples. The winter varieties are somewhat better. The winter fall apples are scarce. To this, exceptions can be noted. The Norfolk Co-operative Fruit-growers' Association orchards, producing about 30,000 barrels, have been for a number of years well cultivated and sprayed; these orchards have a medium to full crop following a good crop last year. Western Ontario is almost without winter apples. Some well-cared-for orchards have no fruit this year.

The north shore of Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay district will have a light to medium crop of winter apples. In this section the Spy is showing up particularly well this year. The Baldwin, also, is maintaining its record as a crop-producer. The King, however, is light, and there are many failures in Golden and Roxbury Russets and Pewaukee. The Fameuse is a medium crop; many full crops are reported. All fruit is well colored.

In Eastern Ontario, the St. Lawrence Valley, and the eastern townships of Quebec, winter apples will be very light. The Duchess gave a full crop; the Wealthy was a medium to full crop. The Fameuse is below the average, and is not only light, but of poor quality, both with reference to soundness and size. The McIntosh Red, generally speaking, is light, but well-sprayed orchards show good crops.

New Brunswick and North-eastern Quebec will not have apples enough for home consumption. A few orchards in the St. John Valley, of New Brunswick, report a light to medium crop. Elsewhere apples are almost a failure. Almost a total failure is reported in the central part of the Annapolis Valley, and but a lightly better crop on the slopes of the North and South Mountains. The crop for the whole Valley, however, will be very light, and the quality poor. Prince Edward Island has the poorest crop of years, even



A Well-loaded Tree in Jacob Bainard's Orchard.

the crab-apples being almost a failure. British Columbia will harvest a very large crop. The samples in some cases are small, and much of the fruit is deficient in color. All the commercial orchards show a medium or a full crop.

The principal commercial pear orchards of Eastern Canada report a medium to full crop. In Southern Ontario the Bartlett maintains its pre-eminence as a crop-producer. The Clapp's Favorite and the Anjou also show good crops. The Kieffer has turned out better than was expected. The Duchess, however, is very light. The British Columbia crop is good, the yield in all varieties being satisfactory. It is noticeable that, with the increased efficiency in spraying, the Flemish Beauty is reaching the market free of scab.

The plum crop has not been large. The Bradshaw and Lombard have a light to medium crop. The Reine Claude and Gueii show, perhaps, as well as any of the varieties. Some rot is reported from British Columbia, where the crop is very large.

In Eastern Canada the peach crop has been very irregular, and quite conflicting reports have been received. As the crop approached maturity, and is being harvested, the general estimation would be that there is a medium to full crop, but light in certain varieties. The late peaches are even better than the earlier varieties. The Early Crawfords were better than usual. The Smock will be a medium crop. The Elbertas, however, are light. British Columbia reports a full crop of both early and late peaches.

FOREIGN FRUIT-CROP CONDITIONS.

Great Britain.—The anticipation of a short crop has been confirmed in Great Britain. Ireland has a small surplus of apples that will not seriously affect the market. The pear and plum crop is also light in Great Britain, so that market calculations can be made on the assumption of the local fruit crop being much below the average.

On the Continent, Germany, Holland, Belgium and France, have suffered from very unfavorable weather. The fruit crop generally is poor.

United States.—The prospects in the United States are about the same as last month, and not very different from the same period last year. Of apples likely to compete with Canadian-grown fruit, there will be a crop somewhat under the average. No large surplus of winter-keeping apples are at present in sight, but, on the other hand, all winter producing sections have some apples, and in most cases a crop only a little below medium. The New England States will, perhaps, furnish more apples than last year. New York will have about the same quantity, or somewhat less. Ohio and Michigan have very light crops. The Pacific Coast States have a very large crop per tree, of excellent quality, which will go forward in boxes.

Great Britain is in a receptive mood for apples. The same may be said of Germany and the Continent generally. A correspondent familiar with Canadian conditions, and with ample opportunities to investigate in Belgium, reports that the openings in Antwerp are excellent, barring, of course, the want of direct transportation facilities. Several shipments went to Norway and Sweden last year, and gave general satisfaction. South African buyers are already collecting a cargo. Dealers from the United States have already made some purchases. The large cities of the Northwest are receiving this year large quantities of fruit from British Columbia, and for the first time possibly the fruit of Ontario and British Columbia have come into serious competition. In addition, there have been large consignments of fruit from Oregon and Washington. Up to the present time the markets are absorbing all that is offered. The excellent commercial conditions that exist in Canada as a whole warrant the assumption of good local market conditions.

The above is a digest of the Dominion Fruit-crop Report for September.

Protecting Grapevines and Berry Canes.

The questions presented below are so timely, and of interest to so many of our readers that we are presenting them here, that all may get the benefit of the answers given:

1. How should grapevines be pruned that were set out this spring; vines have grown to about five feet in length; also, how should they be covered to protect from winter weather?

2. How should blackberry and raspberry bushes that were put out this spring be pruned and covered. Blackberry-bush canes are lying on the ground. Should they be tied up to a stake?

Glengarry Co., Ont. G. E. J.

1. For your section of the country, where the vines should be laid down for winter protection, it would be best to train them according to what is known as the renewal or Fuller system. By this method, the vines the first year should be cut off within 8 or 10 inches of the ground at the time of transplanting, and during the summer two of the main canes should be trained along the ground, one each side of the vine, and these should be cut back at the end of the season to four or five feet. If the vines do not make this much

growth the first season, they should be cut back close to the main vine, and induced to grow such canes the following season. The laterals from these main canes should be trained upward upon the trellis, which should be at least five feet in height. After the vines have reached full size, in the course of three or four years, the annual pruning consists mainly in cutting out each alternate lateral, and shortening any that are left to five or six buds, so as to leave about fifty new buds to the whole vines.

For winter protection, the vines are cut loose from the trellis and laid flat upon the ground. If this is done shortly after the ground freezes a little bit, a few frozen clods of soil would be sufficient to keep them flat on the ground, and usually the snow gives all the protection required. In a section where snow is liable to go off during winter, and more covering is needed, the vines should be fairly well covered with earth.

2. Amateurs are very apt to confuse blackberry or thimbleberry with black-cap or black raspberry. The blackberry would not likely be hardy in your section, although the hardier varieties of black raspberries should succeed. The main pruning which these require is to cut out all the old canes at the end of the season, and shorten any new ones to about four feet. If it is necessary to give them covering in your section, the roots may be loosened somewhat with a digging fork, and the canes bent over as close to the ground as possible without breaking them, where they can be covered with clods of frozen earth.

H. L. HUTT.

The Cider Industry.

Only sound apples are salable in the regular way. For that reason, one third of the crop, and sometimes one-half remains every year in the orchard unpurchased. Canadian growers in this way lose millions of barrels. It has been proposed to utilize them in the following manner:

First—Feed for cattle.

Second—Drying.

Third—Canning.

Fourth—Cider-making.

Examine and compare the methods:

First, Feed for Cattle.—Sixty pounds of apples are needed to make one pound of flesh. If you estimate it at 12 cents a pound, ten pounds of fruit give 2 cents.

[And, except in small quantities, apples are poor cattle feed, at that.—Editor.]

Second, Drying.—More than 10 pounds of green fruit is necessary to make 2 pounds of evaporated apples, for which one can obtain 5 cents a pound. The cost of evaporation is (for a farmer's industry), 5 cents for 10 pounds of green fruit. Consequently, in this way, these 10 pounds give about 5 cents.

Third, Canning.—Well-preserved apples in cans may be sold at 2½ cents a pound. At this rate, all being paid, we can make very little more profit than a cent a pound of green fruit. Unfortunately, that applies only to manufacturing on a large scale, and it cannot turn to good account worm-eaten, scabby, or slightly rotten fruit.

Fourth, Cider-making.—Apples of any description suit this industry. With 16 pounds of fruit one can make one gallon of pure cider, the price of which, being 18 cents, at least, and the cost about 6 cents, it gives 12 cents a gallon; that is, 7½ cents for 10 pounds of green fruit. And the pressed apples can fatten nearly as many hogs as the apples themselves, the greatest part of the nitrogen remaining in the pomace (pressed apples). Thus, cider-making gives at least 8½ cents for 10 pounds of green fruit.

Therefore, 10 pounds of fruit make, by feeding cattle, 2 cents; drying, 5 cents; canning, 10 cents; cider-making, 8 cents.

More cider would certainly be made in Canada if it were generally known how simple the process is. One needs only a cider mill to crush the apples, a cider press to extract the juice, and casks in which to pour it, and also some knowledge of the rules of fermentation.

Conclusions: Can only your sound apples which are too ripe for shipping.

With the remainder make cider. From these apples, as good (some claim better) cider can be made as that from perfectly sound apples.

Fatten hogs with the pomace. Thus doing, you will certainly increase your returns by one-half, and often more.

PROF. L. MEUNIER,
Ingénieur agronome (France).

[Note.—The above article is the digest of an address given at the meeting of the Quebec Pomological and Fruit-growing Society, held at Sherbrooke, Que., August 31st last, and, while representing the attitude of many cider-makers, will scarcely receive full Canadian sanction for the use of all kinds of apples.—Editor.]

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Notes on the Plot Work of C. S. G. A. Members.

During this season the writer has been able to inspect all the plots of fall wheat, barley, oats, corn and potatoes of the members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, with one or two exceptions, in which case they were rather far away to visit at the proper time.

So far as the fall-wheat plots were concerned, they were up to the usual standard. There was some smut this year where members had failed to treat their seed with a spore-killing solution. It was generally a good year for fall wheat, and there wasn't as much difference as usual between the appearance of the hand-selected seed plots and the improved seed-plots.

The barley plots this year were an improvement on last year's plots, in being a better stand, and, on the whole, larger-headed. Some of them were rather weedy, however, and contained some oats in the plots. Duncan Carmichael, of West Lorne, had an exceptionally nice piece. It was the talk of the passers-by, it was so stout and well headed. There was marked evidence of improvement from selection in his strain of Mandshchuri.

The oat crop, on the whole, was good. There were a few plots below the average. There were some exceptionally promising plots. There were two or three cases where improved seed oats had been purchased by farmers to start plots of their own. In these cases the results were very gratifying. However, complaint was made in one or two cases, where pedigree seed had been bought for \$1.00 per bushel, that the oats contained quite a lot of barley. This was rather unfortunate, as it casts a reflection on the growers of pedigree seed generally.

The potato plots were showing up well this year, more especially those in the northern part of the Province. It was very interesting to note the effect of superphosphate on one operator's soil in connection with all his hoe crops, except mangels. Alf Hutchinson, Mt. Forest, was trying a large number of fertilizers on potatoes, but, judging from the appearance above ground, those treated with superphosphate were decidedly the most promising.

There were some very interesting features connected with the corn plots this year. Most of the operators are located in Essex County, where the rainfall was exceptionally light this summer. The effect of good cultivation was very noticeable both in strength of stalks and production of ear. Only a small proportion of the ears were covered well to the tips this year, due, no doubt, to the dry weather. Outside of Essex County, where there was a heavier rainfall, bunt was very common. Even in Essex there was quite a lot.

Two of the corn men have originated a variety of corn by crossing with Reid's Yellow Dent. In this way they have produced hybrids which are earlier-maturing than Reid's, and partake of some of the good qualities of Reid's.

With regard to the work of the Association in general, it may be said that the majority of the men are doing effective work. Some few, owing to a lack of efficient help, have been a little careless, and improvement in their crops is not so manifest as in others. Some soils used are most too weedy to get the best results. If this work is made the success it should be, great care must be taken in all the details, such as treating the seed for smut, keeping free from weed-seed impurities, and from getting mixed with other kinds of grain. Improved seed is in demand, provided the buyer can be assured he is getting the right kind of pure seed.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Another Poultry-feeding Station.

As has been shown by more than one article in our recent issues, it pays, and pays handsomely, to put poultry into market condition before selling, and to present them in attractive form when placing them on the market. Gunn & Langlois, Montreal, who have been carrying on an aggressive educational campaign, whereby they aim to raise the standard of the poultry business by demonstrating that it pays to do a thing right, and who have established egg-circles and feeding stations at several points, have just opened another feeding station at Thamesville, Ont., under the management of N. K. Cornwell, with J. G. Carswell, as expert in charge. This plant has about a 3,000-bird capacity. It will be specially open to the public for one half day every week, when killing, bleeding, picking, packing and sorting methods will be demonstrated. This is an excellent opportunity for farmers in that community to learn, what the market wants, how to meet those wants, and, incidentally, discover that excellent profits may be made by handling their flocks on a practical basis.

The Victoria Exhibition.

The Victoria Exhibition has again passed into history. For fifty years the citizens of the British Columbia capital have witnessed a function which has grown in importance, until, this year, the Jubilee Exhibition, held during the last week of September, surpassed all previous standards. Most great achievements are attained through strenuous efforts, and the endeavors of the B. C. Agricultural Association, of Victoria, to make its exhibition this year greater and better than before has borne testimony to the foregoing fact. Fifty years ago is a far cry, and few then entertained hopes of Victoria ever having an exhibition that would call out so many people to pay tribute to such excellent agricultural displays. At this exhibition, the fruit display was one of the leading features of the fair. The largest part of the main building was devoted to the fruit and floral exhibits. The quality of the fruit this year in the Province is excellent, and the display was much in advance of that of any preceding show. The fruit-growers of the Province are taking advantage of the instruction given by the fruit experts recently employed by the Government, which accounts for the noted improvements in quality of the fruit produced.

There were many other commendable features to the exhibition—many that are worthy of special commendation. Among these was the poultry exhibit and the machinery display. William Coates an expert poultryman, of Vancouver, was the poultry judge, and his comment regarding the feathered display was most favorable. Mr. Coates believes that British Columbia has one of the best climates in the world for the rearing of poultry, and he hopes to see the day when this Province will export eighty thousand dollars' worth of poultry products, instead of import them, as she did last year.

The exhibition in general was threaded with educational features, a tone that might lend popularity to some of our Eastern exhibitions. Judging competitions, judging demonstrations in live stock, fruit-packing demonstrations, and lectures on a variety of subjects, made of the exhibition a school of instruction. Dr. J. G. Rutherford, from Ottawa, delivered a lecture on tuberculosis, in which he complimented the people of British Columbia in taking a leading part in the eradication of this dreaded disease from their herds.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparison with the live-stock exhibits at Victoria during the last few years, shows that the live-stock exhibit at this year's show has been very far in advance of any previous ones. The individual exhibitors have been more numerous, and the numbers of animals in the various herds greater than last year or the year previous. This year it is pleasing to note that many exhibitors came from outside points. From Alberta, from the mainland of British Columbia, and Oregon, came breeders to match their animals against those of their Island neighbors.

The competition for supreme honors in the draft classes of horses was most interesting, while the rivalry in the light-horse classes was almost equally as great. The horse show, held in the Horse show Building the last three days of the exhibition, was the best yet in the history of the association.

The exhibit of dairy cattle always is a notable feature of a British Columbia exhibition, and the exhibit of this class was in keeping with previous records. One thing lacking was a suitable ring in which the live stock should have been judged. It is not fair to the exhibitor, the spectator, nor the judge, to have the animals paraded before some stable door for inspection, instead of in a suitable ring. A large circus occupied the best place on the grounds—a location more suitable for the judging of live stock than the parading of clowns.

Dr. Gronside, of Guelph, Ontario, made the awards in the light-horse classes that entered the competition in the Horse-show Building. Alex. Innis, of Clinton, Ont., judged the draft horses; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., Hackneys and dairy cattle; Thos. Russell, Exeter, beef cattle, sheep and swine.

HORSES.

Anyone who guessed that British Columbia cannot breed good horses, guessed wrongly. The champion animals in the Clydesdale classes were all Canadian-bred, and the most of them were bred in the Pacific Coast Province. There were plenty of imported animals that would make good winners, but here the competition was too strong for them to achieve premier honors. In the draft classes, the competition was the strongest among the Clydesdales. Among the exhibitors were Captain Watson, Westholm; Pemberton Stock Farm, Pemberton; S. R. O'Neil, Vancouver; the Guichon Estate, of Port Guichon; Shannon Bros., Cloverdale; A. D. Patterson, Ladner; the Government Farm, New Westminster, and J. Savage, West-mild.

In the aged-stallion class, Capt. Watson won with Baron Craigie, a Canadian-bred horse of much quality. Later he was given the Clydesdale

championship, and the ribbon for the best draft horse on the ground. Dean Swift, shown by the Pemberton firm, stood second in the aged-stallion class, and O'Neil third and fourth, with Gartly Guarantee and Rosendale. The latter horse might easily go a notch or two higher under different ruling. In the three-year-old class, first went to J. A. Tretheway, of Abbotsford. The two-year-old class possessed the reserve Clydesdale champion, an entry that pressed hard for the most-coveted ribbon. This was Prince Elert, bred and owned by the Guichon Estate, possessed of much quality, and a general favorite. Duke of Fife, shown by M. Dougall, of Duncan, a weighty colt, stood second, with Royal City, owned by Pemberton, third. The yearling class had three entries, all owned by D. Savage.

The female classes were stronger than the stallions. Nellie Garrick, shown by Pemberton, was the winner in the brood-mare class. Moss, of Saanich, had second in Kate's Fashion, while the Government Farm stood third with Nan. The yearling class had some fine entries. Pemberton had first on Bog Head Timms, Patterson second with May Queen, and Watson third and fourth with Aries Flower and Nancy of Brechenhill. The latter mare looked worthy of higher ranking, as she has much size. In the three-year-old class, Lily of Grandview, owned by Shannon Bros., headed the list. She was bred by the exhibitors, and later was given the female-championship prize. Watson had second prize with Festive Maid, while May of Ballyette, owned by the Government Farm, was third. Shannon Bros. won first and second in the two-year-old class with two home-bred fillies. Watson was third with Craigie Winsome. Reserve went to Lady Dean, owned by Pemberton.

Shires.—W. W. Hunter, of Olds, Alberta, and A. Davie, of Ladner, B. C., were the exhibitors of Shires. Mr. Hunter had three entries in the aged-stallion class. Windridge Boy, four years old, having much weight, was given first honors. Davie won all the female prizes, without other competition.

Percherons.—In the Percheron classes, Hunter, of Olds, again had the champion horse, a four-year-old, but recently imported. His two entries won first and second in the aged-stallion class. J. McCallum, of Trochu, Alberta, was third with Bayard. A. C. Ruby, from Portland, had the only entry in the Percheron two-year-old class. A. Davie exhibited one or two entries in the mare classes.

Belgians.—There were but two Belgians shown. In the two-year-old stallion class, A. C. Ruby and W. W. Hunter each had an entry, the former winning with a massive sorrel colt.

Hackneys.—In the Hackney classes there were some strong entries, and especially among the female classes. In the stallion class, McGregor, of Vancouver, won with Holland Prince. Drysdale Prince, owned by J. Tamboline, of Westham, the champion at Seattle last year, was second, while C. Moses, of Duncan, had the third animal in Silpho Sensation. McGregor won in the mare class with Warwick Dora.

CATTLE.

In British Columbia, the dairy stock usually makes the best showing, and at Victoria this year this was particularly the case. In the Holstein classes there was the strongest competition, animals of excellent merit being forward. Bishop & Clark, of Victoria, and H. Bonsall, of Victoria, were perhaps the two strongest exhibitors. A. Davie, Ladner, and Roper Bros., of Victoria, had some good winners forward. Bishop & Clark won first in the aged-bull class, and first and second with their cows. They also won the aged-herd prize, and the female championship. H. Bonsall had the champion bull in his winning two-year-old; he also secured the junior herd prize.

Joseph Thompson, of Chilliwack, won practically all the prizes in the Ayrshire classes, as he was out with the only herd. His Ayrshires would stand to win in strong competition, being animals of high merit. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, only showed their aged bull, on which they received the championship prize.

In the Jersey classes there were a number of individual entries, and fine animals filled the classes. A. H. Menzies & Son had the fullest entry, winning the herd prize and the champion female ribbon. Quick Bros., of Victoria; R. P. Grimmer, Peter Reid, and Joseph Sayward, all of Victoria, figured in the prizemoney in the Jersey classes.

There were two herds of Red Polled cattle. J. S. Maynard, of Chilliwack, and E. Henderson, of Victoria, were the owners. Maynard was the breeder of many of Mr. Henderson's best animals, thus the rivalry was not so keen. Henderson had the champion male, while Maynard captured the herd prize and the championship on female.

Joseph Tamboline was the biggest exhibitor of Shorthorns. Watson Clark, of Victoria, exhibited one animal, a two-year-old bull, on which he won the male championship. Tamboline secured the remainder of the prizes, having entries in most of the classes.

Wm. Banford, of Chilliwack, was the lone ex-

hibitors of Guernseys, but had some splendid animals in his herd.

Two special prizes, given by the B. C. Dairymen's Association, were both won by Bishop & Clark, of Victoria. They were for the best four cows bred and shown by owner, and for the best junior herd bred in British Columbia. A. H. Menzies secured the two second prizes.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

There was an excellent showing in the pure-bred classes of both sheep and swine. Thomas Russell, of Exeter, who made the awards, remarked that all the entries were of a most creditable nature. John Richardson, of Port Guichon, was the only exhibitor in the Cotswold breed. A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, exhibited Lincolns, while W. M. Banford, Chilliwack, had the only entries in the Leicester classes. In the Suffolk breed, Joseph Thompson, of Chilliwack, stood alone; while J. T. Maynard had the only entries in the Dorset Horn breed. When it came to the Shropshires, P. H. Wilson, of Chilliwack, and G. H. Hadwen, of Duncan's, divided honors. The former entries were in somewhat better show condition, and, therefore, won the championship prizes. In the Southdown classes were three exhibitors, G. T. Higginson & Son, Chilliwack; H. D. Evans and A. T. Watt, of Victoria. Higginson won the pen prize, with A. T. Watt a good second. In Oxford Downs, A. Davie, of Ladner, and John Richardson, of Port Guichon, were the two entered with flocks. Davie won the championship and pen prizes. W. Grimmer and John Richardson exhibited Hampshires, where honors were about equally divided.

The special donated by Vancouver Island Flockmasters' Association, for best ram, any age, any breed, raised in British Columbia, was won by A. Davies with his Oxford Down.

The special donated by British Columbia Stock-breeders' Association, for best ram lamb and two ewe lambs, any short-wool breed, bred and exhibited by the owner, was won by P. H. Wilson with his Shropshires; second, A. T. Watt, Victoria, on Southdowns. Special for best long-wool trio—1, A. Davie; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack.

There was not as large an entry of swine as of sheep. In the Yorkshire classes there were two herd entries, Joseph Thompson, of Chilliwack, and the Braefoot Farm, Victoria. The Braefoot Farm owned the champion herd and the champion sow. J. Thompson had the championship boar.

W. M. Banford, Chilliwack, and A. Davie, Ladner, exhibited Tamworths. Davie owned the winning herd and the champion boar, while Banford won most of the sow prizes.

A. C. Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, had the only Berkshire on exhibition. J. T. Maynard exhibited a number of the Essex breed. Joseph Thompson won the two special prizes offered for the best bacon hogs.

Autumn Work and Weeds.

"The harvest is past and the summer is gone," but weeds, like sin, are showing up in all directions. They are not confined to the country. They are seen on the vacant lots of village, town and city—a menace to the cultivators of the soil next year. Most of them have matured seed by this time, and much of the seed is shed on the ground, to make trouble in field, garden and lawn another year. Still, a good deal can be done even yet to offset the spread of the seed. The trouble is everyone is so busy gathering in the late crops, and attempting to get the autumn work done, that some things are neglected, and the destruction of weeds is one of these neglected features all too frequently.

Many roadsides are at this season of the year badly disfigured because of many of these weeds. Some of them may have been cut once, but they have come on a second time. This is true of burdocks, sweet clover and ragweed. If the mower were run along once more, and the weeds so cut were raked up and burned, much good would be accomplished. Some roadsides are too rough. In such cases, why not relax the herd law, and allow stock, especially sheep, to pasture them down. One municipality in Western Ontario has hit upon the novel method of leasing the roadsides for pasture. Anything seems better than the indifferent enforcement of the law now in existence, which requires the road overseer to look after the weeds on the roadsides. Generally speaking, they are not doing it.

There are many waste places on the farm where weeds are seeding, such as the banks of ditches, wet places in fields, around old buildings, and elsewhere. These should be cut down, raked together, and burned. Another source of danger is the scattering of screenings from the grain that is being cleaned for market or prepared for grinding about the farmyard, when some of the weed seeds are likely to get in the stable manure.

Gardens which have been neglected since the harvest came on, are also overrun with more or less weeds at this season of the year.

Much of the ragweed is ripening its seeds now, and plenty of it could be kept from seeding in

new meadows by clipping it with a mower even as late as this, and with no damage to the new seeding.

If these weeds, now seeding such places as I have indicated, could only be kept where they are, it wouldn't be so bad, but there are various agencies at work spreading them to clean land, and so increasing the cost of labor and adding to the causes for depleted crops.

As farmers, we cannot be too vigilant at all seasons of the year, but just now, some belated weeds of various varieties going to seed means future trouble to get the supremacy.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition.

Quite informally, on September 28th, the annual Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, was opened by the President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Longley. The usual ceremonies were dispensed with on account of the sudden death of the late Hon. D. C. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and many were the words of regret that the deceased could not have seen renewed fruits of his labors in this, the finest exhibition yet held in the Province.

The number of entries in nearly every class was very large, and competition strong. The weather, with the exception of the fourth and fifth days, which were cold and rainy, was fine and cool. Taken throughout, the attendance exceeded the Fair of 1909 by approximately 5,000 people.

We were sorry to note that, although the buildings and grounds were well filled on each day of the Fair, yet the show-ring was poorly attended. This, we think, might be corrected by rebuilding bleachers in close proximity to the ring; also, in again adopting the catalogue of exhibits, and the use of catalogue numbers on animals shown.

Certainly, Halifax does not show the enthusiasm in her Fair seen at other large fairs in Canada. This is deplorable in itself, and we think she might be more generous to this show, and more patriotic to her Province.

HORSES.

The draft-horse exhibit is very largely a Clydesdale show, and this year has been no exception. Many very superior animals were brought out in these rings, and the competition and interest in the same was constant throughout. In aged Clydesdale stallions, Baron Primrose (imp.), by MacEachran, owned by R. S. Starr, of Port Williams, was an easy winner. This grand horse shows all the good characteristics of a good Clydesdale, and he is proving his worth throughout the Province. The second-prize animal, Lord Dalmeny (imp.), owned by P. S. Brown, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., was by many picked as the winner of the third prize, but this fell to Norseman (imp.), by Refiner, owned by Wm. O'Brien, of Windsor Forks, N. S. Below him were many good individuals, such as Handy Andy (imp.), by Marmion; Sorby Boy (imp.), Baron Frederick (imp.), by Baron's Pride, and others.

In three-year-old stallions, honors fell to a son of Baron Primrose; whilst for yearlings they fell to Logan Bros., first; R. A. Snowball, Chatham, second; H. W. Corning, Yarmouth, third; and R. S. Starr, fourth.

The class for brood mares, with foal by side, brought out the grand champion mare at the Dominion Exhibition, owned by R. A. Snowball, which was easily first in her class. Mare, four years old—1 and 2, Logan Bros., on a grand pair of imported mares; 3, Starr. Filly, two years old—1, Starr, with a Royal Favorite; 2, Logan Bros., with a Baron Pansy; 3, Logan Bros., with a Sir Simon filly. Other very good imported and home-bred fillies were also shown in this class.

Yearling fillies—1, Starr; 2, Logan Bros. Foal of 1910—1, Logan Bros.; 2, Snowball.

Championship stallion, any age, was easily won by Starr on Baron Primrose, the same exhibitor also winning female championship on the two-year-old filly by Royal Favorite.

Other classes of pure-bred draft horses were poorly filled, the few exhibits being of rather poor quality. However, the quality of the Clydesdale exhibit, and females in particular, was of such a high standard that 1910 has gone down as a banner year in the history of the exhibition.

The exhibit of light horses was also of very good quality. The classes for Thoroughbreds, carriage horses, ponies, Hackneys and general-purpose horses were well filled with good-quality stock, distinctly above the average. However, it was in Standard-breds and roadster classes that we found the greatest number and keenest competition. The class for aged stallions, Standard-bred, was won by Frank Power, owned by James Adams, of Halifax. Many other splendid animals were shown in this ring, amongst which were King Dodds and Marshall M. Considering the fact that the winning horse in this class had won a five-heat free-for-all trot and pace in 2:15½ on the day previous to judging, he showed in remarkably fine shape. Evidently, this horse has a great future, both on the track and as a sire. Other classes of stallions were not so well filled, but females showed strongly. E. C. H. Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ontario, placed all awards most satisfactorily.

Amongst the younger horses, we find, showing quite prominently in speed trials, the progeny of Achille 2:15½, owned by the Government of Nova Scotia, prominent among which are Monachille and Achille the Great, the latter horse lowering the Maritime record to 2:30. Throughout the whole exhibition, races were universally good, and we compliment the management, as well as the weather man, on their great success.

CATTLE. Dairy Breeds.

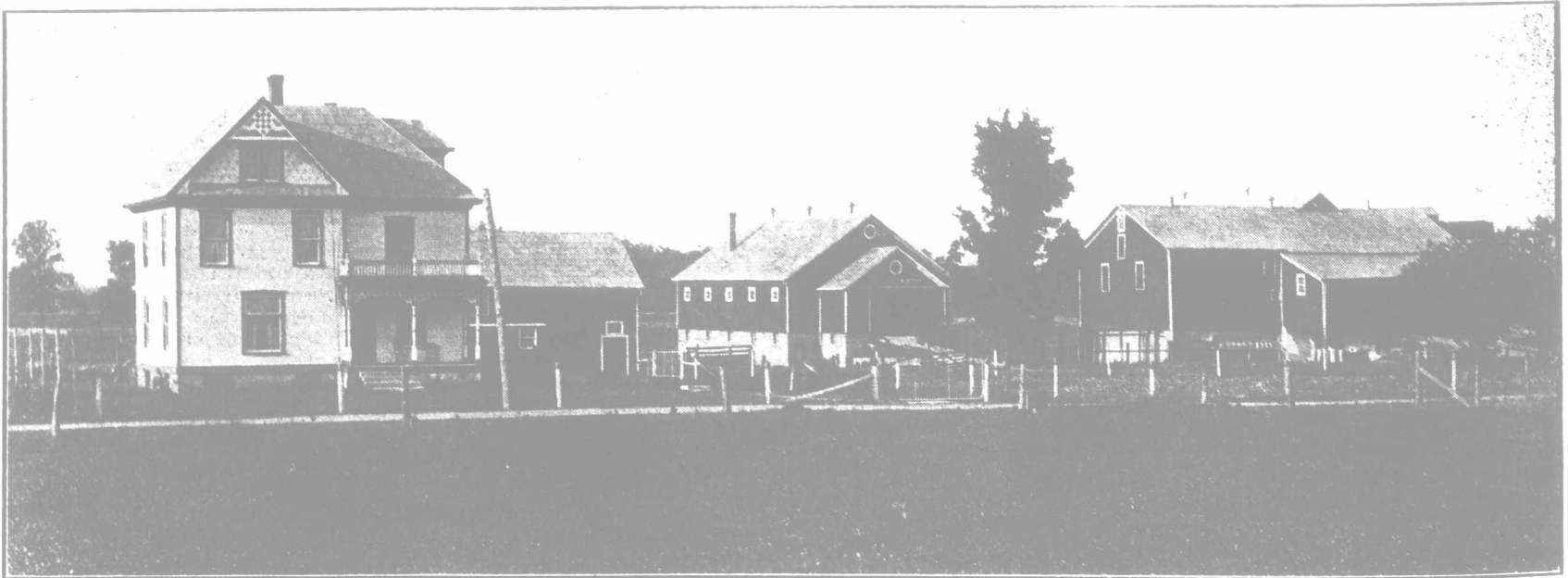
Despite the fact that large shipments of dairy cattle have been made recently from Nova Scotia to the United States and the Canadian West, the show of all dairy breeds was distinctly above that of previous years, in quality, fit and numbers. The Ayrshires were strongest in numbers, and showed, perhaps, the keenest competition. We were glad to note that young breeders, such as Retson Bros., and C. P. Blanchard, of Truro, N. S., and others, made such a creditable showing. In aged bulls, five splendid animals were forward. C. A. Archibald, of Truro, was first with the imported three-year-old bull, Morton Mains Guthrope, closely followed by the entry of M. H. Parlee, Lower Millstream, N. B.; McIntyre Bros., of Sussex, N. B., standing third. In senior yearling bulls, McIntyre Bros. were first. Junior yearlings—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Parlee; 3, John McDonald, of Shubenacadie, N. S. Bull calf—1, Archibald; 2 and 3, McIntyre Bros. Cow, four years and upward, in milk or in calf—1, Parlee; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Retson Bros. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Blanchard; 2, McIntyre Bros.; 3, Retson Bros. Heifer, 3 years old, in milk or in calf—1, Parlee; 2, McDonald; 3, McIntyre Bros. Senior and junior yearlings—McIntyre Bros., both firsts, Archibald both seconds, Parlee both thirds, the latter also winning first in the senior calf class, closely followed by Retson Bros. and McIntyre Bros. McIntyre Bros. won first in the junior calf class, Archibald second, and Retson Bros. third. The champion bull diploma was awarded to Archibald on his first-prize aged bull. This animal shows exceptional breed character, superior conformation, and, although a trifle under size, was a popular winner. Parlee won female championship on his aged cow, an animal of good

size, quality, and indications of large milk yield, features which are characteristic of Mr. Parlee's herd throughout. Aged herd—1, Parlee; 2, McIntyre; 3, Blanchard. Breeder's young herd—1, McIntyre; 2, Parlee; 3, Archibald. The latter also won on bull and three of his get, McIntyre winning on female and two of her offspring. Certainly, this was the finest show of Ayrshires seen in Eastern Canada for many years.

Jerseys.—Jerseys also were numerically much superior to former years. H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N. S., taking the greater number of the best premiums, were closely followed by R. Robertson, of Sussex; Josselyn & Young, St. John; Baker Bros., Barronsfield, N. S., and others. In aged bulls, Pipes & Son won first with Brampton Fereor, a bull of good substance, quality and breed character, the same having been a favorite and winner at Toronto and other Western fairs. He was also champion bull. In two-year-old bulls and senior yearlings, Robertson had everything his own way. In senior calves, many nice things were drawn out, the first falling to Josselyn & Young, second and third to Pipes & Son, the latter also winning first in junior calves, closely followed by Robertson & Baker. In a strong ring of aged cows, all well fitted, and showing splendid type, Josselyn & Young won first and third, Robertson taking second, the latter also winning in the three-year-old cow class in a ring of eleven splendid individuals, the second and third falling to Josselyn & Young. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Pipes & Son; 2, Baker Bros.; 3, Josselyn & Young. This splendid two-year-old heifer of Pipes is a daughter of the famous Jersey bull, Blue Blood; she easily won the female championship. Senior yearlings—1 and 2, Pipes & Son; 3, Josselyn & Young, the latter firm also winning first in junior yearlings, closely followed by Pipes and Robertson. In senior calves—1 and 3, Pipes; 2, Josselyn & Young. In junior calves the money was evenly divided between Pipes and Robertson. In the herds, Pipes won on female and offspring, also first in aged herd, second going to the St. John Company, and third to Robertson. The latter breeder also won on bull and three of his get. On breeder's young herd, Josselyn & Young won first, with Pipes & Son second.

Guernseys.—Nowhere in Canada is there found such splendid representatives of this breed as in the East. The classes were well filled at the Fair, and competition was strong throughout. Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and H. W. Corning, of Yarmouth, N. S., split evenly on first prizes, championships and herds; while Alison McDonald, of Shubenacadie; T. K. Blaikie, of Great Village, and L. R. Rose, of Urbania, N. S., divided second and third money. Many splendid representatives were shown in the female classes, and it is apparent that the Guernseys are still growing in popularity throughout certain parts of Nova Scotia.

Holsteins.—Here, also, we must congratulate the younger, as well as the older, exhibitors on the splendid showing of this very popular breed. The aged bull, Sir Rooker Posch Artis, owned by S. Dickie & Sons, Truro, was easy winner in this class, the same being also grand champion bull. In two-year-old bulls, Gavin Harding, of Graham's Road, P. E. I., won easily on a half-brother of the champion. Both the junior and senior yearling classes were won by Lee & Clarke, Victoria, P. E. I., with grandsons of Count Mercena Posch, the famous bull heading the herd of James Rettie, of Norwich, Ont. Senior calves made a splendid showing of nine uniformly good animals, Lee & Clarke winning first and third, with Harding second. In the junior calf class, a young breeder, E. F. Armstrong, of Palmouth, N. S., won both first and third prizes. Lee & Clarke made a clean sweep of the aged cow class, the first-prize cow



Photograph of House and Outbuildings on Dairy Farm of Frank Phillips, Mt. Elgin, Ont., whose Advertisement Appears on Page 1650.

being the grand old Mary Rooker 2nd, bred by Logan Bros., of Amherst. The same firm also won female championship on the splendid three-year-old cow, Jacoba Johanna. In three-year-old cows—1, Lee & Clarke; 2 and 3, Harding. The latter breeder had things pretty nearly his own way in two-year-olds and senior yearlings, also winning seconds and thirds in junior yearlings and calves, Lee & Clarke winning all the firsts in these classes. Lee & Clarke also showed up very strongly in the herds, winning female-and-offspring herds, aged herd, and breeder's young herd, whilst bull and three of his get went to Dickie & Sons.

Probably the most keenly-contested herd prize amongst dairy cattle was a special for the best pure-bred dairy herd, each to be judged by the type of their own breed, the herd consisting of one bull and eight females, from four to one year of age. W. F. Stephen, of Huntingdon, P. Q., who judged all the dairy breeds, was assisted in this special by three others, who unanimously placed the award on the Ayrshire herd owned by M. H. Parlee.

Beef Cattle.

Numerically, beef cattle were distinctly superior to the show of 1909. In Shorthorns, C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N. S., pulled out a splendid herd, the same winning over half the prizes, both championships, and all the herd prizes. R. A. Snowball, of Chatham, N. B., took the remainder of the premiums.

As usual, W. W. Black, of Amherst, had a splendid line of Herefords on exhibition, winning nearly

all the firsts, together with championships and herds. Wm. O'Brien showed some splendid individuals, and brought them out in equally good shape. Certainly, the Hereford exhibit is an improvement on that of former years, and, in fact, an improvement on animals exhibited at the Toronto National in 1910.

Many superior Devons were exhibited by E. G. Pinkney, C. G. Pinkney, and W. A. Pinkney, of Melbourne, N. S. These classes were well filled.

SHEEP.

We are sorry to note that the sheep industry, if the Halifax Fair is a criterion, is steadily and surely on the decline. Numerically, sheep were light, but all were exhibited in splendid fit.

The show of Cotswolds was slightly above the average, the greatest winning being made by H. W. Corning, of Chegoggin, N. S., closely followed by John Tweedie, Farncliffe, P. E. I., and H. H. Churchill, Chegoggin.

The exhibit of Leicesters and Lincolns was not up to the average, the only exhibitors being the Boswells, of Frankfort and Pownall, P. E. I.

In Shropshires, we missed Logan Bros., of Amherst Point, as well as John McDonald, of Shubenacadie, and other old exhibitors. All first prizes in this class went to G. L. Boswell, while Cephas Nunn, of Winslow Road, P. E. I., fought strongly for second.

Cephas Nunn also had a very fair showing of Southdowns, but the animals were distinctly out of condition. Baker Bros., of Barronsfield, won easily in the majority of classes.

These same breeders also won all the firsts in Oxford Downs, whilst Chas. Symes, of Minudie, N. S., secured seconds and thirds.

The latter was the only exhibitor of Cheviots, which, however, were of good quality and splendid type.

Cephas Nunn also exhibited a splendid flock of Hampshire Downs; whilst Dorset Horns were well represented by Emerson Servant, Yarmouth, N. S.; G. S. Boswell, P. E. I., and others.

SWINE.

Swine, also, were light numerically, but of good quality. The prominent exhibitors in their various classes were as follows: Peter Brodie, Little York, P. E. I., winning everything in Berkshires; C. J. Keillor, of Dartmouth, N. S., winning the majority of prizes in Yorkshires, also doing well in Chester Whites, in which latter class H. W. Corning, of Chegoggin, had a very superior exhibit. In Poland-Chinas, Chas. Symes, of Minudie, has a splendid exhibit, competing again with Baker Bros. for premium honors in Duroc-Jerseys.

In the specials for bacon hogs, Peter Brodie and C. J. Keillor divided premium honors. In short, the exhibit of swine represented too few breeders and far too few individuals for this most important industry in the Maritime Provinces.

Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, placed awards on beef cattle, sheep and swine, with great satisfaction to all.

Twenty-thousand-dollar Farms in New Ontario.

Not Northern Ontario or New Ontario, but Greater Ontario, was the happy designation applied to that vast empire of resourceful territory lying beyond North Bay, by Frederick Dane, of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, addressing an audience at New Liskeard Fair, on Friday of last week. After a day of interviewing settlers, who had priced their 160-acre homesteads all the way from two thousand up to twenty thousand dollars, the party of journalists accompanying Mr. Dane could not but agree that this recently-discovered region is great in more ways than one.

The occasion was noteworthy. Thanks to the initiative of W. L. Smith, editor of the Weekly Sun, the executive efforts of Walter Jas. Brown, editor of the Weekly Globe, and the very willing co-operation of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission, a personally-conducted free excursion of agricultural journalists was arranged to visit New Ontario last week. The Commission's private car furnished very convenient headquarters for the party, being picked up by whatever train was coming along, and dropped wherever there was anything worth examining. In addition to the two papers mentioned, the Mail and Empire was represented by its agricultural editor, A. B. Cutting, and "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. D. Albright. Accompanying the party was J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, while Deputy Minister of Agriculture C. C. James, and the President of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, Thos. Delworth, met the car at Liskeard, and returned with it. As sources of information, we were particularly fortunate, having with us, besides Mr. Dane, Superintendent J. H. Black, and Geo. W. Lee, the General Agent. Every courtesy was shown the pressmen, and, incidentally, it is gratifying to record that all of them were strongly impressed with the evident loyalty of the officials of this Government railroad to the interest of the road and of the people it is designed to serve. This loyalty was generously attributed by the representatives present to the inspiration of the Chairman, J. L. Englehart.

A FIRST-CLASS PIONEER RAILROAD.

The Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway was commenced by the Ross Government, and continued by the Whitney Government to Cochrane, where it intersects the National Transcontinental, which is to form part of the Grand Trunk Pacific system. Its main line runs in a northerly direction from North Bay to Cochrane, 252 miles distant. Two short branches make a mileage of 262, constructed and equipped at a total cost of fifteen million dollars, or nearly \$93,000 a mile, including rolling stock. Built as a colonization road, it was the means of discovering the world-famous silver camp at Cobalt, the traffic of which made its operation profitable almost from the start. Latterly, the use of air pressure in the Cobalt mines, produced by water-power on the Montreal River, has greatly curtailed earnings by reducing the freightage of coal, and the passenger traffic to that region is also lighter than during the rush. While the traffic originating within the country served shows healthy development, and, while a great many more settlers have gone in this summer than of late years, the Commission are anxious to see the country cleared up more rapidly. They are also preparing to handle Grand Trunk Pacific traffic, and to this end have spent



Water Powers Like This Abound in New Ontario. South branch of the Wabi River, where New Liskeard gets electric-light power.

about \$340,000 this season to better the road, so as to lessen transportation costs. Further expenditure on the North Bay end is probable, the object being to reduce some of the heavier grades. Taken all together, it is an excellent pioneer railroad, with good ballasting, serviceable rolling stock, and fine stations. The part from Englehart, north, is particularly good, there being sections as long as eighteen miles without a curve. A handsome \$28,000 brick station is in course of erection at Cochrane, to be used by the two roads. Truly, the T. & N. O. R. is a railroad of which the people of the Province should be proud. Its management indicates sagacity, efficiency and probity of a high order.

A COUNTRY OF TREMENDOUS RESOURCES.

The resources of this new Northland are marvellous. Those whose conceptions of New Ontario have been formed from the rough Laurentian region traversed by the C. P. R. can never believe till they see it the totally different character of the famous clay belt, extending from Liskeard, at the head of Lake Temiskaming, across the Height of Land (where it is interrupted by a belt of rocky country and a strip of light sand), northward to the muskeg surrounding James Bay, spreading out at its base eastward far into Quebec, and westward across the broad districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Algoma and Thunder Bay. Bureau of Industry returns give thirteen million acres as the area of land under cultivation in Old Ontario. In this tremendous clay belt there are estimated to be sixteen to twenty million acres of good level or rolling timbered land available for agriculture, and capable of growing most staple crops of the North temperate zone, save, perhaps, corn and a few of the more tender and late-maturing fruits and vegetables. Draining this fertile soil are splendid rivers, most of them flowing northwards to James Bay, while scattered across the country are many beautiful, sinuous lakes, usually narrow, but anywhere from one to eighty

or a hundred miles long. Uncounted waterfalls present marvellous possibilities in hydraulic power. Iron deposits on the Mattagami River, silver in Cobalt, only ten or twelve miles below Liskeard; wonderful gold fields in the Porcupine District, 30 miles west of Kelso, on the T. & N. O. R.; another gold camp at Larder Lake, 22 miles east of the railway; silver mines at Elk City, 18 miles from the choice agricultural section of Charlton; the greatest nickel mines in the world at Sudbury, on the C. P. R., a hundred miles or so south-west of Liskeard; immense forest resources, especially in pulpwood, with every probability of great wealth yet to be discovered, well justify the expectation, if, indeed, they have not already demonstrated a right to the title, "Greater Ontario."

The climate is no more severe than that of Manitoba, with which it has rather the advantage in latitude, while the winds are not nearly so strong. The snowfall in winter is somewhat less than in Muskoka or Parry Sound, and, being light, has never yet caused any serious trouble on the T. & N. O. R. The skies are usually bright, the air clear and invigorating, summer frosts are apparently little or no more troublesome than in the early days of Grey, Huron and Bruce, and, with settlement, will decrease. Records at Englehart this summer showed no frosts between June 3rd and August 29th, when there was a slight touch, the mercury dropping to 30 degrees. Tomatoes planted here in July were ripe September 1st. Men who have travelled all over Canada declare this the greatest clover country they have ever seen. The only trouble with peas is that they sometimes grow too much straw. Potatoes, untouched by blight, with few bugs, and as yet scarcely any scab, yield well, and of a quality unequalled in Southern Ontario. The clay belt is confidently expected to supply Toronto with the tubers now coming in large quantities from New Brunswick. Fall wheat, sown under adverse conditions on the pioneer farm at Monteith, beyond the Height of Land, yielded about 30 bushels to the acre this summer, and many fields of it have been sown in the Liskeard section this fall. There is no longer room for doubt as to the agricultural and stock-raising possibilities of the clay belt. The country has been proved.

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association is investigating New Ontario as a source of supply for seed potatoes. Experiments at Ottawa having indicated that potatoes did better when the seed had been obtained from a moist, cool climate, the Vegetable-growers' Association sent ten bushels up north, to be grown on the Government Farm at Monteith. An estimated yield of 100 bags was being harvested, of fine-quality tubers. These are being sent to Guelph, and will thence be distributed for co-operative experiment in comparison with southern-grown seed.

Space forbids full recital in this issue of the data gathered on this trip, but a few words must be said about the Liskeard Fair. First of all, be it noted that the visit to the Fair was preceded by an eye-opening drive through the fine farming section about New Liskeard. A 40-mile drive may be taken from here, it is said, without going beyond the bounds of settlement, though one would never guess it riding along the railway. On a clear October forenoon, with the glistening surface of Lake Temiskaming to the south, and a beautiful wooded hill to the west, we drove through a farming district which, for perfection of natural

drainage and ease of cultivation, will compare favorably with the very choicest sections of Old Ontario. Unbroken by a sign of rock, and most of the fields without a single stump, the friable clay soil, mixed with rich-brown vegetable mold, turns up in beautiful furrows, while the thick carpet of the new-seeded clover meadows, and the nice, even braird of the late-sown fall wheat, made one forget that he was some three hundred miles due north of Toronto. Barring certain climatic limitations, a finer farming country could scarcely be imagined. Many of the settlers here had come in thirteen or fourteen years ago; extensive clearing have been made, and some excellent farm buildings erected. Our camera will present next week a few illustrations of these, accompanied by notes drawn from experience.

WHAT SOME SETTLERS HAVE DONE.

Suffice it here to note that nine representative men among the better class of farmers interviewed, who had been in the country from 5 to 14 years, bringing with them an average of \$265 apiece, now count themselves worth sums varying from \$2,000 to \$20,000, the average being \$9,722. To be quite candid, we must add that they seem to place quite a high value on their property, basing it, presumably, upon returns that have been derived from the sale of produce in local markets at high prices—prices that must come down as production increases. Asked why they do not sell out and homestead again, they reply that they prefer not to repeat pioneer privations, unless well paid for it. Roads, schools, churches, railroads, drainage, markets, and cost of clearing, are among the factors that tend to hold up the price of improved farms in a country where 160 acres of new land can be purchased for 50 cents an acre, one-quarter cash, and the balance in three annual instalments. The other homestead conditions are very easy, consisting of the erection of a habitable house, at least 16 x 20 feet, the clearing of at least 10 per cent. of the land, and residence for at least six months each year. Of the 10 per cent. mentioned, at least two acres must have been cleared and cultivated annually during the three years next succeeding the date of purchase, and from then up to the issue of the patent.

SOME DRAWBACKS—VETERAN CLAIMS.

The principal difficulties encountered, besides black flies and mosquitos, are lack of sufficient colonization roads, in some cases lack of drainage, and in all cases the usual difficulties of social and municipal organization. These difficulties are seriously aggravated in many instances by the veteran claims held, without pretence of improvement, and untaxable, we believe, for a period of ten years. Near the town of Liskeard one such claim was pointed out, standing as Nature left it, and held at \$10,000. The interspersing of these locations was a great mistake, and the present policy is to group them, as far as possible, in certain townships.

COST OF CLEARING LAND—INCOME AND WAGES.

As to the actual cost of clearing the land, estimates vary greatly. Settlers interviewed placed the cost of cutting green bush and stumping within a year after the axe, at from \$25 up to \$90 per acre, the average figures being \$37. One man who had kept strict account of an acre, said \$40 would barely cover it. By seeding down, and allowing the stumps to rot four to six years, this part of the task is rendered very easy, and the cost of clearing greatly reduced. Then, too, there is now a good demand for pulpwood, at about

\$3.75 per cord on track, or, a dollar extra if peeled. Mr. Dane informs us that he knows of one man who wants to contract for 3,000 cords of it right now. A fairly well timbered homestead should yield 1,000 cords of pulpwood. Good ones run 15 cords per acre or more; \$2.00 to \$2.50 per cord should cut this wood and place it on the track, leaving \$1.25 to \$1.75, thus reducing the average net cost of clearing the land to about \$15 to \$35 per acre, depending partly upon how soon it is stumped and upon the nature of the wood-growth. White-wood land is much more expensive to clear, as the stumps do not rot in less than six or seven years. Of course, much depends upon the location of the lot. The cost of clearing burnt land is very moderate, estimates running from \$5 to \$30 per acre, the average being about \$15 or \$16. Incidentally, we were told that the pulpwood for which the settler receives \$3.75 to \$4.75 a cord, is worth \$13.50 at the Niagara frontier. If a settler has a lot with lumber (other than pine, which he may not sell without stumpage dues, save on the area where his clearing is done), he may make more than from pulpwood. Telegraph poles and railroad ties are other remunerative sources of revenue. Wages are good. Sectionmen on the railroad receive \$1.75 to \$2.00 a day. What with lumbering, building of roads, doing assessment work on prospectors' claims, and one thing and another, there is plenty of chance for the settler to earn ready cash. Truth to tell, this has been a drawback to settlement in the newer parts, the ready dollar obscuring the future benefit of bona-fide clearing and agriculture. Add to this an exciting mining fever, which has distracted many a settler's attention, and it is easy to understand the tardy agricultural progress of the newer townships. The mining fever is now cooling down, and, as a much larger number of settlers have taken up land this summer than of recent years, more rapid agricultural progress may be looked for.

One drawback to the settlement of the country is the unnecessary division of jurisdiction, as among the various departments of Government. Upon the Colonization Bureau of the Department of Agriculture rests the responsibility of advertising the country. Then, the settler must get in touch with the Crown Lands Branch to enter his homestead. Finally, he must arrange with the railroad as to transport. By the time he has dealt in turn with all these Bureaus, it is a wonder if he has not gotten the Western bee in his bonnet, or gone off elsewhere. A suggestion that has been made, and that appealed strongly to the visiting journalists, is that some townships, at least, contiguous to the railway, be ceded to the T. & N. O. R. Commission to settle, the whole authority being thus centralized, and red tape reduced to a minimum. An agricultural expert employed by this same Commission could have charge of the farm at Monteith, devoting it to experiment, and establishing, besides, small local demonstration farms at representative points under settlers' conditions, to obtain accurate data on many points, such as cost of clearing land, returns, etc., where only estimates are now obtainable. The Railway Commission is the one Bureau that has a vital interest in the speedy settlement and progress of the country. Its efficiency is recognized, and there is good reason to believe that the plan mentioned would conduce to the filling up of the country with satisfied settlers.

The fair held at Liskeard this fall is the sixth one held by the society, and the third one in the present grounds, which boast a half-mile track, seating accommodation, and neat housing for agri-

cultural and horticultural products and ladies' work. There was a fair display of live stock for a new section, the cattle being classified according to type, as Holstein type, Ayrshire type, etc., while the swine were divided into two classes, registered and grades. Quite a good exhibit of horses competed, though the judge, R. D. Dundas, of Springville, Ont., found blemishes on some of the entries he would have liked to place higher. Field and garden products were excellent in quality. The grain was better than that exhibited from New Ontario at Toronto Exhibition. Thos. Delworth, who judged the vegetables and roots, found potatoes by far the strongest class; only in Muskoka had he seen their equal. We are told, however, that at Charlton and Englehart Fairs even better potatoes were shown. The texture and flavor was very fine, and the skins smooth. There are, however, too many varieties grown. He recommended, for commercial reasons, confining attention to a few varieties, suggesting as a standard sort the Delaware type, and as early varieties the Early Ohio and Eureka, or Irish Cobbler. Turnips were excellent in texture and quality, being free from stringiness. The prize Swedes would weigh about twelve pounds apiece. As at all new fairs, there is a tendency to over-emphasize weight or size. Mr. Delworth, in judging, endeavored moderately to revise this opinion, placing the premiums on quality. The cabbage and carrots were very good. Crisp celery of excellent flavor was on exhibition, and it would seem that the muskegs should be adapted to produce this vegetable to good advantage. A very fine collection of vegetables was exhibited by E. F. Stephenson, President of the Agricultural Society, including a sample of Empire State potatoes, with the fine-netted skins supposed to denote choice table quality. Sugar beets were not so good as the turnips. Onions were not so thoroughly ripened as desirable. Nevertheless, it was a most creditable show, and went to substantiate the journalists' opinion that here is a magnificent agricultural country, whose settlement will not await the filling up of the prairie, as was once thought, but which offers very attractive chances right now to the farmer or farmer's son with too little capital to make an early start in the old-settled portion of the country. New Ontario is making good.

Poultry Stock for the West.

High prices for poultry products is impressing itself upon Western Canada. A carload of breeding stock is being shipped by Gunn & Langlois, on October 16th, from Quebec for the Western Provinces, and indications point to a greater demand in this respect in the Maritime Provinces than the East can supply. Ontario, too, is showing her appreciation of the value of poultry by importing breeding birds from Quebec by the carload.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, of which G. A. Palmer, Toronto, Ont., is president; A. M. Soule, Athens, Ga., vice-president, and John Hamilton, Washington, D. C., secretary, will be held in Washington, November 14th, 15th and 16th, 1910, when a very interesting and practical programme of subjects will be discussed by prominent persons. The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Stations hold their annual convention in Washington, beginning November 16th, and continuing through the 17th and 18th.



Clover Field in New Ontario: A Characteristic Landscape.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 10th, receipts of live stock numbered 105 carloads, comprising 2,130 cattle, 69 hogs, 715 sheep, 16 calves; the quality of the cattle was good. Exporters were easier, at \$5.75 to \$6.30, and one load at \$6.75; butchers' cattle steady; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.15 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5.00; cows, \$3.00 to \$4.75; feeders, \$4.85 to \$5.85; milkers, \$50 to \$90 each; veal calves, \$3.50 to \$8.00 per cwt.; lambs firmer, at \$6 to \$6.25; sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.85; hogs easier, \$8.50 fed and watered, and \$3.15, f.o.b. cars at country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock for the past week at the City and Union Stock-yards were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	243	221	464
Cattle	3,155	3,871	7,026
Hogs	4,826	1,723	6,549
Sheep	5,775	2,226	8,001
Calves	260	59	319
Horses	2	66	68

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	249	146	395
Cattle	3,564	1,947	5,511
Hogs	5,506	1,659	7,165
Sheep	5,313	2,823	8,136
Calves	329	103	432
Horses		105	105

The above figures show a total increase of the combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards, when compared with the receipts for the corresponding week of 1909, of 69 carloads; 1,515 cattle, but a decrease of 616 hogs, 165 sheep and lambs, 113 calves, and 37 horses.

It will be seen that the receipts of live stock at both yards continue to be large, but many of the cattle offered for the past two weeks came from Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces. Last week, more than 100 loads were delivered at the two markets, many of which were stockers and feeders; in fact, the bulk of the feeders are coming from the West this season, one load of which sold for \$6 per cwt. at the Union yards, but they were the pick of five loads, bought by C. J. Brodie, an enterprising young York county farmer, a graduate of the Agricultural College at Guelph. This is the highest price paid for a straight load of feeders. Good cattle in all classes for the past week have sold readily, at steady to firm prices, but the common, ill-bred mixed light weights, both butchers' and stockers, were 15c. to 30c. per cwt. lower.

Exporters.—Steers for London market sold at \$6.25 to \$6.75, but only one load at the latter figure; bulls, \$5 to \$5.35. Swift & Co. bought 210 steers for London, 1,310 lbs. average weight, and a range of prices from \$5.85 to \$6.75; 96 steers for Liverpool, 1,232 lbs. each, at

\$5.85 average price, and a range of \$5.40 to \$6.

Maybe & Wilson bought 110 steers at \$6.15 to \$6.40.

Butchers'—Prime picked lots, sold at \$5.85 to \$6.10; loads of good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.12 to \$5.40; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; ranners, \$2 to \$2.50; bulls, \$3 to \$4.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—Steers, 1,000 to 1,170 lbs., sold at \$5.50 to \$6; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., at \$5.25 to \$5.60; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.25; stockers ranged from \$4 to \$4.75, according to quality.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts were not as large as usual, but prices were higher; that is, there were more high-priced cows than at any market in any week during the year. McDonald & Halligan sold 11 milkers and springers at the Union yards on Monday, at an average of \$71 each. Prices ranged from \$50 to \$85 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; prices firm, at \$3.50 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts of lambs were large, with prices easier. The bulk of the lambs sold up to Thursday at \$6 per cwt., but on Thursday prices went down to \$5.70, \$5.80 and \$5.90 per cwt. Sheep kept fairly steady, at \$4.75 to \$4.85 for ewes, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 for rams. Cull sheep sold from \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—The market was easier all week, and is likely to go still lower. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$8.75 to \$8.85, and \$8.50 to drovers, for hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Horse Exchange was very quiet. Receipts were light, but quite equal to the demand. Prices ruled steady, at last quotations.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 86c. to 87c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.03; No. 2 northern, 98c.; No. 3 northern, 96c., track, lake ports; No. 2 northern, old, \$1.03. Rye—No. 2, 67c. to 68c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 79c. to 80c. Barley—New, 48c. to 55c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 38½c.; No. 3, 36½c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 33c. to 33½c.; No. 3, 32c. to 33c., outside. Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 59½c.; No. 3 yellow, 59c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario new winter wheat flour, \$3.75 to \$3.80, at the seaboard. Manitoba flour—Toronto prices: First patents, \$5.70; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts large; demand strong for all of good quality. Prices steady, as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Prices firm, at 24c. to 25c. per dozen, case lots.

Cheese.—There is a steady trade, at unchanged prices. Large, 12c.; twins, 12½c.

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; comb, \$2 to \$2.25.

Poultry.—Receipts of fine poultry were heavy. Prices ranged as follows: Turkeys, 16c.; geese, 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 12c. to 13c.; hens, 9c. per lb.

Beans.—New beans for October delivery. Old ones are still quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel for primes, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Receipts have been liberal. Car lots, on track, Toronto, sold as follows: New Brunswick Delawares, 60c. to 65c. per bag; Ontarios, 50c. to 55c. per bag.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8½c.; country hides, 9c. to 9½c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, 5½c. to 7c.; lamb skins, 40c. to 50c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to

11c.; wool, washed, 19c. to 21c.; wool, repetitions, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts are on the wane for peaches and plums, but grapes are being offered in abundance. The following were the current prices for the past week: All quotations are per basket, unless otherwise specified. Apples, per barrel, \$2 to \$4; crab-apples, 30c. to 50c.; cranberries, barrel, \$8.50; grapes, 15c. to 30c.; peaches, 75c. to \$1.25; pears, 35c. to 65c.; plums, \$1 to \$1.10; beets, 15c. to 20c.; cauliflower, per dozen, 75c.; cabbage, crate, 30c.; cantaloupes, crate, 40c.; celery, basket, 23c. to 40c.; carrots, 15c.; corn, dozen, 6c.; cucumbers, 15c. to 25c.; citrons, dozen, 60c. to 75c.; egg-plant, 15c. to 25c.; gherkins, \$1.50 to \$1.75; marrows, dozen, 25c.; onions, pickling, 75c. to \$1.25; onions, Spanish, crate, \$2.50; peppers, green, 30c. to 40c.; peppers, red, 60c. to 75c.; pumpkins, dozen, 75c.; sweet potatoes, barrel, \$3.50; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c.; turnips, bag, 25c. to 40c.; watermelons, 15c. to 25c.; quinces, 75c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle were 2,554 head during the week ending Oct. 1, from Montreal, as against 2,809 a week ago. On the local market there have been very liberal receipts of cattle, particularly of stock from the Northwest.

The quality has been only fair, and, as receipts from other parts of the country were also liberal, the tone of the market was easy. In a few instances, choice Ontario stock sold at 6½c. per lb., the bulk of the trading in the fine to choice stock ranging from 5½c. to 6c. and 6½c., while the good stock sold at 5c. to 5½c., the medium at 4½c. to 5c., and the common at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb., with some inferior ranging down still lower.

The market for sheep and lambs was steady, sheep selling at 3½c. to 4c. per lb., and lambs at 5½c. to 6c. per lb. The offerings of calves were light, and prices accordingly strong, at from \$10 to \$15 each for the choice quality, others ranging down to \$5 each. The offerings of hogs have been much larger of late, the result being that prices have declined considerably. Select stock sold at 9c. per lb., off cars, some bringing perhaps 9½c., or a fraction less.

Horses.—The market has shown few or no changes of late. Supplies are hard to get, and there is very little demand. The market is steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$275 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100; and choicest saddle or carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs showed quite a little change, being down, in sympathy with live hogs, sales taking place at from 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb. The market for hams and bacon was easier. Hams, 25 to 40 lbs., were 16½c. per lb.; large, 20 to 25 lbs., 17½c.; smaller, 20c.; bone out, rolled, large, 20c., and small, 21c. per lb. Bacon was 21c. per lb. for English boneless, selected, 20½c. for thick and for Windsor backs, Wiltshire sides being 19c., and spiced rolls 15½c. Barrelled pork was in fair demand, and prices steady, at \$23.50 to \$31 per barrel. Lard showed no change, being 14½c. to 16c. for pure, and 13c. to 15c. for compound.

Potatoes.—It seems that Havana and Cuba are taking New Brunswick potatoes freely at a basis of about 60c. to 65c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, Montreal, so that the local market has advanced to those figures.

Apples.—The auction room reported that, so far, a full carload had not been sold at the rooms. The market was bare of stock, and prices advancing. Good No. 3 red apples sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel, and very poor Fameuse brought that price. Fine Wealthies and Duchess sold at \$4, and choicest would bring more.

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Total shipments of apples from port this season amount to 35,500 barrels, against 94,300 a year ago.

Eggs.—The market has strengthened in the country, and buyers are said to be paying from 22c. to 23c. per dozen for straight-gathered. No. 1 candled stock was quoted at 23c. per dozen, selects at 27c., and new-laid at 32c. per dozen.

Butter.—A lot of cream is being shipped over to the United States. Duty is 5c. per gallon, equal to about 2½c. per lb. on butter. This is having an effect on the volume of the make here, and prices are holding firm. Choicest Townships creameries were 25½c., in small lots, and 25c. wholesale, Quebec makes being 24c. to 24½c. per lb. On Monday, 10th, prices were a shade easier, Townships being 24c. to 25c., Quebecs 23½c. to 24c.

Total shipments of butter for the season amounted to 27,000 packages, as against 36,000 the corresponding period of last year.

Cheese.—There was considerable strength in the market for cheese, and prices showed an advance of a fraction of a cent. Quebec cheese sold at 11c. to 11½c. per lb., Townships at 11½c. to 11¾c., and Ontarios at 11½c. to 11¾c., according to local report.

Exports to date, this season, are 1,346,000 boxes, as against 1,373,000 a year ago.

Grain.—Oats were fractionally weaker than when last reported, selling at 39c. per bushel, car lots, ex store. No. 3 Western are 37½c., No. 2 local white being 37c., and No. 3 being 36c. No. 4 Manitoba barley was 49c. to 49½c., feed barley being 48c. to 48½c., and Ontario No. 2 barley, 62c. to 64c.

Flour.—The market continued at recent levels, being \$5.80 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba first patents; \$5.30 for seconds, and \$5.10 for strong bakers'. Ontario patents sold at \$5.50 per barrel, and straight rollers at \$4.75 to \$5.

Millfeed.—The market for Ontario bran showed a decline of 50c. per ton, being \$19.50 to \$20.50, in bags, carloads, and middlings being \$22 to \$22.50, pure grain mouille being \$31 to \$32, and mixed being \$25 to \$28. Manitoba bran was \$19, and shorts \$22. Cotton-seed meal was \$37 to \$38 per ton.

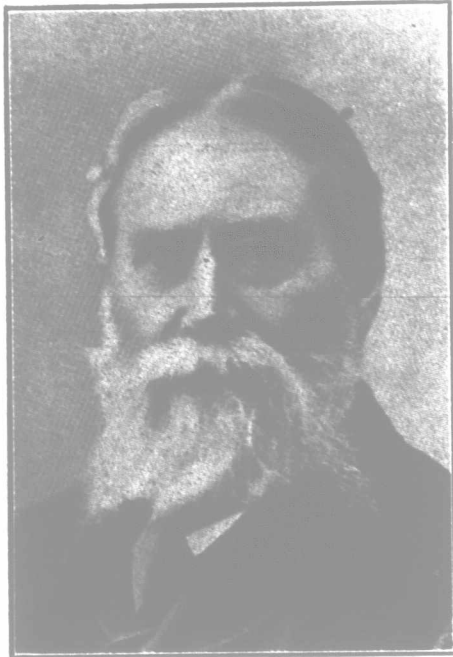
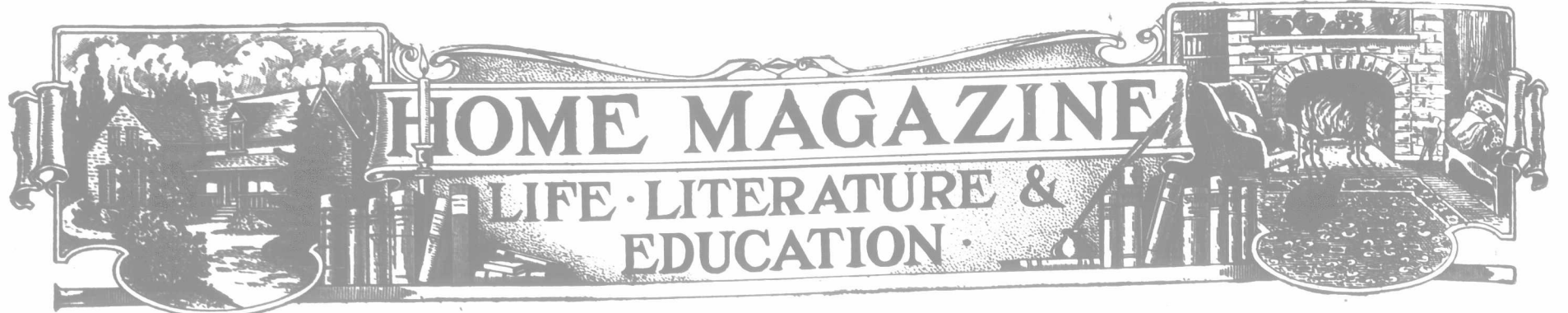
Hay.—The market strengthened in price, being \$11 to \$11.50 per ton, for No. 1; \$1 less for No. 2 extra, and still \$1 less for No. 2, clover mixed being \$7.50 to \$8, and clover \$7 to \$7.50.

Hides.—Calf skins were down to 10c. and 12c. per lb., hides being still 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., and lamb skins, 40c. to 45c. each. Horse hides were \$1.75 and \$2.50 each, tallow being 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6½c. for rendered.

British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle steady, at 13½c. to 14½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, higher, at 10½c. to 11½c. per pound.

Markets concluded on page 1646.



James Russell Lowell.

Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Lowell.

James Russell Lowell, poet, essayist, humorist, scholar, diplomatist, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22nd, 1819.

His father was a Unitarian clergyman of some ability, but it was to the influence of his mother, a woman of Scotch descent, with a passion for Scotch ballad poetry, that he owed, in all probability, his early fancy for the making of verse. His environment, too, was one that might easily cultivate any leaning toward the world of books and poesy. All about the town were fields and deep woods still unshorn of their primitive beauty; across the meadows from his home stood Harvard University; and, while he was yet but a lad, Longfellow came to live a block or so away.

However that may be, Lowell, at an early age, began to write verses, and it is evident enough that he had all of the poet's appreciation of Nature, as well as an almost Browningsque interest in men and all things that make up this kaleidoscopic world. Unlike Hawthorne, who so sadly lamented his poor Salem, Lowell saw things of beauty and wonder everywhere. "Dear native town!" he could exclaim of his Cambridge, like Salem, a little New England town—enriched, however, by Harvard University:

"Dear native town! whose choking elms each year,
With eddying dust before their time
Turn gray,
Pining for rain—to me thy dust is dear;
It glorifies the eve of summer day,
And when the westering sun half-sunken burns,
The mote-thick air to deepest orange turns.
The westward horseman rides through clouds of gold away."

But, then, Lowell could see glory in the weeds by the wayside. Even to the lowly dandelion he could say

"Dear common flower that grow'st beside the way,
Fringing the dusty road with harmless gold,

First pledge of blithesome May,
Which children pluck, and, full of pride, uphold,
High-hearted buccaneers, o'erjoyed that they
An Eldorado in the grass have found
Which not the rich earth's ample round
May match in wealth—thou art more dear to me
Than all the prouder summer blooms may be."

There is little danger that one possessing such kinship with the common things that may be found about anyone's doorway shall complain much of the barrenness of environment, and the dead levels of life; yet, there are few, perhaps, who find life of such richness as did Lowell. He possessed a body of rare vigor and attractiveness; he was full of life and high spirits—too much so, indeed, during his early life, as may be judged from the fact that his pranks and "undue hilarity" often led him into sad trouble during his course at Harvard. Indeed, the record of his last two years at college is little more than an account of neglected recitations, frequent "scrapes" with the Faculty, and fits of alternate elation and despondency. Upon one occasion his gaiety carried him to such lengths that he was banished for some weeks from Cambridge to Concord, and that on the eve of his graduation. Such ebullitions, no doubt, gave trouble enough to his family at the time, but at this distant date we can see that they were chiefly due to the surging up of his live nature. Indeed, June, of which he has sung so much, is peculiarly typical of him. He revelled in life and activity, lush, color-full life. Pale spring or gray fall had fewer attractions for him, and so he sings, "What so rare as a day in June!" and, again:

"Frank-hearted hostess of the field and wood,
Gypsy, whose roof is every spreading tree,
June is the pearl of our New England year,
Still a surprisal, though expected long.
Her coming startles. Long she lies in wait,
Makes many a feint, peeps forth, draws coyly back,
Then, from some southern ambush in the sky,
With one great gush of blossom storms the world.
A week ago the sparrow was divine;
The bluebird, shifting his light load of song
From post to post along the cheerless fence,
Was as a rhymere the poet come;
But now, O rapture! sunshine winged and voiced,
Pipe blown through by the warm, wild breath of the west,
Shepherding his soft droves of fleecy cloud,
Gladness of woods, skies, waters, all in one,
The bobolink has come, and, like the soul
Of the sweet season vocal in a bird,
Gurgles in ecstasy we know not what.
Save, 'June! Dear June! Now God be praised for June!"

After leaving the university, Lowell tried law, but abandoned it as distasteful to him, and finally resolved to devote himself chiefly to literature.

In 1841 he had published "A Year's Life," a small volume of 68 poems, of which only nine were admitted by him to subsequent collections. He now essayed starting a magazine of his own, and so issued the initial copies of the "Pioneer," a periodical by long odds the best of its time in America, but which came to an untimely end after three issues, partly because of the failure of the publishing house by which it was printed, partly because of the giving out, temporarily, of Lowell's eyes.

In 1843 he published a second volume of poems of better quality, chiefly espousing the anti-slavery cause, and in the following year he married Maria White, herself an authoress and the translator of several works from the German. She proved to be his good genius, and, although the ensuing years, during 1845-49, were marked by poverty and discouragement, enthusiasm never failed.

During 1848, the work of the past years was collected and published—"Poems," "A Fable for Critics," "The Biglow Papers," and "The Vision of Sir Launfal." The "Fable," while witty, caustic, and often brilliant, is now looked upon as little better than a series of caricatures of the literary personages of the time, yet one can imagine the entertainment and interest, occasionally even resentment, with which it must have been read in its day, when the characters lampooned or otherwise were living realities, with their place in the world's Hall of Fame still in doubt.

No one was spared, not even the gentle and dignified Emerson

"Whose prose is grand verse, while his verse, the Lord knows,
Is some of it pr—No, 'tis not even prose."

Willis and Parker got their due, and more. One name, mercifully left blank, we may suspect was Thoreau, for whom Lowell had little love. Alcott's

"... highest conceit of a happiest state is,
Where they'd live upon acorns,
and hear him talk gratis."

Bryant, sweet poet—

"... is very nice reading in summer, but inter
Nos, we don't want extra freezing in winter."

Whittier, and Irving, "warm heart and fine brain," escape rather easily, but Dana is a subject for raillery

Dana—

"Who so well all that makes up good poetry knows,
That the best of his poems is written in prose."

Hawthorne is touched gently. His "genius so shrinking and rare, That you hardly at first see the strength that is there." Cooper, the novelist, has drawn "one character that is new," and is so pleased with his accomplishment that he has "done naught but copy it all ever since." Oliver Wendell Holmes is

"... matchless, among you for wit,
A Leyden jar, always full-charged,
From which fly
The electrical tingles of his after hit."

And Poe, Edgar Allan Poe, the genius whose centenary was celebrated on two continents last year, is: "Three-fifths of him genius, and two-fifths sheer judge."

Interesting, if not particularly edifying, are these pronouncements of one man of genius on his contemporaries, and in reading them, one is constrained to wonder, first, at the daring of Lowell in publishing such criticisms, while surely feeling himself available to criticism, and then at the remarkable number of illustrious men which the period afforded, for one is reminded that this was not only the day of these illustrious Americans, but also of Carlyle, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Coleridge, De Quincey, Southey, Harriet Martineau, Agassiz, and a host of others. Truly the age was one of "high thinking," if not always of such "plain living" as Transcendentalists, such as Alcott, might have desired. . . . It is to be hazarded, however, that Lowell wrote the Fable in a pure spirit of fun, an opinion that may be freely gathered from what is known of his character. Good-humoredly, he lampooned everyone within reach, and if his thrusts sometimes reach the mark, it only speaks for the writer's perspicacity.

The "Biglow Papers," a series of witty, unique, satirical compositions, written chiefly in dialect, and attacking all the wrongs and misdeeds of the day as regards public affairs, attracted, as might be expected, much more attention than the Fable. As the authorship was not declared, they were the subject of all the more speculation, and Lowell has himself told of how he found the verses copied everywhere. "I saw them pinned up in workshops," he says; "I heard them quoted, and their authorship debated. I once, even, when rumor had at length caught up my name in one of its eddies, had the satisfaction of hearing it demonstrated that I was utterly incompetent to have written anything of the kind." To-day, perhaps, because the occasions that evoked them are not now of living interest, these "papers" are read less than other of Lowell's productions.

At the close of the Civil War appeared the noted "Commemoration Ode," which had been written at fever heat, a poem of 523 lines (an addition was made later) in six hours.

Although a period of but little productivity, due to a time of depression following the death of his mother, his wife, and three children, interrupted his activities for a while, he soon began writing again, and the many poems since collected into "Under the Willows," were contributed to various periodicals. In 1870 appeared "The Cathedral," and a final volume, "Heartsease and Rue," chiefly written on political subjects, was published in 1888.

In the meantime, Lowell had seen many vicissitudes. In 1855 he had succeeded Longfellow as Smith Professor of Belles Lettres in Harvard, and had given a course of lectures, of which many have been republished in volumes of essays. In 1857 he had married again, and he had served some time as editor of the Atlantic Monthly. In 1877 he had been made Minister to Spain, and in 1880 to England, and everywhere that he went his ripe scholarship, his attractive presence, his great powers as conversationalist and speaker, served well to elevate the prestige of America abroad.

At all times he was one of the

busiest of men, not only because of his own productions, but because of the tremendous amount of reading which he accomplished. All his life he read daily, "usually for many hours at a stretch, often for more than the day laborer toils." He read everything, also, ancient and modern, in its own tongue, annotating as he read, and afterwards collecting the annotations into lectures or essays. As age came on, his work deteriorated a little, perhaps, in vigor and freshness, though but little in quantity. To the end, he was Lowell, the worker, the poet, the patriot.

He had often expressed a wish that he might die at Elmwood, his old home in Cambridge, and he had his wish, after much suffering, on August 12th, 1891.

Lowell was not a profound, original thinker, yet he was an independent one. He wrote no very great poem, yet many of no ordinary quality, while portions of his work, especially his nature-poems, rank among the best in English literature. His wit was brilliant, his humor delightful, and, if he was not enough of the artist to prevent him from bursting out into jocosity in all sorts of places which had better been "holy," he had at least the satisfaction of coming very close to a great mass of readers to whom the more reserved poet would have been nothing at all. As pure poet, however, judged from a literary standpoint, Brownell and other critics have placed him in advance of Whittier, Bryant, and Longfellow.

As an essayist, he must, perhaps, take a somewhat lower stand. His essays are not always artistic, nor always even fairly critical. His prose is never prose poetry—as Brownell has remarked, "When he wanted to be poetical, he said what he wanted to in verse"—yet it is always direct, virile and energetic. His ideas are, as a rule, perspicacious, and if, at times, his introduction of fantastic puns in incongruous places grate upon the reader, it must be remembered that these flashes may have been the life of the class-room, in which many of the essays, as lectures, first appeared to the world. Among his prose works may be mentioned his "Lectures on English Poetry," "Books and Libraries," "Our Literature," "My Study Windows," "Among My Books."

In closing, may we quote the words of a critic and biographer: "Less charming than Longfellow, less homely than Whittier, less artistic than Holmes, less grave than Bryant, less vivid than Emerson, less unique than Poe, his qualities, intellectual, moral, and aesthetic, in their assemblage and co-ordination, assign him to a place among American men of letters which is only a little lower than that which is Emerson's, and his alone."

Our English Letter.

XX.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT DORSET.

To begin with, it is not only a county of beauty, of hill and dale, of moorland and sea, of old castles and square-towered churches, but it is a county remarkable for the very queer names which still survive, many of them probably corruptions of the original vernacular, and others the outcome of certain happenings, or denoting products of the soil, the said products, in more than one instance, being at the present date positively conspicuous by their absence. Here is one: "Toller Porcorum, Swine's Toller or Hog Toller, once notable as a place for feeding swine, a village lying in a shallow, well-wooded valley, which is now so singularly free from pigs that it would seem to have lived down its reputation." Then, there are Whitechurch Canonieorum, and Rynse Intrinsicse, which probably have become abbreviated into a form wholly incomprehensible to the uninitiated. Here are some more, about which, also, I quote from a well-known writer on the Highways and Byways of Dorset: "Wriggle River, the Devil's Brook, God's Blessing

Green, and Giddy Green, Grammar's Hill, and Mount Ararat, Hungry Down, and Dancing Hill. More curiops still are the names of certain farms and holdings, some, in spite of their rural beauties and healthful surroundings, too incongruously dismal to understand. Conceive bidding for the purchase or even a long lease of Ratcombe Barn, Wooden Cabbage Farm, Labor-in-vain, Starvington Farm, Poor Lot, or Charity Bottom." By what irony or inverted wit came such cognomens as Botany Bay Barn, Meagerie, Bedlam, Marshalsea, and Bridewell? But, however pronounced, all these localities are to be found in the County of Dorset. It is only fair to add that they are the excep-

WEYMOUTH REVISITED.

I am not offering many illustrations of Weymouth, because the Weymouth of to-day, in spite of the very ancient history of its surroundings, has apparently become a mere up-to-date watering place, and the pictures offered for sale in its shops are more those of its fine promenade, the majestic sweep of its shore, its beautiful bay, its Jubilee statue to Queen Victoria, its Jubilee clock, and its monument to King George III., whose patronage, it is conceded, "made" Weymouth. There are some amusing stories told of the manner in which the inhabitants persisted in manifesting their joy and loyalty at the visit

ing the first effort of defence and the last, i. e., the rampart of earth, held by clubs and flint-tipped arrows, and now the bastion of stone and steel commanded by a hundred-ton gun. The camp looks down, too, upon the beach where once the frail canoes landed their half-naked company of clubmen and archers; and now, in this very same bay, are ironclads of the latest type, monstrous and terrible, while, on the strand, trim blue-jackets are stepping ashore from a petrol launch.

I would not have you think that there are no picturesque corners in Weymouth itself, but these center more particularly around the older settlement across the harbor, with its bridge, and old cobble-stone quay, and its ancient warehouses, reminding one of the time when business, more than pleasure, brought visitors to the place. There are shops there still where the entrances are so low that you have to enter by dropping down a step or two, and where the counters are of a very sketchy and shelf-like appearance; but, as the wares offered are of the more homely kind, not requiring the setting off of dainty environment, they serve their purpose.

There is one old house near the quay which has a cannon-ball embedded in its gable-end, a relic of the siege of 1644, one of the many assaults to which the Weymouth of old seems to have been frequently subjected.

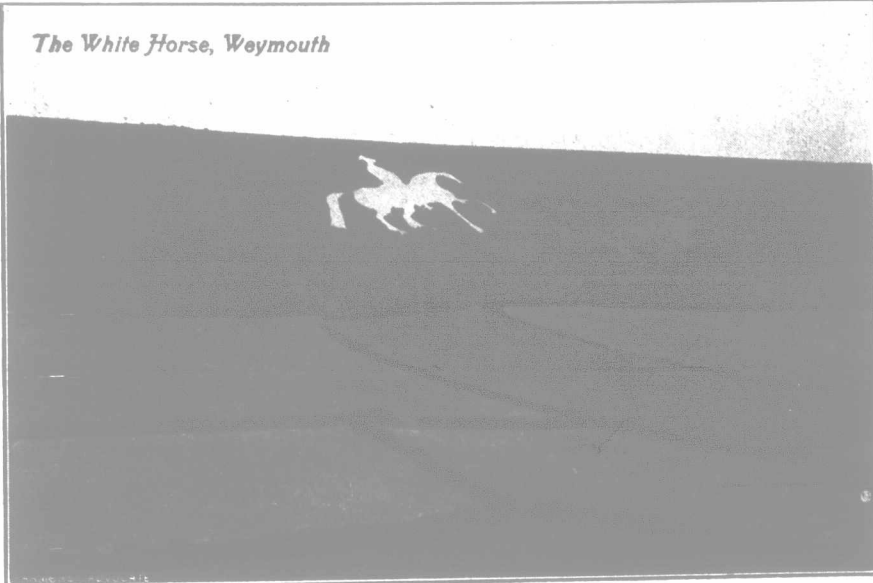
Much of grim interest surrounds near-by Portland, which has been described as "In part a fortress, in part a quarry, and in part a convict prison," thus combining enacted tragedies of the present, as well as of the past. On the Island are many historical remains, one being Rufus Castle, or Bow and Arrow Castle, with its window embrasures, closed by stone slabs, perforated in the center by a hole for the archer. "In 1142, Robert Earl of Gloucester seized this keep for the turbulent Empress Matilda." The other castle, known as Portland Castle, was a blockhouse built by Henry 8th, in 1520, to prepare for a surprise from the French.

Before closing my Weymouth letter, I must give you a quotation as describing, far better than I could do, a spot upon its coast "which, since England was an island, has been an outpost of defence against the invasion of the sea." I allude to Chesil Beach, "A magnificent bank of pebbles, which swings in stately curve from the foot of Portland to Burton Bradstock, a distance of seventeen or eighteen miles. . . . No sea rampart can surpass it in bluster, in massiveness, in truculence, and yet, on a calm summer's day, from the heights above, the Chesil Beach is but the gentlest, sleepest curve of fawn-colored shingle, lying lazily between the blue waters of the Fleet and the line of white foam on the margin of the treacherous bay. . . . Probably no part of the English coast has seen more numerous or more fatal wrecks than has the Chesil Bank. It has been to the seaman a veritable Beach of Death."

Naturally, around such a grim guardian of our shores there hovers many a story of fact and fancy—stories of the wrecking of ships lured by false lights, of booty washed ashore, of smugglers and coast-guard frays—so, maybe, at the present crisis of our history, when there are fears and prophecies of what may befall our country, now that other mighty powers are increasing their number of battleships, with the apparent object of disputing Britain's claim to the ruling of the waves, it may not be amiss for us to count amongst our Empire's biggest assets, not only the huge pebble-rampart at Chesil Beach, but the miles and miles of defences, quite as impregnable, with which Mother Nature has surrounded this right little, tight little Island, so dear to our hearts on both sides of the ocean. H. A. B.

Our thoughts are heard in heaven—
Wordsworth.

The White Horse, Weymouth

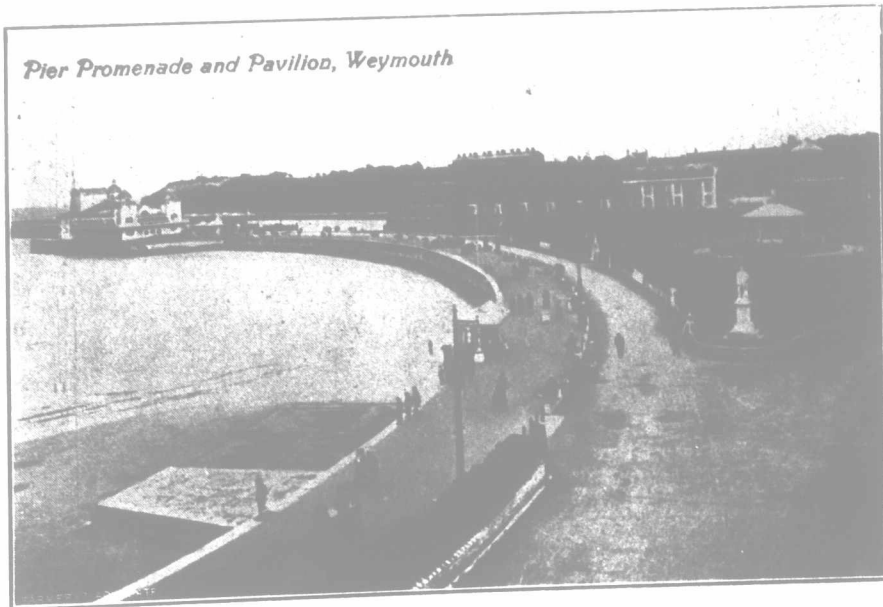


The White Horse, Weymouth.

tions, rather than the rule, for there are many names, beautifully descriptive, which have escaped the mangling tongues of Time. By way of illustration of these, we find, in the near neighborhood of Toller Porcorum or Hog Toller, the village of Toller Fratum—i. e., Toller of the Brethren—which at one time belonged to the Brethren of the Order of Jerusalem; and a little further on is Toller Whelme, of which there remains, hidden away in a niche among the hills, sleeping its last sleep, only a deserted Grange—no other sign of human habitation, past or present. "A more pathetic, piteous, haunting spot could hardly be found in this bright part of England," writes one who

of the royal family to Weymouth in 1789. It is recorded that "They dogged their footsteps every moment of the day, calling out 'God save the King' with the monotony of a minute gun, and pressed their noses against the window-panes when the exalted company were dining." They did more than this, as the following subtle attention will show: "Think," says Fanny Burney, "of the surprise of His Majesty when, the first time of his bathing, he had no sooner popped his royal head under water, than a band of music concealed in a neighboring machine struck up, 'God save great George our King.'" It seems, too, that the gigantic figure, known as "The White Horse," which,

Pier Promenade and Pavilio, Weymouth



Pier Promenade and Pavilion, Weymouth.

visited it. "Save for the myrtle-bush, the yellow roses, and the swallows, the Grange has been abandoned utterly by all who once had made its life." Probably it had played its part in the unhappy days when, from the tower of near-by Beaminster Church were hung, like carrion, the "quarters" of some of the ill-fated followers of Monmouth. This is the more probable, because, as Dorsetshire and its neighboring counties must live forever as veritable battlegrounds of history, it is not to be wondered at that ruin and desolation should have followed in their wake.

carved out of the chalk upon the slope of the hill behind Weymouth, has upon its back a rider with a cocked hat and huge spurs, this rider being intended for no other than His Majesty King George III. The monarch, we are told, is less imposing than the animal he bestrides, for its tail is so wide and straight "that it looks like a chalk road descending the hill."

Near Weymouth, commanding a view of its bay and of the fortress of Portland, can be seen the remains of one of the fortified towns of Ancient Britain—a scene represent-

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Good Fellowship.

They came to meet us . . . whom when Paul saw, he thanked God, and took courage.—Acts xxviii.: 15.

I reached home several days ago, and have only this minute finished reading the pile of letters and MSS. which had accumulated during my trip to Europe. It is impossible to mention them individually, but I thank the writers for their kindness, and for the interest they show in our Quiet Hour.

It has been inadvisable to throw open this column to correspondents, but occasionally a MS. sent to me finds its way into print.

My old friend, Mr. Ebenezer Tracy—who calls himself "a boy of 81"—writes that his mother, in the old days, used to describe the glories of Heaven: "Heaven appeared a very far-off country, and all the inhabitants were total strangers—I had never seen any of them. But now, as I think of Heaven, it seems so near that it is like going out of this room into the next. My parents, brothers, sisters, and numbers of friends are there; so that it really seems to me that I have more friends in Heaven than on earth. But the best of all the friends is the One who is preparing a place for me in the Heavenly Home."

What an inspiring thing fellowship is! When I stood on the deck of "The Grampian" at Glasgow, nearly two weeks ago, and heard the crowd on the dock singing the dear old Scotch songs, and the grand hymns which we all love, as a token of fellowship with the true friends who were leaving them, I did a wee bit o' greetin' mysell (is that the proper way to spell the Scotch?), though not one of all that crowd of lads and lassies was thinking of me when the faces were uplifted and the voices rang out in the often-repeated refrain:

"GOD be with you till we meet again!
When life's perils thick confound you,
Put his loving arms around you;

Keep love's banner floating o'er you,
Smite death's threatening wave before
you;
GOD be with you till we meet again."

Friends—what a power they are to help us forward on our way! How a letter, or a word of affection, or even the remembrance that somebody cares, can help us to "thank God and take courage" as we brace ourselves to lift the burdens of life.

A few days ago, when the express from Montreal dashed past the little village where I was born, the sight of friends standing on a fence waving handkerchiefs, and the crack of the pistol-shots fired as a salute, meant more to me than I can tell you.

Friends don't always give the kind of sympathy that can inspire those who need their help. Often a friend will only speak words of sorrowful pity, when he might encourage a sad heart to be joyful in tribulation.

One who was called to shoulder a heavy responsibility, received this inspiring message from a life-long friend: "You are having a rare experience, and must feel that God has shown you special favor in asking you to make a big venture in His Name, and to carry a heavy burden. There are moments when St. Paul's words are real and stirring—I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared to the glory that shall be revealed to usward. Time seems so insignificant, and the severest discipline so temporary, that one is able to be patient."

Don't you think that a message like that—a message from one who really cared—would be a word of power, rousing a discouraged soul to thank God and take courage?

We are so filled with wonder at St. Paul's undaunted facing of difficulty and danger, that we are apt to forget his human need of fellowship. Our text shows that the great Apostle could draw strength, courage and joy from the welcome of friends. He was nearing Rome, approaching the great city, not only as a stranger, but as a prisoner—to be tried, and possibly executed, by a cruel, heathen emperor. After the hardships of the

long and trying journey, it would be little wonder if his heart was heavy as he thought of the doubtful prospect before him. But the news of his coming had reached Rome—though there was no "wireless" communication such as we have now—and Christians who had heard of this noble soldier of Christ, hurried out to welcome him. He was a great leader, a man of deathless renown, and yet these unknown Christians had power to help him to do great things for the cause of Christ.

Yesterday evening I went to a week-night service in my brother's church in Toronto; and, after the service, nearly the whole congregation shook hands with

their own share of play and games, folk dances and the maypole—for which the college gymnasium is used weekly.

"But so democratic has been the consideration of those who built and support the clubhouse for those who use it, that none but invited guests of the maids' own Good Fellowship Club may even visit the house. The student body and the club membership meet and mingle in the 'council' and in the classes, clubs and recreational groups.

"The college girls, besides providing for maintenance and the resident supervisor, have given or raised \$10,000 for the building, and \$17,000 toward an endowment. In appreciation of this goodwill,

those whom He loves. Do you know anyone who is not beloved by Him?
DORA FARNCOMB.

Dear Hope,—I was very much impressed by your talk on "Why I Believe the Bible." Now, the Bible is the most wonderful book in the whole world, and I don't understand why it is that more people in the world don't try to follow its teachings better than they do. I don't see, or can't see, for my part, why it is that every Christian man and woman is not a missionary. A woman or man nowadays, to my mind, need not go to Africa or China to be a missionary, as we have heathens all around us—they even come to our very door in the form of tramps. How do we treat them? Do we always deal out the bread of Life to them, along with a bit of temporal bread? We often meet opportunities to give the cup of cold water, but oh, how we fail! A good many of us could say (if we would be honest with ourselves), "Here am I, O Lord, but do send somebody else; I haven't time; I'm too nervous, or I'm afraid." Perhaps, more often, if we see them first, they don't see us—the door is locked. Who are we locking the door against? Whose time are we using? Who, or what, rules our nerves? What are nerves, and who gave us nerves, and for what use are they? "Oh, I am afraid of tramps," you say. Is that true? Where, and in whom have you put your trust? I think the heathens are sadly neglected, both at home and abroad. If Christian men or women can't be missionaries to their own children, or to someone in their own neighborhood, or among their friends or relations, their faith in God's great love to the world is not very strong.

Seems to me, Dear Hope, I could write right on, after reading what I have of your new book, "The Vision of His Face." I feel as if I was quite well acquainted with you.

MRS. R. A. P.

Hastings.

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 someone, please it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

A Trip About Toronto.

(Concluded.)

After wandering about Rosedale admiring the fine houses—not palaces for the most part, just artistic, comfortable, rather small houses, speaking volumes for the good sense of the modern citizen—you will make no mistake if you continue your travels down into Reservoir Park.

Bettina and I had been told to go there, and so accosted a rather pretty woman on one of the lawns, as to the way. Can you tell how it is that some people never seem to be able to reach any point directly? This woman, evidently with the best intentions in the world, talked and sputtered, and sputtered and talked, and mixed things up so that we didn't know whether we were to go over a hill, around a hill, behind a hill, or under a hill. Finally, evidently taking pity on us, a man who looked as if he might be the spouse of the pretty, fussy woman, thrust his head out of an upstairs window. "Go on to St. Andrew's school," said he, "turn to the left, and go down a path under the railway bridge." There it was, in a nutshell, and we wondered if the poor man always had to go about as interpreter to his wife.

St. Andrew's is a large, and we should take it, rather fashionable school for boys. Skirting along the western side of its campus we soon reached the park, a very delightful spot running off into the Rosedale ravines to the eastward, itself, indeed, a part of the ravines. Fine trees are everywhere, and seats and picnic tables are placed at convenient points. Down the middle of the glen a tiny stream, framed into a series of small waterfalls, surmounted by tiny bridges, runs as musically as though the hand of man had had no share in their construction.



From Hanlan's Point, Showing Ferry Boats.

me, with hearty expressions of welcome. If a greeting is merely a formal thing—only an outside husk of politeness—it has very little value; but this spontaneous expression of goodwill touched me very deeply. Like the great Apostle, I "thanked God and took courage."

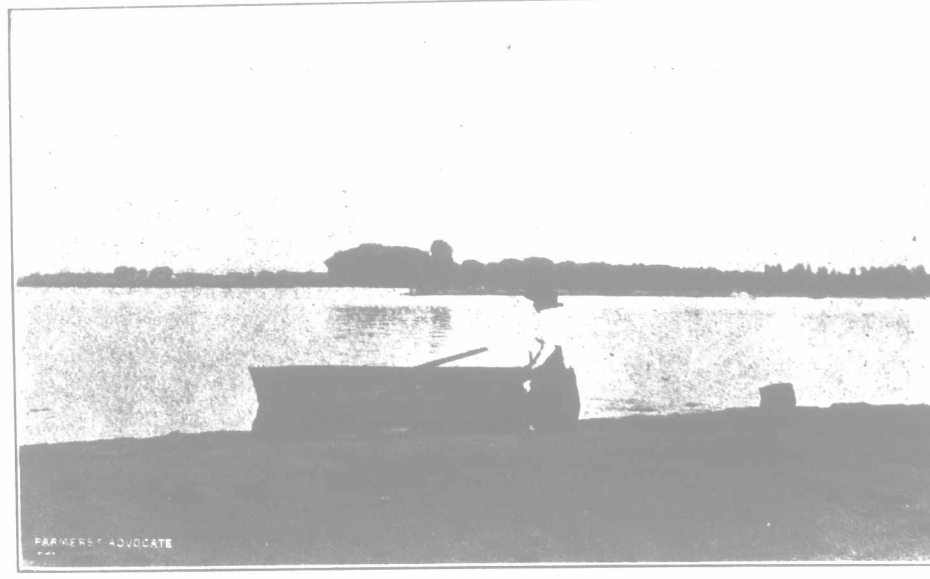
The girls of Vassar College have a "Good Fellowship Club," which is described in "The Survey" for July 2. It is for the maids who are hired to wait on the college girls, and there the positions are reversed, and the college girls delight in serving the maids. Here is an extract from the article in "The Survey":

"In a setting of evergreens, with a lovely lawn in the foreground, and the glass arches of the college conservatory

the Good Fellowship maids have contributed one hundred dollars in addition to their dues.

"The college women on their part recognize the reflex advantages to them and the college of having this viewpoint of democratic vision and the natural points of contact it affords for giving and getting a larger share of human experience."

Good Fellowship is a great treasure, but it is within the reach of every one of us. Are we really trying to make the most of the opportunities of friendliness which God has given us? Or are we trying to shirk responsibility, have as easy a life as possible, and shove others aside in struggling to get the best of everything for ourselves?



View from "The Island."

Centre Island in the distance

at one side, the Good Fellowship Clubhouse stands as a unique though integral part of the college equipment.

"Here the maids belonging to the Good Fellowship Club—130 of them already—entertain their friends, prepare their refreshments, use the sewing machine, wash and iron their own clothes, get acquainted with each other, and make at home the stranger coming from the countryside or over sea to serve with them the great college household. Here they may seek or accept service from the college girls in learning English, cooking, sharing the treasures of literature, art and music, and in taking from them

"As the days go by, are our hands more swift

For a trifle beyond their share,
Than to grasp—through a kindly, helpful life—
The burden some one must bear?"

The burdens are there. Some one must carry them. Are you willing to lift more than you are actually forced to carry? Our Master's command is: "Whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." If you have the spirit of a bondsman, you will carry only the load which you can't escape, if you have the Spirit of Christ—the Friend of friends—you will gladly spend and be spent for

tion. By force of contrast rather than association, they made me think of those other little waterfalls of which we saw so many a year ago in the wilds of New Ontario,—but how different the scene! Quietly paddling, you would be, up the endless, silent lakes, the only sound the dip, dip, of the paddle. Then, all at once, a silvery tinkle, or a sharp Whir-r-r! Sish-h-h-h! would break upon your ear, and there you would see a snow-white thread tumbling or dashing down the rock-bound shore between the sombre jack-pines.

Here in Reservoir Park the grass is mown close, and the waterfalls show cobblestone confines, but the spot is pretty all the same. When we were there, there was not a soul in it but ourselves, and it was an ideal resting-place. Indeed, we found it hard to believe that just over the hill began the hum of a very considerable city.

Ascending by many shallow steps, then like the foolish, Who-was-it? who "ran up the hill and then ran down again," following the sidewalk down for several blocks, we reached the Yonge-street car, and this time never got off until within sight of the wharf of the ferry-boats for the Island. The famous Yonge-street crossing, by the way, is still there, "tracky" as ever, in spite of the campaign which the Globe, on divers occasions, has waged against it.

Of course, everyone goes to The Island, the ferry-boats running at very short intervals, affording convenient passage across at almost any time. You can go either to Center Island, where there are more trees, a fine greensward, a lagoon, a number of summer cottages, and a restaurant; or if you choose you can go to Hanlan's Point, and "take in" all the "thrillers" that seem to bring joy to some young hearts.

Bettina and I were too grave and wise for bumpety-bumps and roller-coasters, and all such frivolities. Instead, we went into the restaurant and had a good, juicy beefsteak, then loitered about on the beach, took some pictures, and finally boarded the boat again to the tune of "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?" from the steam-organ hidden among the "amusements" somewhere.

In the accompanying pictures, you see Bettina sitting on the old boat by the shore, myself gazing out toward the ferry-boats. A friend suggests that "Will he no come back again?" might be a very good "line" for that picture. Perhaps it is "Kelly" I was looking for,—I don't know. One thing I do know, that I was thinking of the lumps on my feet about that time, for nearly lame we both were, if truth must be told, after those three days of going. . . . At all events, I have now given you a photo of myself, as so many of you have requested,—haven't I?

Taking the train once more at 7.20 p. m., we reached home at midnight, very tired, but very well satisfied that we had really seen Toronto, and might now be in a position to direct all enquirers. Some of you may be in the Queen City for the Women's Institute Convention in November. That will not be the best time for seeing the parks, but there will still be Queen's "Park," with all its fine buildings, the City Hall, the Grange, the Normal School, and the big stores. If, however, you wait until summer, we think we can recommend to you our itinerary. D. D.

Re Weddings: Correction.

A mistake occurred in last week's issue. The toast to the bride, if not proposed by the clergyman, should be proposed by the most prominent male guest, but there is no hard-and-fast rule. Trust this will not be too late for N. Y. Z.'s purpose.

Painting and Papering.

The following questions from C. C. Halton Co., Ont., have been handed me to answer:

"We are going to have our house painted, which is built T-shape, the front being red brick. What color would you advise us to have? We want it to look clean and attractive, but not showy. The shutters and part of house have been painted a hideous red.

"We are going to have our dining-room and front hall papered and painted, or stained. The ceilings are painted a pale lemon. What colored paper would you advise us to have, and would you have woodwork painted white, or have it

stained a light oak, with floors finished in dark oak? The dining-room windows face to east and north, doors opening on to the hall with the sitting-room opposite to the dining-room. Thanking you for your great help that you have given me in the past." C. C.

With the red brick, you might have the trimmings painted a rich brown of a shade which will harmonize with the shade of the brick. As there are so many tones of red in brick, we cannot advise you as to the exact shade of brown, but you can easily try some of the paint close to it until you find what you want. White for trimmings is also used very much at present, and is rather

juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, and the melon, and cook until the melon is clear. It is better to cook the rind separately, and, when done, put in alternate layers in glass jars.

Quince Honey.—Peel and core ripe, juicy quinces. Make a syrup of 1 lb. sugar and 1½ cups water to each lb. fruit. Grate the quinces. When the syrup spins a thread, add the grated quinces, and cook until thick as honey.

Pumpkin Preserves.—Cut the pumpkin into cubes ½ inch thick. Weigh it, and for every lb. use ½ lb. sugar. Put the pumpkin and sugar in layers in a preserving kettle, adding slices of lemon, using about 3 lemons to a pumpkin. Let

chilly evenings.—Five hours before needed, put on the stove in a granite pan 1 cup beans, a small bit of salt pork, and 1 quart water. Let simmer, and 1 hour before dinner add 1 cup chopped celery, 1 sliced onion. When ready to serve, press through a colander. You may add a little hot cream or catsup if you like. Serve with crotons—bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven.

Stuffed Apples.—Core the apples, but do not peel them. Stuff with chopped nuts, butter and sugar, and bake. When done, serve with cream or whipped cream.

Oatmeal Muffins.—Sift 1½ cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon sugar, then add 1 cup oatmeal porridge mixed with ½ cup milk. Beat, and add 2 tablespoons melted butter and 2 egg yolks well beaten. Last of all, fold in the two stiffly-beaten whites. Bake in a hot oven, in well-buttered muffin-tins, or deep pastry-pans.

Potato Craters.—Season a dish of mashed potatoes and arrange lightly, while still hot, in cones on a buttered pie-plate. Rub together 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons grated cheese, and season with paprika or pepper. Make a hole in each cone, fill with the paste, dust the outside with grated cheese, and brown in a hot oven.

Apple Pudding.—Sweeten some thick apple sauce. Fry some stale bread-crumbs in butter, and arrange layers of crumbs and apples in a deep dish, sprinkling with cinnamon. Have the last layer crumbs. Bake slowly. Serve with cream.

Tomato Marmalade.—Four quarts ripe tomatoes, pared and sliced; 4 lbs. granulated sugar, 6 large lemons, 1 cup seeded raisins. Put in a kettle in layers, and cook slowly until thick. Good as marmalade, or to serve with cold meats.

Codfish Balls (extra good).—Two cups boiled and riced potatoes, 1 cup soaked and scalded shredded codfish, 1 tablespoon butter, a pinch curry powder, a little minced onion, and a dash of paprika. Make into balls, roll in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and leave in a cool place for a while. Fry quickly and serve.

Soft White Frosting.—Put the white of egg on a plate, add a few drops lemon juice, and a little water. Stir in confectionery sugar, about 1½ cups sugar. Stir to make creamy, as beating does not make it so.

To Remove Stains.

Grease.—When soap and hot water can be used, wash the spots and rinse well. If the goods cannot be washed, try absorption. Mix French chalk, or Fuller's earth, to a paste, and spread on the spot; let stand two or three days, then brush off, repeating the process. Some grease spots may be removed by putting clean blotting paper over and under the spot, and applying a hot iron. Then sponge with chloroform or alcohol. . . . Benzine, naphtha, chloroform, turpentine, ether and alcohol, all dissolve grease.

Vaseline Stains.—Soak in kerosene before washing. If goods cannot be washed, clean with chloroform.

Fruit Stains.—When fresh, pour boiling water through. Oxalic acid will remove most stains, but must be used carefully. Stretch the stain over a bowl and pour boiling water through, then dip the stained part in a bowl of warm water and oxalic acid (1 teaspoon concentrated acid to 1 pint water), rub gently; put into a pint of warm water, to which has been added 1 teaspoon concentrated ammonia, rub until stain disappears, then rinse thoroughly in clear water.

Coffee and Tea.—When fresh, pour boiling water through. When old, if on white goods, soak in javelle water, and rinse well.

Chocolate and Cocoa.—Use good soap and tepid water.

Iodine.—Wash with alcohol, then rinse with clear water.

Ink.—When spilled, soak up with blotting paper or corn meal. Ink stains can usually be removed by milk. Wash as soon as possible in several waters, then soak in milk or buttermilk for two or three days, or until stains disappear.

Acid Stains.—Sponge carefully with a solution of ammonia, 1 tablespoon household ammonia to 6 tablespoons cold water.

Alkali Stains.—Sponge with dilute vinegar.



In Reservoir Park.

attractive. Still others use a soft, dull, olive green stain, but this looks best when the lower part of the house is brick or cement, and the upper part shingled.

For the dining-room and front hall, you cannot do better than paper with some of the attractive new wood browns or tobacco browns. A very handsome dining-room which we saw lately, had the lower portion papered in a soft grape-and-foilage paper in brown, olive and purplish tints, the upper portion above the plate-rail being plain tobacco brown, harmonizing exactly with the brown tints in the lower portion. If you have no plate-rail, you might have the plain paper from floor to eave, the latter being at least 1½ feet wide; or you might have a foliage paper running quite to the ceiling, and finished there by a narrow wooden

stand over night, then cook slowly until the pumpkin is tender. The syrup should be just a little thinner than honey. Seal in jars while hot.

Cucumber Relish.—To 2 dozen sliced cucumbers, add 2 tablespoons salt. Put in a bag and drain over night. In the morning, add 6 large onions sliced, 1 sweet green pepper, 2 sweet red peppers chopped fine, 3 tablespoons sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 ounce white mustard seed, ½ ounce celery seed, ½ ounce whole allspice, ½ ounce whole cloves, ½ ounce ground ginger, ½ ounce black pepper, ½ ounce turmeric. Cover with vinegar; let boil until well heated, and seal.

Grape Marmalade.—To 5 lbs. grapes, add 1 lb. water and simmer to a soft pulp. Squeeze through a jelly bag. To every quart grape juice, add 2 oranges



Above Reservoir Park.

moulding. When a frieze is used, similar moulding runs between it and the paper below.

If you dislike brown, you might choose soft olive or sage green, or a dull buff. Old blue or gray would be too cold for a room with only eastern and northern windows.

Oak or walnut stains would go very well with any of the above.

Some Dainties that Keep Well.

(If not eaten too soon.)

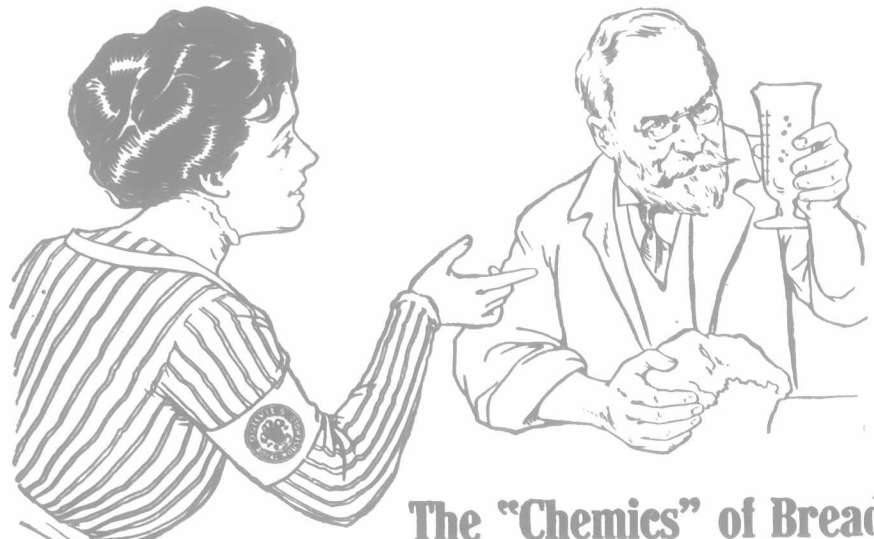
Preserved Watermelon.—Cut ripe red watermelon into cubes, and the rind into much smaller cubes. Make a rich syrup, 2 cups sugar to ½ cup water, add the

chopped rind, 1 lb. chopped raisins, 3 lbs. sugar. Simmer gently until of the required thickness, then put in jelly glasses.

Good and Nutritious.

Potato Salad.—Chop fine enough cold potatoes to make 2 cups. Add to them the chopped whites of 4 hard-boiled eggs, 1 cup chopped nuts, and some chopped olives, if you choose. Season to taste with salt, pepper, and grated onion. Melt ½ cup butter and mix in, also a little lemon juice may be added to the butter, if liked. Arrange in a dish with a border of chopped parsley, and grate the egg yolks over the top.

White Bean Soup (Good for supper on



The "Chemics" of Bread

LET us look a bit into the chemistry of bread.

For we want our bread not only to *seem* good but we want it to actually *be* good. And as bread is a question of flour and flour a question of wheat we see that *wheat* is where we have to begin.

Gluten, starch, water, and phosphates, are the principal component qualities of wheat. And in proportion as these qualities are more or less present is the wheat more or less valuable so far as *nutrition* is concerned.

The nutritive and bread-making qualities of wheat are the things that make it more valuable than rye or oats or barley or corn as human food.

The quality of nutrition, too, is what makes one brand of flour more valuable than another.

If it were not for nutrition

and bread-making qualities any flour would be as good as any other. We wouldn't have to care whether it was made from good wheat or poor wheat, from Spring wheat or Winter, from all wheat or part other cereals.

A chemist will tell you that ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is *richer* in high quality gluten than flour made from low grades of wheat. And for *that* reason it is better for food, hence more valuable than ordinary flour.

And actual tests in your *kitchen* will tell you that it produces *more and larger loaves to the barrel* than ordinary soft wheat or blended flour, the reason being that flour made from hard Red Fyfe wheat is more expansive and more absorbent.

It is plain, common-sense that flour made from the finest hard wheat in the world and scientifically milled must produce the finest bread in the world. And it *does*. Try it. Prove it.

30



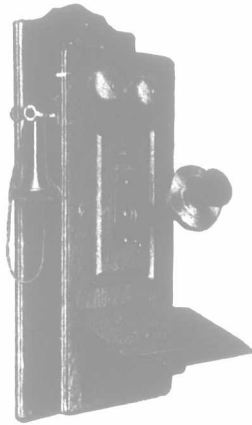
A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

St. Catharines, Ontario.

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for Advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Bath just erected. Fine Hockey Rink, Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University scholarships won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for the Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M. A., D. C. L., PRINCIPAL.



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Made in Canada by Canadian Experts.

It will pay you to get our prices and investigate the merits of our apparatus before placing your order. Poles, wire, brackets, insulators, tools, lightning arresters, ground rods, batteries, insulated wire, and everything necessary to construct a telephone system of any size. If you are interested, let us send you our 112-page Rural Book, giving complete information HOW TO ORGANIZE, CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE RURAL TELEPHONE SYSTEMS. Will be sent you FREE for the asking. WRITE US NOW.

Dominion Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Dept. "C," Waterford, Ontario.

Our Scrap Bag.

Pictorial Review tells about a device for wash-day by which draining the clothes becomes easy. These drainers are not on the market in this country as yet, but we should think that any woman who wanted one, could have one made at no very great expense. The description is as follows:

"A welcome device is in the shape of a clothes drainer. The fashion of winding the clothes about a stick as they come from the boiler was one of dubious merit, often leading to scalded hands. A new clothes drainer consists of a wire rack, to be let down into the boiler. The rack may be held above the water, or submerged to any depth, by means of graduating steps on the handles. The drainer is put in the boiler, and the clothes placed in it. When the clothes are ready to come out, the drainer is lifted notch by notch, and the water runs off. Finally, the entire drainer and clothes may be lifted together from the boiler."

A cup-shaped clothes-sprinkler, with many fine holes in the base, is also made to ensure even sprinkling.

One of the most wholesome fads that has been prevalent (says the New York Herald) among society at large, is the newest of all—optimism. For it is no longer the fashion to go about looking as though you bore the burden of the world upon your devoted shoulders. But, instead, you're expected to look blithely upon the old world and its troubles—and your own troubles, too. Perhaps it is our free, out-door life that has developed the quality. Perhaps it is only a new pose—for public opinion must have its poses, like every individual. Surely it should make happier, healthier communities out of our cities and towns. Good cheer is more or less of a habit—pretend to have it, and you suddenly wake up to find you've really got it, and, too, have created a more joyous atmosphere for yourself, that gradually grows necessary to you. The happy habit is a good one—much better than the tragic-faced, world-weary type that preceded it. May the new fad stay in fashion!

Take up a couple of parsley plants and put them in pots for winter garnishing.

The following plan for driving flies out of the house has been recommended: Open doors and windows, then put about 20 drops of carbolic acid on a hot pan and leave it in the room for a time.

Take up all bulbs of dahlias, gladioli, cannas, tuberose and caladiums before hard frosts set in. Dry them, then store in boxes in a dry, cool place.

Suburban Life states that "Electricity may be made available in any rural community, if there is a stream of water of sufficient size and fall to turn a water-wheel." When such plants have been installed, the rural housewife may look forward to having one of the electric cleaners, which do away with broom and dustpan, and make the work of cleaning rugs, walls, draperies and upholstery almost nothing. These machines suck up the dust as do the vacuum cleaners, but are much more easily worked.

Try planting a few violets (plants) in pots for winter blooming.

The following has been clipped from a prominent American magazine:

"Last spring, we ate crisp apples as late as June, and this is how we were enabled to do so. Much care was taken in picking the apples, and all that were bruised, ever so slightly, were put into a separate box and used first. I use boxes instead of barrels for winter pears and apples, setting them around the cellar walls about three inches from the floor, each one provided with a tightly-fitting cover. In packing them for late keeping, I cover the bottom of the box with an inch layer of wheat bran, then place the apples in rows, as closely as possible without touching, sift bran into the crevices, with another inch layer, and repeat the process until the box is filled, with a layer of bran on top. I then cover all with several thicknesses of paper, and hasp the cover.—A. W. Stratton."

The Shadow Man.

(By Virna Sheard.)

Little honey baby, shet yo' eyes up tight.
(Shadow-man is comin' in de door!)
You's as sweet as roses, if dey is so pink an' white.
(Shadow-man is creepin' cross de floor.)

Little honey baby, keep yo' footses still—
(Rocky-bye, oh! rocky, rocky-bye!)
Hush yo' now an' listen to dat lonesome whip-po-will—
Don't yo' fix dat lip an' start to cry.

Little honey baby, stop dat winkin' quick—
(Hear de hoot-owl in de cottonwood).
Yes, I sees yo' eyes adoin' dat dere triflin' trick.
(He gets chillern if dey isn't good.)

Little honey baby, what yo' think yo' see?
(Sister keep on climbin' to de sky.)
Dat's a june-bug—it ain't got no stinger lak a bee.
(Reach de glory city by-and-by.)

Little honey baby, what yo' skeery at?
(Go down Moses—down to Phar-e-oh.)
No; dat isn't nuffin' but a furry fly-round hat.
(Say he'd betta let dose people go.)

Little honey baby, shet yo' eyes up tight.
(Shadow-man is comin' in de door!)
You's as sweet as roses, if dey is so pink and white
(Shadow-man is creepin' cross de floor.)

October.

A maze of leaves in a rich mosaic,
Brown and yellow and flaming red,
Where the winds go by in the depths archaic.

And bright through the branches overhead,
Like a fair, white hand at a window-shutter,

The sunlight under the leaf-shades peeps.

Now here, now there, with its changing flutter,

While below the old earth sleeps and sleeps.

Fleecy clouds by the wind swept over,

And a vague, faint scent all sharp and sweet,

Like the mingled smell of thyme and clover,

Bruised by the summer's flying feet,
Ashes and fires and dying embers,

A waste of gold and a vault of flame—
And the frail, gray ghosts of the lost Septembers

Vanishing, fading, past reclaim.

—Ernest McGaffey.

The Beaver Circle.

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

In our competition, the prizes go to Vina Erb, Ontario Boy, and Mary Wills. Of these, the first two wrote on "Insects," the last named on "A Fall Fair."

The Honor Roll.—Hazel Muir, Dolly, Zita Hallowell, Alvin Crago, M. G. Switzer, Charles Patterson.

The prize essays appear to-day. Some of the rest will be published next time.

Prize Essay.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading this interesting little "corner," so I will try on the competition.

I have made several observations of insects this summer, one of which I will write about to-day.

I caught different kinds of caterpillars, or worms, as we children call them, and put two of the same kind in boxes with a glass over the top, so that I might examine them without disturbing them too often. In the boxes I put some green leaves and tender twigs, so that they might eat.

The first few days I was surprised to see them eat so much, but the next few days the poor little things seemed less hungry, and I thought they would surely die; but soon I saw that each one was tucking himself up in a fine blanket of silk threads, called a cocoon.

Later to see what it looked like now, I tore one of the cocoons open, and fastened at one end, hung a pupa, almost the shape of a butterfly's head and body, the feet having disappeared, and the rings

which ran around the worm's body being less in number, and by next spring I hope they will all break their cocoons and turn into beautiful butterflies.

The other day I found some eggs, which were laid by a butterfly on a cocoon which was empty, all except a shell left behind by a pupa. I took them into the house, and want to watch them hatch into caterpillars. They were about the size of a pin-head, and of a grayish-white color, and, when cracked between the fingernails, would produce a juicy matter. I am enclosing you a few to see if I am right.

The caterpillar undergoes three changes, which are called metamorphoses. In the first state it is called the larva (the caterpillar, or worm), and is produced from an egg, laid by a butterfly. The second is the pupa (or when in a cocoon), and undergoes changes in turning from a worm into a butterfly. The next state is called the perfect state (the butterfly). The cecropia moth tells us this also, for

Now that the season is upon us "when the frost is on the pumpkin, and the corn is in the shock," how many of the Beavers are making collections of autumn leaves? Gather all the different colors and shades of leaves you can find, place them between the leaves of a book until the moisture is pressed out of them. Then dip them in melted wax, such as is used for sealing fruit jars. Care must be taken to have the wax at the right temperature. If too hot, the leaf will shrivel; if too cold, it will harden in lumps on the leaf. This treatment will cause them to retain their gloss.

I have enclosed an article on the habits of ants, which I clipped from a magazine, and, if Puck thinks it worth printing, it may prove interesting.

ONTARIO BOY (age 16). Peterboro Co., Ont.

Do you reason that the spines on the back of the caterpillar protect the creature by terrifying its enemies? Well, perhaps they do. Especially do they



My First Sermon. (From a painting by Millais.)

at first it is a caterpillar as shown, then has turned into a moth. Well, I think my composition is long enough. I must hurry out, as I am afraid I have taken too much room in this little corner. Wishing you every success, I remain,

VINA ERB (age 13, Book V.). Crosshill, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

The caterpillars spin their silk from an internal secretion, Vina. I hope you will have success with hatching out the eggs that you have in boxes now. Write us about this experiment, won't you? You must remember that flies and beetles also are hatched from eggs, and go through the metamorphoses.

Prize Essay.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As it will be a few months yet before I will have to migrate from the Circle, I thought I would write on the competition.

The larva of the cecropia moth is divided into thirteen segments, each of which has a number of projections covered with short spines, which act as a protection against birds and other enemies. Its color harmonizes with the color of the trees on which it feeds, thus affording it means of protection. The sharp mandibles enable it to cut the edges of the leaves on which it depends for its food. Lastly, its body is destitute of hairs, so that it has to make a cocoon out of a leaf, which it binds up with silk.

The larva passes the winter months in its cocoon, and emerges in the warm weather in spring in the form of a moth. The moth flies and seeks its food at night, the feathery antennae enabling it to do this to some extent. During the day it hides in some place where it will not be readily seen.

One day in July I broke open an ant-hill. I then took an ant from a hill near by, and put it among the ants of the first one. It was immediately seized and torn to pieces. I next took two ants, one from each hill, killed the one taken from the first, and rubbed its crushed body over the second, and put it among the angry ants as I did the first. It was not molested. This shows that ants recognize others of their own colony by scent.



My Second Sermon. (Millais.)

terrify children who might sometimes meddle, do they not?

I think you have become a little confused as to the cecropia's method of making its cocoon. May I quote you from Smith's "Entomology"? "Next we reach the series of species that are silk-spinners par excellence. . . . The most common of these spinners is the cecropia, the caterpillar occurring on a great variety of plants, including many of our fruit trees and certain small fruits. The caterpillar is green, and has six rather prominent warts on the segments, of which four are coral-red in color, and the hinder two are yellow. . . . The cocoon is sometimes spun in bushes, attached to a twig, sometimes at an angle of a fence, or wherever the caterpillar happens to consider it convenient. The moth is dusky brown, and powdery, the hinder margins clay-colored, a kidney-shaped dull-red spot with a white center, and a narrow, black edging is near the middle of each wing, and beyond the spot is a wavy dull-red band, bordered internally with white."

Your letter is very interesting, Ontario Boy. Indeed, all the letters are very interesting to-day. I like to see our young people investigating for themselves.

Many thanks for the clipping. I will print it some day.

Prize Essay.

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—I have never written to the Beaver Circle before, and, as one must begin somewhere, I thought that I might as well begin now by writing on the competition of "A Fall Fair" that I attended.

The fair that I attended was held at Chesley, on Sept. 20th and 21st. We went on the afternoon of the 21st. The day was fine, but a little chilly.

On the way we noticed how the leaves were turning to autumn's beautiful colors, and one branch in particular we noticed. It looked like great drops of blood falling among the cedar branches in a swamp. We also saw a cocoon among some silver-leaved poplars.

On arriving at the fair grounds, we learned from the gatekeeper that we had still an hour and a half to enjoy ourselves and see the fair.

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Differs Entirely from Solid Beef Extracts.

Beef extracts are stimulating, and they possess the flavor of beef, and this leads to a misapprehension of their value.

Stimulation is only a temporary excitation of the nerves. BOVRIL stimulates, but it also strengthens. It raises the vitality and maintains it.

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An itching, burning, pimply skin is a positive affliction and terror. The terrible itching, stinging and weeping are tantalizing and almost beyond endurance, and the rough, red skin keeps one miserable and uncomfortable night and day. **Eczema, Itch, Pimples, Blackheads, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, Rashes,** and other skin diseases that have resisted ordinary treatment for years, yield to the curative effects of our special

ECZEMA AND PIMPLE CURE.

No matter how bad nor how long-standing, this treatment is warranted to cure. If afflicted with the above or kindred skin diseases, write us about it. Consultation invited at office or by mail, without fee.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Scars, Birthmarks, Ruptured Veins, etc., removed by Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Fastest and most skillful operators in Canada. Over 18 years' experience. Our booklet "F" and samples of Toilet Cream sent on receipt of 10c.

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about



"TREASURE" RANGES

Because they are better made, look better, nickel better, bake better than any range on the market. The **BRITISH TREASURE RANGE**, shown above, has all "lift-off" nickel-plated parts, even the panels. It heats five sides oven at same time. Steel oven bottom. Good fire-box. Keeps fire over night. Guaranteed by the makers. Agents everywhere.

THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CANADA

Recipe for 16 Ounces of Cough Syrup.

No Better Remedy at any Price. Fully Guaranteed.

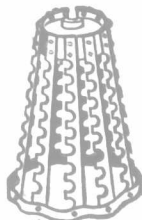
Make a plain syrup by mixing two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of warm water and stir for two minutes. Put 2½ ounces of pure Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, and fill it up with the Sugar Syrup. This gives you a family supply of the best cough syrup at a saving of \$2. It never spoils. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

The effectiveness of this simple remedy is surprising. It seems to take hold instantly, and will usually stop the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. It tones up the jaded appetite and is just laxative enough to be helpful in a cough, and has a pleasing taste. Also excellent for bronchial trouble, throat tickle, sore lungs and asthma, and an unequalled remedy for whooping cough.

This recipe for making cough remedy with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) is a prime favorite in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, though never successfully. If you try it, use only genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this recipe.

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

This Cylinder Shows Why The "EUREKA" Root Cutter



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

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

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

The sloping form of the cylinder makes the machine a self-cleaner. Write for catalogue which explains fully. The Eureka Planter Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.



Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

Is absolutely pure, strong and healthful. Delightful in flavor, nourishing, economical. Cocoa should be boiled three or four minutes in either milk or water to produce best results.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto. 86

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils every where. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

On entering the grounds we saw a great crowd, but as this was no attraction to us, we turned our steps in the direction of the house where the fancywork, pictures, maps, vegetables, bakery, etc., were kept.

Outside were placed two large pictures, drawn by C. A. Fleming, Principal of the Owen Sound Northern Business College. These pictures were awarded first prize at several of the world's great exhibitions. One was "The Foundations of Education," and the other, "The Queen and Her Soldiers."

Entering the house, we saw many beautiful flowers of different kinds, one bouquet of beautiful gladioli in particular. Their colors were white, pink, red, garnet, crimson, and many others. There were also pretty bouquets of dahlias, zinnias, roses, etc., besides many potted plants. There was a good show of vegetables, luscious grapes, fine apples, watermelons, musk melons, and a fine collection of roots, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, etc. There were butter, eggs, homemade cheese, and jars of canned fruit.

Upstairs we were greeted with fine patch-work quilts, knitted bed-spreads, and mats of beautiful patterns and harmonizing colors. There were a lot of pretty cushion center-pieces, tea-cosies, and other fancywork.

I liked the maps drawn by the school children. These were Ontario, Canada, and the British Isles, and were well deserving of the prizes they received. There were also some pretty pictures, one picture, drawn in charcoal, of an old man opening a pie with black-birds flying out, and the steam circling his head, was beautiful.

Then there were the collection of mounted birds, owls, canaries, robins, blue-birds, flying squirrels, and others, and a collection of butterflies, beetles, caterpillars, darning-needles, cocoons, different kinds of grubs, put in boxes lined with cotton, and a glass lid.

Then we went down and saw the fowl. There were quite a lot of them. Some fine Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas and Spanish. There were a pair of fantails (aren't they pretty, all white, with their tails spread out like a fan?), a pair of guinea pigs, a pair of black rabbits, a pair of carrier pigeons, and some young English pheasants, quite a number of geese, ducks and turkeys.

Then we saw the horse races. There were some very fine horses there, and some fine cattle and sheep, and, although a girl, I am not ashamed to say that I can admire a fine beast.

Then we went home, very pleased with the fair and the enjoyable time we spent there.

MARY WILLS (age 14), Malcolm, Ont.

Another Competition.

Our new competition will be really two competitions, one for the girls, another for the boys.

(1) Girls' Competition.—Write a story about the two pictures, "My First Sermon," and "My Second Sermon." It may interest you to know that these pictures have been taken from paintings by the great artist, Millais. I saw the originals at the Toronto Exhibition a year ago, and may tell you that the little lassie wears a very gay cloak of red, and has a little red top in her cap.

(2) Boys' Competition.—Write an essay on "A Corn-roast." You may imagine this if you have never been at one.

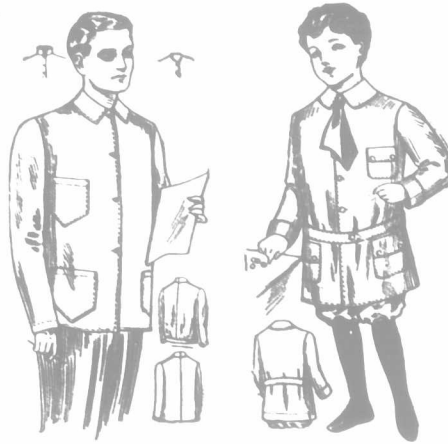
Both girls and boys must send their essays so that they will reach this office not later than November 1st. Be sure to state age and reader at school when writing.

Witty Warden.

"You'd hardly expect to find a sense of humor in prison officials," says an American representative on the International Prison Commission, "but during an inspection made by some Americans interested in penal matters of a penitentiary in England, one of us was thus surprised. 'I presume,' observed the American, 'that here, as elsewhere, your prison officials find existence painful enough.'"

"I think you may fairly say so, sir," responded the warden, with a grin smile, "seeing the number of felons we have on our hands."

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.

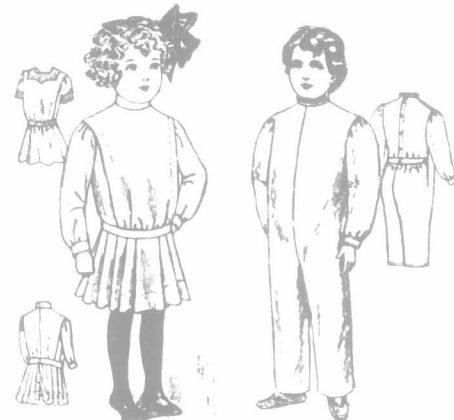


6731 Men's Jumper Coat or Blouse. 3 to 46 breast.

6242 Boy's Coat Blouse Suit. 4 to 8 years.



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Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days in which to receive pattern. Price of patterns, ten cents each. Address: Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

England is a place to which prominent Canadians go clothed and in their right minds, and come back wearing knee breeches and toping in a title that leaves the friends of their youth in doubt whether they should be addressed as, say, Sir Jingo, Sir Mr. Jingo, or Sir Jingo McBore.—[Ourselves.]

WRITE TO THIS WOMAN

IF YOU WANT TO STOP A MAN FROM DRINK

She Cured Her Husband, Her Brother and Several of Her Neighbors and Prompted by Her Restored Happiness, she Generously Offers to Tell You of the Simple, Inexpensive Remedy that she so Successfully Used.

For over 20 years the husband of Mrs. Margaret Anderson was a hard drinker, but nine years ago, by using a simple remedy, she stopped his drinking entirely. He has not touched a drop since.



MRS. MARGARET ANDERSON

She Will Tell You How To Stop a Man From Drink

The remedy can be given secretly, so there is no publicity of your private affairs. She wants every man or woman who has drunkenness in their home to write to her so she can tell them just what remedy she used. Hundreds have freed their homes from drink by using the information she gave them, but there are still hundreds of others who need and should have it, so we earnestly advise every one of our readers who have a dear one who drinks, to drop her a line to-day.

The proofs of the hundreds of really remarkable cures are too strong to be doubted or denied. Yet she makes no charge for her help, (she asks for no money and accepts none) so there is no reason why you should not write her at once. She only requests that you are personally interested in curing one who drinks. Send your letter with confidence to her home. Here is her address:

Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 183 Home Avenue, Hillburn, New York. Note: (Write your full name and address plainly—do not delay)

Courlay Pianos

ARE NOT MERELY FIRST-CLASS, THEY ARE SOMETHING BETTER.

Good pianos that are regarded as first-class and to-day are as fine as they ever were, are not only out-classed but appear at a disadvantage when compared with the Courlay Piano, because of its greater achievements in construction and tone-quality.

We ask you to examine a Courlay for yourself.

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They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite-ware, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface; two million in use. Send for sample pkg., 10¢. COMPLETE PACKAGE for sample pkg., 10¢. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25¢. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

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"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"



This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home.
 It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids. It tells how to clean the daintiest lingerie without injury.
 It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle.
 It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap.
 It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know.
 Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

GUMMER - DOWSWELL Limited
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GET THE WASHER RUN BY GRAVITY!

We have harnessed the Power of Gravity in the 1900 Washer. It is the Greatest Combination known for quick, clean, easy washing.



WASHERS SHIPPED FREE FOR 30 DAYS' TEST

We make this offer to any reliable man or woman anywhere. We send the Washer by freight, at our expense and risk. That's because we absolutely know you will be as delighted with the Washer as the thousands who have tried it. Get one of these wonderful Washers and say "good-bye" to the washboard forever. Good-bye to backaches, worry and washday drudgery! Let Gravity Power do the hard work! Let the Washer cleanse the clothes! We sell the Washer on little payments—only 50 cents a week. It pays for itself in a hurry. Then works for you—free for a lifetime! Drop us a postal card for the Free Washer Book and tell us your nearest freight station. Send to-day Address me personally for this offer. F. A. H. BACH, Manager, The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada. 2189

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

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

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

Entries close November 19th.
 Single-fare rates on the railways.
\$16,000.00 IN PRIZES.
 For prize list apply to the Secretary.
 John Bright, Pres., Myrtle Station.
 A. P. Westervelt, Sec'y, Toronto.

Important Dispersion Sale

**2 CLYDESDALES
 11 SHORTHORNS
 57 SHROPSHIRE**

The property of D. MCKENZIE, HYDE PARK, ONT., will be held on the premises,
Thursday, Oct. 20th, 1910
 Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. For further particulars address the proprietor.
D. McKenzie, Hyde Park, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Current Events.

Canada's surplus for this year will approximate \$30,000,000.

Sir Thomas Vezy, who has been elected Lord Mayor of London, is the first testotoler who has filled the position.

Toronto is waging war on the tusssock moth cocoons and egg-masses on the trees in the city: \$3,500 has been appropriated for the work.

Booker T. Washington was last week the guest of honor at a luncheon party given by the Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, of London, Eng. Among the hosts were John Burns, Sir Conan Doyle, Lord Courtney, and W. T. Stead.

Theophile Braga has been made President of the Portuguese Republic. Ex-king Manuel, who escaped when rebellion broke out in the capital, is now under the protection of the British at Gibraltar, and order has been restored in Lisbon. There are men of great energy and character in the new cabinet, among them Dr. Alfonso Costa, Minister of Justice, and Fernando Macada, a journalist credited with being the most competent politician in the Republican party. President Braga is an eminent philosopher and educationist, and is noted as a man of peace.

Autumn in the Garden.

When the frosty kiss of autumn in the dark
 Makes its mark
 On the flowers, and the misty morning grieves
 O'er fallen leaves,
 Then my golden garden, where the golden soil
 Through the toil
 Of a hundred years is mellow, rich and deep,
 Whispers in its sleep.

'Mid the cumbled beds of marigold and phlox,
 Where the box
 Borders with its glossy green the ancient walks,
 There is a voice that talks
 Of the human hopes that bloomed and withered here,
 Year by year—
 Dreams of joys that brightened all the laboring hours,
 Fading as the flowers.

Yet the whispered story does not deepen grief:
 But relief
 For the loneliness of sorrow seems to flow
 From the Long-Ago.
 When I think of other lives that learned, like mine,
 To resign,
 And remembered that the sadness of the fall
 Comes alike to all.

Faint and far away their ancient griefs appear.
 Yet how near
 Is the tender voice, the careworn, kindly face,
 Of the human race!
 Let us walk together in the garden, dearest Heart—
 Not apart!
 Those who know the sorrows other lives have known
 Never walk alone.
 —Henry Van Dyke.

"What's the matter across the way?" asked the tailor of a bystander, as the ambulance backed up to the door of his rival.

"A customer fell in a fit, and they are taking him to the hospital," was the reply.

"That's strange," said the tailor. "I never knew a customer to get a fit in that establishment before."

Do Your Shopping By Mail at PAQUET'S

THE PAQUET Mail-Order organization is always at your service. Our system is simple, practical and universally satisfactory. Send us your orders by mail, and one of our staff of expert shoppers will select the goods for you in person. If you have not yet received your copy of

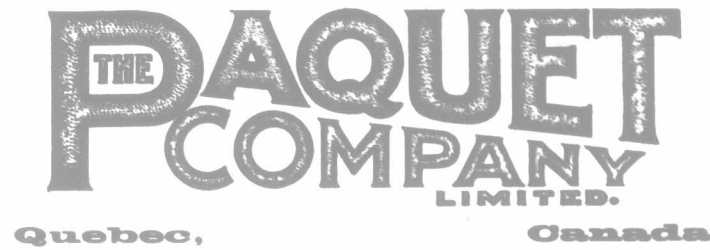
PAQUET'S New Fall and Winter CATALOGUE, No. 25

Write us a post card TO-DAY. You'll get the Catalogue by return mail. It contains 120 pages of money-saving opportunities for the economical shopper.

All the newest ideas in Furs, Costumes, Cloaks, Millinery and Dress Accessories are described and illustrated by means of fine half-tone engravings. Every price is a revelation of the great advantages of "Shopping at PAQUET'S."

WRITE TO-DAY.

Don't put it off until another time—you might forget. Sit right down and write us a post card NOW!



First Annual Auction Sale

At Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.

WILL BE HELD ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26TH

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

D. McEACHRAN, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

Ship Your Poultry

Send all your good, fat poultry to us. We'll pay you the highest prices—pay you promptly, too. We are the largest poultry buyers in Ontario, and our reputation for square dealing is such that you may feel assured of the very best of treatment in your dealings with us. Write for our prices.

To **FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, Ltd., LONDON, ONTARIO.**

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

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

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



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

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

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

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, out-houses or stables can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, write Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

SINGLE MAN—Fall and winter farm work; give full particulars and wages expected. Address: "Farmer," Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

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

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OCTOBER 19th, 1910.

Choice farm of 130 acres, adjoining the Town of Aylmer (to the north), Lot 12, Con. 7, Township of Malahide, Co. Elgin. Bank barn, 2 frame dwellings, good cellars; spring water. Canning factory and condensed-milk factory convenient. Chattels sold the same day. Terms made known day of sale. R. H. Lindsay, **ELGIN CLARKE, Aylmer, Ont. Proprietor.**

Tower Farm Oxford Downs I am offering a bunch of good strong ram lambs for flock headers from imported sire. Prices right. **E. BARBOUR, ERIN, ONT.** Erin station, C. P. R.



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

FOR SALE—Snow-white Leghorns, cockerels and pullets, highest-scoring quality, single-combed. Robt. Hughes, Ideal Poultry Yards, Collingwood, Ontario.

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

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

"Is the master of the house in?" inquired the smooth-tongued book-agent of the little boy who had answered his ring. "Nope," said the boy. "Little boys should not tell falsehoods," said the book-agent. "Isn't that your father reading the newspaper there by the window?" "Yep," was the answer, "that's pa all right, but ma is out."

GOSSIP.

A married man as farm superintendent, with ability to handle men, is advertised for in our "Want-and-for-Sale" column, a very desirable opening for a suitable man, and likely to be permanent.

Twenty-nine Clydesdales were shipped from Glasgow for Canada on the last Saturday in September. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., had twenty fillies; Archibald Frazer, Montreal, three mares, and Smith & Eadie, Vars, Ont., six head, mares, colts and fillies.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Yorkshire swine, writes: "I have on hand at the present time, a choice lot of young boars, ready for service, and a fine lot of young bred sows for the fall trade, also young pigs of various ages, and can supply pairs not akin, from large, imported stock."

Eleven Shorthorns, 2 Clydesdales and 57 Shropshire sheep, the property of D. McKenzie, Hyde Park, Ont., are to be sold by auction on Thursday, October 10th, as advertised in this issue. This is a dispersion sale, and will be held on the farm, near Hyde Park Junction, G. T. R., 4 miles from London. The stock is all well bred and in good condition, and the sale offers a chance for good bargains.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

At Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Orms-town, P. Q., on Wednesday, October 26th, as advertised in this issue, Dr. D. McEachran will sell at auction eleven newly-imported Clydesdale fillies, five two years old, and six yearlings, of the best of breeding, big for their age, and of superior type. Orms-town is a station on the G. T. R., 45 miles east of Montreal. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue.

TREASURES.

There are stoves and stoves, but a good range is a treasure. The D. Moore Company, of Hamilton, advertise elsewhere in this issue, "Treasure" ranges, having many excellencies that will appeal to the particular housewife. An oven that heats five sides at the same time, a good fire-box that keeps fire over night, a steel bottom, and all lift-off nickel parts, are surely desirable features. These people publish a very neat and comprehensive booklet, called Mrs. Tom's Treasure, which contains innumerable valuable suggestions on kitchen equipment, cooking, and, incidentally, complete descriptions of their various ranges. This booklet can be had for the asking. See their advertisement, and write them.

TRADE TOPIC.

The attention of farmers and fruit-growers generally is directed to the advertisement of John Bird, fruit broker, London, England, who solicits shipments direct to him, for which highest prices and prompt settlements are guaranteed. Mr. Bird furnishes substantial references as to his business methods and reliability, gives personal attention to sales, while his lengthy experience in business and knowledge of the trade enables him to dispose of any quantities of apples, pears, etc., to the best advantage of consignees.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Steers, \$7 to \$7.50; shipping, \$5.85 to \$6.50; butchers', \$4.75 to \$6.00; heifers, \$4.25 to \$6; cows, \$2.75 to \$5.50; bulls, \$3.75 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.75; stock heifers, \$3.75 to \$4; fresh cows and springers, \$26 to \$66.

Veals—\$6.75 to \$11.
Hogs—Hogs, \$8.15 to \$9.25; mixed and Yorkers, \$9.50 to \$9.55; pigs, \$9.40 to \$9.50; roughs, \$7.90 to \$8.15; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.25; dairies, \$9.15 to \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.55; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.40.

Chicago.

Cattle—Beeves, \$4.70 to \$8; Texas steers, \$6.40 to \$5.75; Western steers, \$4 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.65; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.40; calves, \$7.50 to \$10.

Hogs—Lich', \$8.95; mixed, \$8.45 to \$9.20; heavy, \$8.20 to \$9; roughs, \$8.45 to \$8.45; good to choice, heavy, \$8.45 to \$9; pigs, \$8.30 to \$9.10; butchers', \$8.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.25; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.25; yearlings, \$5.50; lambs, native, \$1.50 to \$7.15; Western, \$4.75 to \$7.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 11c. Madoc, Ont., 11 3-16c. Woodstock, Ont., 11c. bid. Stirling, Ont., 11 1-16c. and 11c. Brockville, Ont., 11 1-16c. bid. Kingston, Ont., 11 1-16c. Belleville, Ont., 11 3-16c. and 11c. Kemptville, Ont., 11c. Iroquois, Ont., 11c. Ottawa, Ont., white, 11c.; colored, 11 3-16c. Picton, Ont., 11c. and 11 3-16c. Napanee, Ont., 11 1-8c. and 11 3-16c. Cornwall, Ont., white, 11c.; colored, 11 3-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10 13-16c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 15c. to 15c.; twins, 14c. to 15c.; young Americans, 16c. to 16c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Veterinary.

BLOODY MILK.

Cow gave reddish milk out of one quarter. We purged her, and rubbed udder with turpentine and oil for about a week. Now the milk is clotted.

A. W.

Ans.—Cease the use of turpentine. Bathe udder with hot water three or four times daily, and, after bathing, rub with camphorated oil. Milk the affected quarter four times daily. After the clotting of the milk ceases, if it is still reddish, bathe the quarter frequently with cold water, and give 1 ounce tincture of iron in a pint of cold water, three times daily, until the milk becomes clear. The red color is due to blood that escapes from some of the small blood vessels in the udder. Some cows are predisposed to this condition, and it is liable to recur.

V.

COW FAILS TO CONCEIVE.

Pure-bred cow was bred to a scrub bull. My veterinarian operated successfully to prevent conception. I have bred her several times since without results.

W. F. F.

Ans.—It is probable there is a close of the entrance to the womb. When she next shows a return, have her operated on. The operation consists in making the hand and arm, inserting hand through vulva into the vagina, and forward until the fingers reach the neck of the womb, then with a suitable instrument, making the opening as dilated as possible, and opening the womb. In some cases, if there is not strong evidence of a close of the entrance, treatment should be by operation.

blunt-sawed or a perfectly smooth piece of hardwood about 1/4 inch in diameter may be used. Better get your veterinarian to operate. Breed her about an hour after operating.

V.

Miscellaneous.

SEEDS FROM THORN HEDGE.

Kindly let me know how to treat some seeds from a thorn hedge.

J. J. C.

Ans.—Your question does not state what kind of thorn the seeds are from, nor for what purpose you wish to treat the seeds, but I suppose it is for the purpose of propagating more plants. Several kinds of thorn trees, or bushes, are used for hedge plants, such as the Crataegus or Hawthorn, and the Gleditsia or Honeylocust, which is often referred to as a thorn. Seeds of both of these trees are very hard and slow to germinate after they become thoroughly dry. The best way to treat them is to mix the seeds with moist sand to prevent them drying out too much, or if they can be planted where mice or squirrels are not likely to find them, they may be sown in the fall. If the seeds have become thoroughly dried, they may lie in the ground until the second season before germinating. Germination of seeds of this kind which have become very dry, can be hastened by scalding them, or soaking them for a few days in tepid water.

H. L. H.

PITTING TURNIPS—TRANS-PLANTING.

1. How should a cedar hedge be set out? Will a hedge set out in autumn grow as well as if set out in spring?

2. What is the best method of pitting turnips outside? What should they be covered with, and how?

G. E. J.

Ans.—1. The best time to transplant cedar is early in the spring. The plants should be set in the row two or three feet apart, and should be given good cultivation for the first few years until they become well established.

2. There is always more or less risk in pitting turnips outside, because of the uncertainties of winter weather. The safer method is to pile the roots up in good conical heap, and cover with three or four inches of straw, then cover this with five or six inches of soil, leaving holes for ventilation every four or five feet apart at the top of the pit. It is best not to cover up too heavily at first, as roots are apt to heat when first placed in the pit. If additional covering is necessary to keep out frost, a few loads of straw or manure may be added any time during the early part of the winter.

H. L. H.

PEACHES AND TOBACCO.

1. Can I get a bulletin on peach-growing, also one on tobacco?

2. What are the popular varieties of peaches at present time, and which are most profitable to grow?

3. What soil is best adapted for tobacco? Have good, strong, clay-loam land in valley. How would that do?

4. From whom could I get information re growing tobacco?

M. W. M.

Ans.—1. One of the most valuable articles I can refer you to on peach-growing, is a thesis prepared by A. B. Cutting, when a student at the Ontario Agricultural College, which was published in the Ontario Fruit-growers' Report for 1906.

2. The following are the varieties of peaches recommended by the Board of Control of the Fruit Experiment Stations as being the best varieties to cover the season from early to late. Those in quotations are the ones most largely grown for profit: Sneed, Alexander, Hayes, "St. John," Mountain Rose, "Early Crawford," Champion, "Brigdon," "Tatzenahl," Reeves, "Elberta."

3. The large crops of tobacco grown in the Essex district are produced mostly upon light sandy soils. Possibly it might be grown upon such soil as you have, but that can be determined best by a local experiment. For information on tobacco culture, I cannot do better than refer you to a recent bulletin on this subject published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. A copy of this could, no doubt, be obtained on application.

H. L. H.

OCTOBER 13, 1910

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

WORMSEED MUSTARD.

Please give information of kind of weed sample of which is inclosed. It is found in wheat. W. L. Simcoe Co.

Ans.—This is wormseed mustard, and grows from six inches to two feet high. On account of its bitter taste, all kinds of stock, excepting sheep, avoid it in pasture or hay; if neglected, it will crowd out other crops. Seeds are frequently found in grass and clover seeds. The seeds are short-lived, and this mustard is kept well under control by a short rotation, with clean cultivation. The seeds can be cleaned from clover seed by screening.

CEMENT TILE.

Would you please let me know particulars regarding cement tile for drains. Does it cost more or less to manufacture than the ordinary clay that have to be burnt? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Prof. W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, found that, with sand at \$1 a yard, and cement at \$1.90, mixing 6 cubic feet sand with 1 1/2 bags cement, the cost of material for 500 cement tile was \$3.32, and that with everything working right, one man could make 500 tile in one day. This will form a fair basis of comparative market value in relation to burnt-clay tile. We have no figures upon the actual cost of the clay tile. With care in the making, there is probably room for a cement-tile business in localities where suitable clay is not found.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. At what time in the year is it best to prune apple or other fruit trees? Would it seriously hinder or injure fruit trees, as pear, plum or cherry, to be moved within three years after being planted out from nursery? Would early spring be the best time to transplant?

2. We have three acres of heavy clay land, with a narrow strip of light, loamy soil at back of it. What fertilizers or method of cultivation would be best to render the heavy clay easier to work and most productive? Would it pay, or help materially, to move a few loads of light black soil upon the clay? Would this soil be suitable for strawberries and small fruit?


3. Is spring or early fall the better time to transplant strawberries? Will you give best methods of preparing soil for strawberries? M.

Ans.—1. The best time is in June, but as pruning left until then is liable to be left undone altogether, it is usually advised to do this work in late winter and early spring, say March and April. In severe climates, it is not well to prune during the season of coldest weather. As for transplanting fruit trees three years after being planted out from the nursery, while it would check the growth of the trees, and would likely be attended with some risk, still it may be done, and the results might not be very unsatisfactory. The heads would require to be pruned back considerably.


2. What this soil needs is plenty of strawy manure. The light, black loam you speak of should be beneficial, so far as it goes, and might be worth trying. Practice a three-year rotation, and turn under a clover sod once in three years. If alfalfa can be grown here for a few years, and the sod then turned under, it would leave your soil much improved. If the land is devoted to gardening, make free use of autumn cover crops, such as hairy vetches. Such heavy land is not very well adapted to small fruits, especially strawberries, but will answer, if the heavy nature is ameliorated in such ways as indicated.

3. We prefer spring planting for strawberries. An ideal preparation is a clover or alfalfa sod, manured, and planted to potatoes or roots, and kept well cultivated during the summer. Manure again after the potatoes are dug, with fairly well-rotted manure, to ensure that viable weed seeds may not be too numerous, and to sow. In the spring, work up to a fine, deep tilth, as soon as possible, harrow occasionally, and plant in early fall.

Get underwear that fits as well the second season as the first. This brand:



This underwear won't shrink



Every garment is guaranteed

Just the weight you want, the style you prefer, at a price you'll think fair. Ask for Penman's Pen-Angle Underwear. Have you tried No. 95, medium weight?

PEN-ANGLE

Underwear and Hosiery

The Full Percentage of Cream

Getting the full percentage of cream from milk depends as much upon the oil used to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itself. Gummy oil will cut the fine bearings of your machine, spoil its balance and waste good cream in the skim-milk pail.



STANDARD

Hand Separator Oil

Never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon can. All dealers. Or write to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

Ontario Agents: The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.

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

GOSSIP.

HIGGINSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE POSTPONED.

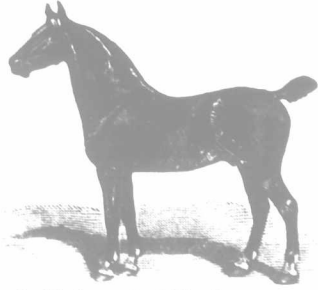
Owing to illness of the owner, the auction sale of W. Higginson, of Inkerman, Ont., advertised to take place on November 1st, has been postponed to an indefinite date, notice of which may be given later.

Robt. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., writes in changing his advertisement: "I have just returned from a very successful season at the fall fairs. I exhibited at Toronto, London and Detroit, and have yet to be beaten by American-bred sheep. I have at present ten big, strong shearing rams for sale, and twenty ram lambs; the latter will average 110 pounds, and each is a selected lamb. I find my Canadian sales very good this year, as people are beginning to realize that the little, meaty, quick-maturing Southdown sheep that is always ready to kill, is the most profitable for the farmer."

AN OLD BUSINESS IN FUR.

The business of C. H. Rogers, manufacturing furriers, of Walkerton, Ont., is one of the oldest in Ontario. It was established in 1815, in Toronto, by the late Joseph Rogers, and has ever since been conducted under the Rogers name. The firm has always stood for square dealing, and one may feel certain of getting full value for raw furs from these people. Besides carrying on a direct export trade, Mr. Rogers is also a large manufacturer of all kinds of fur goods, and makes a specialty of ladies' furs.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

**Gombault's
Caustic Balsam****Has Imitators But No Competitors.**A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind
Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
Kingsbone and other bony tumors.
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

PHONOGRAPHS and RECORDSEDISON, VICTOR, COLUMBIA.
\$19.60 to \$240.00.

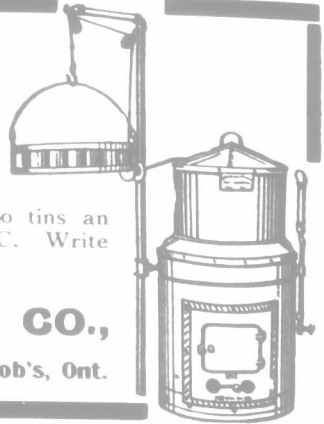
Cash or monthly payments. Send for catalogue.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LTD.,
194 Dundas St., London."Dolan, what does them letters
MDCCCXCVII mean?""They mean eighteen hundred and
ninety-seven.""Dolan, don't you think they're over-
dom' this spellin' reform a little bit?"**Suffered from Heart Trouble
and Nervousness for Six Years**

Lost All Desire To Live.

**WAS FINALLY CURED BY THE USE
OF MILBURN'S HEART AND
NERVE PILLS.**Mr. Regis Lavallee, Sorel, Que., writes:
"For six years, at least, I suffered from
heart trouble and nervousness which took
from me all desire to work and even to live."When I found myself in this condition
and getting worse I took the medicine
the doctor prescribed for me but without
any result."One evening I was reading the paper
when I saw your advt., so cut it out and
the next day went to the druggist and
procured a box, and since that time my
nervous system has been in perfect
condition."Be assured, gentlemen, that I will
never be without Milburn's Heart and
Nerve Pills for they gave me strength to
work and support my mother, who is an
infirm widow and of whom I am the only
support."Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
50c 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.**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**
Miscellaneous.**BLOODY MILK.**I have a cow that gives bloody milk
from one teat; has been that way two
weeks. There seems to be a sort of
swelling in teat, but is not sore.
Sometimes teat is filled right up
with clots of blood. Don't know if
blood comes from bag or teat. What can
I do for her?
SUBSCRIBER.Ans.—Bloody milk is generally due to
rupture of some of the small blood ves-
sels of the udder. Bathe the affected
parts long and often with cold water, and
give one ounce of tincture of iron in a
pint of cold water, daily, until blood flow
ceases. If she becomes constipated, give
a pint of raw linseed oil. If this does
not affect a cure, try giving three drams
of nitrate of potash, three times daily, in
a pint of water.**APPLE TREES DYING.**An Aylmer correspondent sent a speci-
men of bark taken off a dying apple tree.
The cambium and soft tissue between the
bark and the wood were dead, or dying,
and had become the matrix for several
species of fungi that flourish on tissue in
that condition. These, however, were ac-
companiments, not the cause of the trou-
ble. The cause seemed probably physio-
logical, and the correspondent was asked
concerning possible exposure by severe
pruning, or insect depredation. In reply,
he has made the following report:There are thirty-three trees in the or-
chard, pruned last December, though not
severely. Nothing was put on the stubs
of the limbs. Every tree is affected, and
almost sure to die; four are dead already.
Several older trees at the side of this
orchard have not been pruned for years,
and these were not affected. The orchard
has been in sod for six years. There are
no signs of insects burrowing above the
dying bark. The bark has completely
dropped off of two or three of the trees.Ans.—Without seeing the trees them-
selves, it is impossible to determine what
has killed them. Mr. Caesar, of the On-
tario Agricultural College, thinks, how-
ever, that it would not be difficult to de-
termine the cause if one were present.
Possibly the orchard suffered from lack
of drainage. Mr. Caesar does not think
the pruning could account for so great a
loss, though December, in most counties
of Ontario, is too cold a month for prun-
ing apple trees.**TRADE TOPIC.****BETTER THAN MINING.**—Per dollar
of capital invested, the returns from til-
ing of agricultural land has gold-mining
"beaten to a frazzle." The published
opinion of scores of Canadian farmers who
have tile-drained their land is that the
expenditure is repaid in from one to three
years. Very few industrial investments
reap anything like such returns, and that
Canadian farmers appreciate a good thing
when they see it, is evident from the
rushing business done by the tile manu-
facturers. There are millions of acres in
Eastern Canada requiring drainage in the
worst way, and many and sons more which
it would eventually pay to drain. But
digging drains by hand is a slow job,
and millions of acres would wait long
for tile if there were no speedier way.
Fortunately, there is a ditching machine
on the market which does the work fully
as well as the most expert ditcher, cut-
ting a clean, straight ditch exactly true
to grade at one time across. It may be
propelled by either steam or gasoline
power. Several Buckeye Traction ditch-
ers have already been used in Canada,
with excellent results, and we fully expect
them to become common, like threshing
machines, operated either co-operatively,
or by men who make a business of such
work. The first advertisement this sea-
son of the Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.,
Findlay, Ohio, appears in this issue of
"The Farmer's Advocate." Look it up,
and if interested, write the sales depart-
ment.Poet: Will you accept this poem at your
regular rates?Editor: I guess so; it appears to con-
tain nothing objectionable. Go to the
advertising department, and ask them
what the rates are. How many times do
you wish it inserted?**Now
Is the
Time to
Clear
Your
Land
Of the
Stumps
And
Boulders
Thereon**Watch our issue of Oct. 27 and note results after
using Stumping Powder.**STUMPING POWDER**

Is just the thing to do the work quickly, very little labor and at small cost. Write:

Hamilton Powder Co'sNearest office to where you reside—TORONTO, ONT., MONTREAL, P. Q.,
VICTORIA, B. C.—for free descriptive catalogue and prices.**SELL CANNED GOODS
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**SMITH & RICHARDSON**

Our horses are all in their own stables at

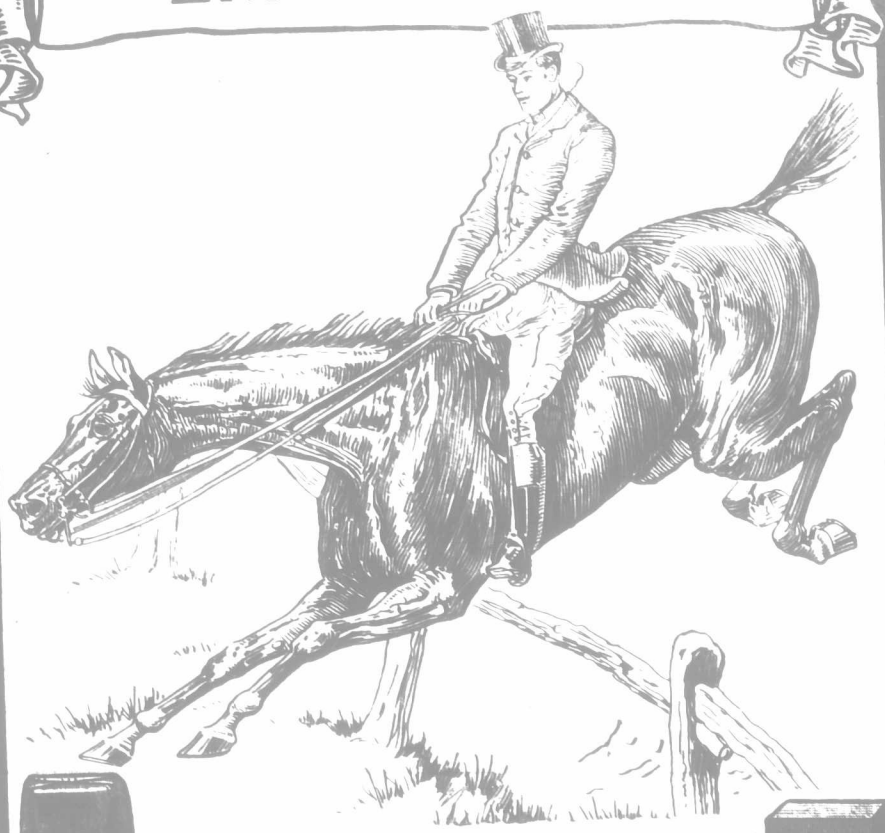
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Come now, and have your choice.

Stations: Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. Phone connection.

CLYDESDALES COMING!T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., sailed for Scotland Sept. 28th,
to select another consignment of Clydesdale stallions, mares and
fillies, the best that money will buy. Intending purchasers will do
well to wait for this new importation.**T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario.****Imported Clydesdales**My new importa-
tion of Clydes-
dale stallions for
size, style, quality and faultless underpinning with Scotland's richest blood. They will be
priced right, and on terms to suit. BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies**My 1910 importation of Clyde stallions and mares are in my stables at Mitchell. They are
ideal in draft character, big in size, toppy, and have perfect underpinning, and bred from the
best blood of the breed. Prices right. Phone connection.**Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.****Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.**
Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions,
by Pride of Bacon and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Ter-
rington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.
T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.**E. Watson, Manager.****IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS**In my stables at Ingersoll, Ont., I have always on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies, and
Hackney stallions, personally selected in Scotland for their high-class type, quality and
breeding. Let me know your wants.**W. E. BUTLER, INGERSOLL, ONT.****NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED**Our 1910 importation of Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies are now at our stables.
We can show some of the best individuals and best breeding sires
imported. Our prices are right, and terms to suit.
Phone connection.**JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont.****CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**I am off to Scotland and France for my 1910 importation. I intend bringing over a
lot with size, character, breeding and quality that will please the most exacting.
Note their arrival.**T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario.****ORMSBY GRANGE Duncan McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., LL. D., Etc., Proprietor.**
STOCK FARM. The 1910 importation being immediately disposed of, to fill numerous
ORMSTOWN, QUE. orders a large consignment of yearling and two-year-old Clydes-
dales will arrive at the end of September. Special orders will be executed at minimum cost.
Everything so far imported to us has given unqualified satisfaction as to quality and price.**WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.**

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ELLIMAN'S
 for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sides, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throat, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

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 for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp, Backache, Soreness of Limbs after exercise, etc. Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.

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

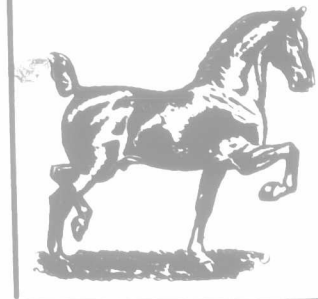
Our mares, of which only a few are left, range from two to five years old, and are all in foal.

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

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

Correspondence invited from all interested parties.

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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.**

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

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Our Special CLYDESDALE FILLIES On Sale

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NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES

Superior breeding and quality, selected for the requirements of the Canadian trade. 9 stallions, 3 colts, including prizewinners and champions. This consignment will bear close inspection, and will be sold at moderate profit.

Phone connection. **GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

PARAPHIMOSIS.

I drove a six-year-old horse to the village and tied him in a shed. When I went for him, I noticed his penis protruded, and he could not retract it. He was in the same condition when I reached home. I bathed it with hot water. Next day I consulted my veterinarian. He advised hot-water bathing, and gave me some nerve tonics for him. In ten days he recovered. Is the trouble liable to recur, and, if so, is the above the proper treatment?

W. W. M.

Ans.—The condition is liable to recur. In addition to the treatment given, I would advise the suspension of the organ with a suspensory bandage passing around the body. This tends to stimulate the circulation and prevent swelling, and does not interfere with the functions.

V.

AMOUNT OF IODIDE OF POTASSIUM SAFE TO ADMINISTER.

1. Bull has lump jaw. I gave iodide of potassium until 1 1/2 pounds had been given, and the only symptoms of iodism shown was the skin began to peel off like a snake's.

2. How much of the drug would it be safe to give?

3. How soon after ceasing treatment would it be safe to treat again?

L. BROS.

Ans.—1. The directions for treatment is to begin with one-dram doses, three times daily, and increase the dose by 1/4-dram daily; that is, give 1 1/4-dram doses the second day, 2-dram doses the third day, 2 1/2 drams the fourth day, 3 drams the fifth day, etc., until iodism is produced. In some cases, very large doses are required. The symptoms of iodism are a loss of appetite and thirst, a discharge of fluid from the eyes and mouth, and a scurfiness of the skin. When any of these symptoms become well marked, the administration of the drug should be ceased.

2. It is safe to administer the drug until the appetite becomes affected.

3. In about two months. Some cases do not yield to treatment.

V.

Miscellaneous.

AGALACTIA.

I have a three-year-old heifer that calved about three weeks ago, and only gives a cupful of milk at each milking. She is in good condition, and from a good milking strain; her mother giving ten quarts twice a day. Can anything be done to bring her to her milk, or would it be advisable to breed her to see if she would be all right another year, if she goes dry now, as I expect she will? She made very little spring before coming in, and would not let her calf suck her.

T. P.

Ans.—Agalactia, or an absence of milk, occasionally occurs in all classes of animals without apparent cause. Liberal feeding on soft food to encourage the secretion of milk, and persistent "stripping," are the only methods of treatment likely to increase the flow of milk. It is doubtful whether she will ever prove a profitable milker if bred again.

SPRUNG TENDON.

I have a mare seventeen years of age which got lame last spring. The lameness appears to be in the cords of the leg, as there is a swelling at the fetlock. After resting for a short time, the lameness seems to disappear, but on resuming work, she is as lame as ever.

A. B.

Ans.—Mare is suffering from strained or weakened tendons. Give her a rest. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off from the fetlock up four to six inches on both sides of limb. Rub well with blister. Tie so she cannot bite the parts. In 24 hours, rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours more, wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose in a box stall, and oil every day till the seal comes off, when you will tie up and blister as at first. After this, blister once monthly as long as necessary.

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STEEL SHINGLES

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 "We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
 (Signed) **MADDEN BROS.**
 Tinmiths and Hardware Merchants.

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The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single application—occasionally two or three. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**.
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ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly & pleasantly; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. 32 pot bottles, delivered. **Book 7 K free.**

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Imported Clydesdales Imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares and fillies and young stallions, of most fashionable breeding, up to a big size, with character and quality. Phone connection. **ALEX. F. McNIVEN**
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Dollar

That's the only way you can afford to keep them, because any lameness means less work and less profit to you.

Spavin, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Ringbone, Swelling or Lameness need not prevent your horses from working. Simply use Kendall's Spavin Cure.

It works while the horse works—takes away the pain—reduces swellings—makes legs and joints sound and strong—leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

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has been the horseman's standby for 40 years and is used all over the world.

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WILLIAM H. DOUD.

Keep your horses sound as a dollar. Get Kendall's today and you will have it tomorrow if needed. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.

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A DRY SADDLE
WHEN IT RAINS
IF YOU WEAR

TOWERS
FISH BRAND

POMMEL
SLICKER

THE LONG SERVICE AND THE
COMFORT IT GIVES MAKES IT
THE SLICKER OF QUALITY

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Shorthorns and Cotswolds.

Heifers 2 years old, 1 year old and calves; 2 young bulls 6 months old, bred from dairy-bred Shorthorns. Right good ones, and right easy prices. Ram and ewe lambs of high-class quality, type and covering.

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EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

Balmedie Polled Angus and Oxford Down sheep—Offering several exceptionally nice heifers, and a few young bulls. Discriminating buyers will be pleased with my herd. Anything in the herd will be priced. Also ram and ewe lambs. T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus P. O. and Station.

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

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Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to
ANDREW DINSMORE, "Grape Grange" Farm
Clarksburg, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

FENCE-WIRING.

Is it lawful for a neighbor to put wire of a fence on my side, the fence being put up about six or eight months ago, and the owner not knowing until now that the fence was put up in this way? What means can I take to have him remove the wire to his own side?

Ontario.

Ans.—We do not see that you are in a position, legally, to compel such removal of wire.

ITCHING PIGS.

I have a litter of Yorkshire pigs, four months old, that have become desperately itchy. It commenced perhaps six weeks or two months ago, about the ears, the backs of which got somewhat scabby, especially the edges, but they are all right now, except the edges, and the whole body now is affected, keeping the pigs in a state of irritation.

R. H.

Ans.—The trouble may be due to impure blood, but more likely is mange, and is due to a very small mite, which can be readily seen with a magnifying glass. This mite burrows in the skin, causing an exudate, which forms a scab, and also produces a constant itching irritation. The disease is transmitted by contagion. Remove all well pigs from the premises where the diseased pigs are. Thoroughly disinfect the pens with a strong solution of carbolic acid, or a coal-tar disinfectant. Wash the pigs all over with soft soap, and then rub in well, dry sulphur. In a day or two, give the animals another washing and sulphur treatment. A very sure treatment is to boil for one hour two ounces of stavesacre seeds in 1½ quarts of water, and keep it nearly boiling for one hour longer. Make up the water to the original quantity used. Such a solution kills both the parasite and its eggs. Repeat in a week, if necessary.

BOG SPAVIN—CUT KNEE.

1. I have a Clydesdale filly two years old; she was never halter-broken until this summer, had always run with other colts, and I had a big job in halter-breaking her. She would throw herself, and jump and pull back, etc. Now she has a small swelling on the front of the hock joint, and towards the inside. I am told it is bog spavin. It is about as big as a walnut, and soft. What will I do for it? Also, she has the appearance of starting a small thoroughpin on same leg. What would you advise doing with the leg?

2. Suckling colt got his knee cut; it ran a lot of pus; I washed it out with soap and water and put boric acid in the cut, but it took a long time to heal, and is badly swollen at present, though now it is all healed up; have put iodine on it, and think it has reduced the swelling some. The joint works all right, but the colt is still lame. Please advise what to do.

C. H. P.

Ans.—1. Judging from the treatment your filly has received in halter-breaking, it is altogether likely that she is developing both a bog spavin and a thoroughpin, according to your own diagnosis. Long rest and repeated blistering, form a standard treatment for both these ailments. Clip the hair off the part affected, and tie the head so the filly cannot bite the part. Rub well with an ointment made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vasoline. Two applications, one each day, should be made; on the third day, wash and rub with sweet oil. Turn in a roomy stall, and oil the hock daily till scale comes off, then tie up and repeat.

2. It is probable that the cut has healed over at the surface while still infected beneath, if so, the swelling will be soft, due to the pus within, and should be opened. The wound should be kept open and washed daily with a five-per-cent solution of carbolic acid, or a two-to-three-per-cent solution of some of the coal-tar disinfectants. Such a wound should heal from the bottom. If the services of a veterinarian are obtainable, it would be well to engage them.

June Pasture all the Year Round

Is what you have for your dairy cows by feeding them

SUGAR BEET MEAL

It is convenient to handle, keeps indefinitely, and price within reach of every dairyman. We are now booking orders for fall delivery. First come, first served. Ask your nearest dealer, or, if he does not carry Sugar Beet Meal, write direct to factory. Address:

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DAIRY FARM—150 ACRES

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House equipped with all modern conveniences. Separate house for help.

Farm is very productive, and is specially adapted for dairying purposes, watered by two never-failing streams.

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Irvine Side Shorthorns—Property of J. WATT & SON—Will price dam as \$5,100 Lord Banff. (Imp.) Pride of Scotland = 45213—(out of same his heifers on hand, and cannot use him to advantage. He is a good worker and sure, and will be priced reasonable. Five young bulls on hand, of choicest breeding. Elora Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R. Salem P. O.

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We are offering some choice heifers in calf to that king of sires, Prince Gloster; also one extra nice young bull. High-class Shropshires of both sexes, from imported stock. One yearling Clyde stallion, a show proposition, and some extra nice ponies. Oshawa station, G. T. R.

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

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Herd headed by "Best of All," a Campbell Hessian, sired by Uppermill Omega. For sale is a roan 18-months show bull, one 2-year-old show heifer and a few young cows and heifers. Write, or better, come and see. R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke, Ont.

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For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO. Farm 2 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R., ½ mile from farm.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

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Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R.



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Fire or lightning are no menace to the safety of a structure protected by the new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Galt "Art" Sidings.

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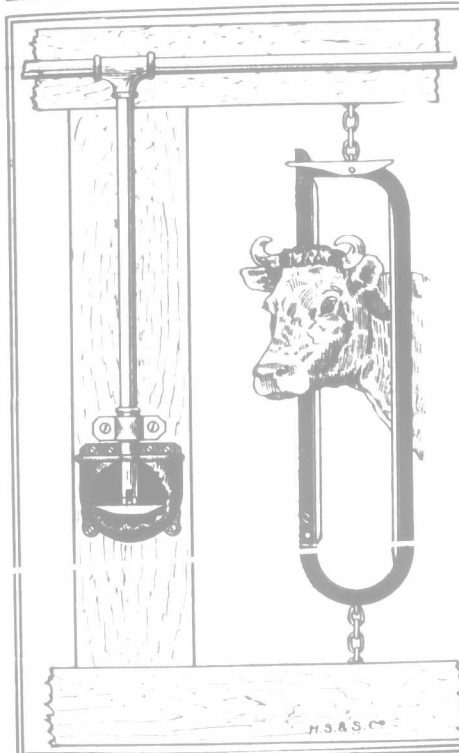
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In any quantity. Ship by freight, express or mail. We pay charges, and remit full market value same day. Send trial shipment, or write for information, prices, tags, etc.

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Salem Shorthorns

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

Flores Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. **J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.**



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

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

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Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

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

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GOSSIP.

WHAT THE FARMER CAN DO WITH CEMENT.

In our reader of Sept. 29th, a brief review of this valuable book was given. The value of the book is fifty cents, but the publishers, the Canada Cement Company, of Montreal, will gladly furnish it to anyone for the asking without charge. See their advertisement.

In our advertising columns will be found the advertisement of C. & E. Wood, of Freeman, Ont., in which they are offering for sale this year's crop of lambs of both sexes, as well as shearling rams and ewes, from their noted flock of Leicester sheep. This is one of the best flocks in Ontario, have been established many years, and have won in all kinds of company at the leading shows for years. The flock is particularly noted for their size, heavy covering and choice quality. Among those now on hand, for sale, are high-class show stock and high-class flock-heads. Selections are made as orders are received, and satisfaction to mail-order customers is best assured by an early order.

L. A. WAKELY'S DAIRY SHORT-HORNS.

Founded on Shorthorns of Bates breeding that combine big size with great milking qualities, representatives of the splendid herd of L. A. Wakely, of Bolton, Ont., have found satisfied favor with purchasers from near and far. Annabellas, Lady Janes and Nonpareils constitute the leading families represented, many of them sired by an Orange Blossom-bred son of the great bull, Imp. Gay Monarch, and now being bred to the Campbell Rosebud bull, Prince Rosebud a son of Lavender's Pride. Several very choice, big milking cows are in the herd, one of the best being Lady Elvira, an Annabella, a roan of great scale, carrying a big, well-balanced udder. Two of her daughters, both roans, sired by the Orange Blossom bull, one six months, the other rising two years, are a right good pair, that, if properly conditioned, would make show heifers of a high order. Another choice young heifer is a red, whose dam, a Lady Jane, was sired by Imp. Scottish Prince. In young bulls, for sale, is a roan yearling, Fairy-bred, by Lavender's Pride, and another from ten months Fairy, by the Orange Blossom bull. These are most desirable for anyone looking for a dairy-bred Shorthorn bull. Anything in the herd is for sale. The farm is connected with long-distance phone.

WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES.

The superior type and quality of the Willowdale herd of Berkshire swine, the property of J. J. Wilson, of Milton, Ont., is widely recognized, and has found favor with a vast number of purchasers from Ontario to the Maritime Provinces, and across the border line to the State of Maine. The last year has been a record year for sales from this great herd, a herd that for type, quality, size and breeding, is second to none in this or probably any other country. At the present time there are in breeding thirteen sows, all of them either imported from England's best herds, or are the produce of imported stock, among them being such grand, big, good ones as Polgate Desire 8th (imp.), her full sister Polgate Desire 4th (imp.), Polgate Dahlia 4th (imp.), and Stratton Princess (imp.). Among these, and others not mentioned, are Toronto winners and Toronto champions and their daughters, the whole making a collection of brood sows that, for quality and breeding, are certainly among the world's greatest. The chief stock boar in service is Cherry Lane Duke, a son of Willowdale Doctor, who is a son of that renowned sire, Imp. Polgate Doctor. He is a hog of great length and depth, ideal in his type, and is proving as good a sire as his illustrious grandsire. From such breeding, there are for sale six 6-months-old sows, out of the two first-mentioned brood sows; also a litter of eleven out of the second-mentioned sow. Others, of both sexes, 4 months old, out of the third-mentioned brood sow, as well as both sexes, same age, out of Stratton Princess, besides both sexes of various ages from other dams.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
Box 653 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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

LIQUID CURES ECZEMA WHERE SALVES FAIL

In regard to skin diseases, medical authorities are now agreed on this: Don't imprison the disease germs in your skin by the use of greasy salves, and thus encourage them to multiply. A true cure of all eczematous diseases can be brought about only by using the healing agents in the form of a liquid.

WASH THE GERMS OUT.

A simple wash: A compound of Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients as combined in the D.D.D. Prescription. This penetrates to the disease germs and destroys them, then soothes and heals the skin as nothing else has ever done.


A trial bottle will start the cure, and give you instant relief. Write for it today to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. A, 49 Colborne St., Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

GLENGOW Shorthorns

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

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Maple Grange Shorthorns



Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Claretts, Myrtles and Lavinias. Heifers up to 2 years of age, of showing type. Several young bulls, thick, even and mellow.

R. J. DOYLE, Owen Sound, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910.

A lot of choice young SHORTHORN BULLS, and a splendid lot of LEICESTER rams and ewes for sale.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69984 =, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

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

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

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

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

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

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and 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.

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

To those who suffer sickness, to those who want to be well,
we say let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine
from your druggist and give it to
you free to prove.

The white corpuscles of the blood—the Phagocytes, as they are known scientifically—are the policemen or the scavengers of the body.

Not a germ of disease can invade the body anywhere but these white corpuscles get after it. And, if they are strong enough or in sufficient numbers, they devour it.

If they're not strong enough or in sufficient numbers, then the invading army of disease germs triumphs and disease holds the body.

Any preparation that strengthens these white corpuscles or that increases their number, will not only preserve health, but will build up its defences so strongly that contagion or infection are impossible.

Herbs have always been great curative agents from time immemorial.

They have been styled nature's own remedies.

Certain herbs more than others are noted for their curative powers.

And it has been found that those herbs that are most effective in maintaining or restoring health, do so by building up the white corpuscles or Phagocytes.

These herbs are incorporated in Psychine.

And it is the tremendous curative power of these herbs that is responsible for the unequalled record of this splendid preparation.

Think of it. In Psychine we have a preparation that has been in use a third of a century. That has cured hundreds of thousands of many kinds of diseases.

For which we have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Here are the diseases for the treatment of which Psychine is indicated:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| La Grippe | Bronchial Coughs |
| Bronchitis | Weak Lungs |
| Hemorrhages | Weak Voice |
| Sore Throat | Spring Weakness |
| Anaemia | Early Decline |
| Female Weakness | Catarrhal Affections |
| Indigestion | Catarrh of Stomach |
| Poor Appetite | Night Sweats |
| Chills and Fevers | Obstinate Coughs |
| Sleeplessness and | Laryngitis and |
| Nervous Troubles | Dyspepsia |
| After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe. | |

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give you your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner hundreds of thousands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our third of a century's experience with this splendid preparation with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No 34

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd
193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Miscellaneous.

ALFALFA FOR SEED

Is it the first or second crop of alfalfa that should be kept for seed? I have kept my second crop, but it did not seem to blossom. Will it do for seed?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In Ontario, either the first or the second crop should be kept for seed, commonly the second. Sometimes little is produced by either cutting. Considerable depends upon the season. If your alfalfa did not blossom, it cannot produce seed.

FATTENING GEESSE

We have a large flock of geese, and would like your opinion upon what would be the best and quickest fattening food, as we want them ready to Christmas market.

L. I.

Ans.—For the fattening of geese, experienced men recommend a liberal supply of barley meal and corn meal, soaked in buttermilk. A grass run is considered indispensable, though roots and vegetables may be used instead. If the grass run is used, it should not be large.

CEMENT FOR WALL

Would like you to kindly state in your columns the amount of cement for a wall 40 feet long and 6 feet high, and 6 inches thick.

T. R. T.

Ans.—A wall 40 feet long, 6 feet high, and 6 inches thick, contains 120 cubic feet, making a mixture of 1 part cement to 2½ parts sand to 5 parts crushed stone, it would require 23 bags of cement to build the wall. One part of cement to 7½ parts of mixed gravel, free from clay or earth, is quite generally and satisfactorily used, thus avoiding the use of crushed stone.

COW POX—COWS GOING DRY.

1. Tell how to treat cows with pox.
2. Is there any danger of cows going dry on sheaf oats?

G. G.

Ans.—1. Cow pox is very contagious. Care should be taken not to convey the contagion from one cow to another on the milkers' hands, clothes, etc. Dress the sores three times daily with the following ointment, viz: Boric acid, 4 drams; carbolic acid, 20 drops; vaseline, 2 ozs.; mix. If the teats are very sore, use a teat syphon until the soreness disappears.

2. If cows go dry on sheaf oats, either the oats or the cows must be very poorly filled.

CLIPPING FALL WHEAT.

My fall wheat, sown last day of August, on well-rotted sod, with fine tilth, is now six inches high, and waving in the wind. I fear it will rot under the snow in winter. Would it be advisable to clip it now with the mower?

J. H. F.

Ans.—We cannot speak from experience or observation as to mowing, but have pastured lightly in such case, with calves and lambs, and have heard of mowing with varying results. We would think it safe to clip with the cutter-bar set high, and better to do so before the wheat gets into the straw stage. If the clippings are heavy enough to smother the plants, scatter with a tedder or forks. If you try it, please report results.

VALUE OF ASHES AND SAW-DUST.

1. How would wood ashes from mixed hard and soft wood, at seven cents per bushel, compare with the commercial fertilizers on the market?

2. How much would a load of well-rotted sawdust be worth as a fertilizer?

J. R. M.

Ans.—1. If the ashes are unleached, and have been kept in a dry place, they should be good value at seven cents a bushel, compared to commercial fertilizers at present prices. It is worth noting, however, that there is a big difference in the value of ashes from different species of trees.

2. In a heavy soil, the sawdust might have some slight value in lightening up the land, but its content of fertilizing elements is very small indeed. It might be worth hauling home if your land is heavy.

Sunnyside Shorthorns

With 45 head to select from, of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, we can meet the requirements of anyone looking for choice females of any age, or a herd-header fit to be called such. Write us your wants.

Estate of Late JAS. GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.
W. E. GIBB, Manager.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class Short-horns, Shires and Lincolns, of both sexes. Drop us a line, or better, come and see for yourself. Weston Sta., G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance phone in house.

HIGHFIELD P. O., ONTARIO.

OAK LANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds
Young stock for sale—most fashionably bred.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT.
Bolton Station, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R.
Local and Long-distance telephone.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS

Always have for sale, young stock of both sexes. Milking strains a specialty. Moderate prices.



L. A. Wakely, Bolton, Ont.
Bolton Junction, on C. P. R., within half mile of farm.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Oxford Downs

A number of red bulls, 9 to 15 mths., by Protector, imp.; some with imp. dams. Heifers 2 and 3 yrs. Clydesdales of both sexes. Lincoln and Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.

Jerseys and Chester Whites

I am offering some choice young Jersey bulls, sired by Brampton's Blucher, winner of first prize, Toronto and Winnipeg, and from choice, deep-milking cows, with good teats. Also Chester White pigs, 3 to 4 months old, both sexes, at special prices.

CHAS. E. ROGERS, Dorchester, Ont.

BRAMPTON
Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD
We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

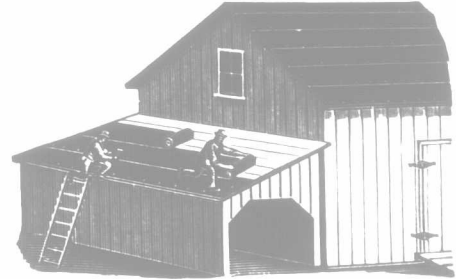
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

WANTED!

Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: High Grove Stock Farm, P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.

Mica Roofing

For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fire-proof; easily laid; cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample, and mention this paper.



HAMILTON MICA ROOFING COMPANY,
101 REBECCA STREET HAMILTON, CANADA.

AYRSHIRES BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At Camlachie, Saturday, October 29th, 1910.

On above date I will sell over 20 head of Ayrshires, of which are 15 cows and heifers in calf; one bull two years old, yearling heifers, bull and heifer calves, and 3 grade Ayrshire heifers. Send for bills describing their breeding, and come to the sale. Sale commences at 3:00 p. m. Terms: Six months' credit on bankable paper.

W. E. MOLOY, AUCTIONEER,
THIRD FLOOR, ONT.

John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES!

Fresh importation just landed in quarantine of 60 head. I have the choicest lot of 12 young bulls I have ever imported. From the best herds in Scotland, such as Auchincrain, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargeoch, Barr of Hobsland, Mitchell of Lochfergus. All fit for service. A number of cows, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, and 20 choice yearling heifers. All are for sale.

R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.



Ayrshires and Yorkshires! We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand. Long-distance phone.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 65 pounds per day. N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.



HILLCREST AYRSHIRES. Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.




CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES. The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKolt four years old, sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old, DeKolt, 1448 pounds. Stock of both sexes, for sale of showings. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R. Lowest Hill, C. P. R. Phone connection from Markham.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKolt four years old, sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old, DeKolt, 1448 pounds. Stock of both sexes, for sale of showings. H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R. Lowest Hill, C. P. R. Phone connection from Markham.

Lump Jaw



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

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

A High Percentage

The combined percentage of Protein and Fat in

BRANTFORD

GLUTEN FEED

is 25%

There is no better feed for milking cows. Present price, \$24.00 per ton.

The Brantford Starch Works
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

WOODBINE FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers a number of fine bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Creamelle, who is a direct descendant in two different lines of the great cow, Duchess Ormsby, 244 lbs. butter in 7 days, dam of five daughters with records that average 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days, the greatest producing family of the breed. Write for prices. Telephone connection. Shipping stations: Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

A. KENNEDY, AYR, ONTARIO.

Ridgedale Holsteins—I have left three bull calves that will be priced right for quick sale; their dams are heavy producers, and their sire was bred right.

R. W. WALKER, Utica, Ont. Phone connection.

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 2 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock.

Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P.O., Ont. Campbellford Station.

Holstein Bull Special offering: Bull calf, dropped Jan. 11th, 1910. Individually and breeding one of the best ever produced at Maple Grove. Three world's records close to him in his pedigree. If you want that kind write:

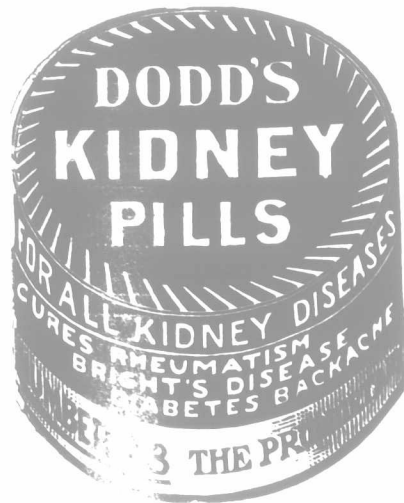
H. BOLLERT CASSEL, ONT.

Elmwood Holsteins—Chicely-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.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

"A man never knows how many friends he has until he gets into politics."
"True," answered Senator Sorghum, "nor how few he has until he gets out of office."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES
BACKACHE

THE PR...

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Miscellaneous.

EASTER MONDAY.

Would you please state where in the Statutes it proves that Easter Monday is a legal holiday for a man hired by the year on a farm? READER, Ontario.

Ans.—See "The Interpretation Act," Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 1, Sec. 8, Subsec. 16.

KNAPWEED.

What is the enclosed weed? I found several plants growing amongst the alfalfa. It takes a strong hold of the ground, and is hard to pull up.

J. B. T.

Ans.—This weed is known as knapweed, and belongs to the star thistle group of the Compositae family. The technical name is *Centaurea nigra*. It is quite closely related to the ordinary blue bachelor buttons grown in many an old-fashioned garden, and is not considered a difficult weed to eradicate, yielding readily to cultivation.

TENANT IMPROVING FARM.

1. Four years ago, I rented an old, run-down farm, been run wild as commons for many years, the land too poor to raise crops. In consequence, all the old rail fences were torn down and burnt. I cleared 1 1/2 acres of old vineyard, 2 acres of old orchard, 1 1/2 of brushy land, and fenced it all in. It took me and my two sons a whole winter to fix this farm up. There was no agreement made. Am leaving it now in good shape. Could I claim compensation for improvements? They raise the rent \$25 a year to the newcomer.

Ontario.

Ans.—Not legally; that is to say, you could not compel payment.

VALUE OF CORN CROP.

How much is one acre of Compton's Early corn worth when ready to cut? It is a good length, well cobbled, and three feet apart each way.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—No crop of flint corn in Ontario can be considered good unless it will yield 100 bushels of ears per acre. With some farmers, anything below 150 bushels per acre is below the mark.

A fair estimate of the number of bushels of dry shelled flint corn, from 100 bushels of ears, in the condition in which they are ordinarily husked, would be thirty-five. Valued at \$25 per ton, the prevailing price for a year back, 35 bushels would be worth \$24.50. There would be about 1 1/2 tons of dry corn-stalks from an acre of such corn, easily equal in value to half the same weight of hay. Three-fourths of a ton of hay at \$10 per ton, amounts to \$7.50. Total value of acre, \$32.

In the case of the larger crop, 150 bushels of ears would shell out at least 50 bushels of grain, worth, at \$25 per ton, \$35. Two tons of stalks would be worth \$10; total for acre, \$45.

CONCRETE LIME-KILN.

I am going to build a lime kiln to get rid of a lot of wood that is fit for nothing else, and would ask you if it could be built of concrete, and, if so, how much cement to sand would be required, and how thick would the walls need to be? What would be the dimensions of a kiln to burn, say 500 bushels at a time, and about what shape would the inside need to be? Are there any books on the subject, and what is the price?

P. G. M.

Ans.—The lime kiln could be built of concrete all right, but so built they have not been found as satisfactory as stone ones, being more likely to crack, and more difficult to stay after being cracked. Besides, the concrete costs much more than the stone. If building of concrete, however, the proportion should be about five to one, the walls being about six to eight feet thick at the bottom, and two and one-half at the top. A kiln fifteen feet deep, ten long, and eight wide, would burn a shade over five hundred bushels at a time. It should be narrowed towards the bottom to a sort of hopper. Handbook on Technology, by Wagner, gives some information on lime.

WM. H. DAY.

It's Your DUTY to Save!

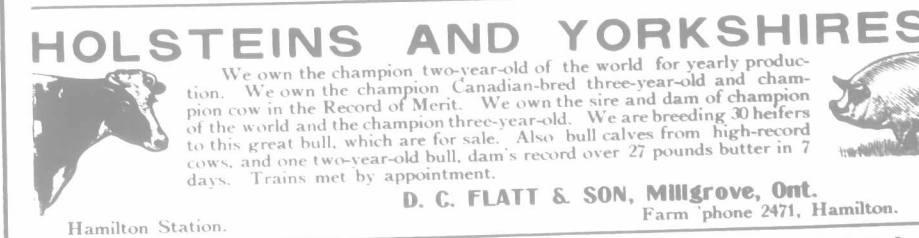
You owe it to yourself to your family and parents to save some of your earnings. It's a part of your duty—to prepare for opportunities and old age.

Open an account here to-day. One dollar will start it, and earns 3 1/2% compound interest.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co

A.M. SMART, MGR. DUNDAS ST & MARKET LANE
LONDON, CANADA.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES



We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.
Hamilton Station.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.
Near Prescott.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold, right, considering their backing.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn.
LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

Lakeview Holsteins



Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and one ready for service sired by Brightest Canary. These young bulls are from A. R. O. cows, and are big and strong. Come and see them, or send for catalogue.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.
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. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.**

The Maples Holstein Herd

has still on hand for sale three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record-of-Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in call to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRISLAU, ONT.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN - FRIESIANS

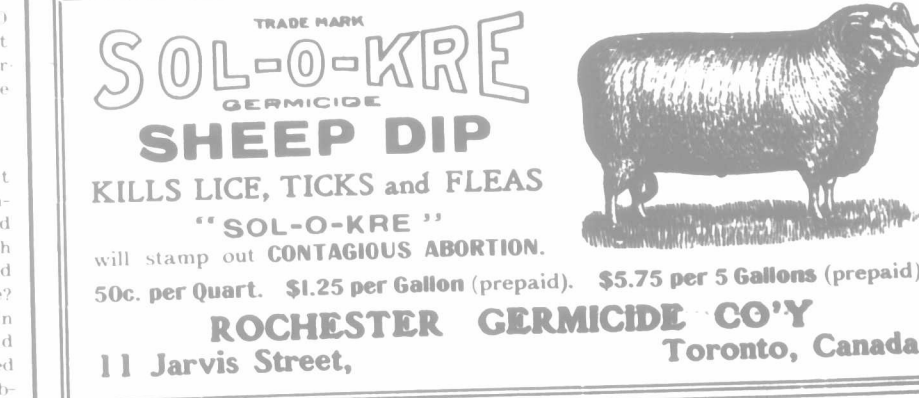
SPECIAL OFFERING:
Four-year-old cow, fresh last October; bred April 23rd to Choicest Canary, whose dam is the highest seven- and thirty-day record cow in Canada.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.
Bell phone

Fairmount Holsteins

Must sell 35 head before fall, as I have sold one of my farms. Herd headed by Aaggie Grace Cornucopia Lad, whose dams for four generations have records that average 21.30 pounds.

C. R. Gies, Heidelberg P.O., St. Jacob's Sta.



SOL-O-KRE
GERMICIDE
SHEEP DIP

KILLS LICE, TICKS and FLEAS

"SOL-O-KRE" will stamp out CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

50c. per Quart. \$1.25 per Gallon (prepaid). \$5.75 per 5 Gallons (prepaid).

ROCHESTER GERMICIDE CO'Y
11 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.

FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

Shropshires

The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels.

W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

WOOL HIDES

WRITE FOR PRICES.

E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 Front St., E., TORONTO, ONT.

Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine

Chicely bred. Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone

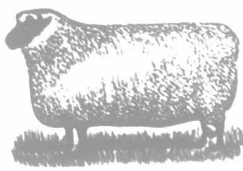
Chatham. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.

AUCTION SALE OF OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

FEEDING STEERS AND LIGHT HORSES

Thursday, October 20, 1910

AT WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM, IONA, ONTARIO



2 1/2 miles from Iona Station, M. C. R. and Pere Marquette.
46 Registered Oxford Downs

40 ewes and 6 rams. Also 20 two-year-old steers—grade Shorthorns. 1 saddle mare by Tupelo, 6 years old. 1 Standard-bred filly, rising two, by King Melrose, dam by Wildbrino.

Terms: 6 months' credit on approved notes. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. Trains will be met at both stations morning of sale. Long-distance phone and local.

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, IONA, ONTARIO.

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both **Shropshires and Cotswolds**

Have also the best lot of young **SHORTHORN BULLS** have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

SOUTHDOWNS SHROPSHIRES AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right.

Long-distance phone. **ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO.** Railway station, London.

I am now offering a choice lot of yearling rams of my own breeding from imp. Minton ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. A few rams and ewes fitted for showing

John Miller, Brougham, Ontario CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS We now offer a choice three-shear ram (second at Toronto), a few shearlings, and some extra choice ram lambs. All are sired by our champions. They are such as we can confidently recommend to breeders desiring to produce high-class Shropshires, as they are good individuals, and their breeding is of the very best. Prices moderate. Send for them and circular to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

Highest Quality LEICESTERS We are offering 8 shearing rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shearing ewes and 15 ewe lambs. Big in size, very heavy covered. Flock headers and show stock a specialty. **C. & E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.**

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Bradford or Beeton Station.

SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS Ram and ewe lambs, shearing ewes; one imported 3-year-old ram, first at London and Ottawa, second at Toronto as a lamb. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.** Fergus Sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R.

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Que., Breeds and Imports

Ohio Improved Chester Swine

The very best approved type. Young stock for sale. Two litters just farrowed. **J. H. M. PARKER, LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC.**

HILLVIEW YORKSHIRES Are ideal in type and quality. We have young things of both sexes for sale. Also one ton Clyde mare; one grand Shorthorn bull. Long-distance Bell Phone, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

W. F. DISNEY, GREENWOOD, ONT.

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

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

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES. Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of Aug. and Sept.; boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. & G. T. R.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

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

Willowdale Berkshires! Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station. C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns—For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwills Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls, Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES At the late Guelph Winter Show we won more prizes than any two exhibitors, including all the firsts and sweepstakes for best dressed carcasses, both at Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fat-stock Shows of 1908-09. Young pigs for sale, mated not akin all the progeny of imported stock of superior excellence. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths. Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont.** Brighton Tel. & Stn.

Swine OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE. I breed Yorkshires, Berkshires, Hampshire, Whites, Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. **John Harvey, Freilighsburg Que** ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DIFFICULT CHURNING.

We are churning off thirteen cows, one of them is a fresh cow. It takes, sometimes, an hour and a half to bring butter, and then it usually comes soft. Our cows are on good clover feed, and are on rape about twenty minutes before we milk. They have good spring water, and have salt regularly. We make about 50 pounds of butter out of fifteen gallons of cream. Why does it take so long to churn?

B. W. M.

Ans.—It is probable that the cream is not sufficiently ripe for best results. Twenty-four hours before churning, warm the cream by placing the crock in hot water. Usually, the desirable temperature for cream when put into the churn is from 58 degrees to 64 degrees F. Use a thermometer, and if the temperature of the cream at churning has been around 58 degrees, try churning at 62 degrees or 63 degrees, and see if it will not come easier. Do not have the churn too full.

WEED COLLECTION.

What are the names of the inclosed weeds?

G. N.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—None of the weeds submitted are considered noxious, excepting the one about two feet high, with stout-stem, upright branches, and fine leaves. This plant is the common St. John's-wort, and has a deep yellow flower. It propagates by seed and by rootstocks, which extend from the woody base of the stem. It gives trouble in some cases in fields and pasture lands. It yields to cultivation, or to frequent cutting in the pasture, with the use of salt.

The plant with purple flower is the Aster, Nova Anglie, or New England Aster, common in most of Ontario in low or waste lands. The tall specimen is the Aster lateriflorus probably, although when ripe, it is difficult to tell with absolute certainty. The shorter plant, with considerably smaller flower, is the Fleabane, or (sometimes called) Horseweed. The plant with the pearly-white flowers, is the common or Balsam Everlasting. None of these latter plants give any serious trouble.

EJECTING A TENANT.

Bought a leased farm. Lease made out 1st December, 1906, with three years to run, first payment to be made 1st January, 1908. Told tenant when I bought that rent was too little.

In 1909, tenant and my nephew agreed, verbally, for tenant to vacate farm by 1st of 1910, and nephew take it afterwards. Tenant wanted barns moved closer together. Mover was ready to come, but he wasn't ready to have him, and forbade me moving barn. I intended moving unless I put down well, and went to further expense. He then claimed the place five years, under a verbal agreement, at the old price (he had wanted to lease again for five years, but wouldn't meet my terms). I gave him verbal notice in June, also a written one, that I wanted the farm at the end of the year. He refuses to vacate, and refused to allow me to put in wheat.

How can I get rid of him, and how soon?

H. K.

Ontario.

Ans.—Assuming that your nephew, acting under instructions from you, dealt as your agent with the tenant, and it was so understood by the latter, it was unnecessary for you to give him any notice to quit at the end of the further year of his tenancy. Giving notice as you did might be construed into an admission on your part that the new tenancy was one from year to year, instead of for a year certain, and the notice was too late to end the yearly tenancy, if the year expires 1st December next. If, however, the notice was early enough. Your statement is not clear on the point. In the event of the tenant's not vacating the farm at the end of such further year, your legal and proper course would be to bring an action of ejectment against him, and you would need to instruct a solicitor to conduct the litigation on your behalf. We cannot venture to predict how long it would take to recover possession.

Good Cooking Make A Happy Home

Is anything more irritating than to spend hours of careful thought and preparation on a dish or a meal, only to have everything spoiled in cooking? Nothing is more disappointing than to have to set such a meal before your husband—nothing is more embarrassing when a guest is present.

How different it is when everything comes out just right—done to a turn—perfect. How good and proud it makes you feel—makes up for the whole day's worries. How it cheers your husband—tired from his hard days' work. How it ends the day right for the whole family.

Why not have such a meal always. You can—easily.



Stoves & Ranges

make good cooking sure. Their special patent double flue distributes the heat over every part of the oven—baking everything absolutely evenly. With a Gurney-Oxford the under crust is always done as well as the upper—both perfectly.

In addition to perfect baking the Gurney-Oxford offers many other decided advantages.

The Oxford Economizer

Found only on the Gurney-Oxford, keeps your fire burning continually and evenly and saves 20% of your coal bill.

Gurney-Oxford parts are interchangeable, doing away with all trouble and waiting when you need repairs.

These and many other points mean untold saving in time, work and annoyance. Investigate them—prove for yourself what they will mean in your kitchen.

Clip and send us the accompanying coupon, indicating whether you prefer a steel or cast iron range and we will forward you a catalog with full information.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd. 500 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

CUT ON DOTTED LINE

The Gurney Foundry Co.

500 King Street, Toronto, Canada.

Please send me your catalog descriptive of Steel or Cast Iron Ranges.

(Indicating which by underscoring.)

NAME

11 ADDRESS

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. **EGERTON** R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

When writing mention this paper

**HAS USED DR. FOWLER'S
EXTRACT OF
WILD STRAWBERRY**
For Over Seventeen Years
FOR DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY,
SUMMER COMPLAINT, ETC.

Mrs. Holliday, Box No. 86, Wroxeter, Ont., writes:—"I must say that we have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for over seventeen years, and have found nothing to equal it for all Summer Complaints, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. Our house is never without a bottle of the Extract and I can recommend it to be kept in every home, especially where there are children."

You run absolutely no risk when you buy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as it has been a standard remedy on the market for over sixty-five years.

A few doses have often cured when doctors' prescriptions and other remedies have failed. Its effects are marvellous. It acts like a charm. Relief is almost instantaneous.

We wish to warn the public against being imposed on by unscrupulous dealers who substitute the so-called Strawberry Compounds for "Dr. Fowler's."

Ask for "Dr. Fowler's," and insist on getting it, as the cheap imitations may be dangerous to life.

The original is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price 35c.

James J. Hill, discussing public ownership at a dinner in New York, said:

"I fear that with public ownership we would be worse served. Take the case of France. France, you know, makes her own matches. And such matches!

"A Frenchman was once arrested at his lodgings. A lot of smuggled foreign matches—the duty on foreign matches is the prohibitive one of a cent per match—had been found in his trunk. The judge said to the man:

"Foreign matches have been discovered in your possession. What have you to say for yourself, miscreant?"

"Please, your honor," stammered the prisoner, "it is true I use foreign matches, but only to light our Government ones with."

**MOTHERS SHOULD
WATCH CLOSELY**

**Diseased Kidneys the Cause
of Bed-wetting.**

Wellesley young man permanently cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, gives the public the benefit of his experience.

Wellesley, Ont., Oct. 10.—(Special).—That all diseases of the bladder, from bed-wetting to Gravel, are the direct results of kidney disease, has been proved again and again by Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the Kidneys and the Bladder diseases readily disappear. One of the latest cases comes in the experience of Mr. G. Strehel, the well-known harness-maker of this place.

"I was troubled with bed-wetting for many years," Mr. Strehel says. "The doctor said that I give me relief, and no one knew but I suffered. I tried many medicines in January, 1905, reading the experience of others, led me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Nine boxes cured me so that I have never been troubled since."

Mr. Strehel learned that when young children are bed-wetted, it is not the child, but the kidneys, that are the cause. "The Kidney Pills," he says, "cure the kidneys by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and not only stop the bed-wetting, but prevent serious and dangerous diseases of the life."

GOSSIP.

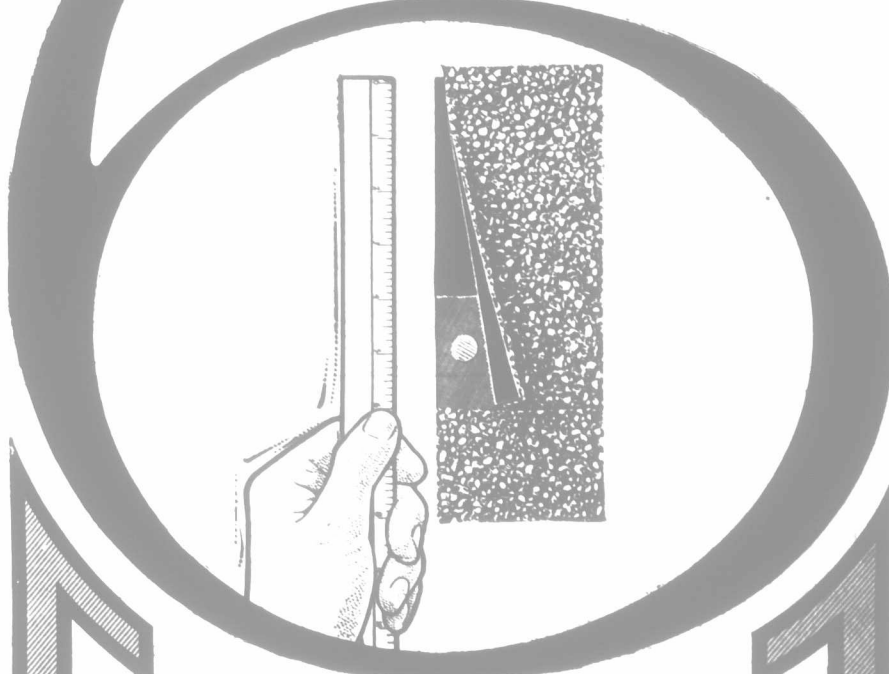
JOHN FERGUSON'S AYRSHIRE SALE

The auction sale of twenty Ayrshire cattle, the property of John Ferguson, of Cambridge, Ont., advertised to take place on October 29th, should interest dairymen and farmers generally, now that milk and its products are so much in demand, at profitable prices. There is probably no class of cows that produce milk and butter more profitably, considering the amount of feed consumed, and no class that is more attractive in appearance. The herd to be disposed of on the 29th has been founded and bred for big milk-production for many years, the successive sires used in the herd being sons of deep-milking dams, the majority of the females in the herd being descended from the grand producing cow, Teena H.—2554—, tested with satisfactory success in the herd at the Ontario Agricultural College farm, her sire, Jock—344—, being used with signal success in the herd of Smith Bros., Fairfield Plains, and sire of the great cow, Gurta, winner of second prize at the World's Fair at Chicago, appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate's" fine picture of Columbian winners. Among other sires used in the herd was Souter Johnny, by Castle Douglas (imp.), dam by Stoutcasay (imp.), grandam Jennie of Auchbrain (imp.), followed by Jack of Maple Creek, by Gold King, a son of the World's Fair champion, Nellie Osborne, and Laird O'Lambton, bred by W. W. Ballantyne, sired by Laird of Barcheskie, by Oliver Twist of Barcheskie, a Toronto first-prize winner, while his dam, a Record-of-Merit cow, was by Craigielea of Auchbrain, also a Toronto winner. The sires used latterly have been of equally good breeding, from deep-milking strains, and the cattle are in good breeding condition, with no special fitting for sale. Note the date, and attend the sale.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

In the County of Elgin, about three miles from Shedden Station, on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railways, is the Maple Grove stock farm, where the breeding of Large English Yorkshire swine, on a most extensive scale, is carried on by the owner, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O. Mr. McDiarmid is no novice in the breeding of Yorkshire hogs. His present large herd was established several years ago by the purchase of the big, choice sows, Colston Sally 4th (imp.), Summer Hill Dalmeny Duchess 60th (imp.), Maple Grove Lady Frost, a daughter of S. H. Worsley Eclipse 7th (imp.), and S. H. Jane 9th, of the Dalmeny Long Lass strain, got by the well-known champion, Cotgrave Duke of York (imp.), her dam being S. H. Dalmeny Long Lass 10th (imp.). These sows, together with their daughters and granddaughters, make up the thirty or more brood sows now doing duty as breeding matrons, headed by the big, long, deep-sided hogs, Maple Grove Roger 2nd 28313, and Maple Grove Chester 2nd 24690, imported in dam. This herd is one of the largest and best Yorkshire herds in Ontario. They are big in size, ideal in type, and kept in nice condition. In common with other Yorkshire swine-breeders of Ontario, Mr. McDiarmid reports the past year as being a record-breaker for the demand and sales of breeding animals, he having shipped large numbers to Quebec and Saskatchewan, as well as all over Ontario. What gives him particular satisfaction, are the letters of approval received from satisfied customers, and the total absence of dissatisfaction, although practically every sale has been a mail-order one. With the large number of sows in breeding, the produce are necessarily numerous; hence there is always a large number to select from. Just now, there are about fifty young sows, from five to six months of age, and about twenty boars fit for service, besides a few suckler or younger ones of both sexes. Pigs and fries can be supplied at any time. Those of breeding age are worth from \$12, which will necessitate an order from parties wanting pigs of this size, as the available stock in the market is limited, owing to the small number of the last few months. For particulars, Mr. McDiarmid's address is—

**SIX INCHES
of
ASPHALT
CEMENT-WELDED JOINT**



Instead of the ordinary, clumsy joint, easily broken and with all nail-heads showing, you can have an absolutely tight, six-inch weld, without a nail-hole through the roof, if you use

**SECURITY
WIDE-WELD
ASPHALT
ROOFING**
PATENTED

The diagram above shows how the under surface of each sheet of roofing is lapped over the six-inch wide, ungraveled portion of the next sheet below, covering and permanently imbedding the nail-heads in a water-tight joint. The two sheets are firmly welded together with hard, mineral-asphalt cement. The finished roof is one continuous piece without a weak spot anywhere.

No Coal-tar Products or inferior volatile oils are used in Security Roofing. It is built up in layers of natural mineral asphalt cement and long-fibered wood-chips, saturated with natural mineral-asphalt by our own formula, the result of twenty years' experience. This makes the most durable and weather-proof roofing known.

Security Wide-Weld Roofing is Made in three styles:—Gravel Surface; Coarse Feldspar; and Fine Feldspar. It can also be furnished with burlap insertion for siding or roofs over one-half pitch. Anyone can easily apply Security Roofing, and it is perfectly adapted for use on any type of building.

There is a Security Agent in almost every town. Write us and we'll send name and address of the one nearest you.

Write for Free Book, "The Requirements of a GOOD Roof." It tells in detail why Security Roofing meets these requirements, and how easy it is to weld the patented 6-inch joint.

The National Roofing Co.
Manufacturers of Asphalt Roofing and Paint
Address communications to 212 Filmore Ave., Tonawanda, N.Y.

THE BEST TIME TO DITCH

Is right after the crops are put away. If you are a progressive man anxious to make the soil produce all that it can and **should** you will use only the best method in cutting your tile drains.

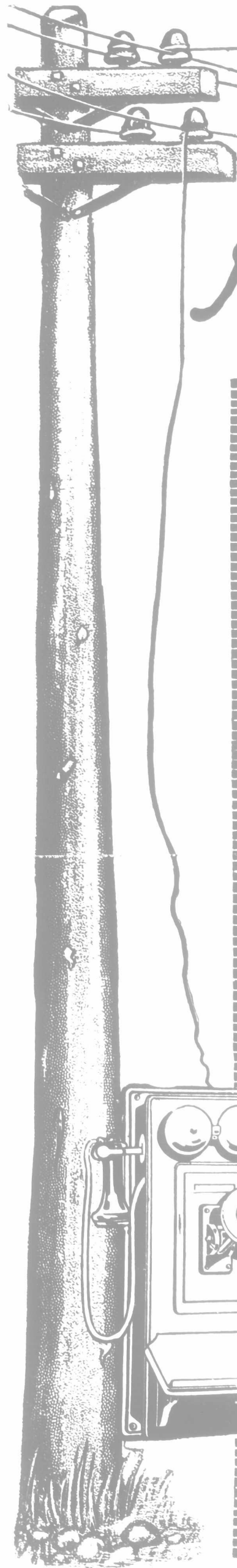
Don't start ditching until you have investigated our claims for the **BUCKEYE** and found out for yourself:

1. That its simplicity of operation enables any man of ordinary intelligence to run it successfully.
2. That it cuts a clean, straight ditch, exactly true-to-grade, in much less time and at a lower cost than is possible otherwise.
3. That it is a perfect traction at all times, and can be propelled by either steam or gasoline power.

The amount of your earnings this year will depend upon your prompt action. Write **TODAY** for free Catalogue "T" and the name of the nearest owner. **THEY WILL CONVINCE YOU.**

Sales Department,
THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHING CO'Y,
Findlay, Ohio.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Does the magic wire run to your place?



ARE you connected with the markets—with your friends—with the outside world—by telephone? Or is there no telephone system in your community? There has been a marvellous growth of the telephone in the rural districts of Canada during the past two years. The telephone problem may be of interest to the city man, but it is of even more interest to the man who lives in the comparative isolation of the rural districts. We believe the only reason why you have not a community-owned system in your own locality is on account of your not being in a position to secure sufficient data on the subject of organization and construction.

FARMERS!

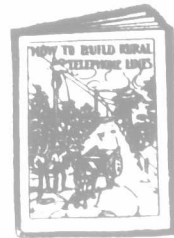
THERE is no further need of your not knowing how to proceed with the organization and construction of a rural telephone system of your own, because if you will simply write for our Bulletin, the whole story is there, a plain and simple story of how to start a community-owned telephone system

going and how to keep it going. Hundreds of such companies are now doing business throughout the Dominion, and it is only a question of your having the essential facts down in detail to enable you to secure the interest and support of your neighbors and to organize a company of your own.

THE FARMER'S PHONE

The No. 1317 type telephone set, specially adapted for Rural Telephone work, is of the very latest design and is the most powerful and efficient set on the market to-day. It is the very acme of telephone construction. Because we make the best telephone specially adapted to rural use, over 90%

of the rural telephones used in Canada to-day come from our factory. The president of the largest telephone company in the world could not have a more perfect instrument for his own private use. The details of this set are clearly set forth in the Bulletin mentioned above.



This Book Is FREE For The Asking.

All you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 100 and we will mail you free the whole story of how to organize and construct Rural Telephone lines. Do not hesitate to ask if you want the book—a postal card will bring it.



THE Northern Electric

AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Write us at our nearest house.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATCHEWAN SASKATOON SUDBURY VANCOUVER