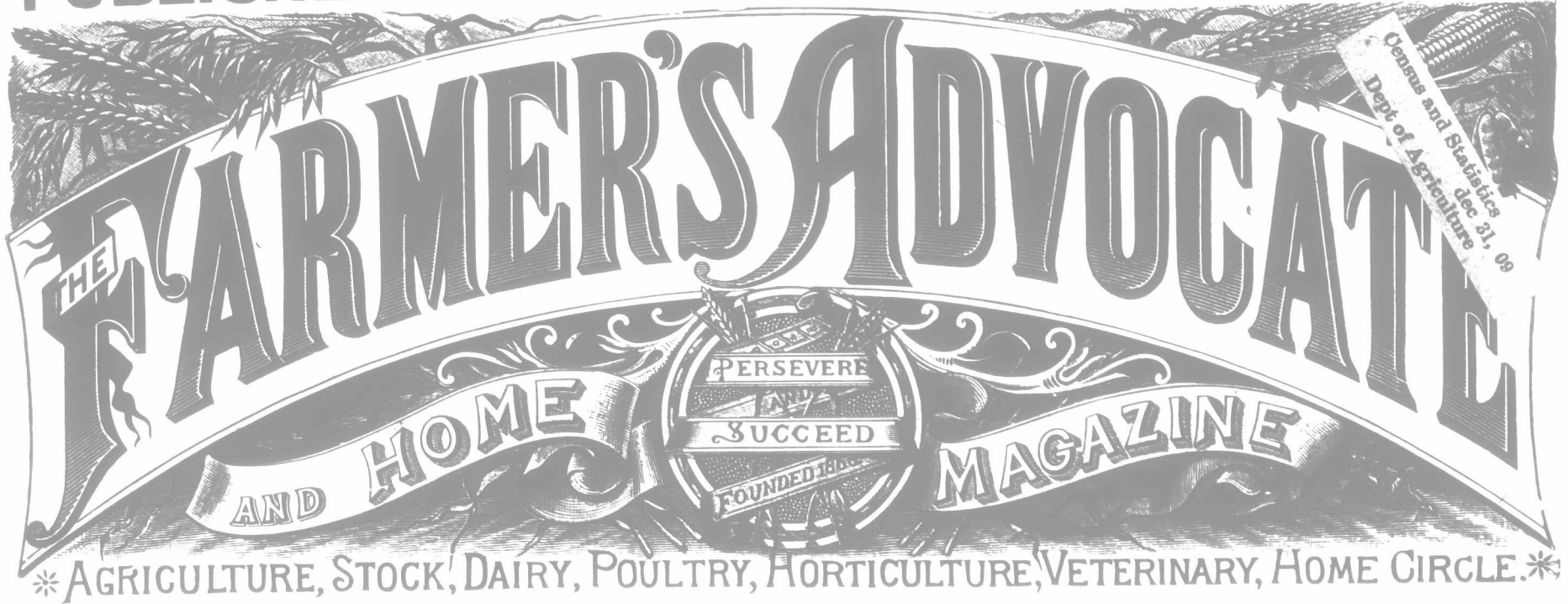


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910.

No. 936

# PANDORA RANGE

for Coal or Wood

THE Pandora Range is for those who desire to make a permanent investment. The high quality of the materials and the superior method of construction assure long life.

The *Body* of the Pandora is very heavy. The *Rods* and *Bolts* are on the outside where they cannot burn or rust out. The *Expansion Rings* of the cooking section provide ample allowance for extreme expansion and contraction and eliminate the possibility of the metal cracking.

The *Cooking Top* is *Burnished* which toughens the surface of the metal and increases its strength. *McClary Oil Cement* is used between the joints. Unlike cheap, ordinary cement, it will not dry out and need replacing. The *Nickelling* will not tarnish and is many times more durable than the single coat of nickel on ordinary ranges.

The *Semi-Steel Fire Box Linings* are twenty per cent. heavier than cast or gray iron linings. Sulphur fumes, so destructive to cast iron, cannot penetrate the hard, smooth as glass surface of Semi-Steel. The *Grates* have *Three Faces*, which allows the wear to be distributed on three sides, insuring triple durability.

If you want a range of *guaranteed quality* get the Pandora. It's built to give you lasting service.

THE Pandora is the range of many conveniences. It has a *special Flue Construction* which enables you to cook over every pot hole and bake in the oven at the same time. It has a *Steel Oven* which reaches baking heat faster than a cast iron oven. It has an absolutely *Level Oven Bottom* which prevents pies from running over. It has a tested, reliable *Thermometer* with easy-to-read figures.

The Pandora also has an *Interchangeable Cooking Top*. You can set a boiler lengthwise or crosswise on the stove. You can remove the *Fire Box Linings* instantly with your hands. You can change the *Grates* from coal to wood in a few seconds. You can sharpen your knives on the *Emery Section* of the *Patented Towel Bar*.

Still other conveniences are the *Larger Ash Pan*--the easily-cleaned *Enamelled Steel Reservoir*--the smooth as glass *Burnished Surface* which only requires polishing once a week--the *Perfect Spring High Closet Door* which provides room for fourteen more dinner or dessert plates in the *Polished Steel Warming Closet*.

Several other conveniences described in our Pandora Booklet. Send for a copy.



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A is the tucker. It is a plate, the width of the bale chamber, with a flange at the top and a lip at the bottom. The tucker is pivoted on B, which is a strong rod attached to the top of the bale chamber. C, C are two coil springs. One end is attached to the flange of the tucker, the other to the top of the baling case. D is the plunger that compresses the hay. The bottom of the tucker is a little above the top of the plunger.

When the plunger starts, the tucker is straight up and down. As the plunger moves in, the hay draws the tucker inward, as shown in the illustration. When the plunger moves out, the coil springs, C, force the tucker back to its former straight up and down position, and as it returns back, the lip at the bottom folds the overlap down flat and even without wadding. The completed bale is smooth on both top and bottom.

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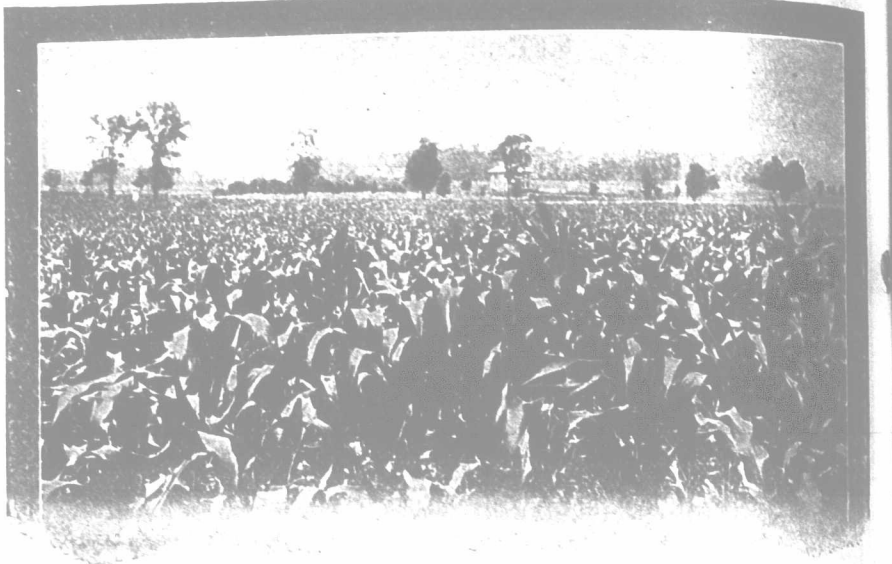
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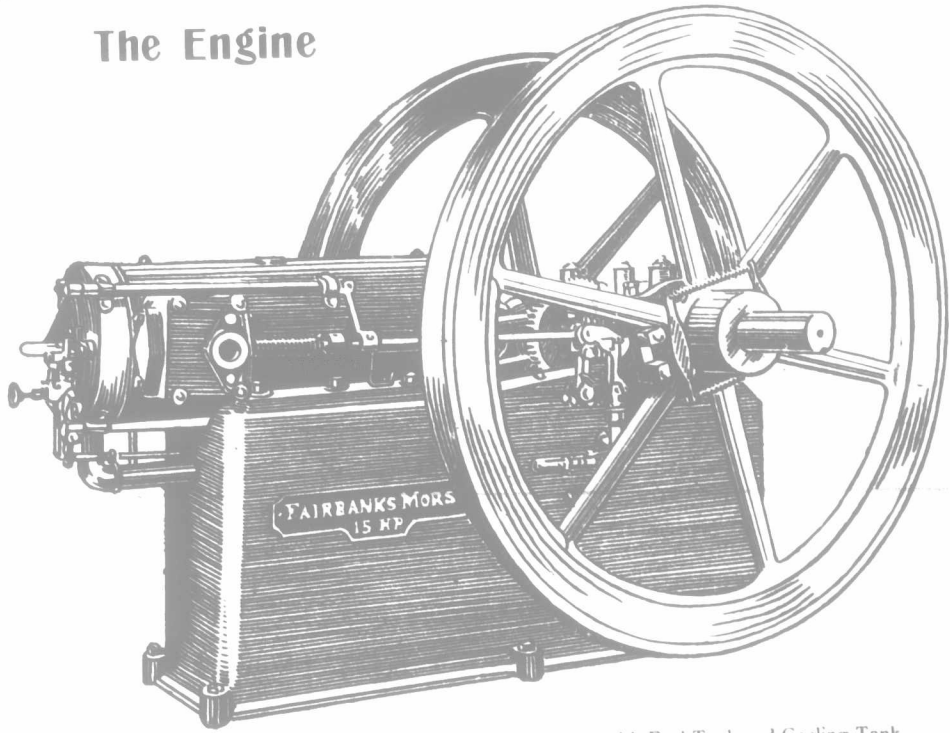
Owing to unfavorable conditions there will be little elevator building, and rather than carry them over another year, we will sell them at great reduction as long as they last, as we haven't the room to carry them.

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 Yours truly, R. SINGER.

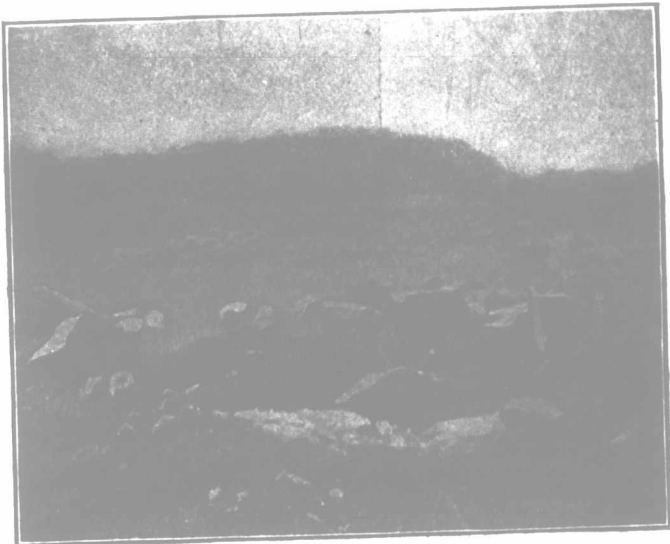
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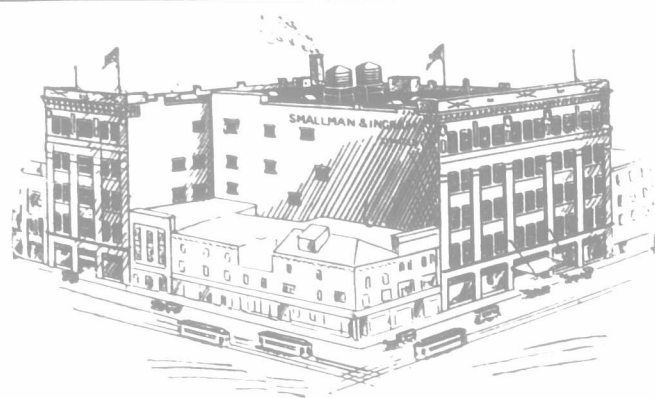




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**Our First Showing of New Fall  
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When you arrive, come direct to this store, we have every accommodation for Fair Visitors: a large **Check Room** on the main floor, where your wraps, bags and parcels will be taken care of; **Ladies' Rest Room** on the second floor (adjoining wash room and lavatory), where writing materials will be found for your use; **Reading Room** for men on the fourth floor. Four large passenger elevators to lift you quickly from floor to floor to view the beautiful displays of new fall merchandise.

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**We Pay Express** charges on purchases of \$5.00 or over to any point within 200 miles of London (excepting furniture, etc.), and deliver free to any part of the world all purchases of \$5.00 or over within postal regulation size and weight.

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Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1910

No. 936

## EDITORIAL.

Time and manure are two things commonly much undervalued.

The trouble with apparently good ideas that do not pan out in practice lies often with the practice.

Watching the judging-rings, then reading carefully the reports, one can learn much by fair attendance.

Odd, isn't it, how some fields shrink in area between seeding and threshing time? Wheat fields seem particularly liable to this peculiar process. Wonder why?

The final object in life is not to make money, but to use the money in developing a higher type of endeavor, and of society. The richest farming regions do not necessarily have the best society, or even the best living conditions—but they should have.

This is a century of surprises, and the Hudson's Bay Railway project may be all right, but it has never appealed to us that a system of transportation which necessitated the holding of the crop for nine or ten months could be a very satisfactory route for marketing Western grain. This, besides all the difficulties, dangers and other probable disadvantages of the route. The logbook of the Government Steamer Stanley may well give us pause.

Ontario's superb system of dairy instruction and sanitary inspection is bearing abundant fruit in the improvement of equipment and sanitary conditions at cheese factories and creameries, in more uniform and skillful methods of making, in such improvements as pasteurization of whey, introduction of individual cans for cream-hauling, in the suppression of adulteration, and in the general adoption of cooling the night's milk, and better care of milk by the patrons—all these factors tending to improve the quality of our cheese and butter, which was never before so high as this season.

Too many are inclined to think that the arguments in favor of reforestation are purely aesthetic. Undoubtedly one of the greatest ultimate benefits which arise from farm or other wood-lots is the charm which they add to life—that spiritual delight, that moral strength, and that love of the Master Spirit which comes from close association with those giants which delve into the depths of the earth for sustenance and reach to the skies for power. But there are many other arguments in favor of a vigorous policy of forest renewal, and of these the financial is one of the strongest. In Germany the State of Baden has thirty-six per cent. of its total area in forest, of which nearly one-half is owned by community corporations. These communities cut \$3,600,000 worth of timber annually without removing more than the annual growth of wood. The City of Baden itself owns 10,576 acres of forest, from which the total revenue yearly, after paying \$33,392 for interest, improvements, labor, etc., yields \$6.25 per acre net profit. This is but one of many instances of profit from forests properly managed. Not many farms show a larger net yield over and above interest and wages; and that yield is practically perpetual under any sort of careful management.

## Fall Foals.

Fall foals are almost as easy to obtain as spring foals; they are not subjected to the pest of flies for so long as spring foals; they make a greater use of grass during their first year, and are less likely to be stunted by weaning; they receive more care, and are consequently gentler and better mannered; their mothers do more work, at less risk to themselves and their offspring. These are some of the arguments put forth by practical men in favor of having foals dropped in the fall. On the other hand, some few claim that they do not grow as well; that they cost more to produce; that the mares are harder to get in foal, and often at greater inconvenience, due to the distance to a desirable stallion; that they are handicapped in the show-ring; that there is more trouble with their feet; that it is contrary to the natural breeding habits, and for these reasons do not think fall foals practicable.

Undoubtedly, there is much to be said on both sides of the question, and, while the raising of foals dropped in the fall may not be feasible as universal practice, yet there seem to be many reasons for following it more than is now done. The colt may require some extra attention and care in feeding, exercising and trimming of feet, but during the winter there is much more time for such care. It would appear that more work would be secured, at less risk, from the mares, and the exercise thus obtained should insure a strong, vigorous youngster. When mares are worked, which, as a general thing, they should be, the spring foal has to be fed and tended as carefully as his later-born brother, when the breeder is busier and feeds scarcer. When spring foals are dropped on the grass, conditions are in their favor, but when the mare is to do duty in harness, practice has largely called for the earlier birth of the colt, so that we do not always, even in the production of spring foals, conform to natural precedence.

Conditions must largely determine one's methods, but where mares fail to produce in spring, it seems to be good practice to breed them again in the autumn, thus perhaps preventing the loss of an entire year.

## Rabies.

A recent case of alleged hydrophobia, more properly called rabies, caused by the scratch of a cat, has revived discussion of the muzzling order. A good many people have been opposed all along to the order, and have claimed that the symptoms taken to indicate that dread disease have been due to a different ailment, and have been exaggerated by the imagination of the victims and the doctors. Some of these now argue that a case of the supposed hydrophobia caused by a cat scratch proves their contention.

Opposition to the order, on the ground stated, is based on an inadequate conception of the means by which the disease may be communicated. Of the domestic animals, cats and pigs are liable to get the disease, as well as horses and cows. The virus may be introduced through the secretions—saliva, tears, or milk of rabid animals. An infected cat is very likely to get saliva on her paws; indeed, it is not impossible that in self-defence against a rabid dog she might get her claws smeared with the germs. The dog's natural habits, as well as his related actions in the disease, make him the principal agent in the spread of it.

The term hydrophobia literally means dread of water. It is a mistake to suppose that the dog fears water. He may act peculiarly in its presence, for the fact is that though suffering from thirst, the disease has paralyzed the throat, and

he cannot swallow. His craving for food and drink has been known to cause him to force stones and bits of wood into his throat. The prolonged howl, symptomatic of madness, is the modification of his bark, also due to the paralysis of the throat.

Upon different kinds of animal, and to a less extent upon different animals of the same kind, rabies produces different effects, although, generally speaking, after a period of development, varying from two weeks to six months, or even longer, there appears a stage of melancholia lasting two or three days, followed by a period of excitement or fury of nearly equal duration, then a period of paralysis ending in death, which ensues in less than a fortnight after the appearance of the first symptom, sometimes in less than a week.

Rabid horses are more dangerous to man than rabid cattle. The former bite viciously at their own bodies, at the manger, or at anything else within reach. Cattle are apt to chase the poultry, dogs, or even man, but seldom make any attempt to bite. They exhibit muscular twitching, and are unable to eat or drink.

Pasteur's method of preventive treatment was devised on the germ theory of the disease, but if the cause be a germ in the class with those that give rise to tuberculosis, diphtheria, etc., its life history is not yet made out. In the brain of the rabid animal microscopic granules, called Negri bodies, after their discoverer, can be found. These are variable in size, some of them a dozen or twenty times as large as others, but all so minute that it would take 1,000 or 20,000, according to size, to make a line an inch in length. Pasteur's treatment, if taken in time, can be relied upon to arrest the disease. It is as effective for domestic animals as for man.

For many years, all the residents of any given community have worked together in church and school, and have accomplished in those lines what can be accomplished in no other way. But few people, indeed, would consider returning to private schools and tutoring methods, while, for the general mass of the people, an abandonment of our public-school system would be preposterous to think of, and ruinous if executed. In church affairs, no other plan other than community action has ever been considered. Of late years, by our butter and cheese factories, and our fruit-growers' associations, we have extended the benefits of the system. But we must greatly extend the active use of this method of working. We must learn to co-operate in our breeding and marketing of live stock, and in grain production; we must pull together for good roads, and for social improvement; we must learn that, in helping our neighbors, we are helping ourselves, and that his failures do not make for our successes. It is a hard lesson to learn, and with too many of us it takes a lifetime to do so; yet, it is true that, through unselfishness can we best accomplish the things that are impossible to us, due to selfishness.

Lightning, hail and beating rainstorms have done an extraordinary amount of damage in Western Ontario this year. Barns have been burned wholesale, grain crops flattened so they could be cut only one way with the binder, and in some cases hardly with the mower; fruit has been spotted seriously. Much of this injury is unavoidable, but the loss from lightning could be very largely guarded against by properly-erected rods. Excellent homemade ones can be put up at a total cost of about 5 cents a foot for material and labor. It is extremely unwise not to have them.



## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.

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### Municipal Forests.

By H. R. McMillan, Assistant Inspector Dominion Forest Reserves.

There is something besides the building of Dreadnaughts that Canada might advantageously learn from Germany, and that is the policy of establishing municipal forests. The western peninsula of Ontario is a fair example of the condition which Canadian settlement tends to produce. The timber has been cleared indiscriminately off the poor as well as the good land. The good land is rightly devoted to its best use, agriculture, and the land not good enough for profitable agriculture is devoted to no use at all, and lies waste, a burden upon the community, instead of a source of revenue. Though nearly every country contains more or less waste land—in some cases several thousand acres—no attempt has been made by any county municipality to derive a revenue from such land, though the method, the growing of timber, would seem the most natural one in the world. Though Germany is settled much more densely than Western Ontario, and has been settled a much longer time, it possesses a proportionately greater area of forest, and the German forests, as the German fields, produce annually acre for acre a higher revenue than do the Ontario forests and fields. The intense settlement in Germany has brought about the necessity of having every acre under its most valuable crop. Waste land is a loss to the community; it pays no taxes, returns no revenue, supports no population, feeds no industries, and renders local improvements proportionately more expensive, so there is no waste land in Germany. What can be farmed is farmed, what cannot be farmed at a profit is bought by the state, the municipality or town, and planted to trees, for the sound business principle of securing a financial return on all money invested.

#### WASTE LANDS.

The advantages of the policy of establishing municipal forests are several, and are such that recommend the scheme to Canadian municipalities. The first advantage is the financial one, for a municipal forest is essentially a sound business proposition, having in view the reaping of a financial return from land which is unfit for the raising of agricultural crops. Where such land exists in Ontario, as has been shown by E. J. Zavitz, in the Counties of Norfolk, Simcoe, Durham and Northumberland, it lies waste, and is in no way of value to the community. In some instances, where it consists of shifting, blowing sand, it gradually encroaches on the better land surrounding it, and lessens or destroys its value. There are instances of this at Westlake, in Prince

Edward County, and in Huron County. In all cases the presence of large bodies of poverty-stricken land cannot but have a depreciating effect on the value of farm land in the vicinity.

#### GERMANY'S METHOD.

During the last half century or more, German communities have followed the policy of buying up such land and planting it to trees. The policy has proven so successful financially, and has been so ably supported by the people, that many German communities are adding to their holdings, and are buying up land at prices ranging from ten to twenty dollars per acre.

The present condition in the State of Baden is worthy of notice. The total area of the State is 3,726,000 acres. Of this, 36 per cent., or 1,342,000 acres is forest. Of all the forest, 43 per cent., or 577,000 acres, belong to communities and corporations. Of a total of 1,564 communities, 1,350 have their own forests, and, in addition, 287 corporations, such as schools, hospitals and churches, own forests producing an annual revenue.

#### STATE AND COMMUNITY CO-OPERATE.

These commercial forests vary in area from a few hundred to several thousand acres. They occupy the poorest class of land in the communities owning them, and are managed according to the experienced professional advice of the forest authorities of the kingdom in which they are situated. All are managed so as to produce perpetually the highest possible revenue, the aim being to cut each year only as much timber as the land produces. All cutting is managed absolutely by the State authorities, and cannot exceed the amounts yearly prescribed by them. It is a co-operation between the State and the smaller communities, by which the community subjects the management of its property to the judgment of the experienced authorities which the State can best afford to train and employ. In Baden, the communities and corporations are allowed to cut yearly from their lands 261,000,000 board feet of lumber, with a value of about \$3,600,000. Canadians should note that this amount is cut yearly from the poorest class of land in a principality whose total area is only 3,726,000 acres.

#### A PROFITABLE SYSTEM.

The following instances show what profit is derived from their municipal forests by representative German towns and cities:

The Village of Aufen, of 220 inhabitants, own 163 acres of forest. Each citizen is given annually 2,000 board feet of wood. The surplus, amounting to an annual average of 85,000 feet, is sold, and realizes an income of \$1,400, with which the total expenses of the small village are met.

The 1,601 inhabitants of the Village of Braunlingen own 4,507 acres of forest. The municipality gives to each citizen 3,500 board feet of timber per year; 100,000 board feet per year is granted to the schools, churches and town halls. The remainder, amounting to about 1,500,000 board feet yearly, is sold, and brings to the community a net income of \$21,000, so that the town is not only free from all taxes, but is also able to establish with the proceeds modern works, such as electric and water plants.

The City of Baden, of 15,720 inhabitants, own 10,576 acres of forest. In 1906 the total revenue from this was \$100,171; the total outlay in the way of interest charges, labor, roads, etc., was \$33,392, leaving a surplus of \$66,079. This surplus is equivalent to an annual rent of 6.25 per acre for the whole forest property.

Numerous other instances could be given of European towns and communities which receive an annual revenue from the sale of timber cut on waste land which in previous years they had bought and planted with trees. What is here unheard of is in Europe a long-accepted and common source of municipal revenue. So widespread is the practice of communal forestry, that 16 per cent. of the forest area of Germany, 15 per cent. of the forest land in France, and 67 per cent. of the forests in Switzerland, belong to municipalities. Most of these municipalities have acquired this land within the past fifty years. They have had the same difficulties to meet that would need to be met in Canada. The people had to be educated, the money raised, the land bought, and expert management secured. Indeed, the work should be more easily done in Canada; we have European experience to guide us, and European success to encourage us.

#### HOW TO SUCCEED.

The reforestation of waste lands can hardly be undertaken on any but a very small scale by private individuals. While post timber can be grown at a profit in 15 to 20 years, and timber for railroad ties in 30 to 50 years, a longer period, of at least from 75 to 150 years, varying with the soil and the species of trees used, is required for the production of the most profitable crop, saw timber. This is obviously too long-lived a proposition for a private individual to undertake, and is more suited to the perpetual life of a Government. The Provincial Governments might, in time, acquire the greater part of the waste land for forestry purposes. In fact, a start has already been made, but there are so many areas that it must be a long time before all can be handled by the one Government. The county councils are quite as

capable of undertaking the work as any other body, if they go about it in the right way. To avoid the mistakes which have frequently resulted in other States and counties through too hasty action in the matter of tree-planting and forest management, it would be advisable for the county officials to have a general survey made of their waste lands by the Provincial Forester. They can, by this means, find out what area of land it is advisable to secure, what price can be paid, how much it is advisable to try to handle each year, and can get expert advice upon the planting and subsequent management.

#### THE COST.

When it has been proven that the expenditure is an investment which will be returned with profits, it should not be difficult to raise the money necessary to yearly carry on the work. The densely settled counties where this reclamation work is most necessary have assessments running well into the millions. In very few cases will there be as much as 10,000 acres of waste land in the county. The land can usually be bought for five dollars an acre, or less. In the American States it has been found advisable to limit the price paid for land for reforestation purposes to some such figure as \$5 per acre. Minnesota is now seeking to amend the constitution of the State so as to provide a tax of 1-15 of a mill on the assessment to secure money for buying waste land for forest-planting, the price of the land to be limited to \$3.00 per acre. This is too low for most places. New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and other States, are buying land for forest-planting, and have the price limited by statute.

After the land is bought, it will, in the majority of cases, be found that it will not be necessary to plant it all with young trees. As a rule, one-half or two-thirds of the waste areas are covered with a growth of young trees which will thrive and multiply if protected from fire and cattle. Both the buying and planting will be distributed over many years, so that each year's expenditure will be small. For an appropriation of \$2,000 a year, expended under the direction of Provincial officials, a start could be made; and if the appropriation were made permanent, it would not be many years before the counties in the work would own property of considerable value. Half the appropriation could be used in buying each year, and half in planting. This would mean the buying of 200 acres of land each year, and planting the half of it, unless the land was such that all required planting, which would make operations slower and more expensive. After 20 years of this policy, the county would own about 4,000 acres of young timber-growth. After 40 to 50 years, or sooner, as would be the case where the land was covered with young trees at the time of buying, the thinnings from the plantations would produce a revenue. And, at the end of 75 years or more, the money invested would be returned, with interest. The prices of timber are constantly going up; industries scattered throughout the country are finding it increasingly difficult to secure timber needed in the factories, and it is only fair to suppose that, with such a market assured, expert Canadian management can secure as good results in the settled parts of the country as have been secured in Germany, France and Austria, where lands under permanent, scientific forest management pay the State a constant net annual revenue of two dollars and upward per acre.

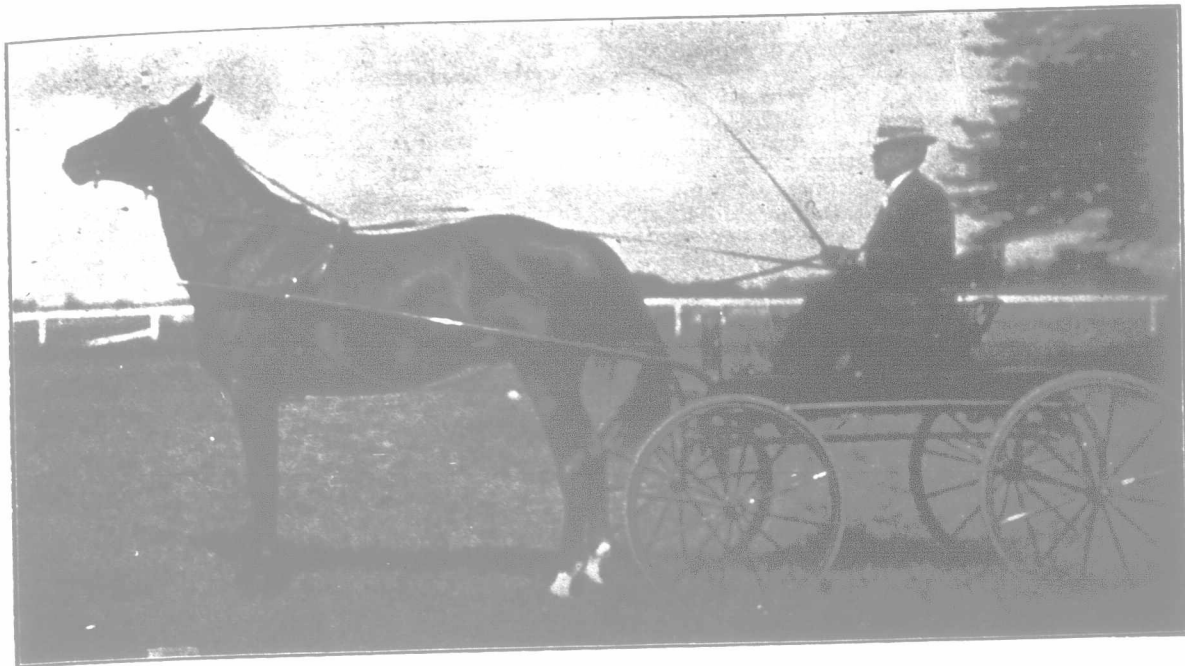
Municipal forests managed under the system outlined, and scattered throughout the Province, will have a great educational value as demonstrations of what can be done with poor land. Their management as a constant crop will tend to raise the status of the present neglected wood-lot, and show that one more productive factor may be added to every farm.

Some municipal forests will, from their situation, be protective, as well as profitable. These will be of two classes: those protecting a watershed, and those fixing a loose soil. With density of settlement comes an increasing danger of pollution of water supply. This is now strikingly exemplified in Montreal, and seldom does a season pass that some Canadian town or city does not count its victims by the score. Where the concentration of the land renders it possible, the practice is growing in New England of buying up the land constituting the watershed of the town supply, and keeping it under timber. The result is, no pollution reaches the water, the growth of timber prevents soil from being washed into the reservoir, and as it matures, affords a return from the land. This policy is now followed by the companies or municipal boards supplying water to many of the New England cities, notably Fall River, Mass., Ansonia and New Haven, Conn.

The advantages of having timber on loose soil are obvious. No soil is so loose or light but that some kind of timber will succeed upon it, once a growth is established, the trees bind the soil together. Prevent the wind from reaching, and the area becomes a source of profit and protection, instead of a curse.

The movement toward municipal forestry in this country will be very slow, but it is bound to come sooner or later. Economic conditions will force it, and those who start first will be those who will reap the greatest profits.





Mack.

Winner of Covert Cup at Cobourg Show, for best Roadster foaled in Northumberland or Durham Counties. Property of Joseph McMillan, Cobourg, Ont.

## HORSES.

### Fall Colt Competition.

The question of the advisability of producing fall foals has been frequently discussed by various breeders and many contributors at different times. It is not a question to which an arbitrary answer can be given, and feeling, from the bulk of evidence presented from time to time, that there is much to be said in favor of the practice under certain limitations (as there is also much to be said against it), the topic was presented to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," calling for a discussion based upon practical experience. The nominal premium of five dollars was offered for the best of the papers presented.

In all, fourteen contributions have been received, all of which are valuable in their treatment of the subject, and a number of them cover it very fairly from all sides. A number of these treatises are presented below, the one to which first prize was awarded being that of George Crawford, although Mr. Lacey's is almost equally as valuable a contribution.

### EXPERIENCE WITH FALL FOALS.

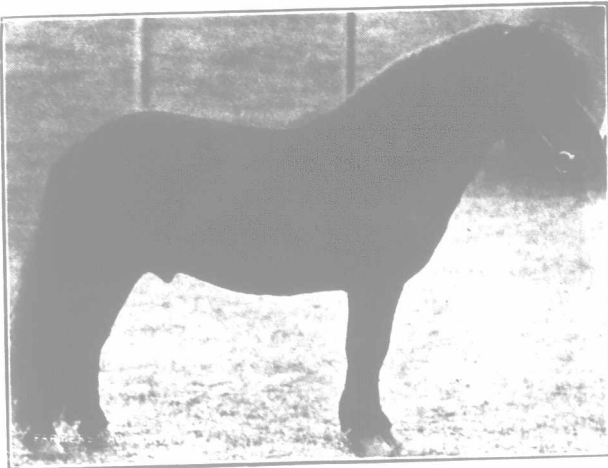
How often we hear the question asked, "How do fall foals compare with those foaled in the spring?" This is an important question, and one that should receive consideration.

I might say we have had foals arrive in every month of the year, except December, January and February, and the strongest and most successful were among those foaled in the fall. Two reasons may account for this: First, the mares were worked from the commencement of seeding until a few days before foaling, thus receiving sufficient exercise, which is so necessary for in-foal mares; second, service of the stallion was secured at a season when he was not overtaxed.

In the fall of 1907 we had two foals, one October 19th, and the other November 6th, both strong and vigorous. Each mare and foal was given a well-ventilated box stall, and was allowed to run out on fine days. As soon as the foals were old enough to eat, they were fed on well-cared clover hay. Their morning and noon feed of grain consisted of a mixture of oats, bran and oil cake. At night they were given a mixture of boiled oats, bran, oil cake, and a pinch of salt, and, in addition to this, a turnip or sugar beet every day. They were let run with their dams until April, when they were weaned. The colts were then put together in a box stall, with a partition in the center, to keep them from quarrelling when feeding. As soon as there was grass, they were turned out in the day time, but taken in at night and fed, care always being taken not to feed grain on a full stomach of grass. When grass became plentiful we ceased to take them in for a time, but as soon as the hot weather came and the flies grew troublesome, we kept them in during the day, and fed them noon and evening. If colts at this age were supplied with good pasture, water and shade, it would not be necessary to bring them in and feed them. But my object was to show them in the yearling class, and see how they would compare with colts six or seven months older. We exhibited these colts at three fall fairs and won three firsts with one, and two second with the other. During the second winter they were well cared for, and we sold one when she was twenty months old. The other was shown at two shows in the two-year-old class when he was twenty-two months old, and won two first prizes. He will be three years old next November, and

now weighs about 1,400 pounds, and has done a lot of work the past spring and summer.

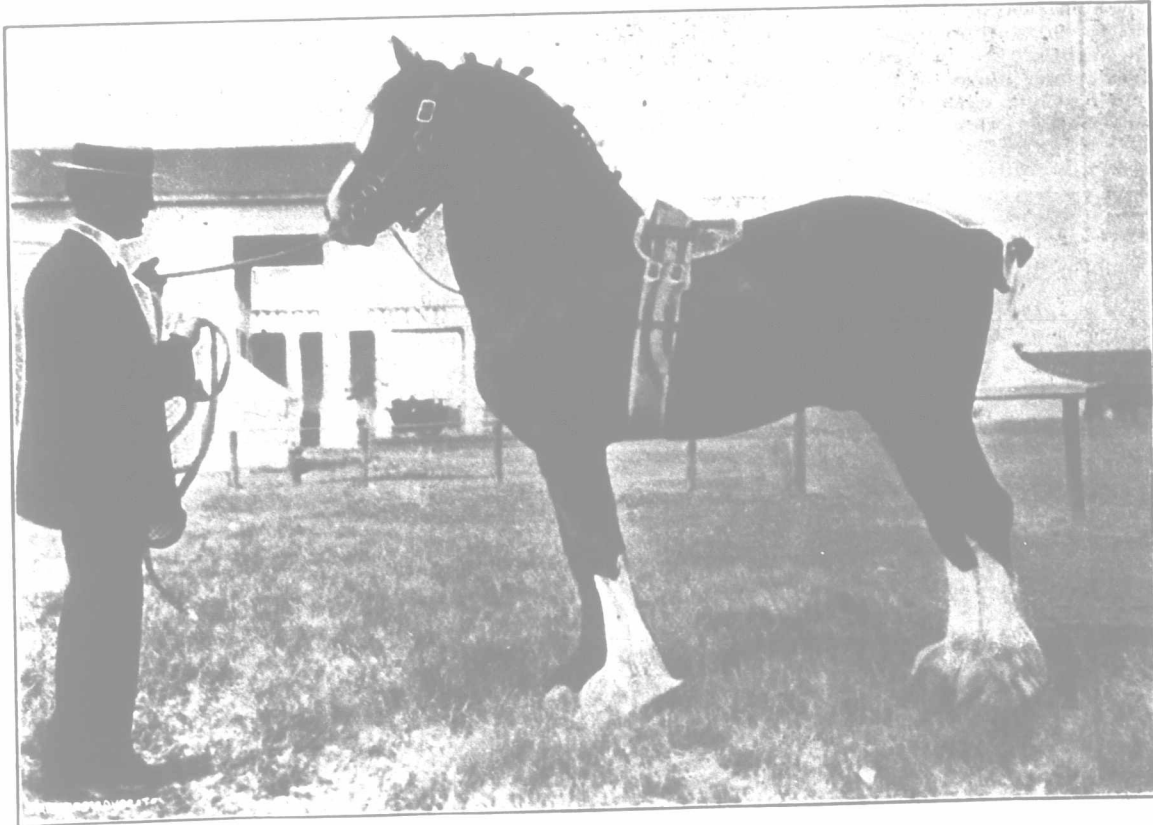
We had a carriage mare that foaled in September, 1908, and again in September, 1909, both foals being strong, and right every way. The oldest was allowed to run with its dam until it



Champion Shetland Pony.

was six months old, but the other was not so fortunate, its dam being sold when it was three and one-half months old. We gave it cow's milk and plenty of nutritious and laxative food, and it grew very rapidly. The latter colt is running out on pasture all this summer, and both are growing and doing well.

In July, 1909, we had two mares foaled. Both



The Bruce.

Clydesdale stallion, 3 years old. Champion at Winnipeg and Regina. Imported and shown by Graham Bros., Clarendon, Ont. Now owned by R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask. Sire Revelanta.

were strong, and one of them, now thirteen months old, will weigh almost 1,200 pounds. This one is kept in a box stall during the day, but is out to pasture at night. The other is out to pasture constantly, and is making good growth. In every case the dams were worked from the commencement of seeding up till nearly due to foal.

During the first winter the feet of the fall foal require special attention, and should be regularly attended to. All the trimming should be done from the lower surface or bottom of the hoof.

The best time to have the foals arrive would depend greatly on the circumstances. If the mare was to be depended on for constant work for the summer, then I would say March, early in April, or November. November foals can be weaned in the spring, and the mares are then in good shape for seeding. But if we would all aim to have our mares foal in these particular months, and no other, we would often be disappointed, and very often have no foals at all. The system we follow, and the one we find to pay the best, is to have them foal just whenever we can get them, but as yet we have not made a practice of breeding our mares later than the end of December, nor earlier than the middle of April.

One disadvantage with having fall foals is that the mares are not in the best shape to work on a binder or any other implement where such short singletrees are used, and the foals do not receive any grass during the first six months of their life, nor do they receive the same amount of exercise as if spring-born. As to growthiness, if the dam is to be worked for the summer, I think the fall foal will be just as well on at any stage of its life, and it will not cost as much to raise it for the first year as the spring foal, because, when it is six or seven months old it can be turned out to pasture, whereas the spring foal should be in the stable every day its dam is at work, and after it is weaned in the fall it is still in the stable for the winter, hence must be more trouble and expense than the late fall foal; and, what is more disagreeable than to have to work a mare all through seeding, and her heavy with foal, or with a very young foal in the stable fretting for its dam, and her for it? GEO. CRAWFORD.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As you have requested a detailed account of experience with fall foals, I herewith contribute mine, hoping it may help those concerned to settle some doubts or delusions in regard to this matter. The principal reason which prompted me to have my mare foal in the fall was because we had at one time lost a mare heavy in foal by working her too hard in the spring; and I could give a number of similar instances which have occurred in our neighborhood. Now, a loss of this nature goes a long way to discourage one from running the risk of breeding his mare at all, especially if he is paying for his farm, and cannot afford to run any risks. Of course, this question relates only to those who have to work their brood mare, and, as mine was a valuable mare, I found it much safer and more satisfactory to delay the time of foaling. I know many will say a mare is better for doing light work at any time. While that may be so, the fact remains, if you take a heavy mare, heavy in foal, and use her day after day on land under conditions usually met with in

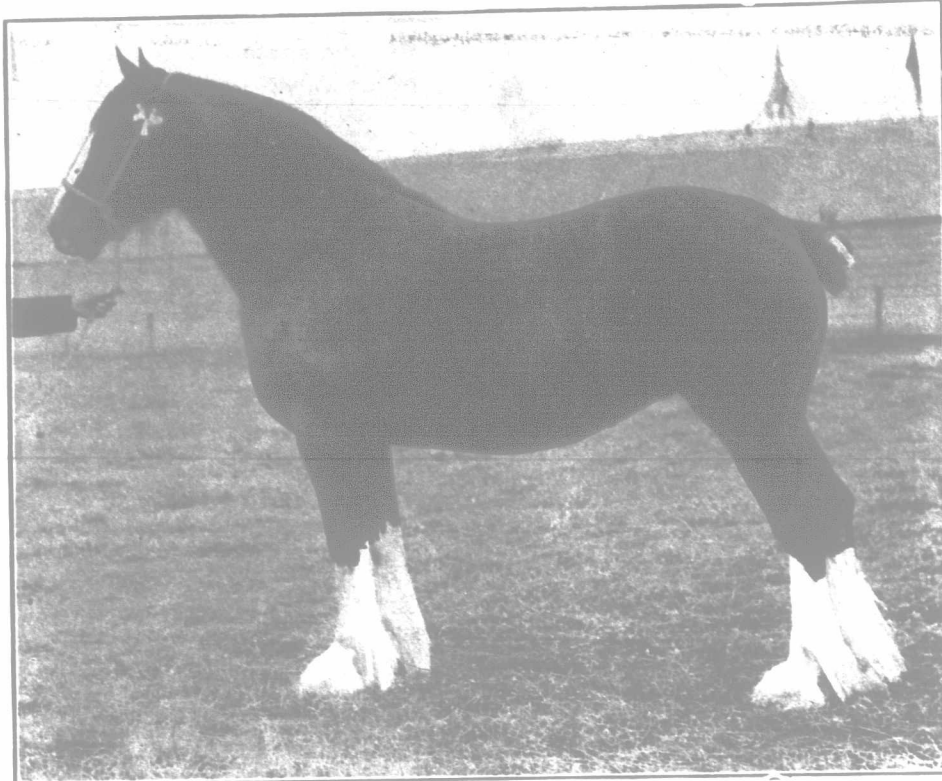


the spring, when the soil is loose, often wet and soggy, it makes very tiresome travelling for a burdened mare, and adds very materially to maternally risks. Such soil conditions are never met with in the late summer or early fall. I had my mare foal in the latter part of August or early September, and was able to use her up to that time whenever required. After foaling, I always allowed her four or five weeks freedom from work, running in the pasture with the colt. Some object to this, being the worst time for flies, thinking young foals suffer more than older ones, but I did not observe that to be the case. After the prescribed vacation, the mare always did her share of the fall plowing, and the colt, after a few days' experience, learned not to follow the mare constantly. Of course, wet or cold nights they were kept in the stable. When the season demanded it, I tied the mare in her usual place in the stable, and allowed the colt to run loose behind the other horses all winter. I raised three colts in different years this way, and never had one of them injured by the other four horses in the same stable; in fact, the other horses appeared to like to have the colt around. This practice could not be followed in all cases, as some horses would kick a colt to pieces, and, where possible, a box stall, with mare and colt running loose all winter, would be preferable.

Having more leisure in winter than in spring to care for stock, I gave the mare good attention, and the colt, by daily handling, became gentle and manageable, and thrived splendidly. I made it a point to have the colt weaned before the first of April, so that the mare would be in proper shape for the spring work. This gave the colt between six and seven months of suckling, which put it in prime condition, and I had no difficulty, with nourishing food, to maintain it so until it was time to turn out to grass. This I consider a decided advantage over the spring-born colt. How often during the long winter months, when the weaned colt is without succulent food, it becomes rough and stunted, while a fall colt at the end of its first year, is in much better shape, is more thrifty and larger in size than the spring colt when just a yearling, and its coat does not get shaggy.

Now, as to the disadvantages. In the first place, there is not the same choice of stallions in the fall as in the spring. In some cases it may be the best is nearest; in others, the best is not within reach, and one has to use an inferior animal. Again, it is probably more difficult to catch a young mare in season in the fall than in the spring, but with mares seven or eight years of age, and up, this would not generally be noted, and I can say I got my mare in foal in the fall with less lost time and less running around than when bred in the spring.

Another objection that can be urged against fall colts is that the breeder is almost certainly barred from the prize-ring until the colt is well matured, possibly until it is three years old, as the older colts have the advantage. I took one of my fall colts to our local fall fair when two years old, but was beaten because it was smaller. The next year the same colt got second prize, and I think should have had first. However, the point is that the older colts have larger growth until



Boquhan Lady Peggy.  
Clydesdale mare. Champion Highland and Agricultural Societies Show, 1910.

nearly matured, but there appears to me, from the experience I have had, to be no question but that a fall colt will grow and finally develop in the same length of time, under the same conditions, fully as well or better than the spring-born. I worked my colts in the spring of the year they were three years old, as I would had they been born in the spring, and they did the work as well, and, to show they were good colts, one sold, when three years of age, for \$180, and a two-year-old for \$140.

In conclusion, let me say I was well satisfied with my experience, and anyone who has to do heavy work with his mare in the spring will find it much safer to breed for a fall colt.  
Northumberland Co., Ont. A. J. LACEY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I have raised quite a number of fall colts, all with good success, and could safely advise anyone raising two or more colts each year to try one fall colt; or, if you have only one brood mare, and she fails to get in foal in the regular season, try again for a fall colt. I never had any more trouble to get mares in foal in the fall than any other time. If my mare has a fall foal, I breed again in nine or ten days after she foals. If my mare is raising a summer colt, I wean the colt



Sailor Prince.  
Hereford bull. First in class three years and over, and male champion, Royal Show, 1910.

about the time I want to breed the mare, and the chances are she will be in season in three or four days. Dry mares are, perhaps, not quite as sure to get in foal in the fall as in the spring, but you get quite a percentage of them, too.

The first fall colt I raised was partly as an experiment. My best brood mare did not get in foal in the earlier part of the season, so I tried again for a fall colt. This colt was foaled about the first of October. The weather was fine in the day time, but cool at nights. It was not long before she had a good thick coat; after that she could stand as much cold as any colt. I kept her inside on wet and stormy days; let her run with her mother in a box stall, and fed the mother three quarts of oats and some bran three times a day, along with some mixed hay, clover and timothy. Through the winter I let them out to exercise every fine day. I weaned the colt about the first of March, by which time the colt would eat bran and oats, and drink milk out of a pail. By the middle of March she would eat three quarts of oats and some bran, and drink five or six quarts of separator milk per day; was also given all the hay she would eat. This colt did very well on this treatment, and was turned on good pasture about the 10th of May, and did not get any more grain till the following winter.

This colt was never baled or stuffed, but when she was three years old she was a fine, well-developed mare. I sold her at the age of three years and four months old to a dealer. He pulled four of her baby teeth, and left her with me a month till the permanent teeth grew in, and put her on the market the 1st of March as a 4-year-old.

I have raised quite a number since, and they have all done well. Now, where I find the disadvantage is, it seems to be harder on the mares to have a colt sucking them in the winter than the summer, where, as it is in this district, we have no carrots to give our horses, but have to rely on hay and oats and bran. But, on the other hand, if you work your mares, I think you get more work; and having your mare on grass while she is carrying her foal, I think, is far better than to have her stabled and on dry feed, and less risk both on mare and foal. I have also raised many spring colts, as well as fall colts, with fairly good success with both kinds, and, in summing up results, I do not see much difference, but, if anything, it is in favor of the fall colt.

Elgin Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER.

**United States Percheron Importation Fees.**

The Percheron Society of America, which recently presented extensive outlines for the work of inspection of infected animals at the port of landing, states that so far this work is confined to the matter of proper identification of the animals, and that the work is proceeding most satisfactorily. Since the more sweeping and expensive scheme of inspection is not likely to be undertaken for some time, a new schedule of fees for the registration of imported animals has been adopted, namely, for animals over four years of age fifty dollars shall be paid, and for those under four years twenty-five dollars, if recorded within three months after importation.

**LIVE STOCK.**

**Good Money from Pig-feeding.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
I am sending you this bill of feeding pigs. I saw last winter in "The Farmer's Advocate," where some others had given a statement of what profit there was in feeding pigs, so I thought I would try it, too, and this is the success I had:  
Jan. 8—Seventeen pigs born.

March 1—Seventeen weaned, at \$3.....	\$ 51.00
" 1—Half ton shorts, at \$26.....	13.00
" 1—400 lbs. low-grade flour, at \$1.45 per cwt.....	5.80
April 30—Half ton shorts, at \$24.....	12.00
" 30—500 lbs. low-grade flour, at \$1.45 per cwt.....	7.25
" 30—30 bush mangels, at 8c bush.....	2.40
June 7—1,110 lbs. chop, at \$1.30 cwt.....	14.83
" 7—Skim milk, 500 lbs., at 20 cts. per cwt.....	10.00
" 27—1,283 lbs. chop, at \$1.30 cwt., chopping, 60 cts.....	17.27
July 3—1,300 lbs. chop, at \$1.30 cwt., chopping, 60 cts.....	17.50
" 23—1,140 lbs. chop, at \$1.30 cwt., chopping, 50 cts.....	15.32
" 20—585 lbs. chop, at \$1.30 cwt., chopping, 25 cts.....	7.85
Total.....	\$174.22
July 27—Sold 8 pigs, 1,560 lbs., at \$9.40 per cwt.....	\$146.65
Aug. 1—3 pigs, 536 lbs., at \$9.40 cwt.....	50.88
" 17—6 pigs, 1,270 lbs., at \$8.50 cwt.....	107.95
Total.....	\$304.98
Profit, \$130.76.	
New York, Ont.	L. B.



# Where the Lines of Canadian Live Stock May be Strengthened

There is plenty of evidence to sustain the statement that Canada occupies a prominent position amongst the live-stock countries of the world. The numbers and excellence of her herds of beef cattle, especially Shorthorns; her numerous and superior herds of dairy cattle; her far-famed Clydesdales, Hackneys and Standard-breds; her many hogs and sheep; all are testimony to the greatness of the industry. The large contributions which she has made to the breeding herds, studs and flocks, especially of the United States, testify to the nation's importance as a breeding ground. Her market contributions in most lines might be larger; the fields for breeders, both within and beyond the bounds of the country, are expanding. With this in mind, the two following questions were presented to a number of men, widely scattered, whose opinions are both well worth having and well worth heeding. Their replies are here presented, with the hope that they may by their suggestiveness stimulate our readers to an expansion of their live-stock interests.

- Questions:
1. What lines of live stock (horses, dairy and beef cattle, sheep and swine, and poultry) might with greatest advantage be more largely kept by the farmers of your locality? Give facts and reasons for your opinion.
  2. If possible, cite figures, from your own or your neighbors' experience, proving the profits of the branches in which you recommend extension.

### SHEEP, POULTRY, AND HOGS.

WALTER SIMPSON, P.E.I.—Live-stock husbandry unquestionably is the sheet-anchor of successful farming in Eastern Canada. The question as to what particular kind of farm animals we might keep more largely is not so easily answered, for all farmers have personal tastes, and their liking for the handling of certain animals must be taken into account. Just now all animals, and animal products, are bringing top prices, and it is a question with us here in P. E. Island what animal product is giving us most profit, over and above cost of feed, and labor. Labor counts to-day more than ever in striking a balance between cost and profit. The man that has the skill to get together a good dairy herd, and handle it profitably, is on the sure track to success, if he has plenty of help to do the milking, and is satisfied to work hard early and late, and stay close at hand.

I think the lines of live stock that might be most profitably extended here—taking labor and other things into consideration—are sheep, poultry and hogs. The demand for them is constant, and likely to increase, and they give quick returns. These are the lines I find to give me the most profit in recent years. Last year I wintered four ewes that gave me eight lambs, seven of which I raised. I sold five of them at four and a half months old for twenty dollars; the other two I kept. This year from six ewes, three of them yearlings, I have nine lambs, for which I have already been offered four dollars each, and expect to get five each in October. These are quick returns and large profits. Our poultry last year gave us a profit of sixty cents each. Hogs, as all know, have been money-makers in recent years. Dairying, beef production and horse-breeding are also good lines to follow, but my opinion is that increase in the lines I have mentioned can be profitably increased with less risks and less expenditure for labor, and in all of our improvements we should never forget that it is most important of all to develop the man, and to do this we must have a reasonable amount of leisure.

### SHEEP AND MILKING SHORTHORNS.

W. L. McPHAIL, Victoria Co., N. B.—"The Farmer's Advocate" says truly, "Live-stock husbandry is the sheet-anchor of successful farming," and asks what lines of live stock (horses, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, swine and poultry) might with greatest advantage be more largely kept in our locality.

With regard to horses, we have no certain market for them. Good, large colts, of the Clydesdale breed, are preferred when a buyer comes along. Money from this source comes handy when machinery or buildings are needed; but it is an uncertain source of income.

The majority in most of our settlements rely to a large extent on the lumbering industry for a living and stock receive but scant attention. In many cases what farming is done is more to get hay and oats for the camps in the woods than for the feeding of stock. On this account cheese and butter factories get no general support, and in many cases, where started, have had to give it up, as those who live by their farms were too few and scattered to make a success of this method of dairying. In the upper St. John counties are too few, in thickly populated centers where milk might be sold. Finding that the dairy was a poor source of income, we set about raising beef, and imported from Ontario Shorthorn bulls. These turned out to be of the beef strain, and there was no demand for our steers, but the milk

pail came lighter to the house with each grade upwards, and the housewife was in despair over the store bills. (In this lumber country it is largely "trade"—get anything for butter and eggs, except money.) Then came a demand for bulls of the dairy breed. Fancy rather than utility often decided the choice. We had by turns Ayrshires, Polled Angus, and back to Shorthorn again, until confusion became more confounded, and we had neither milk nor beef at its best. What I think we need is the English dairy Shorthorn. They are very good milkers, and also raise calves that make good beef. Our Agricultural Department has made a move in this direction. I hope they will find it convenient at an early date to make a large importation of these cattle.



A Royal Champion Berkshire Sow.

There is no kind of live stock that, in my experience, does better in these parts, or does as much to make the farmer an easy and independent man, as do the sheep. The climate, soil and growth of grass seem to suit them, and they are more thrifty and larger than in most other places. We have in regard to our sheep an example of what makes a ready market. It is good stuff, and plenty of it—carloads. Our lambs begin to come about the middle of March, by the middle of May the buyers are around looking after them, and offering money on them. Last four years I have sold them about the middle of June at five dollars each, little and big. They pay the money down. They come with plenty of help on first of July and lift them without any help from us.

### MORE AND BETTER STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

PROF. H. BARTON, Macdonald College.—In reply to your questions in reference to live-stock development in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, I should



Border Leicester. Champion, Royal Show, 1910.

say that the three lines now most important, viz., horses, dairy cattle, and swine, should receive first attention.

Undoubtedly, the horse supply of the country must come from farmers who each have a few brood mares, rather than from large breeding establishments. Most of our farmers do something in horse-breeding at the present time. One or two sections in Eastern Ontario and one or two sections in Quebec already have a reputation for producing horses uniformly good and of a special class. Western buyers searched this whole country for horses last spring, but these

particular sections realized about an average of \$100 each more than did any other part. As a general thing, there is far too much breeding of what might be called nondescript horses. There is no recognized definite principle or practice with regard to breed; grade stallions are used in some places; in many sections the mixing of breeds is the common practice. More high-class draft stallions are needed, and also a campaign to emphasize the importance of a definite breeding policy with a given breed. The farms are fairly large; a considerable part is necessarily pasture; the farmers do some of their own teaming, so that mares may be worked a part of the time, and thus horse-breeding made more economical. Grade three-year-olds sold as high as from \$200 to \$250 last spring, but usually in sections where a few of these could be found scores of others could be bought for \$150. Many farmers are making easy money out of horses; there appears no reason why more should not be equally successful.

In reference to dairy cattle, it may be said that in spite of the fact that dairying here has reached such huge proportions, we find something of the same conditions as with horses, although not so marked. We have numbers of cows, but partly because of breed, partly because of feed, our dairy herds are far from what they should be. One might estimate that 75% of the farmers are not breeding their cattle properly. Out of thirty-five dairy herds, counted from the car window of the G.T.R. Toronto train, which passes through some good sections, twenty-four herds showed evidence of blood from two distinct breeds, ten showed evidence of blood from three breeds, and one only appeared of uniform breeding. This observation is at least suggestive as to the practice of mixing breeds with the inevitable result of little or no progress. We also know that there is much room for improvement, with more liberal feeding.

Dairying is fairly well organized; it is the mainstay of farming here at present. There is an increasing market for dairy products; satisfactory labor is being obtained from England and Scotland; there is an abundance of good stock available to improve the general stock of the country; silos are being put up, and farming in general tends to the more intensive and more economical production; therefore, judging by the status of the average dairy cow at present, it would seem that she would afford a profitable field for extension work.

Swine should be developed in combination with dairy cattle—pork production is thus made most economical. Montreal affords a ready market at the door. However, farmers are alive to the opportunities of the hog business at the present time, and are purchasing many young pure-bred pigs.

Sheep, while not ranked with the other three, certainly should have a place. There is an immense amount of waste land, and from which only sheep will yield a revenue. On the cultivated land weeds are getting the upper hand in many places. Sheep are now kept successfully and with profit on a number of farms. A small flock on most farms can mean no mistake.

### DAIRY CATTLE, SWINE AND SHEEP.

J. H. GRISDALE, Carleton Co., Ont.—Eastern Ontario, by the average farmer west of Belleville, is looked upon as a land of minor possibilities; 25 years ago such really seemed to be the case. To-day a more progressive generation is handling our Eastern Ontario farms, and much more land has come under the plow. Much land yet remains to be cleared of scrub and stumps, or freed from surplus water. Rapid progress is being made, however, and if one may judge by past progress and by the present apparent ambition of Eastern Ontario farmers, great indeed will be the changes brought about in the next decade or two.

As giving most prompt and profitable returns for small capital invested, dairying has naturally taken the lead, with no near rival for favor. With

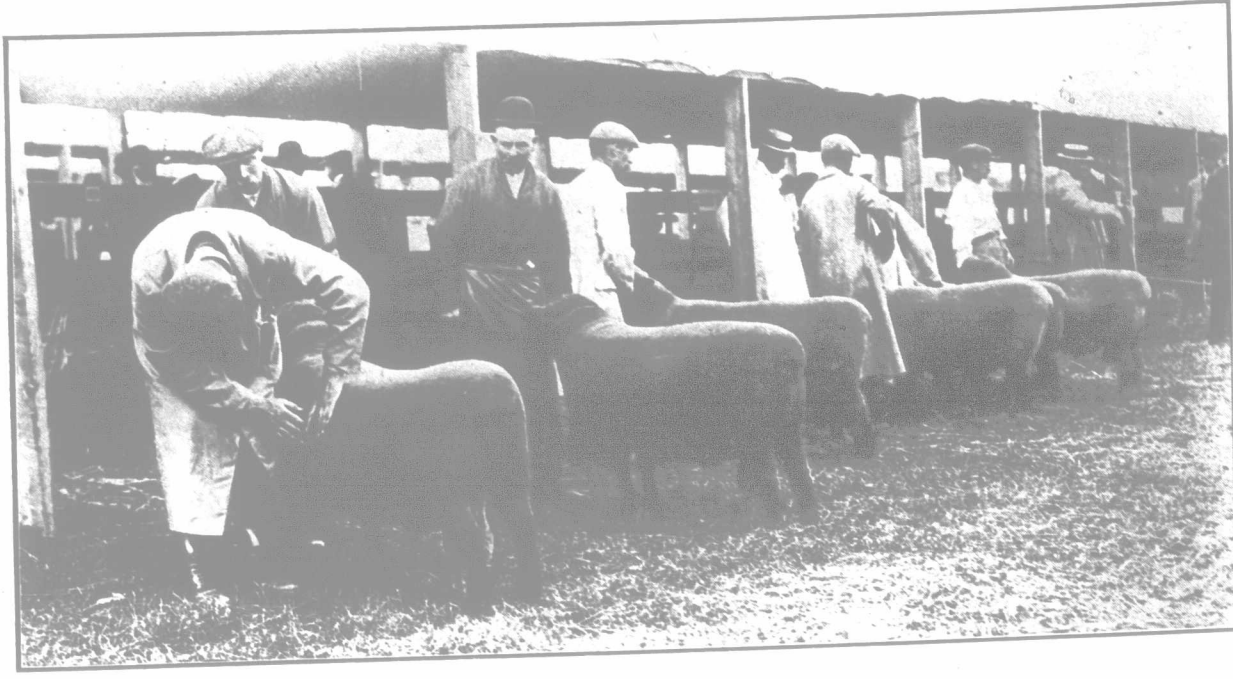
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Judging Hampshires at Royal Counties Show.

ideal conditions for both corn and clover production on practically every farm east of Belleville, and near-at-hand markets, it is impossible that any other line of live-stock farming should hope to rival, let alone supersede this undoubtedly profitable and already well-established industry. The possibilities of dairying in Eastern Ontario are, however, so great that her farmers may be said to be making merely a tentative effort to date. The future looms large for this industry here.

Pork production, with poultry, the complements of dairying, are not yet so popular as they should be, and as they are likely to be in the not distant future. The market for pork and poultry products is invariably good in this part of Canada. The proximity of Montreal, and its adjoining centers of manufacturing activity, to say nothing of its being the chief port of the country, assures a never-failing and an ever-improving market for all superior products in these lines. Case after case could be cited where dairy farmers, pork-producers and poultrymen have reaped golden harvests in this fertile district. Some unfortunates have fallen by the way, but analysis shows, not the line of operation, but the operators, to have been at fault.

A line of work that has fallen off of recent years is sheep-breeding. At present there seems to be a slight reawakening to the possibilities in this line, for possibilities there really are. Not a few men report excellent return from small flocks in these eastern counties, and there are large areas where they would most certainly pay better than any other line. A phase of the sheep industry that needs development, or, rather, I should say, needs inception, is the feeding of lambs through the winter for the spring trade, rather than the common and almost invariable practice of selling them off in the early fall, when there is usually a glut, and prices are low. The writer has had some experience in this line in Eastern Ontario, and has found the same to be exceedingly profitable, involving very little work, and giving most excellent returns for feed consumed. The Montreal, Ottawa and Boston markets make this line one of the very surest and most highly profitable methods of disposing of feed our farmers could undertake, if they could be persuaded to make the venture.

Beef production is not likely to assume any great importance as an industry here, for the reason that the grazing season, being comparatively short, more stall-feeding is entailed, and the intermingling of dairy sires with beef herds, and vice versa, does not seem to be conducive to very good results, either financially or otherwise. Good beef, however, can be produced cheaply and profitably in Eastern Ontario where the right thing is done.

Horse-breeding is in bad shape at present in this part of Ontario, and as to the future, I would not venture an opinion. Good prices are, however, always obtainable for even a half-good horse.

#### HEAVY DRAFT HORSES INVITING.

J. HERBERT SMITH, Toronto, Ont.—Not being conversant with any of the stock lines you mention outside of horses, and not being a breeder of horses, but a commission dealer only, I could not possibly say which line of stock can be kept to the best advantage, but should think conditions would vary considerably, according to the lay of pasture lands, etc., for the different kinds of stock raised. However, I may say that horses appeal to me as being about as good an investment as a man could go into to make large profits just now, especially heavy drafts or coach horses. At the prevailing prices of and the demand for heavy drafts at this season of the year, it looks as though prices would be materially higher by spring. Good, sound horses, from four to nine years of age, and weighing from 1,250 to 1,550

pounds, are selling on the market to-day from \$200.00 to \$250.00 per head, and horses from 1,600 to 1,700 pounds at from \$250.00 to \$300.00 per head.

Here is an example of why I claim there is big money in heavy horses. A farmer raises a steer, which is well fed and gets all the tidbits and care possible until he is fit to market; say as a four-year-old. When marketed the breeder gets from \$90.00 to \$110.00, and claims he is making money. On the other hand, he raises a draft colt, which at two years old is generally broken to harness, and earns his feed every day, and is turned out to a straw stack to feed, and as a four-year-old the breeder looks to get from \$250.00 to \$275.00 for him if sound. Even though he has a slight blemish, he will sell for more than the steer by fifty per cent., and then claims he is losing money on the horse. The difficulty is that heavy-draft horses are becoming scarcer every year on account of the big demand from the Northwest Provinces, and also from the fact that the stallions and brood mares being imported into Canada at the present time are mostly under size, as importers are all looking for fine bone and feather that will make prizewinners, and are forgetting the tops.

It is high time the Ontario Government Department of Agriculture took steps to create a standard weight and size of stallions for the different breeds of horses, and keep Ontario still at the head as the banner live-stock breeding Province of the Dominion.

#### IMPROVED DAIRY CATTLE.

GEO. RICE, Oxford Co., Ont.—It is fortunate for the future welfare of the country that in the general advance in prices for the product of the farm, that the prices for animal products have advanced as well as the price of grain. If it had not been so, the temptation to go out of stock and sell grain might be too strong for many to resist.

To sell the grain means quicker money and less

labor, but it also means reducing the fertility of the farms, which we cannot afford to do. As a matter of fact, the number of any kind of animals on our farms is not now as large as it should be, and the consequence is prices are good because the supply is small.

For the last 25 years there have been cautious men, fearful to go into breeding more stock for fear there would be over-production, and the bottom will fall out, and yet no such thing has occurred, but there is a marked shortage of almost all kinds of stock. Examining this point, what reason has anyone to suppose there will be over-production? Horses, cattle and other stock increase singly, or by pairs rarely, and cannot increase much faster than the human population.

As far as cattle are concerned, then, product is so much in demand that there must be a continued shortage for many years. That is the view I always took of it, and backed my opinion with my money, and came out all right, whilst the over-cautious do not realize as much as they should, as they are too fearful. Really, I cannot see anything but an increased demand for all kinds of stock, and as people generally have a predilection for some class of stock—beef, dairy, or something else—would advise going into that stock that the individual likes best. Prices for meat will, no doubt, continue high, and that is what is most needed to make the business profitable.

I consider that dairying offers even better opportunities than in the past, although the price of cheese has not advanced. The product of the dairy is advancing in price in other lines, such as butter and milk, and the market is being extended greatly by the condensers; some of their products going nearly to, if not to, the north pole, and some to the equator. Then, again, cost of production can be kept down by the use of the silo. Silage, roots and alfalfa give cheap and suitable feed, which also aids in developing into larger production; and no line of stock offers such room for development of the individual animal as the dairy cow. Her increase can easily be doubled and trebled by better care and breeding, and this increase must come by breeding, and offers a certain and sure future for pure-bred dairy stock. There are many good herds of dairy cows, giving on an average of from 6,000 to 10,000 lbs. milk each yearly. In almost every case this has been brought about by the use of a pure-bred dairy sire, and people are awakening to the fact. It does not pay to raise the get of a scrub sire.

breeders of pure-bred dairy stock have something really substantial back of them: they are not breeding pet stock; the demand is not caused from fad or fashion, but their cows have an intrinsic value, showing records of 10,000, 15,000, 23,000 lbs. of milk yearly.

This is no myth about such work. People are awakening to the fact that high production is profitable, and within the reach of everyone who will do a few things. The increase so far has been rather disheartening, but I look for a greater increase in the average production of the dairy cow in the next five years than there has been in the past twenty-five years. The seed that has been sown will show in results very soon.

#### POULTRY AND DAIRY CATTLE.

FOYSTON BROS., Simcoe Co., Ont.—We would say in answer to your first question, that the most promising line of husbandry, because so easily and cheaply entered into, is poultry-keeping. Every farmer could easily double his stock with-



Yearling Southdown Ewes.

Photographed at the Royal Counties Show, June, 1910.



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**Dairy Cattle.**

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out greatly increasing the labor. There is no laborious work about it. The necessary buildings can be cheaply erected; the droppings have a high manurial value, and the summer keep is almost nil; besides, many insects are destroyed and kept in check by their industry. Since January 1st our 43 fowl have laid 304½ dozen. Two of the hens died in March, and one had to be killed. For the winter three months, they consumed about 11 lbs. grain per day, and about 7 lbs. per day up to the present. They now have the run of the stubbles, and only get a little grain in the morning to start the day with. We calculate that the eggs laid were worth three times the cost of the feed. I do not think there is much profit in early chickens for the average farmer, as they entail a great deal of attention at a busy season, and would need to be shipped in the hot season. We raise a few very early to obtain pullets for fall laying.

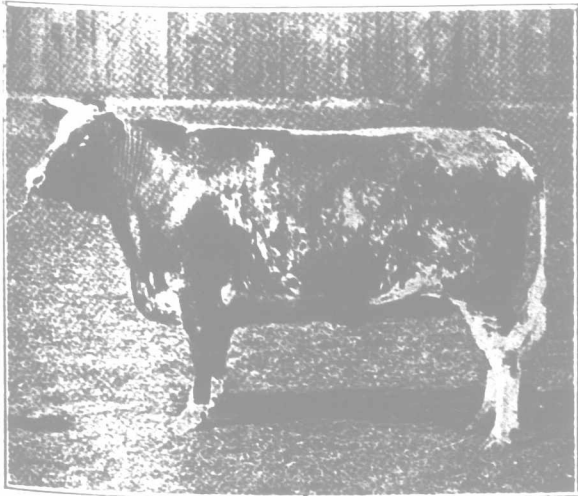
Next to poultry, I place dairy cattle, for the production of butter; compared with beef cattle, they are much more profitable. The same feed required to make 2 lbs. of beef will make 1½ lbs. of butter and 30 lbs. of milk. A good cow will produce the value of herself in the first six months of her lactation, the remaining four months will pay for all her keep. There should be kept on every farm, large or small, 10 cows, if at all possible; these, properly cared for, would bring as large an income as most farmers receive from their whole farm. Yet the majority of farmers "fight shy" of cows, on account of the milking, separating and churning. They have not yet got out of the way of making these things "chores," instead a part of the regular work. Hired help and the sons strongly object doing these before and after a hard day's work, nor is it just to expect them to do it. Let the milking be done at 6.30 in the morning and 5.30 in the evening, and let that end the day's work. This toiling all hours is antiquated, foolish, and defeats the end in view, viz., to get more work done. A man or boy with any "snap" in him will do more work in ten hours than in fourteen, if it is to be kept up.

There is at present a good profit in every line of animal husbandry, and we believe will continue to be so. Every farmer should aim to keep one or two brood mares. These will earn their keep by their work, and if only one colt is reared yearly, a profit will be obtained. Hogs also are highly profitable. We think the reason why many farmers do not increase their stock is they do not like them, and being in a better financial position they do not have to keep them. This, and not the fear of a slump in prices, keeps hogs scarce. We think that the high price of pork will gradually wean people from the use of it. The national dietary is changing; we have been consuming too much meat. The food of the future will be cereals, fruits, vegetables, and the products of the poultry-yard and dairy, and this is well; the nation will be more healthy, more contented and happy; this will tend to the improvement of morals; this again will tend to the decrease of murder, suicide and marital unhappiness; there will be less desire for intoxicants, and the way will be made easier for the practice of that "Righteousness which exalteth a nation."

**BEEF CATTLE AND DRAFT HORSES.**

THOS. McMILLAN, Huron Co., Ont.—The experience of each recurring season constitutes an additional reason why the farmers of Western Ontario should engage in the business of live-stock keeping more largely than they do.

The specific lines upon which to enter must always be left to the taste and disposition of each individual farmer. Suffice it to say, there is ample scope for a striking degree of success in every line, providing the necessary interest is taken, and required management given. Western Ontario has long since demonstrated its adaptability as a live-stock breeding-ground, and it should be the aim of our agriculturists to make it even more pre-eminent in this respect. Why continue to market our hay and coarse grains by the bushel and the ton, when, according to present values of all kinds



Fair Queen.



Peter White, of Pembroke.

of live stock and dairy products, we can get approximately double the prices by judicious handling and consumption on the farm? According to present indications, the consensus of all intelligent opinion points towards a permanency of even higher prices in the future.

As the Huron district has long been famed for the high merit of its heavy horses and beef cattle, why not specialize even more earnestly along these lines? If double the quantity of these animals



Marigold Sailor.

were available for marketing each year, that fact would have a greater tendency to bring additional buyers from every quarter, with the consequent advantage of keener competition in prices.

When it is known that a good heavy horse (mare or gelding) can easily be raised until it is old enough to work for its feed for less than one hundred dollars, and that at or towards maturity it can be disposed of for over two and one-half times the price, what greater incentive can be had to engage in the task?

The business of beef-growing, so often discounted in the past, has at last come into the possession of its own, and with the prospect of additional and desirable markets being thrown open across the border, the successful beef-grower is assured of a permanently profitable return.

In conclusion, let me say, in whatever line we may engage, let our ideals ever be, "The best obtainable." The best is none too good, and while they inspire in our minds a great liking and a fascinating interest, when we place them on the market they will always sell themselves, never begging for a buyer.

Describing a three-year rotation of hoed crop, grain and clover, which he has followed on three fields for a number of years with gratifying results, an esteemed correspondent remarks on the economy of labor effected by his plan of plowing only once in three years, in contrast to the old practice of plowing a summer fallow three times in one year.

**Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—XI.**

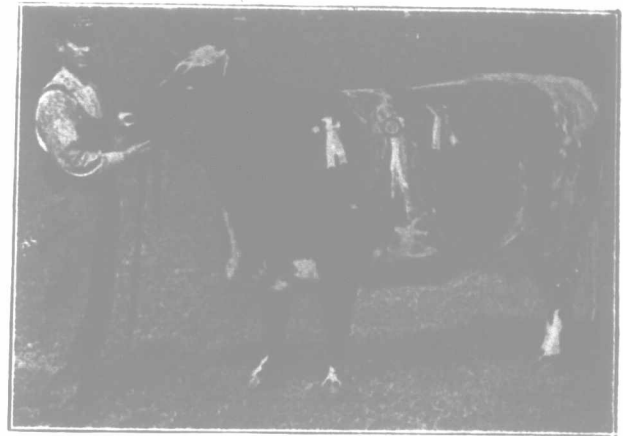
By J. C. Snell.

**DOMINION EXHIBITION, WINNIPEG.**

In July, 1904, the Exhibition at Winnipeg was given a Dominion character, having received a special grant from the Federal Government, and the principal winning herds represented there were those of Sir Wm. Van Horne, of East Selkirk, Manitoba, and of Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. Spicy Marquis, the twice champion at Toronto, shown this year in the Selkirk herd, met a foeman worthy of his steel in the aged-bull class, in the roan five-year-old, Scottish Canadian, bred by Shepherd, of Shethin, imported in dam by Arthur Johnston, and shown by George Little, of Neepawa, Manitoba. The Neepawa bull was in fine form, and was favorite with many of the ringside talent, some of whom made unseemly public protest when Spicy Marquis, who had seen his best show days, and had failed considerably from his previous appearance, was given premier place. The contest for the senior championship was between Spicy Marquis and Senator Edwards' red first-prize Duthie-bred three-year-old, Village Champion, the coveted honor being awarded the younger bull. The junior yearling section of this show furnished the grand-champion bull in Sir Wm. Van Horne's first-prize junior yearling, Vain Baron, a level, smooth roan, bred by Capt. Tom Robson, sired by Vanguard =37139=, a son of Knuckle Duster (imp.), which was bred by Harry Smith, of Hay. The first-prize cow and grand champion female was Mayflower 3rd, the former queen of the East, shown in the Van Horne herd at Winnipeg. The reserve was Edwards' white, first-prize two-year-old, Golden Bud. The junior championship went to Van Horne's first-prize senior heifer calf, Spicy Duchess, a rich roan daughter of Spicy Marquis (imp.).

The Shorthorn exhibit at Toronto in 1904 was made uncommonly interesting by reason of the presence of one of the crack herds of the United States, that of J. G. Robins & Sons, of Indiana, which made a very creditable showing, partly due to the strong element of Canadian blood in its make-up, the bull heading the herd being the stately roan three-year-old, Lord Chesterfield, bred by Thos. Redmond, of Millbrook, Ont., and sired by his Sailor Champion, a son of Royal Sailor (imp.), while all of the ten females of the visiting herd were daughters of the bull.

The Lad For Me, a son of the Canadian-bred bull, St. Valentine, bred by the Gardhouses of Highfield. The visiting firm won a good share of the prizes, Lord Chesterfield being second to Sir Wm. Van Horne's roan three-year-old, Prince Sunbeam (imp.) =45216=, in the aged-bull class, while the Indiana herd also supplied the first-prize junior herd and junior female champion, and won first prize for the progeny of a bull and the produce of a cow. Male championship, senior and grand, went to Prince Sunbeam. The first-prize two-year-old bull was Harry Smith's massive, smooth and typical red Gold Drop =43723=, bred by H. Cargill & Son, and sired by their great breeding bull, imported Golden Drop Victor, bred by Mr. Duthie. Probably no bull of his day sired more prizewinning progeny at the Canadian National Exhibition than did Harry Smith's Gold Drop.



Mayflower 3rd.



The Maple Shade herd of John Dryden & Son produced the winners in both the senior and junior yearling classes, with the capital red youngsters, Clipper Prince and Eden Prince, both by Prince Gloster, the younger being the reserve for the junior championship, which honor was given to Thos. Redmond's Marigold Sailor, a royal good roan son of his Sailor Champion.

Good as were the bulls out this year, the females were better. In the aged-cow section, the McDermott-bred Mayflower 3rd, in the Van Horne herd, was first and grand champion, the reserve for senior champion being Senator Edwards' rich roan, Pine Grove Missie, a two-year-old daughter of the \$6,000 Missie 153rd, and of Bapton Favorite.

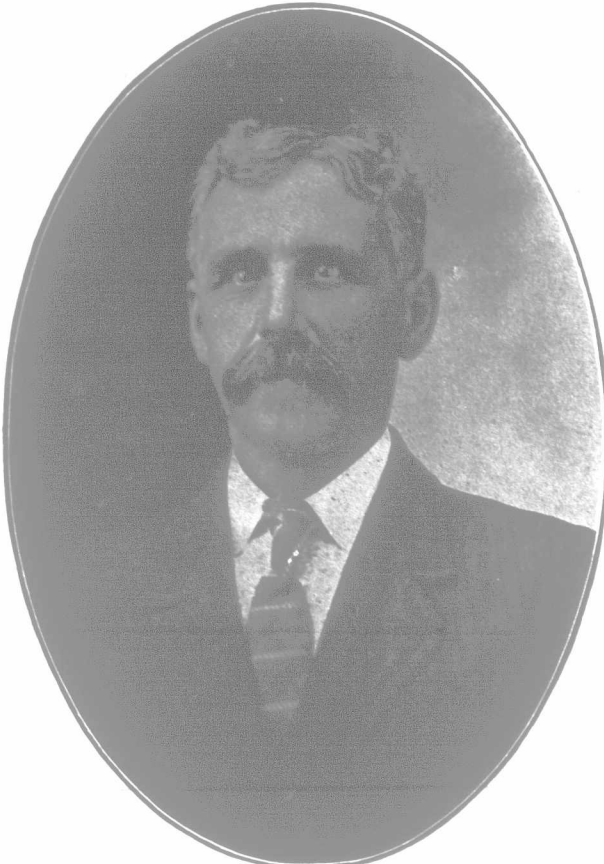
At the St. Louis World's Fair, in 1904, the Canadian-bred heifer, Fair Queen, shown by E. W. Bowen, of Indiana, was first in the two-year-old section, the strongest in the show, and was also the grand champion female at that great exposition. She was a phenomenal heifer in every respect, being full of quality, substance and character, and faultless in conformation. A singular coincidence at the St. Louis show was that in this two-year-old heifer class, the strongest in the show, the first four winners all traced to Canadian herds, the first to Fairbairn's Frances Folsom; the second, on her sire's side, to Gardhouse's Imp. Verbena; the third to Hon. Thos. Ballantyne's Neidpath Missie, and the fourth to one of Charles Rankin's Crimson Flowers.

In 1905, with a triumvirate of judges, composed of Captain Robson, Professor Day and Frank Shore, there was a strong show of Short-horns, and in the aged-bull section came into his own, in the judgment of the "bench," the dark roan, Cicely's Pride, bred by His late Majesty King Edward VII., sired by the Duthie-bred Pride of Collynie, and shown in the Huntlywood herd of the late Sir George Drummond. This was a bull of fine type, which not a few good judges considered had not previously received his show-ring dues. His record as a sire at Huntlywood has also been very creditable, as would be expected from his breeding, his dam being a Cruickshank Clipper, tracing several times to Champion of England. A record-maker as a sire was found in the two-year-old bull section in the roan, Imported Old Lancaster =50068=, bred by Alexander Crombie, Woodend, Scotland, imported as a yearling by W. D. Flatt, and owned by Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., winning first honors in his class as a two-year-old in 1905, and the senior and grand male championship of the year. Old Lancaster, while not a sensational show bull, had many excellent qualities, and was considered well worthy of his honors. He came of the favorite Lancaster family on his dam's side, while his sire, King Robert (76962), was a red twin, sired by Czarowitch, by Prince of Fashion, and of the Lady Clara tribe. Old Lancaster's record as a sire of champion females has rarely, if ever, been equalled in America, his daughters, bred in the Amos herd, having won championships several times at National and International Exhibitions, reference to which will be made later in these notes, and the pity is, as pathetically remarked by the Senior Amos, on leaving the judging-ring at Toronto with a handful of prize ribbons won by the progeny of Old Lancaster, "He died too soon."

In the senior yearling section, Peter White, of Pembroke, had the winner in Marigold Sailor, a roan son of Sailor Champion, by Royal Sailor. He was a model young bull in type and quality, and was the junior champion of this year, as he was of the previous year. In the aged-cow class, the charming Mayflower 3rd, in her five-year-old form, was again a clear first, shown by R. A. and J. A. Watt, and was again the grand champion female. The junior champion was Watts' grand roan senior yearling, Queen Ideal, bred by H. K. Fairbairn, of Theford, sired by Royal Prince, and own sister to Fair Queen, female champion at the Chicago International Show the previous two years. Queen Ideal was a phenomenal heifer in substance and quality. She was first in a class of 28 senior calves at the Chicago International in 1904, first and



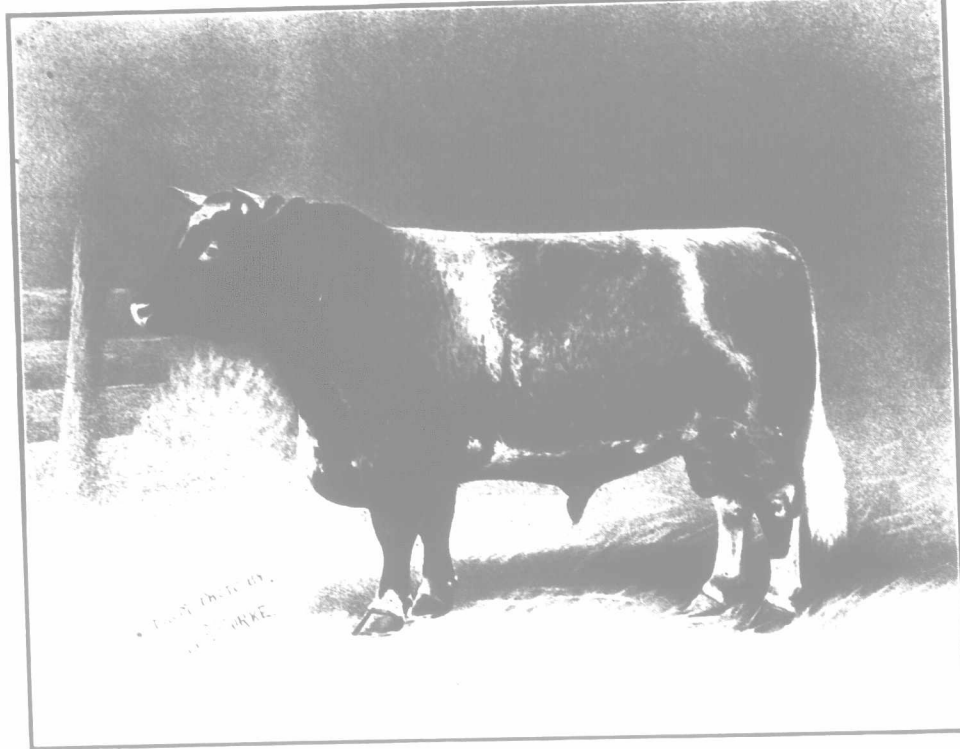
A Champion Male Goat.



Geo. Amos.

junior champion at Chicago in 1905, as also at Winnipeg and Toronto, and held her own splendidly right up to maturity, in the Huntlywood herd of Sir George Drummond, at Beaconsfield, Quebec, where we presume she is yet rustivating after a strenuous show-yard experience.

(To be continued.)



Old Lancaster.

**British Live-cattle Imports.**

(Our English correspondence.)

When live-cattle imports were allowed from foreign countries into Great Britain, Birkenhead, one of the Mersey ports, was a great center for the slaughter of foreign cattle. Six years ago, as many as 19,000 head were slaughtered each week. At present, the slaughter reaches about 2,000 head, but this smaller total is much better than the meagre 500 of a few weeks ago.

There has been, and still is, considerable unemployment in Birkenhead, as a result of the great decrease of live-cattle imports, and this question is a very serious one for the workmen of the Mersey town, and presents another side of the cattle-importation problem. Quite naturally these people are strongly in favor of ending the embargo on Argentine cattle, as that country formerly sent many cattle. They claim, with much force, that the kangas were originally established to prevent the spread of disease. Any beast coming from a foreign country whose disease was known to exist should be examined and attended to on the spot. This is a wholly not the idea now. One of the main reasons for the embargo is, healthy when they come, is quite right. Foreign cattle should be inspected at an open port, but only after they have been quarantined. At the factories and at the slaughter-houses.

case, and live cattle landed there for slaughter could not spread disease amongst British flocks and herds. Live foreign cattle cannot be landed now, at least Argentine cattle cannot, and herein is Birkenhead's grievance.

To show how stagnant matters are there, it may be noted that no Canadian sheep had been landed this year till a week ago, when 300 sheep of good quality reached the port. In English markets, generally, all sorts of so-called fat cattle are being marketed, stripping the country of cattle, and next year we shall probably have a big shortage of home supplies. So far as the admittance of Canadian store cattle is concerned, there seems no prospect of the removal of the embargo. This is no hardship to Canada, but rather a benefit; such cattle should be fattened in Canada, rather than here. English feeders might benefit by the importation of stores, but not Canadian farmers.

**THE FARM.**

**O. A. C. Root and Forage Crops.**

The experimental plots of the Field Crops Department at the Ontario Agricultural College may have presented a more spick-and-span appearance during the month of June, when the excursionists made their annual pilgrimages, but it is doubtful if at that time as many valuable lessons were patent as there were on August 19th, when a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" had the privilege of a personal inspection, in company with Professor C. A. Zavitz. It is true many of the grains and grasses were harvested, but all were not, and, further, the root, corn and forage crops were in their most instructive stages.

A series of plots of barley, sown somewhat late, and still unharvested, presented a striking appearance. The first lot, Mandscheuri, was very badly down; the second lot, O. A. C. 21, which is an improvement effected by selection upon Mandscheuri, stood up very much better than the parent lot, but still was badly down; the third lot presented a splendid appearance. It stood up perfectly straight and strong, had a splendid stiff, strong, long straw, and a heavy yield. It is a cross between the French Chevalier barley and Mandscheuri. The quest was for a barley containing the above qualities, that would be sufficiently late in ripening to permit of its sowing with a standard variety of oats. Prof. Zavitz is much gratified with the success of this cross, and feels that it will displace O. A. C. 21 just as that barley has displaced Mandscheuri. The evidence of these plots was all in its favor. The College has no seed whatever of this new variety for sending out, but one hundred test plots are being made this year, and if they all prove as favorable as the College lots, in another year there will be some seed available.

Passing along the ends of the potato rows, one could see a certain lot of potatoes standing up distinctly above all others—healthy green in color, and exceedingly uniform. This was Davie's Warrior. It is a white potato, of oval shape, quite smooth, and of good quality. It has beaten all other varieties during the last five years in yield.



Prizewinning Red Poll - Dexter Cross Heifer.

averaging 282 didly, but it had of forage for she can easily produce has been doing s is the stock cab Great Britain.

proved the best, carried on, and, to become very it requires no m Extensive exp mangels, testing trueness to vari this work shows of reliability, o visibility of fa which can be Leviathan has and most desir reduction.

Splendid cro duced on many to whether the grown for seed, indicate very cl the first crop u seed, but on th yet be arrived the first or seco crops.

**Is Manure**

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If we valu nitrogen, pos potash it co we know wha pay for a giv these three el purchase them lizer dealer, able to make estimate of t plant food co manure.

Now, for r buy it in s sulphate of a age, blood meal, etc., w ing upon it from 15 cent per pound about 17 cent For phos which we buy basic slag, etc., we pay to 7 cents, its availabil age of about For potas in wood ash potash, sulp kainite, etc., 4½c. to 6c., about 5c. pe We think may fairly v gen, phosph potash cont yard manure cents, and pound, resp

A ton o contains, as 10 ½c. n 6½ ½c. p 10 ½c. p



averaging 282 bushels. Rape was growing splendidly, but it had a rival beside it that, for yield of forage for sheep, beef cattle and young stock, can easily produce five tons more to the acre, and has been doing so on the experimental plots. This is the stock cabbage, which is grown so much in Great Britain. Sutton's Earliest Drumhead has proved the best at Guelph in the numerous trials carried on, and, from its heavy yields, promises to become very useful to Canadian farmers, since it requires no more care than does rape.

Extensive experiments are being carried on with mangels, testing vitality of seed, varieties, and trueness to variety names. Among other things, this work showed the reliability, or, rather, lack of reliability, of these seeds, indicating the advisability of farmers producing their own seed, which can be very easily done. The Yellow Leviathan has proved to be the largest-yielding and most desirable type of mangel for farm production.

Splendid crops of alfalfa seed were being produced on many plots. The test being made as to whether the first or second cutting should be grown for seed, at the time of visiting, seemed to indicate very clearly that, in the present season, the first crop would produce much more mature seed, but on this point absolute certainty cannot yet be arrived at. But it is certain that either the first or second crops must be used as the seed crops.

**Is Manure Not Worth \$2.60 a Ton?**

By Prof. M. Cumming.

The following excellent article, discussing the value of manure, was solicited last winter from Prof. M. Cumming, Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. The first manuscript sent us seems to have gone astray in the mails, causing several weeks' unavoidable delay in publication. The second copy, when received, pleased us so well that we decided to hold it for our Exhibition Number.—Editor.]

We value barnyard manure for the amount of

the essential elements of plant food (nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash) it contains, for its vegetable matter, which, when decayed, we call humus, and for the bacterial life which it adds to and encourages in the soil. The first of these we can, at least comparatively, value in dollars and cents; the latter two we can only value in a general way, stating, however, that it is these that make barnyard manure in general a much more satisfactory fertilizer than any commercial fertilizer we may buy.

If we value manure for the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash it contains, and if we know what we have to pay for a given quantity of these three elements when we purchase them from the fertilizer dealer, we should be able to make a comparative estimate of the value of the plant food contained in the manure.

Now, for nitrogen, as we buy it in sodium nitrate, sulphate of ammonia, tankage, blood meal, or bone meal, etc., we pay, depending upon its availability, from 15 cents to 20 cents per pound, or an average of about 17 cents.

For phosphoric acid, which we buy in bone meal, basic slag, acid phosphate, etc., we pay from 4½ cents to 7 cents, depending upon its availability, or an average of about 6c. per pound.

For potash, which we buy in wood ashes, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, kainite, etc., we pay from 4½c. to 6c., or an average of about 5c. per pound.

We think, therefore, we may fairly value the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash contained in barnyard manure at 17 cents, 6 cents, and 5 cents per pound, respectively.

A ton of average mixed barnyard manure contains, as follows:	
10 lbs. nitrogen, at 17c. per lb.	\$1.70
6½ lbs. phosphoric acid, at 6c. per lb.	.40
10 lbs. potash, at 5c. per lb.	.50
Total	\$2.60

Of course, the fertilizer dealer may object to the above valuations on the score that the nitrogen, etc., of barnyard manure is not as quickly available as the nitrogen of the commercial fertilizers themselves. In a measure we admit this, but, to offset it, we restate that, in addition to its value for the plant food it contains, barnyard manure is valuable on account of its humus and bacterial life.



Shooting Star.

Welsh Pony stallion. First at Royal Show, Liverpool, 1910

We do not think we are very far astray when we value a ton of good average barnyard manure at \$2.60. Some manure is worth more than this, and some less, the principal determining factor being the character of the food upon which the animals are fed. For example, we have calculated in the same way as in the foregoing, that the manure from a steer fed 16 pounds of mixed clover and timothy hay, 40 pounds of turnips, and 6 pounds of mixed meal, is worth about 12 cents per day; whereas, that from a steer fed 8 pounds

of value from it. The man, for example, who keeps this manure under the eaves of his barn, and allows it to both heat and leach, may lose anywhere from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the original value, and even the man who keeps the manure in a manure cellar may, through allowing it to heat, in the course of three or four months, lose 40 to 50 per cent. of its value. Whether, therefore, a given farmer gets \$2.60 worth of plant food from a ton of fresh manure, or not, will largely depend upon the manner in which he cares for the manure.

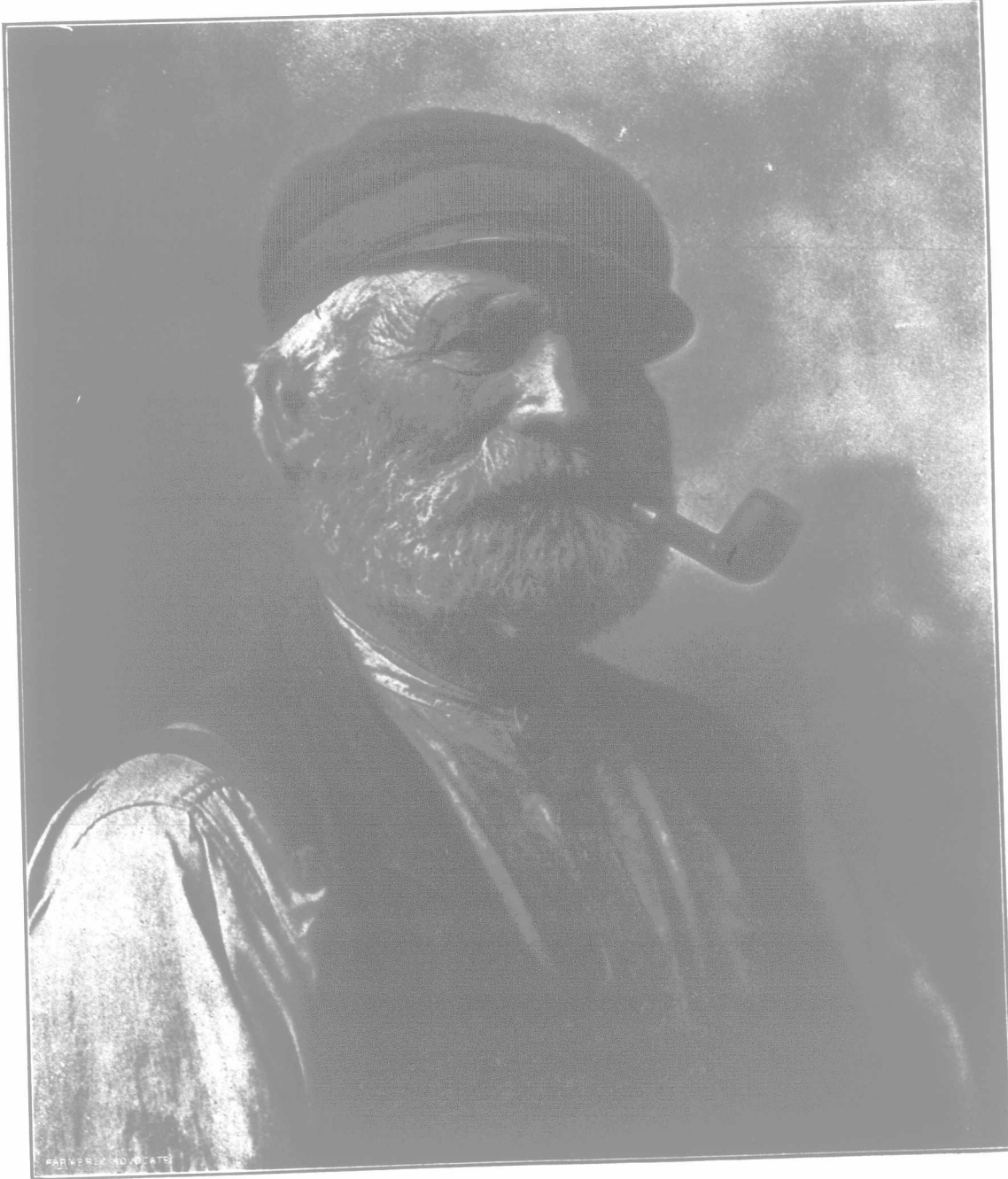
Experiments carried on at Ottawa and many other Experiment Stations have gone to show that the greatest value is obtained from a given quantity of barnyard manure when it is applied in as near a fresh condition as possible. We, therefore, state that in general a man may get \$2.60, or less, down to \$1.00, for a ton of fresh manure as found upon his farm, depending upon how soon he gets it on the land after it is made, or, barring this, upon the care he takes to prevent leaching and fermentation from the heat.

**OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE RETURNS FROM BARNYARD MANURE.**

We need not more than suggest that there are conditions other than the care of barnyard manure which help to determine whether in actual practice a farmer will get the full value we have attached to it. Such are the nature of the drainage, the state of cultivation of the soil, the rotation practiced, the crop to which the manure is applied, and, in a measure, the distance of haul. If any of the first three of these conditions—drainage, cultivation, or rotation—are indifferently attended to, the value of a ton of barnyard manure, even if it is well preserved, may in actual returns be reduced 25 to 50 per cent., or more; for, in farming, as in other realms, no truer maxim holds than that to him that hath (a well-cultivated farm) shall be given.

It makes a great deal of difference as to the actual returns which a farmer will receive from a ton of barnyard manure, which crop he applied it to. In general, if the largest returns are expected, manure should be applied to the most valuable crop. Setting aside such exceptionally valuable crops as strawberries, garden produce, etc., and confining ourselves to the more strictly farm crops, we have found in our experience that manure applied to the hoed crops, such as turnips, corn, etc., has given much larger returns than an equal quantity of manure applied to the grain or hay crops. When we have applied manure to the hoed crops, we have not only gathered a much larger harvest from these fields, but we have also, in the succeeding oat and hay crops, cut almost, if not quite, as large crops as if we had applied the manure directly to them. And this brings us to the point which most clearly illustrates the high value of a ton of barnyard manure.

We have applied from 20 to 30 tons of barnyard manure to a field of turnips, and with this amount of manure we have grown a crop that has paid us, for feeding purposes alone, \$25 to \$30 profit per acre, when, without the barnyard manure, the crop would scarcely have paid for the labor spent upon it. Then, we have reaped 15 bushels, or more, of oats in the succeeding year over and above that which we would have reaped had no manure been applied; and then, we have cut two crops of hay, averaging from one to one and a half tons more than on the unmanured lands. And the striking point of it all is that, by sticking to this practice for a few years, we have not only gathered into our barns as much larger crops as indicated, but we have brought our fields into a more productive state than they were when we began. If anyone will take the trouble to figure this out, we think he will see that our valuation



A "Character."

of hay, 12 pounds of straw, and 40 pounds of turnips, is worth, in comparison, only 5 cents per day.

Granted, however, that we have on a farm a ton of average fresh, mixed manure, which may reasonably be valued at \$2.60, it does not necessarily follow that every farmer gets \$2.60 worth

of manure has not been too high. Now, in all this we have made no allowance for the labor of hauling and spreading. This anyone can figure from the data he has in connection with his own farm, but just how much teams and men should be charged for the time they are engaged in hauling manure, will vary with the con-

FOUNDED 1866

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**Forage Crops.**

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yield. It is a cross  
between the French  
Chevalier barley and  
Mandscheuri. The  
quest was for a barley  
containing the above  
qualities, that would  
be sufficiently late in  
ripening to permit of  
its sowing with a  
standard variety of  
oats. Prof. Zavitz  
is much gratified with  
the success of this  
cross, and feels that  
it will displace O. A.  
C. 21 just as that  
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Mandscheuri. The evi-  
dence of these plots  
was all in its favor.  
The College has no  
seed whatever of this  
new variety for send-  
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dred test plots are  
being made this year,  
and if they all prove  
as favorable as the  
College lots, in an-  
other year there will  
be some seed avail-  
able.

of the potato rows, one  
potatoes standing up  
healthy green in color.  
This was Davie's War-  
no, of oval shape, quite  
ty. It has beaten all  
last five years in yield.



Dexter Cross Heifer.





Business Farming.

ditions under which the farmer is placed. Oftimes, when the greater part of this work is done, as it should be, in the fall and winter, there is little else that the teams could profitably be employed at. There may, however, be exceptional circumstances, where the teams could be employed profitably in lumbering, or something of that sort, when the expense of applying the manure would be materially increased.

There is much more that might be said about the importance and value of a ton of barnyard manure. We are glad to see that in the editorial columns and elsewhere in "The Farmer's Advocate," attention is being called to the subject. We, with the editors, believe—in fact, know—that many farmers entirely underestimate the value of barnyard manure.

**Clover Seed.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

You asked for my method of raising clover seed. I make an effort every year to produce clover seed. The success each year varies, depending largely upon climatic conditions. Though the result is dubious, yet, on the whole, it pays, perhaps better than any other line of farming, considering the labor expended, as the seed is a by-product, an extra crop, following a very profitable crop of hay the same year.

I have three fields, two of twenty acres each, and one of 12, each grading from light gravel to clay loam, which I have, for the past twenty years, cropped in rotation with corn, sorghum, roots, etc., one year, followed by barley, or, recently, barley and oats mixed, and seeded to clover; and the third year, clover hay, cut about June 20th, and left for seed. I plow the clover sod late in fall, after seed is off. This plowing answers for the three years, or for the four crops. I always manure for hoe crop, top-dressing during winter. Cultivating in fall after corn, etc., and then thoroughly the next spring, makes the best kind of seed-bed for both the grain and the seed. This system has some good points, and really no bad ones. It saves labor—a great consideration in these times, requiring but one plowing in three years, whereas our fathers, on their summer fallow, would plow three times in one year.

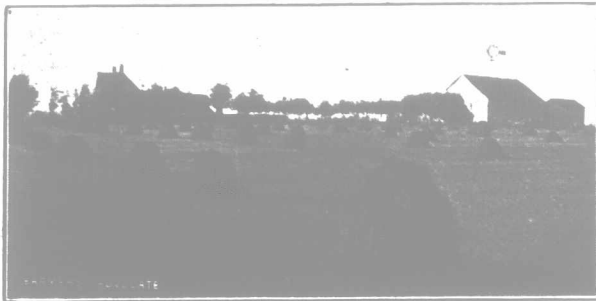
Fed with a liberal supply of barnyard manure once in three years, supplemented by the all-important factor of nitrogen, which the clover appropriates from the atmosphere, and leaves with its roots in the soil, the land is continually increasing, rather than diminishing in fertility. Four harvests are reaped in three years. The ground is producing all summer long each year, the corn and sugar cane being all-summer growers, the clover growing until winter, after the barley and oats are harvested, and the hay and seed crops keeping it pretty busy until time to plow for corn again; or, if land is not too heavy, the clover could be left to grow the next spring, top-dressing through winter, and all plowed down just before planting time.

EDGAR M. ZAVITZ.

Middletown, Ont.

**Winter Wheat Experiments at Guelph.**

About two hundred and sixty-five varieties of winter wheat have been grown at the Agricultural College within the past twenty-one years. All varieties have been carefully tested for a period of five years, after which the inferior kinds have been dropped, and the most promising sorts have been continued in future tests. In 1910, forty-three varieties, besides a number of selections and



An Alfalfa Field in Dufferin Co., Ont.

hybrids, were under experiment. Of this number, twelve varieties have been grown for less than five years, and thirty-one for five years or over. As each of fourteen varieties has been grown for at least fifteen years, the average results of these are of special value. The following table gives for each of these fourteen varieties the average weight per measured bushel for fourteen years, the yield of grain per acre for 1910, and the average yield of both straw and grain per acre for the fifteen-year period.



Loading Ensilage Corn.

VARIETY.	Color of Grain.	Pounds per Bushel Measured 1 1/4 Yrs.	Yield per Acre.	
			Bushels Grain 1910	Average 15 Years Bushels Grain
Dawson's Golden Chaff	White	60.2	48.7	54.0
Imperial Amber	Red	61.1	49.5	49.6
Early Genesee Giant	White	60.5	35.8	49.4
Early Red Lawson	Red	59.4	48.5	48.1
Egyptian Amber	Red	61.8	42.6	48.0
Rudy	Red	61.5	44.9	46.3
Tasmania Red	Red	61.9	45.0	45.0
Geneva	Red	62.5	44.9	44.9
Kentucky Giant	Red	61.6	48.1	44.8
Turkey Red	Red	61.7	46.9	44.8
Tuscan Island	Red	61.2	42.5	44.3
Treadwell	White	60.9	34.5	43.9
Bulgarian	White	61.1	32.0	43.6
McPherson	Red	62.1	38.4	42.7

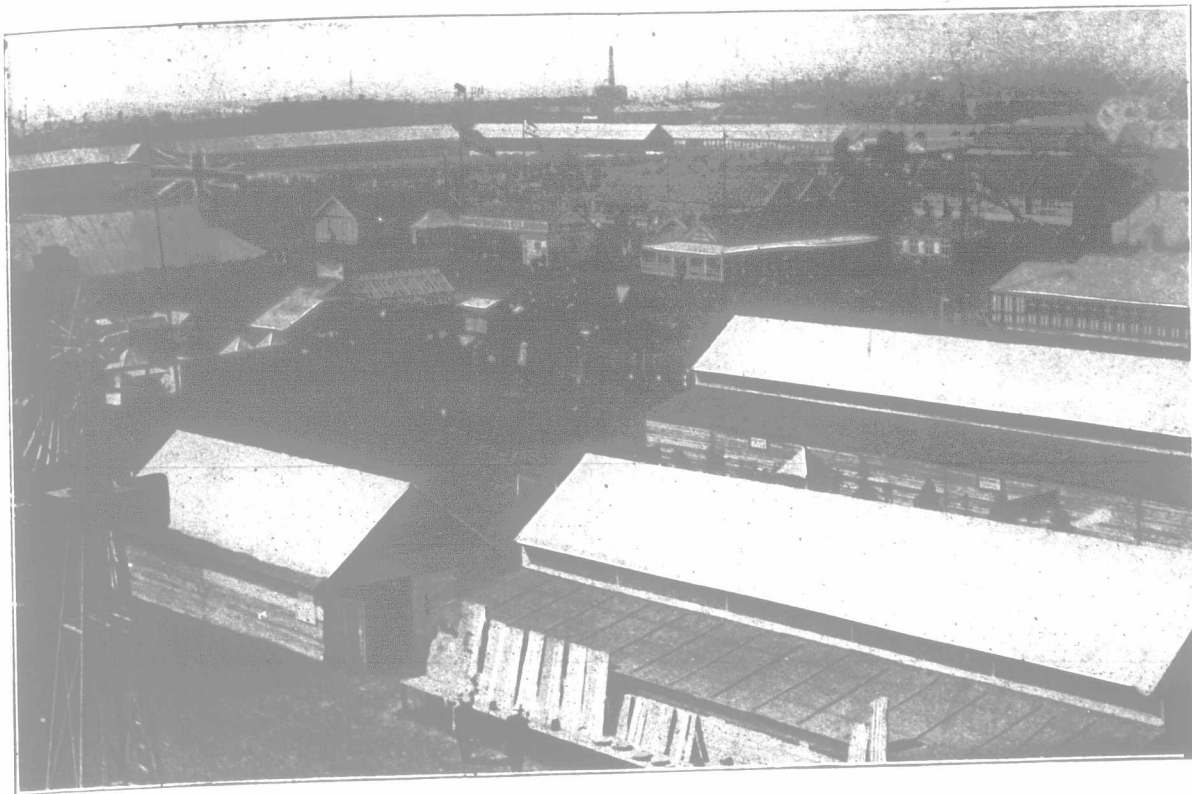
The average results of the fourteen varieties are as follows: Weight per measured bushel, 61.8 lbs. for 1910, and 61.3 lbs. for the fifteen-year period; and the yield of grain per acre, 42.8 bushels for 1910, and 46.4 bushels for the fifteen-year period. It will therefore be seen that, in the experiments at the College in 1910, the winter wheat gave a yield per acre slightly below the average, but grain of good quality, being slightly heavier in weight per measured bushel than the average of the last fifteen years.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff, which stands the highest in average yield of grain per acre of the fourteen varieties grown in each of fifteen years, produces a very stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads, with red chaff and white grain, somewhat soft, but about the standard in weight per measured bushel. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is somewhat weak, a bearded head, with red chaff, and a red grain of average quality. The straw of the Tasmania Red, Geneva, Kentucky Giant, Turkey Red, Tuscan Island and McPherson is comparatively weak, but the grain is hard, and weighs well per measured bushel.

Thirty-one varieties of winter wheat, grown in 1910, have been under experiment for at least five years. In the five-years' test, the highest yields per acre of the named varieties have been produced by the Dawson's Golden Chaff (47.6-



Red	44.8
Red	44.8
Red	43.9
White	43.6
White	42.7
Red	2.9
Red	3.1
White	3.0
White	2.9
White	2.8
Red	48.1
Red	46.9
Red	42.5
White	34.5
White	32.0
White	32.0
White	2.8
Red	38.4
Red	61.5
Red	61.7
Red	61.2
White	60.9
White	61.1
White	62.1



The Royal Show Grounds at Liverpool.

bushels) and three other varieties which resemble it very closely, and which have yielded as follows: American Wonder, 51 bushels; American Banner, 50.8 bushels; and Abundance, 48.6 bushels. The highest yields produced by varieties of other types in the five-years' experiment are as follows: Crimean Red, 44 bushels; Prosperity, 43.4 bushels; Kentucky Giant, 42.9 bushels; Genesee Reliable, 42.7 bushels; No. 5 Red, 42.6 bushels; Early Genesee Giant, 42.6 bushels; Turkey Red, 42.3 bushels; Egyptian Amber, 42.2 bushels; and Banatka, 42.1 bushels. The heaviest weights of grain per measured bushel in the five-years' test have been produced by the Northwester, 63.7 lbs.; Geneva, 63.1 lbs.; Banatka, 63 lbs.; Rudy, 63 lbs.; Genesee Reliable, 63 lbs.; Egyptian Amber, 62.9 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 62.9 lbs.; Crimean Red, 62.8 lbs.; Turkey Red, 62.7 lbs.; and Imperial Amber, 62.7 lbs.

Of the forty-three varieties of winter wheat grown in 1910, the greatest yields of grain per acre were produced by the Grand Prize, 53.6 bushels; Crimean Red, 53.2 bushels; Banatka, 52.4 bushels; New Perfection, 52.3 bushels; Kharkov, 52.1 bushels; Red Wave, 51.2 bushels; and Buda Pesth, 50.3 bushels; and the heaviest weights per measured bushel by the Rudy, 63.3 lbs.; Bulgarian, 63 lbs.; Nigger, 63 lbs.; Northwester, 62.9 lbs.; Farmers' Friend, 62.8 lbs.; Kentucky Giant, 62.6 lbs.; and Michigan Amber, 62.5 lbs.

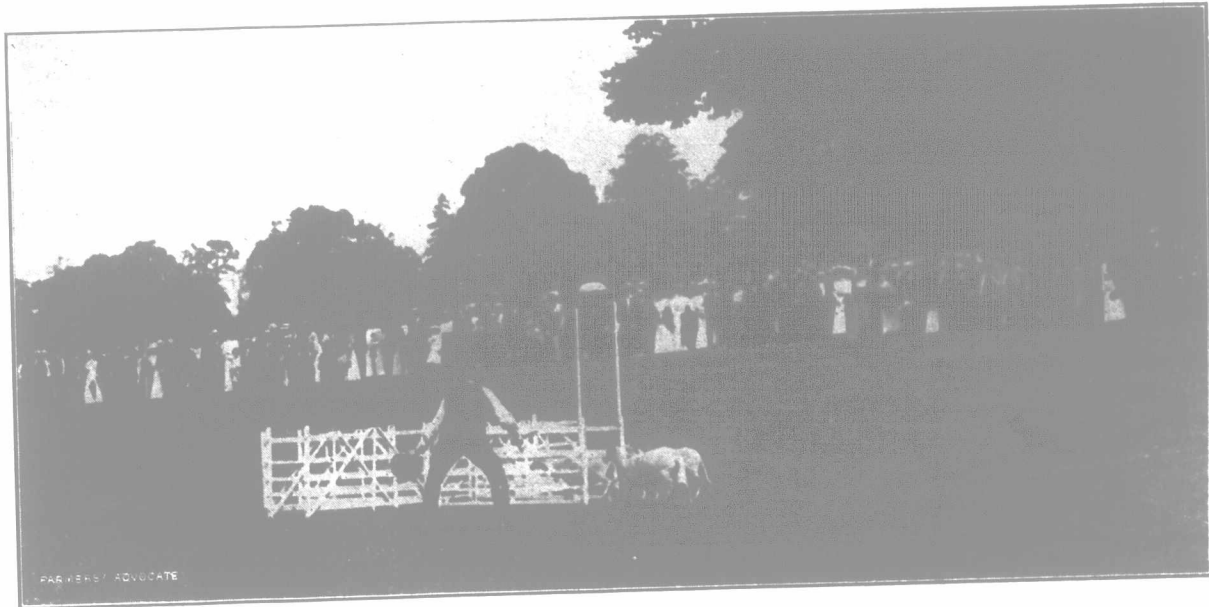
In each of the past three years, the varieties of winter wheat grown in the Experimental Department were carefully tested for bread production in the Bakery Branch of the Chemical Department of the College. The varieties of winter wheat which produced the largest loaves of bread from equal quantities of flour in the average of the tests made in 1907, 1908 and 1909 are as follows: Crimean Red, Banatka, Tuscan Island, Buda Pesth, Scott, Yaroslaf, Kentucky Giant, Tasmania Red, Rudy, and Egyptian Amber. These all possess red grain, and, with one exception, bearded heads, and, with two exceptions, white chaff.

From the results of experiments conducted with different varieties of wheat at the College, it seems to be generally true that white wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, produce a more popular pastry flour, and furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production than the red varieties.

During the last few years a considerable amount of work has been done, with the object of improving some of the best varieties of winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by cross-fertilization. It is interesting to note that, during the last three years, the highest yields of all the winter wheat experiments, both in yield of grain per acre and of weight of grain per measured bushel, have been obtained from some of the new

kinds originated at the College, either by pure selection or by the aid of cross-fertilization. Some of the most interesting hybrids have been obtained by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff with the Tasmania Red, the Buda Pesth, the Turkey Red, the Bulgarian, and the Imperial Amber.

The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump



Sheep-dog Trial at Tring Show, England.

as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

In the Experimental Department, winter wheat which has been grown on clover sod has yielded

much better than that which has been grown on timothy sod.

In the average of eight separate tests, land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure.

In the average of five years' experiments, varieties of winter wheat gave practically the same results when sown separately as when sown in combination.

### Results of Co-operative Experiments with Autumn-sown Crops.

Four hundred and thirty-eight farmers throughout Ontario conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-five of the counties of the Province. The experimenters deserve much credit for the good work which they have done, not only for themselves, but for agriculture generally. Average results of the carefully-conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

**Winter Wheat.**—Four varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: American Wonder, 2.3 tons, 31.0 bush.; Tasmania Red, 2.4 tons, 28.3 bush.; Imperial Amber, 2.4 tons, 26.4 bush.; Crimean Red, 2.3 tons, 26.4 bush.

The American Wonder resembles very closely the Dawson's Golden Chaff, both in appearance of the growing crop and in the quality and the appearance of the grain. The Tasmania Red is a bearded, red-chaffed, red-grained wheat. The straw is somewhat weak, but the grain is of excellent milling quality. The Imperial Amber is a bearded, red-chaffed, red-grained wheat, of fair strength of straw, and of good average quality for bread production. The Crimean Red is a bearded, white-chaffed, red-grained wheat, rather weak in straw, but excellent for bread production.

**Winter Rye.**—Three varieties of winter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1909. The results show that the Mammoth White variety came at the head of the list in yield per acre in 66 per cent. of the experiments. The Washington came second, slightly surpassing the common variety. In the experiments throughout Ontario, the Mammoth White surpassed the Common rye by an average of 5 bushels per acre in 1907, 5.4 bushels per acre in 1908, and 6 bushels per acre in 1909.

**Fertilizers with Winter Wheat.**—In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in autumn to winter wheat, average yields of grain per acre for six years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 24.9 bush.; nitrate of soda, 24.1 bush.; muriate of potash, 23.1 bush.; and superphosphate, 22.6 bush. On similar land, cow manure, at the rate of 20 tons per acre, gave an average yield of 27 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 20 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320



An English Homestead.





A Champion Pen of Hampshire Lambs.

pounds, and the muriate of potash and the nitrate of soda each 160 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

**Fodder Crops.**—In each of seven years the seed of hairy vetches and of winter rye has been distributed throughout Ontario for co-operative experiments in testing these crops for fodder purposes. In the average of seven years' experiments, the hairy vetches produced slightly the largest yield of green fodder per acre. The difference in 1910, however, was about two-thirds of a ton per acre in favor of the winter rye.

**Distribution of Material for Experiments in 1910.**—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario, to farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: 1, three varieties of winter wheat; 2, two varieties of winter rye; 3, five fertilizers with winter wheat; 4, autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat; 5, winter emmer and winter barley; 6, hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express, and that for the others by mail.

C. A. ZAVITZ.  
O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.

### Fall Wheat in New Ontario.

A sample of fall wheat grown in New Ontario, at Dryden, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in Rainy River District, has recently been received by "The Farmer's Advocate." On the second of September, 1909, one bushel of wheat was sowed, half being Dawson's Golden Chaff, and half Big Four. From this was harvested 267 sheaves on the 30th of July, 1910. The straw was three feet eight inches long, and the grain well filled and bright. Ontario is ready to develop by the settlement of its more northern areas a considerably larger wheat crop than it now boasts.

### Drills Both Ways.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Our section of Kent County has been famous for the excellent fall wheat grown each year. My method has proved successful, I having never missed a bumper crop of wheat. I always grow wheat after alsike, or after a mixed crop of red clover and timothy, plowing to a depth of from five to six inches with a two-furrow plow, as early in July as possible. I roll immediately after plowing, and then start the manure spreader going, applying from nine to twelve loads to each acre. After each shower I cultivate deep with spring-tooth cultivator. I prefer the cultivator, rather than the disk harrow. After cultivating two or three times, the ground is almost in shape for wheat; the manure by this time is nicely worked into the soil.

I like to leave the ground rolled until the middle of September, especially when we have had a very light rainfall during August and September. No matter how dry it is during these months, there is always sufficient moisture to give the young plants a good, vigorous start.

I never sow wheat until we have one or two

age that way, with splendid results.  
Kent Co., Ont. J. A. FLETCHER.

### Growing Fall Wheat.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Hoping that our experience may benefit some reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," I am briefly outlining our general methods in preparing for and sowing fall wheat. We have never had a failure in this crop, and have had as high a yield as forty-two bushels per acre. If we wish to sow wheat after barley or other spring grain, we plow the stubble as soon as possible after the crop is removed with a two-furrow plow, to which we drive four horses. We clamp the corn-binder seat



Gathering Hay in Suffolk, England.

to the frame of the plow, and the plowman gets right on and rides. In this way one man can easily plow four acres a day, and fatigue neither himself nor the horses. We generally plow the stubble ground about five inches deep. After plowing, the ground is brought to tilth with roller and harrows, and cultivated before seeding to kill any weeds that may have started. If we have a field badly infested with Canada thistle, we sow clover with the spring crop, and as soon as the hay is taken off the next year we plow and thoroughly cultivate the land until seeding time. This method is very successful in killing the thistle, and has the advantage over the regular fallow that a crop is secured, and so the use of the land is not lost for one year. In this case we roll the land after plowing, so that the sods do not tear up. We then work it down with the spade harrow, and cultivate as often as possible with a four-horse spring-tooth cultivator, with the broad points attached to the teeth. This kills the weeds as fast as they sprout. In applying manure, we use the manure spreader entirely, and generally top-dress the land. The spreader applies the manure evenly, and in that well-pulverized condition necessary to nourish plant-growth. The disk drill is used in sowing and gives per-

fect satisfaction. Because of the revolving disks the manure cannot clog the drill, as I have often had happen when sowing with the hoe-drill. The disks and drag chains also help to bring the land to tilth.

In sowing in light, sandy soil, we put the grain in a little deeper than in clay, as the surface of the light soil dries out more quickly. We never roll the land after the drill, leaving it in the loose condition, so that the snow does not blow off so easily, and the lumps are always pulverized by the action of the frost throughout the winter.  
Brant Co., Ont. H. C. N.

### Russian Thistle.

Be on the guard against Russian thistle. In a field near the city (London, Ont.), sown with alfalfa this spring, there is a considerable infestation of this particularly troublesome weed. On the date it was observed—the 12th of August—it was beginning to change from the harmless-looking aspect to the more spiny and rigid form which makes it so formidable when mature. It is highly probable that all the farmers in the neighborhood who purchased from the same stock of alfalfa seed have got a similar dose of the weed. J. D.

### Drag Successful on Manitoba Roads.

The Manitoba split-log-drag competition, inaugurated as the result of an offer of \$100 by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, to the Manitoba Good Roads Association, supplemented later by a like amount from another quarter, has been responsible for some thirty drags going into use on Manitoba roads this season. The result is that municipal councils and individuals have found a means of maintaining smooth roads at moderate cost. One dragger tells the judges he can keep a mile of road in better shape with one team and a drag than was possible with eight horses and any other outfit he had seen.

In each of the past seven years, four varieties of winter rye have been grown in the Experimental Department at the Ontario Agricultural College, and the following average results in yield of grain per acre, and in weight of grain per measured bushel, have been obtained: Mammoth White, 60.8 bushels, 57.5 pounds; Washington, 56.7 bushels, 57.7 pounds; Thousand Fold, 54 bushels, 57.4 pounds; and Common, 53.7 bushels and 56.7 pounds. In 1910, the Mammoth White variety gave a yield of 62.7, and the Common variety 54.6 bushels per acre. During the past seven years the Mammoth White variety gave the greatest yield per acre in each of six years, and in the other year occupied second place in grain production.

One variety of winter barley has been grown at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph for fourteen years, and has given an average yield of 56.1 bushels of grain, and has produced grain which weighed 46.9 pounds per measured bushel. Of the two varieties tested in each of the past four years, the greatest yield has been produced by Tennessee winter barley, the average being 52.8 bushels of grain per acre. Within the past seventeen years, the winter barley has been completely killed out on three occasions.



Tennessee Sow.

Photograph by J. D. Jones, at Royal Show, 1910.



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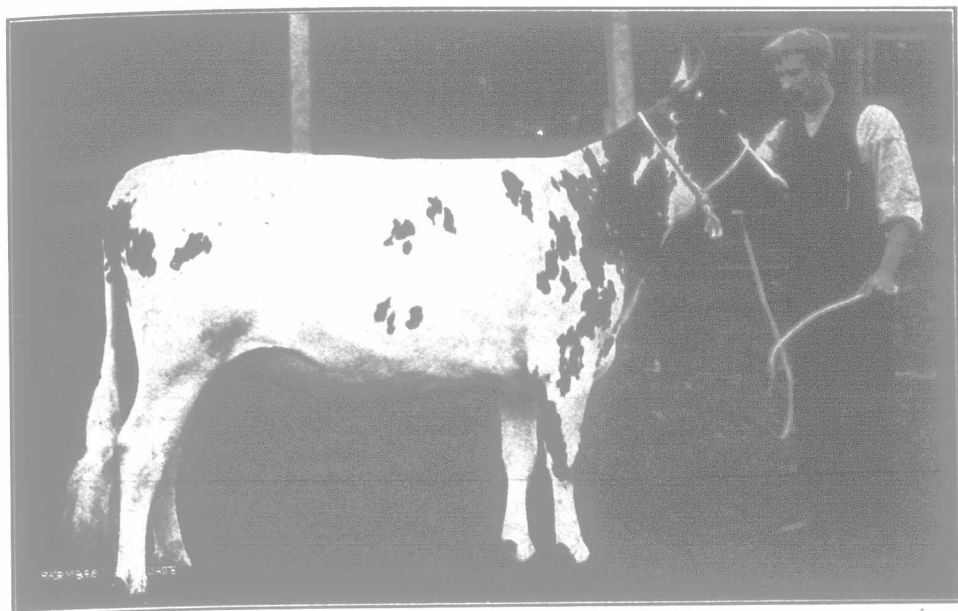
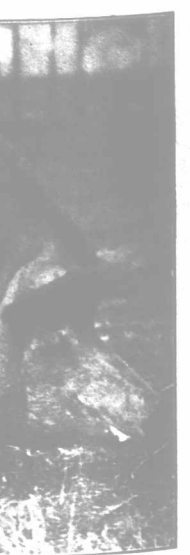
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A First-prize Ayrshire Heifer at the Highland Show.

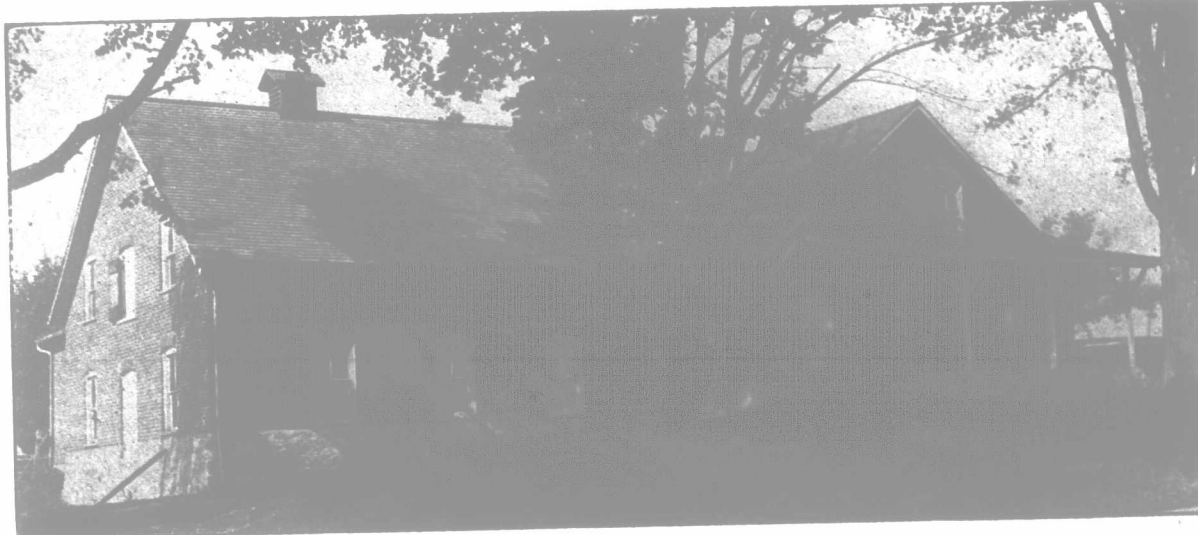
THE DAIRY.

A First-class Haldimand County Cheese Factory.

The only cool-curing room in the Brantford group of cheese factories is at Jarvis West, in Haldimand County, Ont., having been fitted up when the factory was rebuilt, in 1904. The Jarvis factory, and its companion business at Black Creek, are owned and operated by an enterprising dairyman and farmer, J. J. Parsons, ex-president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, whose fine 150-acre home-stand adjoins the Jarvis factory. This factory was first erected about 1875, by a Mr. Hunter, who ran it three years, and then sold for \$700 to W. C. Parsons, father of the present proprietor. Mr. Parsons, Sr., built Black Creek in 1885, and both plants were rebuilt in 1904, having been continuously in the family up to the present. Mr. Parsons' son, Charles, made cheese at Jarvis for a while, having learned with the late Robert Facey at Harrietsville. Commencing with very small support, the business has gradually grown, until, last year, nearly a million and a half pounds of milk were made in the six months, besides two or three tons of butter. Butter is manufactured from the first of November to the first of June, butter being made, as well as cheese, during May to accommodate patrons who desire skim milk during that month for feeding. The total amount of butter made during the whole seven months was 41,784 pounds. About a dozen more patrons are sending milk this year than in 1909, the total being 90; Black Creek has about a hundred. More milk is being received than last year, and when visited by "The Farmer's Advocate," in the middle of August, the Monday make was two cheese larger than in July.

The Jarvis factory is a substantial, pleasing, well-situated, red-brick building, which cost, complete, \$5,000, in 1904, but, of course, could not be duplicated for that now. There has since been added buttermaking machinery, pasteurizing equipment, and a 24-bottle turbine Babcock tester, together with other facilities, amounting in all to probably \$500. The factory to-day is exceptionally complete in equipment, and managed upon up-to-date lines. Proceeds are now, for the second season, being distributed at both this and its companion factory upon the basis long advocated by Prof. Dean (per cent. of fat, plus 2, the figure 2 being supposed to represent the approximate cheesemaking value of the casein). No doubt, as a result of this method, the average test of the milk is slightly higher than in 1909. The whey is pasteurized thoroughly, and the tanks cleaned every day, except sometimes on Monday. A set of eight test cups enable the maker to make curd tests on each individual patron's milk, to ascertain the degree of gassy or bad-flavored milk. Most factories depend upon the district instructor for this service. The wash-water is taken care of by a five-compartment septic tank, about 5 x 3 feet in size. When Mr. Parsons put this in he did not know that he was providing a septic tank.

elevated tank, and pasteurized while being ejected. With a two-inch pipe (inside measure), a vat can be emptied in about eight minutes. Water for all purposes is drawn from an elevated tank supplied from a drilled well. The brick smokestack is fifty feet high. Slab fuel is used this summer, but coal will be burned again next year. The curing-room, about 30 x 32 feet in size, was built before details of insulation and circulation were worked out to such a fine point as at present. For the walls, studding was boarded on each side and covered with building paper, then



Cheese and Butter Factory at Jarvis West.

stripped on the inside and lined with matched lumber. Outside they were bricked up, with about an inch of space filled with brick and mortar. The ice-chamber, 24 x 14 feet, inside, was insulated the same as the curing-room, except for the paper. It is now understood that the ice-chamber should be insulated better than the curing-room, so as to guard against waste of ice. It is possible to have a curing-room too well insulated, thus deadening the circulation, causing dampness, and increasing the tendency to mold, but the ice-chamber should be as perfectly insulated as is consistent with economy in cost of construction. The better the insulation, the less ice required. A feature of the circulation system here is that, instead of having return flues along the ceiling of the curing-room to draw off the warm air, holes were made in a false ceiling, above which the warm air passes back to the ice-chamber. Whether this answers as well as the flues, is doubtful. The shelves in the curing-room are made from seasoned maple, two years in the log. The cheese are conveniently loaded from windows in one end of the room. The cheese on the shelves, when inspected, on

but reasoned that such a receptacle would collect the solid matter, and allow the liquid to drain off. This purpose it answers very well, though it would be better if about 12 x 6 x 6 ft., or larger. However, by cleaning out the accumulation two or three times a year and burying it, the tank gives fairly good satisfaction. A five-inch sewer pipe carries the effluent to a creek, connection being provided with another drain from the tank where the starter is pasteurized, and also with a drain around the building. The whey is ejected direct from the vat to the elevated tank, and pasteurized while being ejected. With a two-inch pipe (inside measure), a vat can be emptied in about eight minutes. Water for all purposes is drawn from an elevated tank supplied from a drilled well. The brick smokestack is fifty feet high. Slab fuel is used this summer, but coal will be burned again next year. The curing-room, about 30 x 32 feet in size, was built before details of insulation and circulation were worked out to such a fine point as at present. For the walls, studding was boarded on each side and covered with building paper, then

August 19th, were too green to judge well of their quality, but appeared to be clean-flavored and close.

The charge for making at this excellently-equipped factory is 1 1/4 cents, covering everything. For hauling, 6 to 8 cents per cwt., according to route, is assessed on the patrons. The maker is W. J. Clark, who attended the O. A. C. Dairy School in 1907, and Cornell in 1908.

The Jarvis factory is a credit alike to the co-operative dairy industry, to its proprietor and its patrons, and has been a valuable example and impetus to the cheese business in Southern Ontario. May its kind increase.

Trend of Price and Yield.

Some interesting figures of price and yield for fourteen years past were furnished us lately by J. J. Parsons, of Haldimand County, proprietor of the Jarvis West and Black Creek cheese and butter factories. The figures of both price and yield are averages for their respective seasons. The figures are taken from the books of the factory at Jarvis West:

Year.	Av. price of cheese.	Average Yield.
1896.....	8.25 cts.	10.6
1897.....	8.3 "	10.6
1898.....	7.833 "	11.03
1899.....	10.0 "	10.98
1900.....	10.2 "	11.25
1901.....	8.833 "	10.9
1902.....	10 "	10.57
1903.....	10.125 "	10.77
1904.....	8.31 "	10.96
1905.....	10.583 "	11.
1906.....	11.5 "	10.96
1907.....	11.63 "	10.95
1908.....	11.73 "	11.18
1909.....	11.43 "	11.2

Community Breeders' Associations.

Bulletin No. 189 of the Wisconsin Exp. Station discusses community breeders' associations for dairy-cattle improvement.

Advantages in buying and selling are secured through co-operative advertising, through the purchase of the best breeding males for use in several herds, and through co-operation in purchasing and importing a number of choice animals. By exchanging animals the members may improve their herds with good blood without importing animals from a distance. The members may combine in selling to fill large orders of a distinct dairy type, and thereby attract buyers from important dairy States. Carloads of selected animals have been shipped from Wisconsin to many Middle States, the Pacific coast, and even to Japan and Mexico, as a result of such organization in this State.

Shipments of cream to the United States, says Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, continue to increase.



Cute 2nd.

Jersey cow in milk. First and champion, Royal Show, 1910.



## POULTRY.

### O. A. C. Poultry-house Model.

Kindly inform me as to the type of henhouse most approved by the O. A. C. for farm purposes, for about 60 or 70 hens; what size, whether peaked or flat roof, and how ventilated?  
Lambton Co., Ont. C. C.

The accompanying picture is from a photograph of that type of house now in use at the Ontario Agricultural College which gives most satisfaction as a permanent or winter house to those who have been studying the question of types in henhouses. This house is suitable for average farm conditions in a large part of Canada, and especially Ontario. For 100 hens, Prof. Graham recommends that the house be 20 ft. square. The sills are of 2 x 4-inch scantling, resting on posts or cement blocks. The front wall of the house in the building here shown is three and a half feet high, and the back wall four and a half feet high; if any change were to be made in the height of these walls, it would be preferable to lower them. The peak of the roof is eight feet high, and may be over the center of the building, though preferably it is directly over a line eight feet from the back wall, or twelve feet from the front wall. The building is closed with one ply of one-inch planed lumber, the cracks being battened. Two-by-four scantling form all the skeleton framework, which consists of one post at each corner, one at the center of the front and back wall, supporting the center of the plates, a piece at the peak supported by an upright at each end; eight pairs of rafters, and one piece running from the ends of the back plate to the upright supporting the peak. The back wall and roof is solid; the east end contains the door, and in the west end are two windows, one 3 1/2 x 3 1/2, and the other 3 1/2 x 2 1/2 ft. The front of the house is never closed. This is one main feature of the house. Over the front may be placed the ordinary poultry netting, or, if desired, a netting of heavier wire may be used. In the summer time the door and windows may be replaced by netting. The other feature demanding emphasis in the structure of this house is the lowness, and forms the other striking feature of the house.

Roosts are arranged in three rows along the back wall, about eighteen inches above the ground; beneath them is placed a layer of sand to catch the droppings. The nests are arranged along the east and west ends of the house. The house should be faced a little east of south for winter purposes. The entire cost, exclusive of labor, approximates sixty dollars, being affected by the grade and kinds of material used.

In this type of house at the College, hens were healthier, produced more eggs, and of higher fertility, than in any other of the many types in use.

### The Chick that Feeds.

By Prof. F. C. Elford.

Crate-feeding introduces artificial conditions that every bird cannot stand. There are certain classes of birds that will never pay to crate-feed. These must be known, if we are going to get the most out of our feeding operations.

The first distinction is that of breed. There are some breeds that had better be left alone, while almost every bird in others are suitable.

As a rule, the lighter breeds are too nervous to make any gains, and only under exceptional circumstances will it pay to try. The general-purpose or utility birds are most suited for feeding purposes. In this list comes the American

class—Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds also some of the English and French breeds, though they are not so popular in this country. Of all breeds and varieties, there is no bird that gives the general satisfaction, nor is so popular, as the Barred Plymouth Rock. Other varieties of the Rocks are good, but are not used to the same extent, and those who have the Barred may go a good way before a better can be found. The Wyandotte is also good, the White being the most popular. It may lack a little of the hardiness of the Rock, but is a good bird for feeding. The R. I. Red, however, is not in the same class with the two mentioned. It seems to lack the finish, and, as a class, has not the uniformity of either. The Orpington is



"This is the cock that Crew in the morn."

very highly thought of by some, on account of the superior quality of white flesh. The Buff variety makes a good crate feeder, but, unless sufficiently developed, does not put on flesh as rapidly as some others. Its advocates claim that even a year-old Orpington may make as good eating as a chicken. This is doubtless a good point, but farmers usually want to get their cockerels off before the cold weather comes. The other varieties of Orpingtons are said to be just as good, but, having had very little experience with them, cannot say. Games and Game crosses are usually good feeders, but not good enough to change from a good pure breed one already has. The preference is more and more in favor of the soft-fleshed bird, which the Game is not. There are some first crosses that make good feeders, but it is doubtful if many of them are better than the pure-breds from which they came. Those crosses that have Mediterranean blood, or that of any nervous breed, are little better than the light parent.

There is a difference in breeds, and if the proper breed is under consideration, take a look, if you have a chance, at what comes into the market, or what the wholesale buyers get in. One will get a good deal of information there. In fact, a most

profitable hour can be spent looking over the stuff that comes into the warehouse of the ordinary buyer. It would be well, also, to look at what was kept in the neighborhood. It is an advantage for any locality to have the same breed.

This advice may be of little use to the bulk of poultrymen, as they already have their breed, but for the man who hasn't, it is advisable to look around before deciding. The man who has his breed can make it what he likes. It is utter foolishness to imagine the other fellow has a better breed than you have. If he gets better results, it is because he knows how. Trade breeds, and the preference would still be against you.

Having the breed that suits the conditions, then comes the other distinction: that of individuality or strain. Though some breeds have fewer good feeders, no breed has all good or all bad. The individuality of the bird has much to do with its ability to make use of the feed given. There may be just as much difference between specimens of the same breed as between those of different breeds.

The most necessary feature in a good-feeding strain is constitution. Nothing else will take its place. To stand the artificial conditions of crate-feeding, a bird must be full of vitality. This lacking, and the sooner the bird is killed, the better. A little practice will be sufficient to enable one to distinguish the good feeder from the poor. As they run in the flock, pick out the one with the upright head and carriage, the alert, though not of necessity the nervous; the bird that walks as if the whole yard belonged to him. As he is examined more closely, it will be noticed that he has a red head, broad between the eyes, short from front to back, thick-set, well-curved beak, large full eyes that stand out on the head; a neck not too long, gracefully joining the head to a pair of broad, strong shoulders; a fairly broad back, that holds its width well back; a long, straight keel and full chest; a body with almost parallel top and bottom lines, standing on two short, straight legs set well apart. Long, knock-kneed legs that appear to come out of one hole are indicative of weak constitution. But the bird that has the above qualifications will make good gains in any confinement.

The medium-sized specimens of any breed will usually give best results. The small bodies have not sufficient space upon which the flesh can be placed, while the over-large frames are irregular and coarse.

To further show the relative value of the different points of a good feeder, let us look at a sample of score-card used at Macdonald College.

#### SCALE OF POINTS.

	Possible Score	Student's Score
<b>A. General Appearance—30 points.</b>		
Weight, according to age.....	2	.....
Form, long, moderately deep, broad, low-set, conforming to breed type, top line and under line straight....	8	.....
Condition, face and head appurtenances bright red, eye bright and full, feathers glossy, uniformly well-fleshed throughout.....	6	.....
Style, active and vigorous, not restless, showing strong character.....	7	.....
Quality, bone moderately fine, feathers soft, skin and scales mellow, flesh fine texture, evenly distributed.....	7	.....
<b>B. Head and Neck—20 points.</b>		
Head, short, broad between the eyes, neither coarse nor snaky in appearance.....	5	.....
Comb, medium in size, bright in color, fine texture, and well attached.....	3	.....
Beak, short, stout, broad at base, well curved.....	3	.....
Eye, clear and full.....	2	.....
Face, short, full, with a clean-cut appearance.....	2	.....
Wattles and lobes, medium in size, fine in texture, and smooth.....	1	.....
Neck, moderate in length, well joined to head and shoulders.....	4	.....
<b>C. Body and Legs—50 points.</b>		
Shoulders, broad, and rather flat on top.....	4	.....
Back, broad, fair length, width well carried back.....	6	.....
Breast, moderately deep and wide, full and round.....	10	.....
Keel, well forward, long and straight, well covered with flesh throughout.....	12	.....
Feet, well spread and full, no pinched feet.....	4	.....
Thighs, medium length, plump.....	6	.....
Legs, straight, fairly short, set well apart, strong, but not coarse.....	8	.....
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>100</b>	.....

(To be continued)



A Desirable Poultry House for the Farm.  
(Photo taken at O. A. C., Guelph.)



A Hot Time at St. Louis.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Poultry Association was called to order on Tuesday, August 16th, at 9.30 a. m., with President C. M. Bryant, Boston, Mass., in the chair. Judge W. W. Henderson, of St. Louis, extended a very hearty and sincere welcome to all the members of the convention to the City of St. Louis. He knew how important the poultry industry was for the welfare of man, and appreciated the interest shown by so many coming to St. Louis to discuss the hen and the egg, or the egg and the hen—whichever comes first.

Upon calling the roll by States and Canada, it was found that the State of Arkansas had two representatives present, Colorado 3, Connecticut 1, Georgia 1, Illinois 19, Indiana 21, Iowa 2, Kansas 4, Louisiana 2, Massachusetts 4, Michigan 3, Minnesota 3, Missouri 28, Nebraska 1, New Jersey 1, New York 9, Ohio 9, Oklahoma 1, Pennsylvania 6, Texas 3, Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1, Ontario 2. Total, 127.

The minutes of the last annual meeting having been printed in the proceedings of last year, were taken as read.

W. C. Pierce, W. J. Russell, W. T. Smalley, N. T. Nye and M. P. Delano were appointed on the Board of Review.

On the report of the Committee on Credentials, it was found that Ontario was entitled to twelve votes. L. H. Baldwin, 1st Vice-President of the Association, was present as the accredited representative of the Ontario Branch. Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was also present.

On the report of the contest for a separate breed standard, it appeared that the Leghorns came first, with 36,270; then Rhode Island Reds, 11,800; Orpingtons, 10,740; Minorcas, 2,820; Cochon Bantams, 1,614; Langshans, 1,571. This report was supplemental to the report of last year, when Plymouth Rocks came first, and Wyandottes second, and then the Leghorns came third on the list. The numbers represent the total entries of each breed at representative shows.

The treasurer's report to July 30th, 1910, shows the total receipts to be \$7,368.45, including the fees from 381 new members. Additional names were added, making a total of over 500 new members since the last annual meeting.

The total expenditure to July 30th was \$6,387.83, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$980.62. The Standard of Perfection account showed the last edition to be completely disposed of. On the report of the artists on illustration for the new Standard, a lively discussion took place. Some members suggested that there were some appearances of graft. Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y., vigorously protested that there was no grounds for such charge. John H. Robinson, Boston, asked if the artists had agreed together on a price to charge before entering into negotiations with the Revision Committee. Frank E. Sewell admitted that the artists had a conference upon the question of their charges. Mr. Curtis moved for a committee of investigation, naming a committee, but, after a heated debate, the motion was laid on the table, and there it rests.

The three artists, Frank E. Sewell, A. O. Schilling, Louis Graham and Burgess, presented a number of illustrations, and, after some criticism, these were referred to various committees, and, on their reports, were accepted, with some suggestions to be carried out by the artists in question. It was reported that the new Standard might be ready by December.

The case of S. A. Nofztger, whom it was claimed had infringed the copyright of the Association in the publication of his proposed Standard for Partridge Plymouth Rocks, was referred to the Executive, with instruction to obtain a legal opinion on the matter.

E. T. P. Graff, Amsterdam, N. Y., who had been expelled from membership last year, asked to be reinstated, but this was not granted.

Chas. E. Cram was suspended from membership for one year.

The practice and conduct of M. Evoy, of Cambridge, N. Y., was very severely criticised, but as he was not a member of the Association, he could not be dealt with in the ordinary way, but it was moved and carried that secretaries of shows be requested not to accept his entries.

Columbian and Partridge Plymouth Rocks were admitted to the Standard. A strong plea was made for the admission of Thoroughbred or Pitt Games, but, after a heated discussion, it was decided not to admit them.

It was decided, on the motion of Miller Purvis, to divide the States and Canada into districts and to appoint an organizer for each, allowing such organizer \$3.00 on each new member secured.

Invitations were extended to the Association for the annual meeting of 1911 from Toledo, Ohio; Denver, Colorado, and Boston, Mass.

George Byron Morse, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., delivered an interesting address on "The Gospel of Cleanliness, as Applied to Poultry." Cleanliness, he said, was the panacea for all disease, is fundamental in all sanitation, and necessary for the establishing of health. Dirt must be considered matter out of

place. Clean out! Clean up! Purify the water supply. Disinfect the eggs. Disinfect the incubators and brooders.

The humid, hot days of the week were trying to all. The convention hall, in the Planters' Hotel, situated in the heart of the city, amidst the noise of street cars, made it a difficult place to hear. The meetings were delayed on this account, and the business very seriously interfered with. It is hard to understand why a suitable hall cannot be found, with proper accommodation, more adapted for such a gathering, during the hot days of August.

St. Louis was most interesting, of course, and the hospitality hearty—but it was hot!

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Care of Orchard Pays.

There are a great many apple orchards in Canada that are not income producers, due to the absence of only one factor. These orchards are from one to six acres in extent, and contain well-developed trees of valuable market varieties. They, however, receive little or no care; they remain in sod, are seldom if ever carefully pruned, and hardly ever sprayed, and, as a consequence, the returns from them are only nominal. The possibilities of such an orchard have been well demonstrated by A. D. Campbell, the County Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in Dundas County. To one of these typical orchards, one and one-third acres in extent, was given proper care in cultivation, pruning and spraying. The fruit for this season has already been sold from it for four hundred dollars, whereas never before was more than one hundred and seventy-five dollars received. Thus, two hundred and twenty-five dollars increased returns have been made by a little extra expense, labor and care; and this is only an average season for a crop. There are hundreds of just such orchards all over Ontario which could thus easily be made to return handsome profits per acre.

Homemade Garden Roller.

An excellent garden roller may be made of a length of glazed tile, say two feet in diameter, filled with concrete, says the University Farm Press News, published by the Extension Division of Minnesota University. The construction is thus described: Before filling, fix in the center of the tile a piece of inch-and-a-quarter gas pipe, allowing the ends to project two or three inches from each end of the tile, to which an iron handle may be attached. Any blacksmith can make the handle, at small cost. Fill the cylinder with small stones, and pour in a mortar composed of one part cement to six parts sand, thoroughly mixed, and then made so thin with water that it will fill all the spaces between the stones. When the cement has become hard and dry, one will have a cheap and handy implement with which to roll his beds after planting.

Canadian National Apple Show.

The first Canadian National Apple Show is to be held in Vancouver, B. C., October 31st to November 5th, 1910. While British Columbia has undertaken the burden of financing and promoting this first enterprise of the kind, it is not our intention or desire that it shall be an annual event in this Province, but that the second, third, and possibly the fourth, Canadian National Apple Show should be held at different points in the apple-growing districts of Eastern Canada.

In sending exhibits to the great show in Vancouver, the first week in November next, Easterners should bear in mind that they will have an opportunity of bidding for the markets of the world, because we expect to have present buyers from Eastern Canada, United States, Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, France and Germany. And if the East show sympathy and interest in this national enterprise by sending representative



A Swarm of Bees at Hespeler, Ont.

Eggs by Weight in New York.

According to the amended ordinance of the City of New York, providing for a Commissioner of Weights and Measures, eggs and bread are to be sold by weight from now on. There can be few good reasons why these necessities should not be sold by weight, as are butter, sugar, meat and most other food staples. The consumer surely should know definitely the quantity he buys, while the adoption of the weight standard can work no unfair evil to the baker, and undoubtedly will benefit the producer of poultry products.



In the Farmyard.

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exhibits here, they may rely on British Columbia returning the favor at any time when the Canadian National Apple Show may be held in the East. It is also desired that there be a large representation of Eastern people at the first Canadian National Apple Show, in order to arrange and decide where the second Canadian National Apple Show shall be held.

We expect to have on exhibition about 15,000 boxes and barrels, covering floor space of about 100,000 square feet. We are offering \$25,000 in premiums. The great show will be held in the large Horse Show Building and spacious, specially-constructed temporary buildings adjacent thereto, but all connected up so that the visitors may view the entire show with the least possible fatigue or inconvenience. The electric car lines from the gates of the exhibition extend to all parts of the city. In the center of the great arena there will be a specially-constructed platform, where the 48th Highlanders' Band, of Toronto, will render concerts every afternoon and evening during the entire week. Surrounding this arena is a gallery, with a seating capacity of 300, where visitors to the great show may rest and enjoy the music from time to time.

MAXWELL SMITH.

Vancouver, B. C.

Manager.

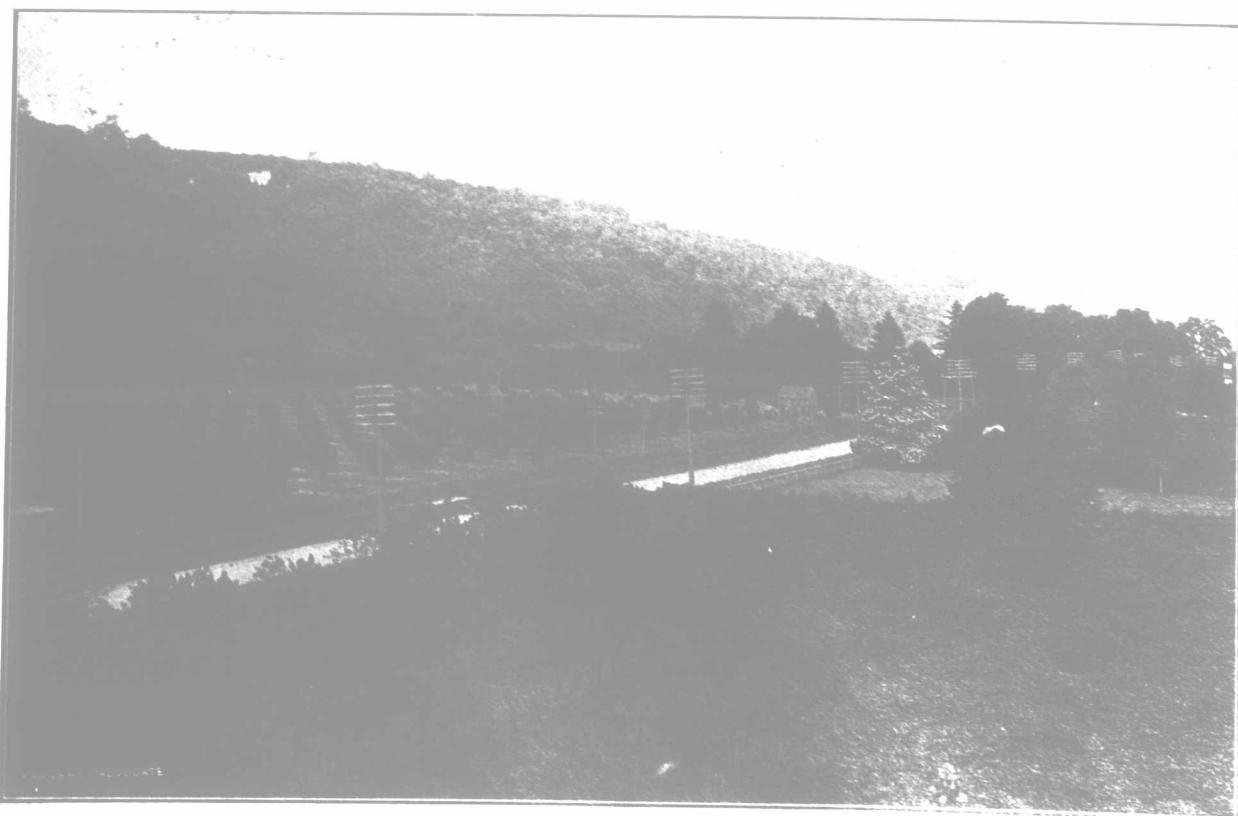
### Money in Currants.

Currant bushes have become good property. A few years ago this fruit was almost a drug on the market, and many growers tore out their bushes. This year, in the Niagara District, they were a heavy crop, and commanded excellent prices. One representative grower, who marketed his fruit co-operatively, tells us that he obtained \$1.44 per crate, or 6 cents a box, for reds, and \$1.37 to \$1.55 per basket for black currants, less a small selling commission assessed. The ruling price at his station for f. o. b. sales was \$1.25 a basket. It is the lesson of the hog business reiterated.

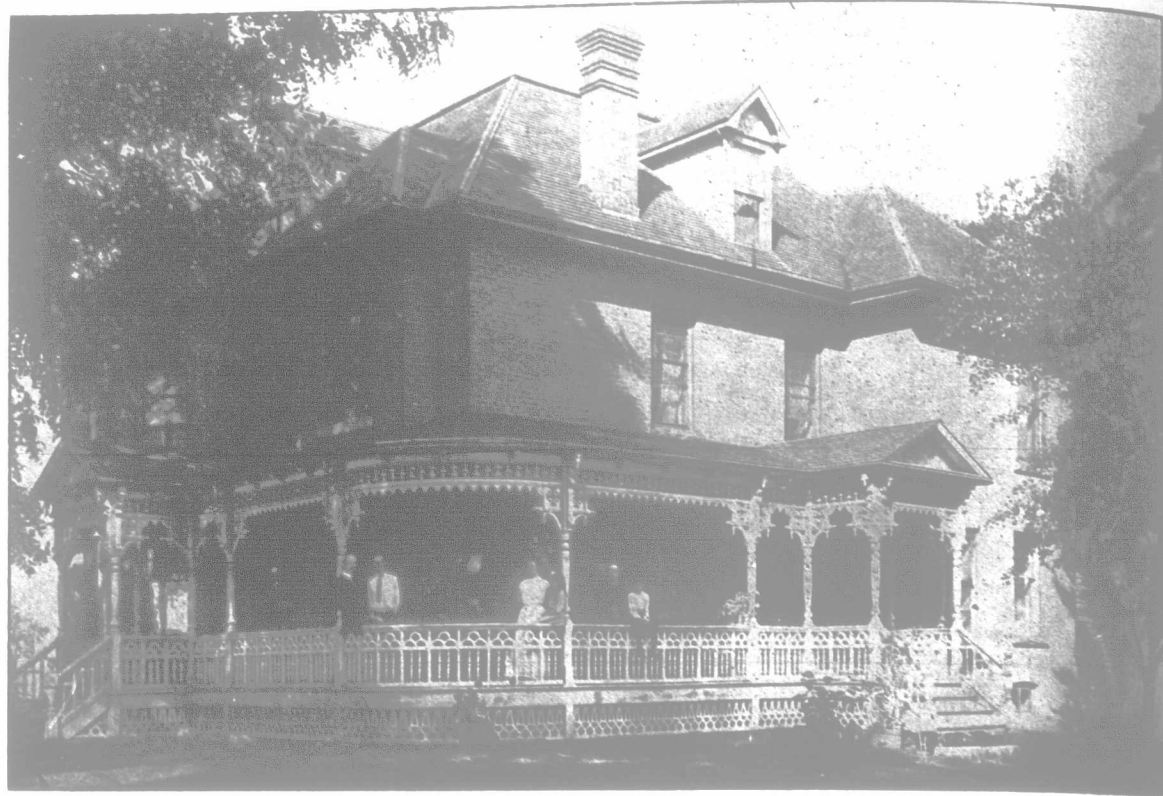
### Nature Tries Hard.

Occasional hail storms during the past season have strikingly illustrated the inherent efforts that nature will make to repair and reproduce herself. Elms and other trees bereft of foliage are putting on a fresh coat of green. In Middlesex orchards, where the foliage and fruit set on the trees had been stripped off, fresh leaves have been thrown out, and, in case of two trees noted by a contributor (Early Harvest and Maiden Blush) blossoms reappeared, in evidence of the determination of Nature that the family apple pie should not become wholly extinct in the summer and fall of 1910.

The City of Toronto is having a hard time preventing its citizens buying what they want in convenient quantities direct from the producer. A case brought by the city against a Humber Bay farmer who is said to have sold vegetables at St. Lawrence market in quantities less than a barrel or bag or a bushel, failed through a technicality. The by-law reads: "Anyone who brings produce into the city for sale." Part of Humber Bay is now within the city limits, and the Market Superintendent admitted that he was unable to prove that the vegetables were grown outside the city.



General View of Orchards at Grimsby, Ont., Looking Toward the East. In the foreground is the famous Queenston and Grimsby Stone Road, which runs along the shore of Lake Ontario, and along which, from Beamsville to Hamilton, runs the track of the Great Western Railway.



Residence of J. J. Parsons.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.



What breed is this sheep, and why?

### Breed-study Contest.

We here present the picture of a sheep representative of one of the valuable breeds. A premium of a one-dollar book is offered for the correct reply, supported by the most accurate reasons, to this query. In case two or more replies

are equally good, the one which reaches this office first will be given preference. All replies, to be considered, must be in this office by Saturday noon, September 10th. Fifty-three letters were received on the last animal presented. Let us have one hundred and fifty-three this time.

### A Fine Southern Ontario Homestead.

A farm home that will compare with the residences in many a favorite city suburb is that of J. J. Parsons, in Haldimand County, Ont., proprietor of two cheese factories and a 150-acre farm, past president of the Western Ontario Dairy-men's Association, and now enjoying municipal honors and responsibilities for a second term as Reeve of Walpole Township. Built at a cost of \$5,000, this house makes well-nigh a model country home, save, perhaps, that it is larger than most families could well afford or require. Unlike the bald, bare mansions one sometimes sees, which look as though the owner were uncertain whether he were building a home or a barracks, this house is attractive in its outlines, roomy, well-furnished, and equipped with complete hot-and-cold-water system, while a capacious veranda, with a number of walnut shade trees, lend an agreeable aspect of shade, shelter and comfort, and a cultured family adds the requisite finishing touch to a delightful home.

The barns are old, but new ones are to be built next year, while the installation of a gas-line engine to separate milk, run a dynamo, and supply power for other purposes, is contemplated.

The farm is the parental homestead. Born at Grimsby, Mr. Parsons, Sr., now 84 years old, came to the vicinity a young man, worked for a time in Raymond's lumber mills, then married and went farming, occupying first a number of other farms, and coming to the property in question 46 years ago. The soil runs from clay to sandy loam. The general plan of rotation now practiced is something as follows: Clover seeded with barley is plowed down for wheat, seeded to clover, left one year for hay and seed, if there promises to be any, after which it is again plowed down. As a rule, fields are left only one year in meadow. All kinds of grain are grown but peas. Last year the farm stood fifth, and this year fourth, in the local field-crop competition in oats. Corn has not been raised to any extent as yet, but will be more largely in future. Ten Holstein-grade cows are kept, some of them running up to over 60 pounds a day. Alfalfa has been grown, and is greatly in favor. In 1904 a piece of it was seeded on sandy and low land. It is still fairly good on the sand. This spring, alfalfa was the last hay fed, and the horses and cattle thrive on it almost as on pasture. In 1909, ten acres of new land was seeded to it, 18 pounds of seed per acre, treated with nitro-culture from the O. A. C., and sown with a bushel of barley. A good crop resulted, and from six acres of this barley, mixed with the wheat, 117 bushels of grain were secured. This year, from nine acres, about fifteen tons of alfalfa hay was secured at the first cutting. The second growth was being mowed on August 10th, when the accompanying picture was taken. Many old fields in the neighborhood have their cutting had already been harvested. The alfalfa stand is not at its best till the third season. Ten acres more are to be seeded next year. A great deal of alfalfa is raised in this neighborhood. As a rule, it



does best on clay, though it can be made to succeed on any well-drained soil with ordinary heart and a fair supply of lime, which, if lacking, may be artificially supplied, and, no doubt, could often be, with profit, even sometimes on soil overlying a limestone rock.

### The Vancouver Exhibition.

The first exhibition of the Vancouver Exhibition Association now stands a matter of history. The West Coast city has reason to congratulate itself upon its latest achievement, its first exhibition, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier officially opened. Were one to judge the exhibition by the standards already achieved by other exhibition associations, the Vancouver show this year could not be noted as being a great success, but considering that this is its initial fair, that the citizens had to be interested, the grounds bought, the buildings erected, and so much missionary work done, the management and directors are deserving of congratulations on their first efforts. The grounds where the fair was held lie eastward from the center of the city, and overlook the inlet which divides that portion from North Vancouver. The location is ideal, genuine as to situation and picturesque.

From an agricultural standpoint, the exhibition was not a real success. Aside from the light-horse exhibit, the live-stock showing was not a strong feature. The display of agricultural products was not of an overwhelming nature, perhaps owing to the earliness of the date. The light-horse show, the dog and the poultry show were striking features. The attendance was the most convincing evidence of the popularity of the exhibition. There was a long race programme, and the side attractions were numerous. Down the midway the barkers awakened such echoes among the trees as have surely never drifted that way before, and some of those gigantic cedars and firs must have felt dizzy-headed after witnessing the whirls of the merry-go-round machines.

Manager Roy performed his task well, and the Vancouver Exhibition Association may look forward to bigger and better things next year.

#### LIVE-STOCK EXHIBIT.

It could hardly be expected that the live-stock men would turn out in large numbers, as it was uncertain what accommodation awaited them. However, those who did show up were not disappointed; ample provision was made for the comfort of all.

The judges in the various classes of live stock were: Light horses, Dr. J. L. Oille, Toronto; heavy horses, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Manitoba; cattle, sheep and swine, Jas. Bray, of Portage la Prairie; poultry, Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor, Ontario.

#### HORSES.

The competition was found to be the greatest in the light-horse harness entries. A number of exhibitors from Vancouver and Victoria were found in the Standard-bred and Thoroughbred classes. W. Nicholl, T. J. Smith and J. T. and J. H. Wilkinson, all of Vancouver, were the largest exhibitors in the Standard-bred classes.

The exhibit of Hackneys was an interesting feature of the fair. D. C. McGregor, of Vancouver, was perhaps the largest Hackney exhibitor, and in the female classes he won most of the ribbons. Silpho Sensation, exhibited by Malcolm Stewart, of Vancouver, was the winning Hackney stallion in the aged class. Sky Pilot, owned by Jas. Bethwell, of Vancouver, was second. In the class for stallion under 16 hands, General of Cornwall, exhibited by W. Gyldenfeldt, of Seattle, was first. This horse received the stallion championship ribbon. Brilliant of Chanque, owned by H. M. Fleming, of Vancouver, stood second in this class.

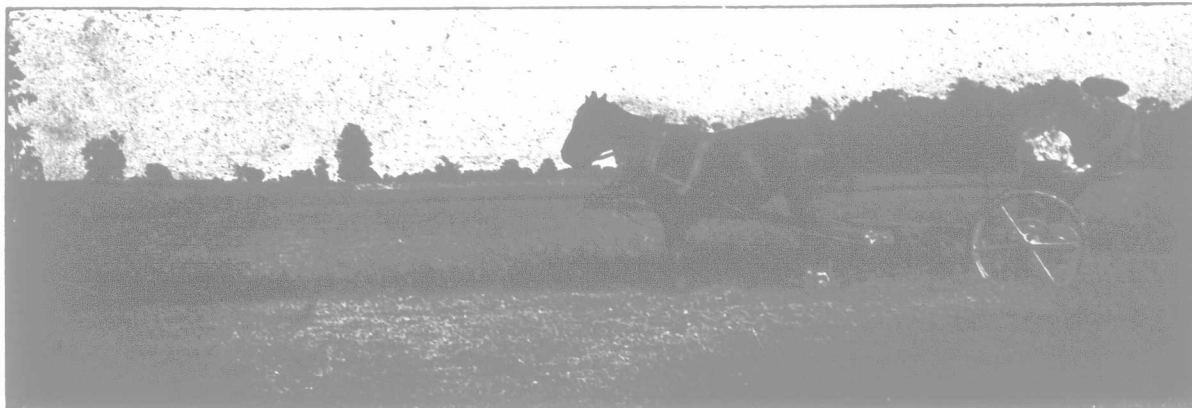
In the female Hackney class, Warwick Dora, exhibited by D. C. McGregor, of Vancouver, won the championship prize and first in the aged-mare class. Culraven Extravagant Queen, shown by D. & T. Stewart, of Calgary, Alta., was second in this class, and reserve female champion.

S. R. O'Neil, of Vancouver, was the largest exhibitor of Clydesdales. He was the owner of the first and second Clydesdale stallions in the aged class, they being Rosendale and Crusoe. The former horse was given the championship prize. Royal Citizen, exhibited by the Inverholm Stock Farm, Ladner, stood third. But one other stallion was shown, and that was Dunure Wallace, owned by J. O. Trethewey, of Abbotsford. He stood alone in the three-year-old class.

The Inverholm Stock Farm had a few entries of Clyde-dale females, they winning the championship ribbons in lone competition. Charlie, exhibited by Macdonald, Marpole Co., Vancouver, was the champion gelding. P. Burns & Co., Vancouver, won the team prize, with a pair of bay geldings, George and Chief.

#### CATTLE.

The Red Polls alone represented the beefing and dual-purpose breeds, while the Holstein and the Jersey breeds upheld the standard of the dairy cows.



Mowing Alfalfa on Mr. Parsons' Farm.

The exhibitors of Red Polls were: J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, and E. Henderson, of Victoria. The prizes as awarded were: Bull, 3 years old—1, J. T. Maynard. Bull, 2 years old—1, J. T. Maynard. Bull, 1 year old—1, E. Henderson; 2, J. T. Maynard. Bull calf—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Champion bull—E. Henderson. Cow, 4 years old—1, E. Henderson; 2, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, 2 years old—1 and 2, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 3, J. T. Maynard; 2, E. Henderson. Heifer calf—1, E. Henderson; 2, J. T. Maynard. Herd—1, E. Henderson; 2, J. T. Maynard.

#### DAIRY CATTLE.

The exhibitors of the Holstein breed were: J. W. Hollingshead, Ladner, and A. Davie, also of Ladner. F. Robson, of Meyne Island, was the largest exhibitor of Jerseys. The Glen Olbree Farm and F. E. Woodside, both of Vancouver, also exhibited animals of the Jersey breed.

Holstein Awards.—Bull, 2 years old—A. Davie. Bull calf—1 and 2, also bull championship, J. W. Hollingshead. Cow, 3 years old—1, A. Davie. Heifer, 2 years old—1, A. Davie. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, A. Davie. Herd prize—1, A. Davie.

Jersey Awards.—Bull, 3 years old—1, F. Robson. Bull, 2 years old—1, Glen Olbree Farm. Bull calf—1, Glen Olbree Farm. Cow, 4 years old—1, F. Robson. Cow, 3 years old—1, F. Robson. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Glen Olbree Farm; 2, F. E. Woodside. Heifer, 1 year old—F. Robson. Herd—F. Robson.

all the prizes. P. H. Wilson, of Sardis; J. Richardson, Port Guichon, and A. Davie, Ladner, divided honors in the Shropshire classes, while in the Oxford Downs the competition lay between Alex. Davie and John Richardson.

### Ontario Crops.

A statement regarding the condition of crops in the Province, based upon returns of correspondents, under date of August 15th, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Fall Wheat.—Fall wheat is classed as a good crop, although more shrunken grain is reported than in any of the last two or three years, attributed largely to the dry weather when filling. From several localities come reports of smut in Dawson's Golden Chaff, but only a little rust is complained of. In some of the western and central counties hail storms did considerable injury to the growing crop in strips and patches, and the other crops also suffered from this cause. But, despite these various drawbacks, the average yield, as reported, will be high.

Spring wheat is steadily going out of favor, and, where grown, is confined chiefly to the "Goose" variety. The yields vary much, but will give a fair average.

Barley.—This crop will be a good one, generally speaking, although conflicting reports have been received, even from the same localities. A considerable portion was lodged, owing to heavy winds and rains. The crop was cut comparatively early; in a few cases before fall wheat.

Oats.—This crop was so badly knocked down by rainstorms that a considerable portion of it could be cut only one way by the binder. Some correspondents also complain of the uneven ripening of the grain, owing to the "lodging." In most localities the straw was short, but clean and bright. The bulk of the returns speak of the heads as being well filled, and the grain as plump.

Peas.—The pea crop has been rather disappointing, although in some cases remarkably good yields have been reported. The crop did not get a good start in the spring, owing to too much rain, and the dry, hot weather at blossoming prevented satisfactory podding. While the weevil was but little complained of, the presence of a green aphid was reported in most parts of the Province, which appears to have checked the vigor of the growing

vines, more especially those later sown, and, as a result, the straw is not so long or leafy as usual.

Hay and Clover.—This is relatively the best crop of the season, and would have been even better, but for close feeding on pastures last fall. In almost every instance new seeding did much better than old meadows. Most of the cut was housed in good condition. Clover was remarkably free from midge, and, as the second crop was looking well when correspondents wrote, the prospects for a good crop of clover seed were regarded as excellent. Correspondents speak of alfalfa as having made a splendid growth this season.

Corn.—The corn crop got off to a bad start,



First Farmer: "Well, John, what do you think of it?"  
Second Farmer: "Not much, Hiram, but yet I think it'll pay to run it through the mill."

#### SWINE.

There were but two exhibitors of swine. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, exhibited Yorkshires, while A. Davie, of Ladner, stood alone with his entry of Tamworths.

#### SHEEP.

The competition in the sheep classes was somewhat stronger than in cattle or swine. Dr. Watt, of Victoria, exhibited a fine flock of Southdowns, the only entries of the breed. J. T. Maynard, of Chilliwack, was the only exhibitor of Dorset Horns, while in the Cotswold and Hampshire classes John Richardson, of Port Guichon, won



the weather turning cold and wet just after planting, rotting some of the seed. Complaints of inferior seed are also common. Considerable corn land had to be more or less replanted. Crows, blackbirds and grubs also did injury to the young corn. More recent weather, however, has favored the crop, and it was making a rapid and promising growth when correspondents wrote.

**Tobacco.**—While a few promising fields of tobacco are reported, the bulk of the crop is rather backward in growth, and uneven in appearance and yield.

**Potatoes.**—Early-planted potatoes suffered from drouth, and will yield lightly, but those planted late will give a fair return. The bug has been unusually abundant.

**Roots.**—A good deal of turnip land had to be resown, and some was finally plowed up. The crop was not looking up to the average as to condition as reports came in. Mangels have done much better.

**Fruit.**—"A poor fruit year" summarizes the general situation. It has been an off season with apples, especially, more particularly in the case of desirable winter varieties, and the quality of much of the fruit now remaining on the trees is not up to standard. Plums have borne unevenly. Pears are doing better than apples, although not giving a full yield. Peaches will be about an average crop. Cherries were medium, and grapes give fair promise. Strawberries suffered from drouth when maturing, which prevented best results. Other small fruits are yielding moderately.

**Pastures and Live Stock.**—Pastures have been in fair condition all season, and were very promising, as correspondents reported. Taking the season as a whole, the milk flow has been a good one, for, while it went down a little during the midsummer period, it has recovered nicely, and for the time of year is considered to be excellent. The chief handicap to the comfort of cattle has been the presence in large numbers of the horn-fly. In some of the St. Lawrence counties, several cheese factories are shipping cream to the State of New York, and are also extracting the casein from the skim milk. Fodder supplies promise to be abundant.

### Interprovincial Conference at Vancouver.

For the establishment of closer trade relations between the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, and for the purposes of securing a reduction in the existing freight rates between the Prairie Provinces and points in British Columbia, a conference between the directors of the United Farmers of Alberta and the representatives of the local Boards of Trade in British Columbia was held in Vancouver, August 18th and 19th. One of the chief results of the conference was the resolution adopted, holding that the existing rates are discriminating, and that they tend to retard the commercial development of both Provinces.

Some eighteen representatives from Alberta attended the conference, which was largely composed of those people, members of the Board of Trade of Vancouver, and a number of representatives from various points throughout British Columbia. The people of British Columbia, as well as the farmers of Alberta, are vitally interested in better trade relations, and, no doubt, combined effort will bring forth desired results. In addition to the rate question and the matter of greater commercial intercourse between the Provinces, other matters of vital interest came before the convention. The matter of public slaughter-houses, of licensing commission men, of standard inspection of hay, of Government-controlled terminal elevators, and other topics of general importance to the two Provinces, were discussed.

It was readily admitted that British Columbia and Alberta each produced products wanted by the other, but at the present time existing conditions prevented the securing of such products from each other at a nominal cost. The outcome of the conference ended in the appointment of representative committees to investigate matters, with the endeavor to remedy conditions.

### Form Poultry Association.

An event of great importance, bearing on the future of the poultry industry of British Columbia, was a conference of the poultry breeders during the Vancouver Exhibition week. Delegates assembled from all parts of the Province from the various poultry associations to form a Provincial organization, to be known as the British Columbia Poultry Association, and to affiliate with the American Association. M. A. Jull, Government Poultry Officer, supervised the organization work, and it was agreed that the poultry industry is destined to flourish in the Province, over one hundred and thirty-five growers joined the association. The following were: President, F. B. Vanden Bosch, Vancouver; Vice-President, W. A. Nachtrieb, Victoria; Secretary, M. A. Jull, Victoria; Directors, W. Stonehouse, Vancouver; J. H. Wood, Nanaimo; H. Koelkenback, Ashcroft; W. Washburn, Enderby; W. M. Wright, Summerland; E. W. Laing, Revelstoke; W. S. Perry,

Nelson; T. A. F. McIntosh, Grand Forks; A. B. Smith, Cranbrook; T. Edwards, Victoria. Executive Committee appointed—E. B. Cale, W. E. Nachtrieb, M. A. Jull, W. Stonehouse, and T. Edwards.

### Opportunities in New Ontario.

In the excitement of the rush to the Prairies of the Northwest, have you stopped to think that, taken all in all, there are as great advantages lying much nearer hand? You do not have to travel two thousand miles, with all the extra expense that that involves, to reach rich agricultural land. A day's journey, more or less, will take you to where many people of your own Province

Another farmer says: "As one who knows something of the prairie lands, I am certain that the intelligent man with a little capital should at least give the lands of Ontario situated north of the Great Lakes some consideration. In speaking of this as a bush country, a great deal of the growth is only a few years old, and it is easy to find unoccupied lands where a considerable acreage is practically clear. The difficulties of clearing are more imaginary than real. We have not to buy our fuel, which means a saving of about \$100 a year. Shelter from the cold winds in winter is abundant. A good log house costs little more than nothing. With good shelter-belts of trees, some of which are of great beauty, a year or two's work will give a home worthy of the name. We do not by any means feel banished to the wilds, and are by no means without all the requirements of modern civilization."

Another settler writes: "The country is eminently suitable to the young man who wishes to make a home for himself; or for the married man with a family who is desirous of giving the rising generation a chance in the world."

Another says: "During my six years' experience we have had summer frost once to hurt anything, and then our potatoes were a fair crop. All kinds of grain do well here. Our yield of wheat is now 20 to 30 bushels per acre. The land is easily cleared, and the first crop will always pay for the labor of clearing. I have no hesitation in recommending the district."

Another farmer in that same district of Kenora says: "The land is capable of producing an abundant crop of all kinds of grains, grasses and vegetables. We can grow the finest clover in the world. We have plenty of wood and the best of water, and with the opportunity of work in lumbering camps, gold mines, and other employment, I think there is no better place for a settler to start in and make for himself a good and comfortable home."

In the district of Rainy River and eastward, in the districts of Thunder Bay, Algoma and Sudbury, there are considerable areas of agricultural land, and in the easternmost district of Nipissing, above the Height of Land, you reach the great fertile "Clay Belt," which extends westward through some of the other districts for perhaps 400 miles. That belt is said to contain, at a

moderate estimate, 40,000 square miles, and is in many respects equal, if not superior, to vacant land left in the Northwest. The great bulk of it is south of the latitude of Manitoba. Well wooded, and traversed in all directions by waterways, it is being opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which will create a demand for farm products and give the most economic and direct communication with the seaboard and the markets of the world. From the shores of Lake Abitibi westward, through the rapidly-rising town of Cochrane, this country offers as inviting a field for farm settlement as any other part of Canada. A good climate, easy clearing and draining, plenty of water and fuel, with pulpwood sufficient to pay the expense of clearing, soil will produce anything. Ten miles

north of Lake Abitibi, wheat has been successfully matured, together with oats, barley, potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables, as well as some of the popular small fruits.

And when you travel southward by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, through Matheson and over the unsurpassed soil of the basin of Long Lake, into Temiskaming where the most part of a million acres of surveyed land has been located, with still some Crown lands left, you will find that some of the townships now look like well-settled and prosperous sections of Old Ontario. "I will truly state," says a resident of

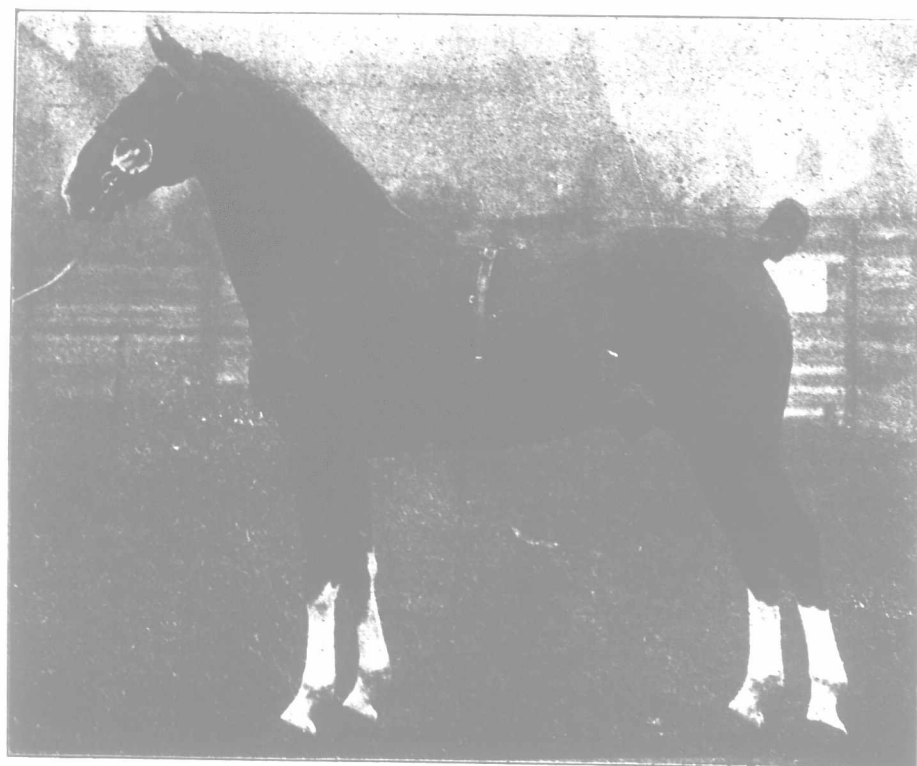


Breaking Up Meadow Land in Nova Scotia.

(Photo by Miss Eunice Watts, King's Co., N. S.)

are prospering, contented and inspired with hope. They saw multitudes going to the Northwest, but they resisted the natural and unthinking inclination to join them. They stopped to think. The Prairie is indeed rich, but is that all? Has it no disadvantages? If you are without capital, or have small capital, what will support you in the winter season? And, if a bad harvest should come, as in certain parts of Manitoba at the present time, what would happen to the mortgage on your implements? On the treeless prairie, where is the timber to build your house, and what does it cost? And when you have built it, where is the fuel to keep you warm, and what does it cost? And where is your shelter from the cold winter wind—and sometimes the blizzard or tornado?

These are disadvantages that have to be reckoned with, and that everybody cannot face. But why need you face them at all, with extra expense of travel, and far separation from people and friends?



Antonius.

Champion Hackney stallion, Royal Show, 1910.

A successful farmer near Bryden, New Ontario, writes:

"I often wonder when I hear of so many people going through here, past our very doors on the C.P.R. train from Old Ontario, when they could get a farm that would suit them better here for less money." He has a farm of 320 acres, and produced wheat last year that turned out 35 bushels to the acre.



eight years, a farmer from the County of Lambton, "that in all my travels I have never seen a richer soil than we have here." And in certain of the townships you will meet with substantial farmhouses and barns, prosperous kitchen gardens, with large collections of flowers, and you will be struck with the contentment seen in every home. As an illustration of what is going on, one of the local agents of the Massey-Harris Co. delivered at New Liskeard in the spring over five carloads of machinery to settlers and farmers.

The land is easier to clear than in Old Ontario. Grains and vegetables grow as well and in as great variety. Wheat has been produced of as good quality as Manitoba No. 1 Hard. There is plenty of work and good wages for twelve months of the year, thus enabling the settler to live while clearing his land. The summers are hot, and the winters cold, but the dryness of the atmosphere makes the cold less felt. There are no tornadoes, and the trees give shelter from the cold and storm. Public highways are made and in the process of making, and good schools and churches are going up rapidly, while thousands of tourists visit the new country every year.

In the words of a certain traveller, to whom the great clay belt was a revelation: "Why go to the West when right here at our doors is a land of the richest character hungering for tillage?"

For information as to terms of settlement, homestead regulations, and special rates of travel to settlers, apply to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,  
Director of Colonization,  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### Agricultural Progress of the Argentine Republic.

By J. A. Ruddick.

In these days of quick communication and complete transportation systems between the four corners of the earth, the people of any country dependent on outside markets for the disposal of a surplus of products, should study as carefully as possible every source of competition, both present and prospective. It is necessary to do so in order to decide as to the particular products in which the competition is likely to be most keenly felt.

In this connection, the development of the Argentine Republic, the enormous increase in its exports of wheat and animal products, and the rapid growth of its population, should be matters of much interest to Canadian farmers.

The interest is increased by the similarity of large areas of the country in its physical features and adaptability for the production of certain crops to our own Northwest. The country, as a whole, differs in point of climate from Canada, with a range of temperature that gives it a tropical character in the north, varying to sub-arctic in the south; but the great central, treeless plateau (the pampas), with its huge estancias (ranches), devoted largely to live stock and wheat-growing, has many features in common with the Canadian Prairie Provinces.

It is undoubtedly a country of enormous possibilities in many directions, but the tendency at present is to push the growing of wheat and beef cattle. Hog-raising has made little or no progress, probably owing to the fact that the Argentine is not a pork-eater. He breakfasts on rolls and coffee, like the Spaniard and Italian in other parts of the world.

The Argentine has great possibilities as a fruit-growing country. Peaches, pears, apricots, grapes and similar fruits do exceedingly well in some parts, while the citrus fruits flourish in others. Lack of a convenient market appears to be the only obstacle in the way of large and profitable production.

The following figures, quoted from an Argentine Government publication, will give some idea of the growth of the export trade:

ARGENTINE EXPORTS.			
Years.	Wheat (Bush)	Flour (Tons)	Bran (Tons)
1899	63,000,000	39,464	78,890
1908	135,000,000	113,500	208,309
Frozen			
Years.	Beef (Tons)	Mutton (Tons)	Other Meats.
1899	9,079	56,627	3,322
1908	180,814	78,846	14,008

The total exports in 1908 were valued at \$366,065,341, or more than double what they were in 1899. About \$10,000,000 represents the value of dye woods and sundries, the balance being for animal and agricultural products.

The area devoted to wheat culture was doubled between 1900 and 1908, when it comprised about fifteen million acres. The same ratio of increase applies to the total cultivated area.

Live stock in Argentine, census of 1908:

Horned cattle	29,116,625
Sheep	67,211,758
Horses	7,531,376
Mules	465,037
Swine	1,403,591
Goats	3,945,086
Asses	285,088

Farming operations are conducted on a large scale, some of the estancias comprising nearly 100,000 acres.

In the list of countries to which produce is exported, Great Britain stands at the head, with over 20 per cent. to her credit. Belgium is next, taking 15 per cent, followed by France, Brazil and the United States, in the order named.

The population of the Argentine in 1908, according to the National Demographic Bureau, was 6,489,023, having increased from 3,954,911 in 1895.



One Million Sacks of Wheat at a Country Station in the Argentine.

The following table of immigration is interesting and instructive:

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE REPUBLIC FROM 1857 TO 1908.	
Years.	Number.
1857-1860	20,000
1861-1870	159,570
1871-1880	260,613
1881-1890	846,568
1891-1900	648,326
1901-1908	1,243,379
Total.....3,178,456	
Nationalities.	
Italians	1,799,423
Spaniards	795,243
French	188,316
Austrians	58,250
Britons	42,765
Germans	40,655
Swiss	28,344
Belgians	20,668
Others	209,792
Total.....3,178,456	
Arrivals in 1908.	
Spaniards	125,497
Italians	98,479
Syrians	9,111
Russians	8,560
French	3,823
Austrians	2,551
Germans	2,469
Portuguese	2,083
Britons	1,879
Hungarians	984
Swiss	655
Brazilians	626
Danes	463
North Americans	341
Others	3,229
Total.....255,710	

These figures show that the tide of immigration to the Argentine is very similar in point of num-



Grain Warehouses at Buenos Aires.

bers to that which comes to Canada, but we have the advantage in the matter of nationalities.

The preponderance of Spaniards and Italians in the population explains why the dairy industry has not prospered. The exports are less now than they were in 1902, and amount to about 3,000 tons of butter a year.

I do not see any probability of the Argentine becoming a serious competitor of Canada in the dairy markets.

### Cough of Pregnancy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been asked to make some inquiries amongst our Canadian breeders and dairy farmers as to a question with regard to the alleged cough of pregnancy. The question is: "Is the pregnant cow subject to a cough which arises as a result of gestation, and disappears after parturition?"

So far as we know, our attention has never been drawn to this condition, and recent controversy amongst German and Danish breeders seems to warrant the supposition. Very few of the English breeders of pure-bred stock have noticed the condition. The question is an interesting one to veterinary surgeons, for, if the cough of pregnancy is finally proved to exist, it will render material aid in the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The frequency of cough in bovine tuberculosis must not be taken into consideration of this form, as only the pregnant cough is required for notification. If you will please ask this question, giving it publication through your columns, you will be conferring a favor on all breeders of stock.

Toronto., Ont. WM. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S.

[Note.—Since new light is here being sought, the expression of as many of our readers as have made observation upon this point will be welcomed. Address your reply to "The Farmer's Advocate."—Editor.]

### B. C. Dairymen Meet.

The British Columbia Dairymen's Association held a conference at Vancouver during the time of the recent exhibition in that city, at which several questions of importance to the dairy interests were discussed. Prominent among these was the consideration of an alleged failure on the part of the railway companies to give speedy transportation of their products and a quick return of empty receptacles. The result of the discussion was that the newly-appointed secretary of the association, M. A. Jull, was instructed to take the matter up with the officials of the road, and ask for similar shipping facilities as are in force upon railroads of Manitoba.

In connection with the various dairy competitions held in all parts of the Province, the association decided to issue gold, silver and bronze medals as awards for the best-kept dairies. Another award provided for was a silver cup, which will be competed for yearly until won three times in succession by any one dairyman.

### New Ontario Prosperous.

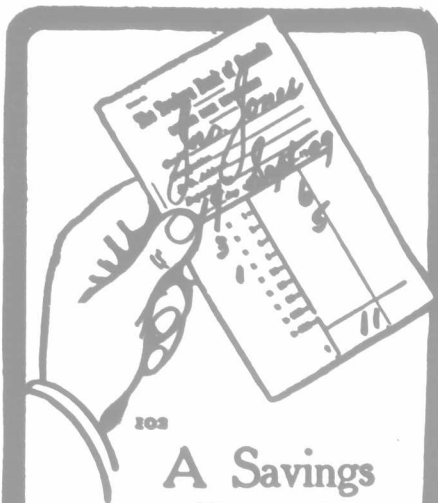
J. L. Englehart, Chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, interviewed by the newspapers last week on his return from a regular trip of inspection, is reported as saying that there is a magnificent crop of wheat in New Ontario. Vegetables of all kinds are doing well, he says, and the remarkable fact is pointed out that seed potatoes are now being shipped from Northern to Southern Ontario. This trade is expected to develop largely. One hundred and twenty-five cars of hay were shipped recently to contractors on the National Transcontinental, and to the Porcupine and other districts. If this was all home-grown, it should bring a neat roll of money to clay-belt farmers.

### The Industrial Education Commission.

Dr. Jas W. Robertson, Chairman of the Technical Education Commission, goes for the first two weeks in September to Newfoundland, where he will advise with the Premier relative to the agricultural policy for the Island. Some of the other Commissioners visit the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and it is expected Dr. Robertson will rejoin them on the regular inquiry in Quebec Province, after which they proceed to Ontario. About 100 places are yet to be visited in Canada.

R. B. Cooley, B. S. A., one of the 1910 graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College, who has lately been at Ottawa acquainting himself with the duties of the registrar of the Dominion Swine and Sheep Breeders' Associations, has accepted the position of Assistant in Animal Husbandry to Prof. Barton, at Macdonald College, Que. Since graduating from Guelph, three months ago, the practical side has appealed to Mr. Cooley more than he found it possible to carry out in the clerical work at Ottawa. His appointment at Ste. Anne dates from Sept. 1st.





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**MARKETS.**

**Toronto.**

**LIVE STOCK.**

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 29th, receipts of live stock numbered 106 cars, comprising 2,168 cattle, 30 hogs, 3,625 sheep, 61 calves, 45 horses. Quality of cattle good; trade active. Exporters, best quality, 10c. to 15c. higher; medium, steady. Export steers, \$5.75 to \$6.65; bulls, \$4 to \$5.50; butchers' cattle, firm, at last week's prices; prime picked lots, \$5.75 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.15; common, \$4 to \$4.80; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; milkers, firm, at \$40 to \$75; veal calves, firm, at \$4 to \$8.50 per cwt. Sheep, 10c. to 15c. higher; ewes, \$4 to \$4.65; lambs, easier, at \$6 to \$6.35 per cwt. Hogs—Selects, fed and watered at market, \$9, and \$8.65, f. o. b. cars, to drovers, at country points.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	224	141	365
Cattle	3,227	2,484	5,711
Hogs	2,240	973	3,213
Sheep	6,423	821	7,244
Calves	462	90	552
Horses	3	55	58

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	174	200	374
Cattle	2,893	3,735	6,538
Hogs	1,978	1,225	3,203
Sheep	3,182	602	3,784
Calves	589	107	696
Horses	4	102	106

The above figures show a decrease of 9 carloads, 827 cattle, 144 calves, 48 horses; but an increase of 10 hogs, 3,460 sheep, in the combined receipts of the City and Union for the past week, compared with the corresponding week of 1909.

Receipts of cattle during the past week were moderate, which had the effect of causing prices to be steady to firm, at last week's quotations.

Exporters.—London cattle sold at \$6.15, average price, or a range of \$5.90 to \$6.50; exporters for Liverpool, \$5.80, average price, or a range of \$5.65 to \$5.90; export bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots, \$5.75 to \$6; good, \$5.25 to \$5.60; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.50 to \$4.90; cows, \$3 to \$5 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—Receipts of stockers and feeders were moderate, and scarcely equal to the demand. Prices ruled as follows: Steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.25; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; good stockers, 600 to 700 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.60; common stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—Receipts fairly large; market strong; prices firm, at \$40 to \$65, and a few cows at \$70; one cow \$78. Some inferior, light cows, sold at \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were moderate, which caused a strong market, at \$4 to \$8 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Deliveries were large at the latter end of the week, which caused prices to go lower for lambs. Sheep—Ewes, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; rams, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.90 to \$6.50, although \$7 and \$7.10 per cwt. was paid early in the week.

Hogs—Packers commenced the week by trying to get prices down, but receipts being light, prices kept advancing, until selects, fed and watered, sold at the market at \$9, and \$8.60 to \$8.65 to drovers, for hogs, f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses—Extreme dullness characterized the trade last week. Demand from all quarters has been restricted to limited proportions, and the only semblance of activity has been for a few extra-heavy drafters, of good quality and finish, and for a few common work horses, of which class there is a plentiful supply. Manager J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports the market to be in a between-season dull period, but

from the large number of letters he has received recently making inquiries for horses, expects trade to pick up in the near future. Mr. Smith reports prices as follows: Extra-quality drafters, 1,600 to 1,800 lbs., \$240 to \$275; medium-quality drafters, \$200 to \$230; general-purpose horses, \$180 to \$220; express and wagon horses, \$175 to \$215; drivers, \$125 to \$250; serviceably sound horses, \$40 to \$100. The latter class composed the bulk of the trade.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Old No. 2 winter, \$1.02, outside; new No. 2, 95c. to 98c. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.11½, track, lake ports. Peas—No. 2, 76c. to 78c. Barley—No. 2, 52c. to 53c.; No. 3X, 50c. to 51c.; No. 3, 45c. to 47c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41½c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 38c. to 39c.; new No. 2, 35c., outside. Corn—No. 2 yellow, American, 69½c. to 70c., Toronto freights. Flour—Ontario new winter wheat flour, \$3.75 to \$3.85, at the mills. Manitoba flour—Toronto prices are: First patents, \$6.20; second patents, \$5.70; strong bakers', \$5.50.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, new, No. 1, \$14; No. 2, \$12 to \$13, on track, Toronto.

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

Bran.—Manitoba and Ontario bran are worth about the same prices, at \$20 per ton, and shorts about \$1 to \$1.50 per ton more.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Receipts large, and demand good, with prices steady to firm. Creamery pound rolls, choice, 25c. to 26c.; No. 2 creamery, 23c. to 24c.; creamery solids, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Receipts and stocks large, prices easy, at 19c. to 20c., for case lots.

Cheese.—No. 1 quality, 12c. for large, and 12½c. for twins.

Honey.—Receipts liberal; extracted, 10c. to 11c.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Potatoes.—Receipts from farmers' wagons large; prices easier, at 40c. to 60c. per bushel.

Beans.—Prices unchanged, primes, \$2 to \$2.10; hand-picked, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry liberal; chickens, 13c. to 15c.; fowl, 10c. to 11c.; ducks, 11c. to 12c.

**HIDES AND WOOL.**

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, 9c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, 5½c. to 6½c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 45c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 18c. to 20c.; wool, rejections, 15c.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Receipts of fruits and vegetables last week were large, but there was a fairly good demand. Prices ruled as follows: Prices are quoted by the basket, unless otherwise noted. Apples, 25c. to 35c.; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50; cantaloupes, 35c. to 50c.; cranberries, per crate, \$1.50 to \$2.50; currants, black, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Lawton berries, per box, 6½c. to 8c.; peaches, Ontario, 25c. to 50c.; Crawfords, \$1 to \$1.25 per basket; pears, 35c. to 50c.; plums, 30c. to 50c.; plums, crate, \$1.25 to \$1.75; watermelons, 35c. to 40c. and 50c. for choice; beets, basket, 15c. to 20c.; cabbage, dozen, 20c. to 30c.; celery, basket, 25c. to 40c.; carrots, basket, 15c.; cucumbers, 10c. to 15c. and 25c.; corn, per dozen, 10c. to 12c.; eggplant, 50c. to 60c.; marrows, dozen, 25c.; onions, Spanish, crate, \$2.25 to \$2.50; peppers, green, 35c. to 40c.; tomatoes, 15c. to 25c.

**Cheese Markets.**

Campbellford, Ont., 10½c. Starling, Ont., 10 11-16c. Belleville, Ont., 10½c. to 10 13-16c. Brockville, Ont., 10 11-16c. Madoc, Ont., 10½c. Woodstock, Ont., 10½c. Kingston, Ont., 10½c. Kilsnoe, Ont., 10½c. Winchester, Ont., 10½c. London, Ont., 10½c. to 10 11-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 10½c. butter, 23½c. Iroquois, Ont., 10½c.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending August 20th, amounted to 2,585 head, against 3,259 head the previous week. Offerings of cattle on the local market were larger last week, and consisted largely of ranchers of fair quality. Some choice steers sold at 6½c., but the fine sold around 6c., while the good stock ranged from 5½c. to 5¾c., the medium from 4¾c. to 5¼c., and the common down to 4c. Cows sold at 3½c. to 5c., and bulls at 3c. to 3½c. per lb. The offering of sheep and lambs was liberal, and prices ranged from 3½c. to 4c. per lb. for sheep, and \$4.50 to \$5.50 each for lambs, while calves ranged from \$3 to \$12 each, according to size and quality. Hogs were practically unchanged. There was a good demand from packers, and a fairly active trade was done. Selected lots sold at 9½c. to 3¼c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report a slight demand springing up in the country, but nothing in particular doing in the meantime. The trouble is principally to obtain the horses at a sufficiently low figure. Heavy draft, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold from \$275 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$175 each; inferior animals, \$50 to \$100; and fine saddle or carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir—dressed, 13½c. to 13¾c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Dealers still claim that they are selling potatoes in bag lots of 80 lbs., at 75c. to 90c. per bag, while on track it is said stock might be had as low as 70c.

Eggs.—Stock arriving just now is of very poor quality. However, prices hold steady, at 16c. to 17c. per dozen, for straight-gathered stock, country points, this being quoted here at 18c. and 18½c. per dozen. No. 1 candled eggs were quoted at 19c. per dozen, selects at 23c. and new-laid at 26c. per dozen.

Honey.—Demand light, at 14c. to 15c. per lb. for white clover comb, and 10½c. to 11c. for extracted, dark clover comb being 11½c. to 12½c.

Butter.—The shipments of Canadian butter to England this season lag behind those of a year ago, being but 18,000 boxes, against 21,000. Notwithstanding this, the market showed unusual strength last week. Merchants paid Quebec makers 23c. to 23½c., delivered here, so that this quality could hardly be sold less than 23½c. As for best Townships, it is unlikely that any considerable quantity could have been purchased under 24c. per lb., wholesale. On Monday, this week, a sharp advance in the country was reflected here, and Quebec could not be had here under 23½c. to 23¾c.; Townships ranged 24c. to 24½c., and fancy quality 24½c.

Cheese.—Total shipments of cheese this season show a falling off as compared with those of last season, being 952,000 packages, against 1,000,000 a year ago.

Oats.—The market for oats shows a break since a week ago, being now 40c. to 40½c. per bushel, carloads, store, for No. 2 Canadian Western, No. 3 being 38½c. to 39c. No. 1 barley, 53c. to 54c., and No. 4 barley, 50c.

Flour.—Practically no change in the market for flour. Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$6.30 per barrel, in bags, for firsts, and \$5.80 for seconds, strong bakers' being \$5.60. Ontario winter-wheat flour steady, at \$5.50 for patents and \$5.25 for straight rollers.

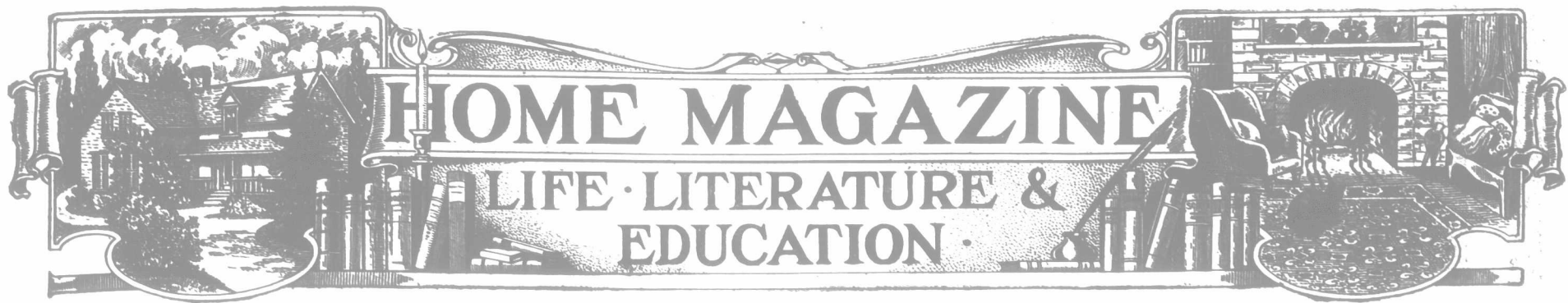
Millfeed.—There was a good demand all round and prices were steady. Ontario bran, \$20.50 per ton, in bags; middlings, \$22, pure grain mouille, \$33 to \$34, and mixed mouille, \$26 to \$29. Manitoba bran was \$20, and shorts, \$22. Cotton-seed meal was quoted at \$27.

Hay.—The offering of new hay on the market caused prices to decline. No. 1 hay \$13 to \$13.50; No. 2 extra, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover mixed, \$9 to \$10, and clover, \$8 to \$9.

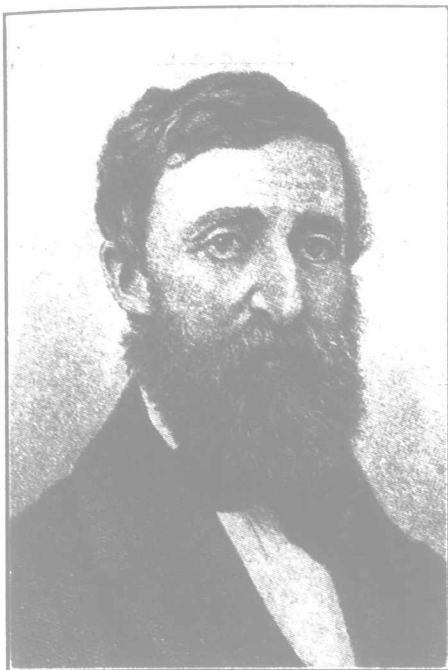
Hides.—Dealers have been paying 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, and 8c. for uninspected. Calf skins, 12c. and 14c. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively, while lamb skins were 30c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 for No. 2 and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow was 14c. to 5c. per lb. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Markets concluded on page 1418a.)





**Thoreau.**



Thoreau.

[In 1855, one who met Thoreau, then 38 years of age, for the first time, wrote: "Thoreau looks eminently sagacious, like a sort of wise wild beast. He dresses plainly, wears a beard, and has a brown complexion."]

[A few issues ago there appeared in these pages a sketch of the life of "the New England Sage," Emerson. To-day is begun some account of another one of that remarkable coterie which hovered at that time about the little village of Concord, Mass. Acknowledgments are chiefly due to Salt's very excellent biography, "Henry David Thoreau."]

The little Village of Concord, Mass., has changed, as all things change, with the lapse of time, yet in its main essentials it is to-day very much what it was upwards of a hundred years ago. At that time, Hawthorne, one of the clique of remarkable men who lived then within its precincts, and whose graves in "Sleepy Hollow" are to-day pointed out to tourists—pilgrims—innumerable, wrote: "The scenery of Concord has no very marked characteristics, but has a great deal of quiet beauty in keeping with the river. There are broad and peaceful meadows, which, I think, are among the most satisfying objects in natural scenery. The hills which border these meadows are wide swells of land, or long and gradual ridges, some of them densely covered with wood. The white village appears to be embosomed among wooded hills."

More recently, another writer—Canadian-born, by the way—Grant Allen, wrote of the same spot thus: "Thoreau's country has the broad effects and simple elements that 'compose' well in the best landscape art. It is a quiet bit of country, that under the seeing eye can be made to yield a store of happiness. Its resources for the naturalist, at first scarcely suspected, are practically inexhaustible. It is not tame, as English landscape is tame. It keeps its memories and traditions of the red man, along with his flint-flakes and arrow-heads, and its birds and wild-flowers are varied and abundant. A country of noble trees, wide meadow expanses—and the little river, quiet almost to stagnation, with just current enough to keep it pure, in places much grown up to water-wood, in other places thick-

strewn with lily-pads, the banks umbrageous and grassy, fringed with ferns and wild-flowers, and here and there jutting into a point of rocks, or expanding into placid, lake-like stretches—these are the main elements of Thoreau's country."

"Thoreau's country"? Why "Thoreau's" country? Why not "Emerson's" country, "Hawthorne's" country, "Alcott's," "Channing's"? Yet who that has read the life and studied the works of this man, Thoreau, can doubt that the name has been well chosen? Emerson might have been a product of any place, almost of any time; so might Hawthorne, but Thoreau interprets, as has never been interpreted any local place, the environment of Concord. He seems, in truth, the very spirit of the hills and woods of Massachusetts, its own philosopher, who from it draws lessons that may touch the lives of all mankind.

**HIS EARLY LIFE.**

Briefly, Thoreau was born on the 12th of July, 1817, in Concord, the son of one John Thoreau, a lead-pencil maker, of Jersey-French extraction, and a quite remarkable man in his way. There were three other children—John, Helen and Sophia—all of whom seem to have been not altogether ordinary. "To meet one of the Thoreaus," wrote one who knew them well, "was not the same as to encounter any other person who might happen to cross your path." The family, in short, was strongly intellectual, and, although in straitened-enough circumstances in these early days, lived very happily together.

At public school, Henry, the illustrious one in days to come, was known among his schoolmates, by reason of his seriousness, as "the judge." Indeed, even at this time, it appears that his interests were elsewhere. He never played with other boys, but was much given to rambling off through fields and woods, or paddling in his boat "up the sluggish Musketaquid or the more swiftly-flowing Assabet," finding companions among birds and little wild animals and plants of wood or water-side. One might have fancied a streak of the red man in him, for he was from infancy fascinated with anything that pertained to these vanishing races. The Indian names of the neighborhood were as incense to him, and the lure of the river, and the hills Anursack, Wachusett, Monadnock, running off to the White Mountains of New Hampshire, was none the less strong because of their suggestion of the shy, wild men who once inhabited them. He could pick up Indian relics where no one else seemed able to find them, and a story told of him at a later date is characteristic. A friend who was walking with him one day, asked him how he managed to find so many arrow-heads. "Here is one," said Thoreau, stooping to pick one up from the furrow at his feet.

At the age of sixteen, by dint of much saving and scraping on the part of the family, Henry was sent to Harvard University. Being Thoreaus, the home folk possibly were not disappointed with the lad's career here. Had they been of more usual quality, they might have been. During his whole term at Harvard, he distinguished himself in no way, took no honors, won no scholarships, took no part in clubs, nor even contributed to the College paper, Harvardiana. The experience, no doubt, was but little pleasant for him. The dash-

ing young men from New York and Boston who attended were little likely to take much note of this shy, rather awkward boy from a country village, with his out-of-date clothes and unapproachable manners. Indeed, he appears only to have won their dislike, also that of the ambitious professors, who preferred that he should study as students were required to study, instead of interminably ranging the woods, and that he should be less given to thinking things out in his own unconventional way. He himself confesses that he got but little good out of his four years' residence, except that he had "learned to express himself." As a matter of fact, however, he had become a good classical scholar, and had come into touch with numbers of books with which, otherwise, he might have made no acquaintance.

When he passed through the university, then, in 1837, he was a nobody, and how was it then possible for the showy, honor-winning graduates to surmise that, when the great majority of them should be long dead and forgotten, this shy, reserved, coarsely-clothed youth should be quietly stepping to his own pedestal in the Hall of Great Men? Among all who had to do with him at this time, there was but one whose vision seems to have been keen enough to see the mettle of the boy ever so dimly. This was none other than Emerson himself, to whose good offices was due the fact that the lad received some assistance from the funds of the University.

Thoreau's first meeting with the Sage had come about as follows: Not long after the removal of Emerson to the village, a Mrs. Brown, a friend of Thoreau's, and a relative of the Emersons, was told by Helen Thoreau that there was a passage in her brother's diary which contained some ideas similar to those expressed by Emerson in a recent lecture. Mrs. Brown spoke of the coincidence to Emerson, and, at his request, subsequently brought the youth to his house. Emerson was at once impressed. "I delight much in my young friend," he wrote, "who seems to have as free and erect a mind as any I have ever met." And so began a friendship which was destined to mean much to Thoreau, not only that it was the means of bringing him more closely into touch with the friends who gathered round the Sage—Alcott, Ellery Channing, the Ripleys, Theodore Parker, the Peabodys, G. W. Curtis, and others—but because of the strong personal element in it, which was destined to bring these two great Americans more closely together than either at this time dreamed.

(To be continued.)

**The Windrow.**

The Bishop of London (Eng.) is at present visiting his brother, Mr. Ingram, of Aylmer, Ont.

A new Canadian magazine, entitled "Ourselves," under the editorship of Mr. Peter McArthur, has been established at St. Thomas, Ont.

A woman, Fraulein Schwenke, has won the Kaiser's Prize at the University of Berlin, which was but recently opened to women students.

German newspapers representative of the commercial and industrial classes are declaring that the German people would be glad to discuss plans leading to a limitation-of-armaments compact with England.

The new castle, built by the Kaiser for Prince Eitel Friedrich, cost \$1,338,000, covers nearly an acre and a half, and contains more than 600 rooms.

Dry in perpetuity is the restriction placed by the Santa Fe Railroad in all deeds to property in the new town of River Bank, which is to be a mid-valley division point on that line. District Agent Hobart says it is the first town laid out by a railroad to exclude saloons for all time.

Another honor has been conferred upon Mme. Curie, wife of Prof. Curie, of Paris, who died in 1906, they having been the joint discoverers of radium. In 1903 they were awarded a medal for their researches by the Royal Society of Arts of England. Upon the death of her husband, Mme. Curie was offered the Chair of Physics in the Sorbonne, Paris, which she accepted. Since then she carried on her work, her most recent research being into the nature of the ultimate product of the uranium-radium series, which, she believes, is very probably lead. The Royal Society of Arts has just conferred another medal on this famous woman for her discoveries in radium, which is a very high honor, the only other woman to whom it was given having been Queen Victoria.

**Current Events.**

The Orion, Great Britain's newest and greatest battleship, was launched at Portsmouth on August 20th.

A young Welshman named Willows has made a night flight from Cardiff to the vicinity of London, a distance of 160 miles, in a dirigible of his own invention.

The Quadrennial Conference, the supreme legislative body of the Methodist Church of Canada, meeting at Victoria, B. C., has elected the following general officers: Rev. Dr. A. Carman, General Superintendent, for eight years; Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, General Superintendent for four years; Rev. T. S. Moore, D. D., Secretary Temperance and Moral Reform; Rev. T. E. E. Shore, Secretary of Foreign Missions; Rev. Jas. Allen, Secretary Home Missions; Rev. Dr. J. W. Graham, Secretary of Education; Rev. Dr. Wm. Briggs, Book Steward; Rev. Dr. W. B. Creighton, Editor Christian Guardian; Rev. Dr. A. C. Crews, Editor S. S. Publications; Rev. S. T. Bartlett, General Secretary Sabbath School; Rev. Dr. F. C. Stevenson, Secretary Missionary Forward Movement; H. H. Fudger, Lay Treasurer of Missions; Rev. Dr. Burwash and N. W. Rowell, K. C., delegates to British Conference.

Action was taken on the church discipline, the famous interpretive "foot-note," with specific restrictions regarding the moral conduct of members being removed, and in its place was substituted a general admonition as to good conduct consistent with a Christian life. The new paragraph leaves to the enlightened conscience of the people to guard against amusements or practices of doubtful tendency.

By a vote of 220 to 35, the Conference approved the Basis of Union with the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches.

FOUNDED 1868

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to \$11; clover  
over, \$8 to \$9.  
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Nos. 2 and 1,  
skins were 30c.  
75 for No. 2  
allow was 14c.  
and 5c. to 6c.

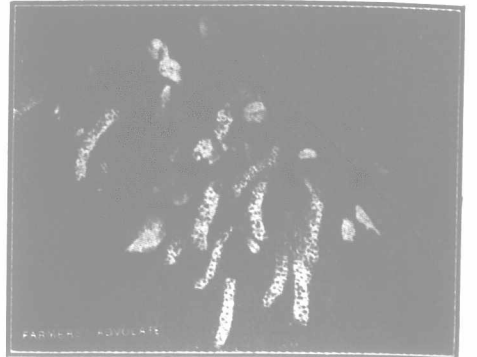




## A Garden is a Lovesome Thing

"God the first garden made, and the first city Cain."—Cowley.

"God Almighty first planted a garden."—Bacon.



### A Garden.

"A garden is a lovesome thing,  
God wot!  
Rose plot,  
Fringed pool,  
Fern'd Grot—  
The veriest school  
Of peace; and yet the fool  
Contends that God is not—  
Not God! in gardens! when the  
eve is cool?  
Nay, but I have a sign;  
'Tis very sure God walks in  
mine."

### The Garden Inspiration.

I have a garden filled with sound  
Of thrushes; paths that circle  
round;  
And one straight walk more sweetly  
set  
With lavender and mignonette,  
Sweet herbs of grace, whose scent  
lives on  
Like virtue, after life is gone.  
My Sanctuary, for so I call  
That long straight path beneath  
the wall.

There do I muse—how Nature's self  
Moves upward; how, from shelf to  
shelf  
Ennobled through perpetual strife  
She issues in a grander life.  
And as I think how one small bud  
Engrafted tames the wildest wood,  
Sweet fruitage for man's use to  
bear,  
And of its sweetness leave an heir,  
Seems it—ah, may my faith be  
true—  
Grace has its power in Nature,  
too.  
'T is grace that lurks in kindly  
soil;  
'T is grace attends the tiller's  
toil;  
Grace works in every flower that  
blows;  
And in each briar there lives a  
rose.—[Spectator.

### My Rose Garden.

Surely in my dear garden grows  
Every kind of old-fashioned rose,  
There upon wall and in border  
In the sweetest gay disorder  
This mass of scented blossom  
blows.  
With maiden's blush and briar, I  
wot  
Our Granny filled the blue bean  
pot,  
And from moss and damask roses  
Gathered our Granny dainty posies.  
"Seven sisters" have lost their  
fame,  
"York and Lancaster" share the  
same.  
Fads—All, all, are out of fashion,  
For roses are now a passion.  
Still, if you their age will pardon,  
Pick a rosegay from my garden.  
Clara E. Crow.

### From "Maud."

(Tennyson.)

Come into the garden, Maud,  
For the black bat, night, has flown,  
Come into the garden, Maud,  
I am here at the gate alone;  
And the woodbine spices are wafted  
abroad,  
And the musk of the rose is blown.

For a breeze of morning moves,  
And the planet of Love is on high,  
Beginning to faint in the light  
that she loves  
On a bed of daffodil sky,  
To faint in the light of the sun  
she loves,  
To faint in his light, and to die.

All night have the roses heard  
The flute, violin, bassoon;  
All night has the casement jessamine  
stirr'd  
To the dancers dancing in tune;  
Till a silence fell with the waking  
bird,  
And a hush with the setting moon.

I said to the lily, "There is but one  
With whom she has heart to be  
gay.  
When will the dancers leave her  
alone?  
She is weary of dance and play."  
Now half to the setting moon are  
gone,  
And half to the rising day;  
Low on the sand and loud on the  
stone  
The last wheel echoes away.

I said to the rose, "The brief  
night goes  
In babble and revel and wine,  
O young lord-lover, what sighs are  
those,

For one that will never be thine,  
But mine, but mine," so I swear  
to the rose,  
"For ever and ever, mine."

And the soul of the rose went in  
to my blood,  
As the music clash'd in the hall,  
And long by the garden lake I  
stood.

For I heard your rivulet fall  
From the lake to the meadow and  
on to the wood,  
Our wood, that is dearer than all;

From the meadow your walks have  
left so sweet  
That whenever a March-wind sighs  
He sets the jewel print of your feet  
In violets blue as your eyes,  
To the woody hollows in which  
we meet  
And the valleys of Paradise.

The slender acacia would not shake  
One long milk-bloom on the tree  
The white lake-blossom fell into  
the lake  
As the pimpernel dozed on the fen,  
But the rose was awake all night  
for your sake.

Knowing your promise to me,  
The lilies and roses weep in a  
They sigh'd for the daisy and  
Queen rose of the rosiest  
of girls.

Come hither, the dances are  
In gloss of satin and glimmering  
pearls.

Queen lily and rose in one,  
Shine out, little head, among  
over with curls,  
To the towers, and be their son

There has fallen a splendid tear  
From the passion-flower at the gate,  
She is coming, my dove, my dear;  
She is coming, my life, my fate;  
The red rose cries, "She is near,  
she is near";  
And the white rose weeps, "She  
is late";  
The larkspur listens, "I hear, I  
hear";  
And the lily whispers, "I wait."

She is coming, my own, my sweet,  
Were it ever so airy a tread,  
My heart would hear her and beat,  
Were it earth in an earthy bed;  
My dust would hear her and beat,  
Had I lain for a century dead,  
Would start and tremble under her  
feet,  
And blossom in purple and red.

### The Amateur Gardener; His Song.

O give me a rake, and give me a  
hoe,  
And I will a-gardening, gardening  
go  
Down where the peaches and cab-  
bages grow.

O what is so rare, and what is  
so sweet,  
As hoeing and raking a garden  
discreet  
In hope of a Squash or a prize  
Lima Beet.

O see the fair Bean on the blos-  
soming tree  
A-smiling, and smirking, and wink-  
ing at me,  
And flirting the while with the  
frolisome Pea.

O see the soft Cabbages there on  
the vine—  
Ten little Cabbages all in a line—  
Purple and soft as the shimmer of  
wine!

Off in the pasture, as shy as a  
lass,  
Sprouteth the Rye in the lush  
summer grass.

Waiting the wassail with bottle  
and glass!

See the fair Eggplant in mosses  
and fen  
Putting forth tendrils uncounted  
by men,

Waiting the care of the wandering  
hen!

Down in the meadow 'mid sedges  
and thorn,  
Smiling, beguiling, comes popping  
the Corn,

Scaring the cow with the old  
crumpled horn!

Here the Chrysanthemum, modest  
and true,  
Rivals the Rose's celestial blue,  
And the pale Peony's purplesome  
hue.

Here flaunting violets, yellow as  
gold,  
Vaulting their beauty, unmodest  
and bold,

Shelter the Sunflower shy from the  
cold!

O give me a rake, and give me a  
hoe,  
And I will a-gardening, gardening  
go,  
Down where the peaches and cab-  
bages grow.

O what is so rare, and what is  
so sweet,  
As hoeing and raking a garden  
discreet  
In hope of a Squash or a prize  
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Rivals the Rose's celestial blue,  
And the pale Peony's purplesome  
hue.

### Hiawatha on Gardening.

"Rake and hoe!" said Hiawatha,  
"Rake and hoe, you bustling hus-  
bands

In the gay suburban districts.  
Fix your little beds of lettuce,  
Cultivate the spicy radish,  
Plant the Perfume-Kiss, the onion,  
And the tender little beanlet.  
By the way, my little children,  
Have you ever made a garden?  
Have you ever hoed and spaded  
Till your backs were nearly  
broken?

There is ecstasy in digging,  
There is rapture in upturning  
All the fertile sand and gravel  
Out behind the summer kitchen.  
There is joy in planting fodder  
For the Kill-Em-Quick, the cut-  
worm.

First, you dicker with the grocer  
For the cunning little seedlets,  
And the grocer cannot fool you,  
For the catalogues you've studied  
Ever since the first of April.  
Then you sneak behind the wood-  
shed,

With the first gray flush of morn-  
ing,

Peel your coat and seize a shovel,  
Make a bed 18 x 20,  
Or, perhaps, a little longer,  
Mix a little fertilizer  
(Note my diction—fertilizer)

With the sand, to make it mellow,  
Then mark off some tiny trenches,  
Not too far apart, remember—  
And deposit in the trenches  
All the seed and close them over  
With the sand and fertilizer.  
Now that you have made your  
garden

You begin to watch the surface  
For the first green shoot to  
straggle

Through the gravel, and you  
watch it

For perhaps a weary fortnight.  
By and by the little raindrops  
And a spell of sunny weather  
Bring the garden 'sass' to greet  
you!

But, alas, the early radish,  
Nice string beans and hardy let-  
tuce

Never live to tell the story  
Of their childhood recollections.

First, old Chilly-Thing, the North  
Wind,

Comes and brings the frost, my  
dearies,

Nipping all the vegetation  
That is really worth the nipping.

Then the Kill-Em-Quick, the cut-  
worm,

Chuckles down beneath the surface,  
Sharpen up his little molars,  
Calls a bunch of friends to help  
him.

Saying, "We are in a garden,  
Therefore, let us all go to it!"  
Let us paralyze the lettuce!

That is why I never dally  
With a rustic hoe and shovel:

That is why I can't help laughing  
When I see my next-door neighbor  
Working overtime to fashion  
In his yard a little garden

For old Chilly-Thing, the North  
Wind,

And the Kill-Em-Quick, the cut-  
worm.





A Fine Lawn with Trees for Background.  
Residence of T. H. Smallman, Esq., London, Ont.

**The Garden and the Home.**

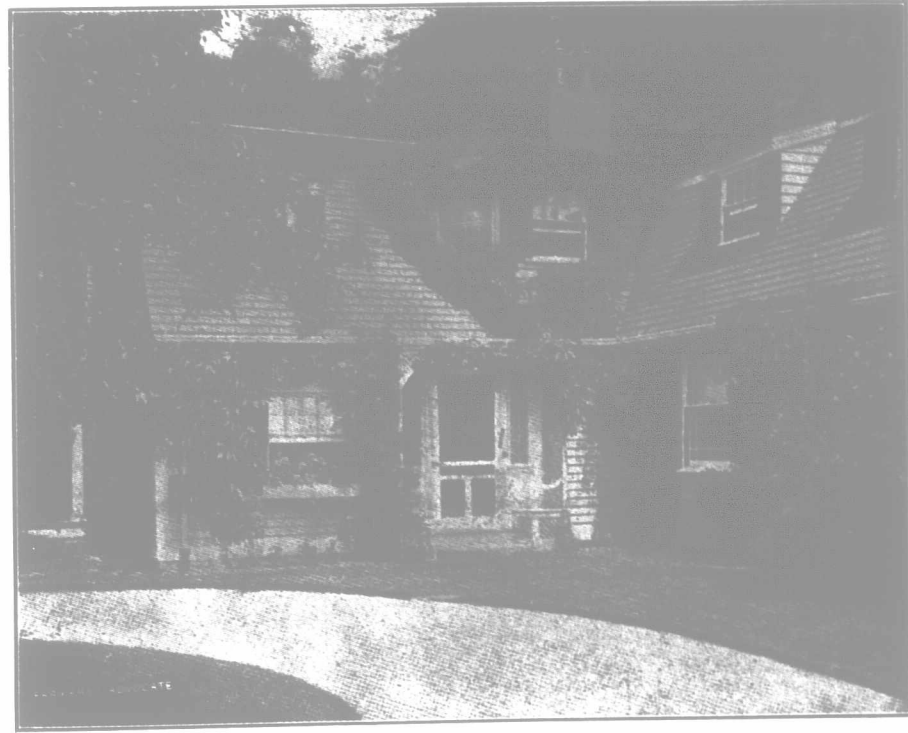
"A garden is a lovable place, God wot," sang a poet, and his little poem has lived simply because it is true. If you have never had any experience, and don't believe the statement, and think all such "gush" tommyrot and sentiment, just start a little garden and find out for yourself: then, don't be surprised if you find yourself sneaking around before breakfast to see how things are growing, and secretly exulting that you have the best beans that ever were grown, and the crispest lettuce, and such cucumbers!—to say nothing of the flowers.

Of course, if you just scratch the top of the soil a bit, throw in a few seeds and leave them there, you need not expect to wax enthusiastic. You must give your plants a fair deal. As Peter McArthur said, not long ago, you "can't cheat nature," but if you do the square thing by her, she is pretty likely to do the square thing by you—"barrin' accidents," of course.

Now, to two concrete examples, just to nail the point. One man in this city, a "traveller," with the week-ends on his hands, for long enough refused to start a garden. "It wasn't worth while. The family was small, and it didn't cost so very much to buy both flowers and vegetables for the table." Last year, however, he did put in a pansy bed, a few verbenas and nasturtiums, and a Japanese-hoop vine. "There never were such pansies! And were ever nasturtiums and verbenas known to bloom so long?" This year he has a fine back lawn, with a flower border all around it, and has assayed about sixteen feet square of vegetable garden.

Presto! There never were in this world radishes so crisp! Never such tomatoes! Never such cucumbers! Forgive him his rhapsodies! They are just of the species that you will experience yourself, if you try it—and no one minds a bit of braggadocio over a garden. . . . Example No. 2: Another citizen, two years ago, began a garden for the first time, chiefly vegetables. He went at it with a will, read up on the subject, made his back yard a demonstration plot of what scientific

certainly be to a "small" farm, for his faith in intensive culture of the land is becoming a passion. Both of these men have found out that a garden is worth while, and they are only two of hosts; then, why should not everyone make the experiment?—for there are still hosts who have never even tried, at least beyond an onion bed and potato patch. The advantages of a vegetable garden—at least, some of them—are patent even to the gourmand. The aesthete finds,



The Back Yard Should be Attractive.

gardening can do. As a result, he is easily realizing four times as much "stuff" as his neighbors on each side are raising off the same extent of ground. Naturally, he is enthusiastic. Indeed, it would excite but little surprise if, at any time, he took wings and migrated to a small farm. If he does so, it will

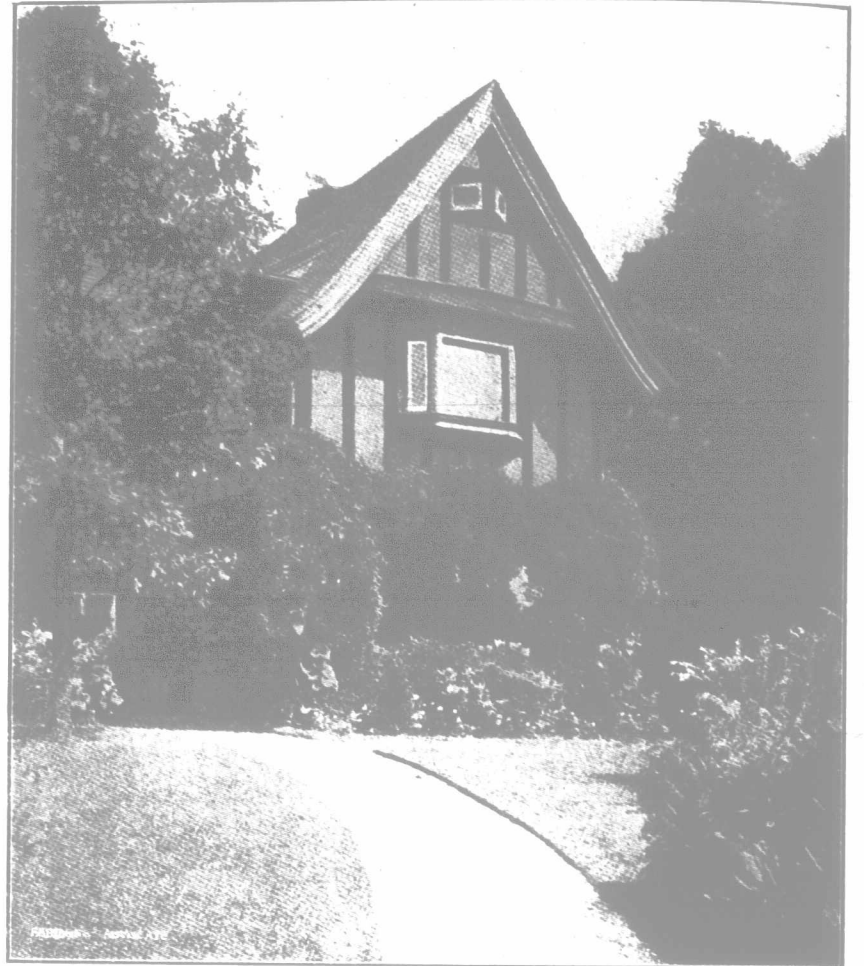
also, that feathery carrots and red-topped beets, and plummy celery, and cabbage, with its bluish bloom, may be very beautiful, and that there is a real delight in seeing things grow and develop under one's own care and direction—a sort of creative process that brings its own reward. . . . As for the

lawn and flower garden, ah, here is the finer pleasure—the sort of pleasure that tends to make a man sweeter of mind and gentler of manner, and a woman daintier and more womanly than she might otherwise be. Don't scoff at such statements. Even the "heathen Chinee" has said, "If you have two loaves, sell one and buy a lily to feed your soul." . . . Then, the children—bless them!—how happy are they if they have grown up amid beautiful surroundings! What memories of the old home they will carry with them through life! How much more likely to be real gentlemen and ladies in manner and appearance, than if raised on an outlook of a burdock patch and pigpen!

And now, why all this talk in fall, when gardens are in the sere and the last blossoms on the stalk? Simply this, that fall is the time for beginning a garden. . . . True, in a cold climate, such as ours, spring is the best time for setting out a great majority of plants, trees and bushes, especially exotics, in order that they may have time to develop strength and hardihood before being called on to endure the wintry blasts. At the same time, it is necessary to remember that fall is the ideal time for preparing the root-bed. Work up the land in the fall and put in the manure, so that it may be rotting into fine black mould during the months before planting time, and see how your plants and bushes will enjoy it, especially if the bed has been made deep, deep into the ground.

Again, the fact must not be overlooked that there are many bushes, trees, vines and perennial flowers that are quite hardy enough for fall planting, and that most farmers have more time at this season than in





A Tangle of Flowers. (Illustrations chiefly by courtesy of House Beautiful.) The Possibilities of Vines.

spring to bother with such things. Let your lawn or flower garden (which are what we wish to talk chiefly about to-day) go until spring, and the chances are that the place will go "bare as a barn" for yet another year. When the fields are calling for every moment of time, very little "puttering" about the house is likely to be done, and so the wise farmer is likely to do his decorative planting in fall. If he is very wise, he will consider our native trees, bushes, vines and plants in his scheme; in fact, he will make them the very body and backbone of it, for he will know that they are perfectly hardy, already acclimatized, less expensive (obviously!), and quite as beautiful as any that can be brought in from other places. They will grow, under fair conditions, and grow without care; and, for looks, you need not be afraid to set up any time a native oak, or beech, or maple, or elm, against a cut-leaved, droopy "weeper," a red-elder or sweet briar against most foreign shrubs, a bitter-sweet or a wild clematis against the most gorgeous purple "Jackmanii," and our dainty woods and river plants against the most showy that can be brought in from abroad. Of course, it is very well to have a few exotics, but these can be added at any time.

#### THE PROCESS

Suppose it is settled then, that a start on the beautifying of the home grounds is to be made in fall, the next point is to remember that it will not do to begin helter-skelter, anyhow. When you put in a bush or a tree, it is put there to stay, and so you should begin planting with a well-defined idea of just exactly what you are going to do. In fact, you should have a plan all drawn out on paper; draw a dozen, if need be, until you have achieved the one that suits you. On this plan should be indicated the buildings, and the position of

every tree and clump of shrubbery that is to be set out; and, in order that the arrangement may be made to the best effect, it is necessary, before drawing a stroke, to grasp a few outstanding principles that are recognized in all landscape or decorative gardening.

(1) A small plot cannot be treated in the same way as a large one. If only a small area can be spared, the first essential is to understand that it does not require a great array of trees, shrubs, paths, driveways, sundials and pergolas. Better make it

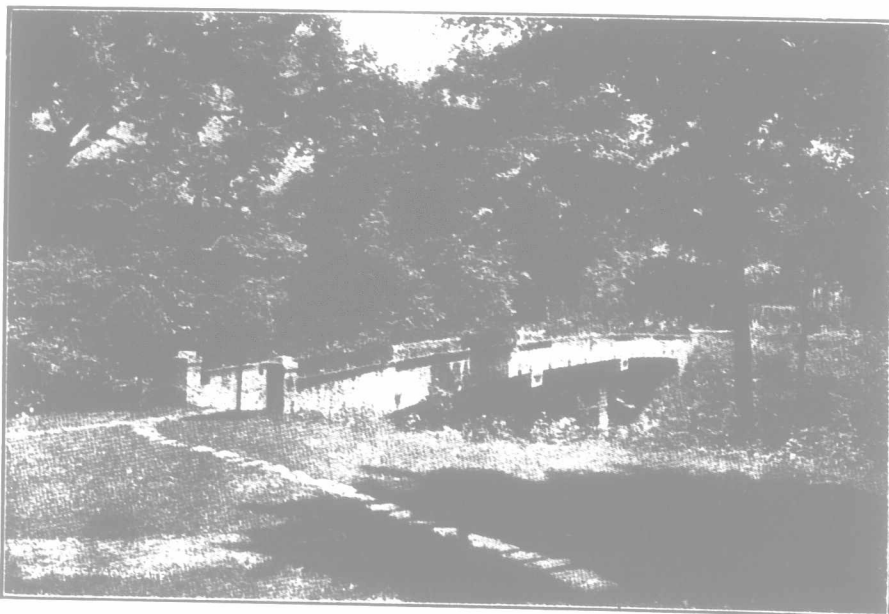
times necessary to introduce clumps of trees or shrubbery to give some apparent reason or excuse for the turning; a winding road with no patent reason for its deviations is only an exasperation, reminding one of the Chinese roads, which must run crooked to escape the evil spirits, which, according to Oriental belief, can only travel in straight lines.

(2) Avoid spotty planting as you would the smallpox. Have trees for a background to the house, trees for a border to the lawn, running into "bays" here

and its masses. She is usually a safe guide. When choosing trees, remember that you need both evergreens and deciduous trees. Evergreens alone would have too sombre an effect, but they combine well with other species, and provide a look of coziness for the winter. As a rule, they look best and suit best when they are used only as wind-breaks, in odd corners, or to give character to a clump of deciduous trees when used as a background for them. Long, straight rows of trees are seldom pleasing, except when used as the border to a driveway or across the front of a lot. In other positions, irregular planting, either for trees or shrubs, is more likely to give an artistic and restful effect. As was said before, "Study Nature."

In regard to species, among the evergreen trees, none are better than our native Canadian pine and spruce, particularly the pine-graceful while young, majestic when old, with a million Eolian harps to sigh you a sleepy song when the wind blows. Norway spruce is a well-formed tree, and hardy. Among deciduous trees, use maples—yes, and maples. They are clean, hardy, and always beautiful in foliage, especially when they have donned their gorgeous autumn tints. Besides, the maple is the national emblem of Canada. Why not give it the place of honor? . . . If there are any elms or oaks about the place, build near them, if possible. There is no tree in Canada more picturesque or more magnificent than the majestic elm, and it is a great pity that so many of them have been sacrificed to the sordid greed for money.

Beech and butternut trees are both finely ornamental, if given a chance to develop, while, for certain situations, even basswood and poplars, with their over-trembling leaves, may be used to good purpose. The catalpa is very decorative, and grows with



A Bridge is an Attractive Feature.

simply into an old-fashioned flower garden, or else have a simple grass lawn, with the necessary paths heading straight to the point, and with "just enough" trees and shrubs to give shade and coziness. The small place, by the way, lends itself particularly well to the use of vines. . . .

Where the grounds are very large, on the other hand, walks and drives may curve as sinuously as one wills, although it is at all

and there to avoid stiffness, trees along the front, and, perhaps, one or two fine ones right on the lawn for shade. Shrubbery may be used in places to form a transition from trees to ground, to screen unsightly fences, etc., and always about the foundations of the house. Make no provision for fancifully-clipped trees; they are troublesome, and are quite out of place, except in a regular Italian or Japanese garden. In fact, in



remarkable rapidity, but only the warmer portions of Canada are suited to it. The horse-chestnut is also decorative, especially when in flower, but is rather mussy in fall, when the nuts drop. Nor must the mountain ash be overlooked. Beautiful in foliage, in flower, and in fruit, it may well be given a place about any home grounds.

Finally, exercise your ingenuity to provide the "mystery," in which half the interest of any place, large or small, lies. Dispose the planting so that you can grasp every detail at one glance, from the road, and you have killed with one fell blow more than half of the charm. Arrange it, however, so that chimneys peep, at one view, from a mass of green tree-tops; so that you come through a clump of dense shrubbery to find, suddenly, the flower-garden; about a bend in a curving road to come on view of lake, or stream, or ravine, with a seat conveniently placed for loitering; along a shady path to reach arbor, or summer-house, or spring, or well with picturesque well-house; provide for these, and you have at once supplied the element of surprise which even grown-ups are never too old to enjoy. The surprises must, however, come naturally. There must be no straining after them. The home grounds must by no means be transformed into a museum. That would be ridiculous, and altogether too hard on the nerves for common everyday folk. Home must be home, not a show-place.

(2) Always provide for a space of clear lawn about the house—sunshine is necessary for good health and good cheer—and see to it that, in all parts, the lawn is well constructed, well drained, and kept free of weeds, even though it may not at all times be possible to keep it mown like a velvet sward. The lawn is, indeed, the setting for house, trees and shrubbery, and if it be rough and ill-kept, covered with plantain and edged with burdock and ragweed, it cannot but give an impression of carelessness and slovenliness, just as habitually down-trodden heels and dirty, greasy clothes proclaim to a certain extent the measure of a man. For this reason, the lawn should be well levelled, to offer as little obstruction as possible when mowing, and well drained, to prevent mossiness and irregularity of grass. A one-horse mower will be found invaluable if the area is large. See to it, also, that the ground is well enough fertilized to insure the healthy green mat that is as necessary to the beauty of the lawn as is the skin of his face to that of its owner. Tufty grass does not form a good cover. Plant a mixture of red-top and blue-grass, and if the soil is sandy, add a liberal amount of white Dutch clover. Finally, having formed the lawn, do not cut it up into flower-beds. Leave the flowers for borders and clumps in out-of-the-way places, or for a regular flower-garden, in which grass is no object.

(4) Be very chary about "dinky" things. You remember what Prof. Bailey said about clipped trees, iron bulldogs, and whitewashed stones, viz., that he had no objection to these things, provided the owner took care to put them where nobody else could see them. The same restriction might very well be put on rockeries of the usual order, shell-edgings for flower-beds, "camp-fires" made of a tripod and sugar-kettle, in which grow nasturtium flames; "cemetery urns" for front-lawn decoration, ornamental tiles for flower-pots, etc. Flower receptacles for drooping vines should be very simple in form and few in number; garden seats should be few and comfortable; "ornaments" of iron or bronze, never; a pergola may be delightful, if it leads to something; one sundial may be permitted for its quaintness, but a safe drinking-basin for birds is, perhaps, more useful, and may be as decorative, if made of stone or cement. In either case the bottom should be graduated, to afford a foothold for the birds, no matter how low the water may chance to be.

SHRUBBERY.

Though less necessary than trees, shrubs occupy an important place in the decoration of home grounds. Where the trunks of trees prove unsightly, they may be used to form a connection with the ground; they are always in order about the foundations of a house, and are always invaluable wherever a low screen is desired. Finally, they afford the easiest possible way of supplying flowers, as, if wisely chosen, they will provide a succession of bloom from spring until fall, while the red-stemmed and red-berried varieties keep up a dash of color even in winter. Forsythia, japonica, all of the lilacs, honeysuckle, spiraea, flowering almond, syringa, smoke-tree, Siberian currant, snowball, Japanese cherry and plum, Glastonbury thorn, pink-flowered crab-apple, bush hydrangea, barberry and red-twigged dogberry—surely these give variety enough in flowers, while, for dense masses, nothing can be better than our own Juneflower or shad-bush, sumac, red elder, and low-growing cherry trees. The most handsome border of shrubbery that I have seen this year was a mass of red elderberry bushes, with Spiraea Van Houttei drooping before them, like a connecting veil toward the ground.

VINES.

Among vines, none is better for the walls of brick, stone or cement houses than the Boston ivy, which clings

Ostensibly, opportunities are somewhat limited here, but one should not despair. In this case, above all things, rely on vines. Plant for permanence, trees, shrubs, hardy vines, but plant, also, quickly-running things; annuals, to be put in in spring (some seeds, such as wild cucumber, need fall planting) and which will cover the greatest amount of space in the shortest possible time. Japanese hops will form a thick green curtain to the top of the veranda, or over a whole fence, in half of a summer. Other vines that may be mentioned are clematis scandens, morning glory, moon-flower, cypress vine, and even the old scarlet runner. Provide a support for them, give them rich soil and plenty of water, and they will do the rest. Do not burn them with new manure. Give them rich old compost.

In the garden, while the hardy shrubs are slowly growing upward, castor beans, eulalias, cannas and caladiums may be relied upon to make a brave show. Plant these in the house in early spring, and give them a good start.

If you choose to plant this fall, a host of varieties may be mentioned, among them hollyhocks, perennial larkspurs and phloxes, golden glow. With clumps of these, watered and fertilized, to make them show-off to the best of their ability, no home need ever be permitted long to look bare, desolate, or even so painfully new as to be uncomfortable.



A Rustic Bridge.

close, and gives little trouble by clambering across windows. Where the winter is too severe for it, as in the northern portions of the Provinces, Virginia Creeper, bittersweet, and the hardy species of clematis (none better than the wild variety), are excellent; also, the wild grape, which covers well, and does not lose its leaves early in fall. The trumpet-vine and wisteria are very handsome, also, wherever they will grow; and climbing roses and honeysuckle, with a little protection in winter, and a sheltered position, may be induced to do very well, even in comparatively cold regions.

At all events, do not leave vines of some sort out of your calculation. "A vine-covered cottage" has long been the dream of poets, and truly nothing can give so much the air of cosiness and homelikeness as these clinging, climbing friends of the plant world.

THE VERY NEW PLACE.

It may be, however, that the place is new and painfully bare; no grave near, no tree to start with—what can be done about it?

Just a word in closing. If nothing has been hitherto done towards making your home home-like, let not this fall pass without making a start. You may not be able to accomplish your whole plan in one season, but no harm will be done if something is left for succeeding years. Remember that even one day's work, or a few evenings' work, will make an astonishing improvement. The time will not be wasted, for it will bear fruitful interest during all the years to come.

It is easy enough to be pleasant  
When life flows by like a song,  
But the man worth while is the man  
who will smile  
When everything goes dead wrong;  
For the test of the heart is trouble,  
And it always comes with the years,  
And the smile that comes with the  
praises of earth  
Is the smile that shines through tears.

Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.  
—Tennyson.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

He Hath Made Everything Beautiful.

He hath made everything beautiful in his time: also He hath set the world in their heart, so that no man can find out the work that God maketh from the beginning to the end.—Eccles. iii. 11.

Are you looking for a sermon from me this week, my dear Canadian friends? Do you know, I feel rather too small and insignificant to stand in a pulpit—even this home-like pulpit of the Quiet Hour—and talk "down" to anybody. For I have been permitted to walk through some of the galleries where God has stored His great works of beauty and majesty, and I am filled with wonder at the loving care our Father has shown in fitting up a home for His children.

Words are poor things to describe what I have seen—and yet I can't bear to enjoy glorious sights all alone.

Before I left Canada a friend said to me: "You must write an account of your travels." I laughed at the notion, saying that such writing was "not in my line"—and it isn't. I don't know where to begin. This is not a guide-book. If you expect to hear all about the trip from Toronto, through the Thousand Islands, across the Atlantic, through Scotland, and across the North Sea to Norway and Denmark, then you will certainly be disappointed. I shall plunge in anywhere and jump about as I please, regardless of geography.

At this moment I am sitting in a room fairly shining with cleanliness, high up in a Copenhagen hotel, trying to write a Quiet Hour while listening subconsciously to the rushing of electric cars and the tooting of automobiles in the busy street below.

Having begun at this end, perhaps we had better talk about Copenhagen for a few minutes.

Three days ago the trim little steamship, "Rona," reached her dock, and my brother and I received a very friendly welcome from a young Dane, who greeted us in English and presented us to a sweet-faced lady, who smiled her welcome as plainly as if she had been able to express it in our language. In a few minutes we were whirling along in a taxi-motor, feeling quite overwhelmed with the appearance of this fine city. The buildings are evidently intended to last for centuries; the streets and squares, the parks and fountains, show that time and money have been spent unstintedly for the public good. The people, too, are kindness itself—if we may judge from the royal welcome we have received from friends of our friends in Canada. Will you go with us to the Tivoli Gardens? There are garlands of colored lights everywhere, making the whole place—with its trees and flowers, its fairy fountain of rainbow light and its gay music—like a corner of fairyland. See the crowds of people—thousands of them!—all intending to have a good time. Over them is a pantomime in an open-air theatre. It is for the children, but everybody is ready to laugh at it. Here is a rope stretched above the heads of the crowd, with men walking on it or riding bicycles along it. Here is a Moorish palace, covered all over its walls and pinnacles with colored lights, flashing like brilliant gems. On all sides are groups of people, sitting at little tables enjoying their supper in the open air and listening to the music of the band. This custom of eating one's meals out of doors seems to be almost universal in Copenhagen, and a very sensible custom it is in this delightful climate.

But you will think that I have strayed from my text, and have been talking about the works of man rather than the works of God. Well, perhaps you are right. Let us go back a week.

We are on a little steamboat now, on Loch Lomond. The guide-book informs us that Wordsworth was disappointed with Loch Lomond, and suggests that he could not have been well. Disappointed! It lies like a jewel in its setting of mighty hills, towering one behind the other in silent majesty. No wonder my heart turns instinctively to the familiar words: "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh even from the Lord, who hath



made heaven and earth . . . the Lord Himself is thy keeper: the Lord is thy defence."

I am sure God rejoiced when He set the hills round about Loch Lomond, telling the world in tenderest fashion that so He will stand "round about His people, from this time forth for evermore." Gazing up from the beautiful lake to the serene glory of those mighty hills, we lean back instinctively on the Heart of our Father in childlike confidence. He has shown His love for us by making our home so lovely, and we feel His power as we look at the everlasting hills.

"He will not suffer that thy foot be moved:

Safe shalt thou be.  
No careless slumber shall His eyelids close,  
Who keepeth thee.  
Behold our God, the Lord, He slumbereth ne'er,  
Who keepeth Israel in His holy care."

As we passed the little pier at Luss, I exclaimed: "If I ever have nervous prostration I want to come here, live with a dear old Scotch couple in one of those cottages, and lean back against the hills until my nerves are healed by their quest strength." Then I glanced at my guide-book and read: "Luss is simply the village that Providence has framed as a complete example of what a charmingly restful holiday retreat ought to be."

But here we are at the end of the "Bonnie banks of Loch Lomond," and here is our coach. We are fortunate enough to be perched up on the front seat beside the coachman, who is an animated guide-book, telling us all the history of the neighborhood—ancient and modern—as he cracks his long whip over the four great horses who are pulling a heavy load round the hills and through the wooded glens. Higher and higher we climb, with the beauty of many cascades shining through screens of green trees and pink and purple heather. More and more hills are above us, looking more majestic than ever as the heavy clouds veil them and the Scotch mist wraps them in mystery. Still we wind around more and more hills, always climbing higher, until we find ourselves at the picturesque summer hotel beside Loch Katrine, and suddenly discover that it is three o'clock and we have had nothing to eat since our early breakfast in Glasgow. How could we miss any of the beauty for the sake of eating?

Soon we are steaming along Loch Katrine in the "Sir Walter Scott," wondering what we should have thought of its wild beauty if we had not been spoiled by Loch Lomond.

Now we are in a coach again, passing through the wonderful Trossach's glen, with Ben Venue towering on one side and Ben A'an on the other. Now the horses are climbing again around and around the hills in serpentine coils, higher and higher. A passenger in the back seat exclaims indignantly: "We could get to Aberfoyle very soon, coachman, if you would only go straight ahead." The coachman only smiles as he looks across the deep ravines and up the steep precipices ahead of us. We wrap ourselves in rugs and cloaks to keep off the cold wind and the driving rain, and look down at Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar, sleeping among the hills like diamonds set in green. It is lovely up here. There are only a few black-faced sheep and goats and some wild-looking Highland cattle, with their sharp horns, almost hidden among heather and bracken.

But they also whisper a message from God: "All the beasts of the forest are Mine and so are the cattle upon a thousand hills. I know all the fowls upon the mountains." There they are: Young grouse, running beside the coach, as tame as chickens. If God knows each one of these living creatures on the lonely Highland hills, then He knows all the hopes and fears of His dear children, who are worth more each one of them than all the cattle upon a thousand hills.

But it is very late, and I must stop talking and go to bed.

God be with all my dear friends in far Canada. DORA FARNCOMB.

Good, once put in action or in thought, Like a strong oak, doth from its boughs shed its own  
The ripe germs of a forest.

—J. Russell Lowell.

## 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.]

## Something About Moths and Butterflies.

Dear Boys and Girls,—Some time ago there lived in this city a very dear old man whose hobby was studying insects. The first time I met him he told me about having seen an immense cocoon fastened to a stem of some lilac bushes quite near to the street. For six weeks during the late winter he passed it by, wondering each day if it would be gone, but apparently no eye was as sharp as his, for it was undisturbed. Finally, as the leaves came out and the weather became warm, he took it home on the twig to which it was fastened, and before very long there emerged from it a beautiful moth of immense size.

So interested was I in the history of this moth that he took me up to see it one day, and so I had a chance to take a peep at his collection, which consisted of many hundreds of moths and butterflies of every size and color.

Among them was one which was particularly notable for its great beauty. It was of a pale blue-green in color, with wings projecting into two long ends that might remind one of a "swallow-tail" coat; and upon the wings were two spots looking just a little like the "eyes" of a peacock's tail-feathers.

The old gentleman said that the moth was called "luna," and indeed the name

hardly wait until I consulted a friend who was an expert on such things.

When I saw him I at once plunged into the story of the "queer little humming bird" I had seen.

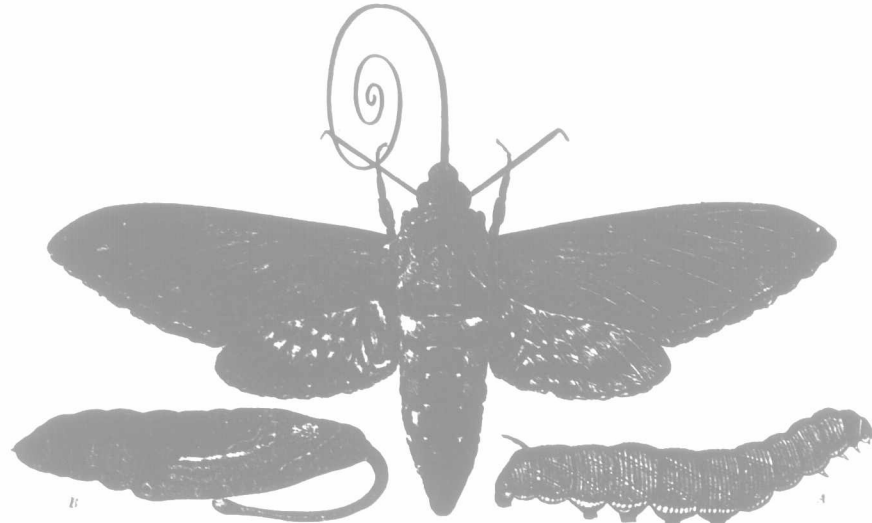
There was an odd look on his face as I went on, and when I had finished,—well, he just laughed, and then I found out that my little humming bird was none other than one of the hawk-moths, and that the long bill was just the tube or proboscis which such insects thrust down into the flowers and through which they pump up the honeyed water which they love. This proboscis, you will remember, is usually kept coiled like a watch-spring, but may be thrust out at will, a very queer kind of feeding apparatus, don't you think? But there is a very tiny mouth beside.

Afterwards I found that the caterpillar (larva) from which one species of these moths is developed is the large green "grub" that you sometimes see on tomatoes and potatoes, and which looks rather ferocious, by reason of a curious curved horn on top of the last segment. Some people are very much afraid of these caterpillars, imagining that they will pierce them or sting them with the horn. You need not be at all afraid, however; the caterpillars are quite harmless, and can be handled with absolute safety.

There are several kinds of hawk-moths, the one which I described as hovering over the phlox being commonly known as the "humming-bird hawk-moth."

Now, just in closing, perhaps some of you may want to know what difference there is between moths and butterflies.

There are some differences in structure and the veining of the wings which you need not bother about just here, but there are a few rough variations which may help you a little. The bodies of the moths are usually thicker, and the three



The Potato Hawk-moth.

With (A) larva, and (B) pupa. [Note the curled proboscis, mandibles and antenna.]

seemed very suitable. Of course, I had little expectation of ever seeing a live one, but the happy chance came. A friend and I were sitting in a small wood by a pond one evening when we heard a decided fluttering among some leaves nearby. Going to see what was causing the disturbance, we jumped for joy, for there was indeed a luna moth, and so much prettier too than the one in the collection, for its large beautiful body was not all shrivelled up and stuck on a pin. Needless to say, we let the beautiful moth go. We were not scientific collectors, so chose to let this wonderful thing, as beautiful as any flower, live.

Have you ever seen any of the hawk-moths? My first acquaintance with one of them came some years ago, when I was just beginning to be interested in birds and insects. Towards sundown one evening I was sitting near an open window, looking out at a big clump of tall phlox in full bloom, when I saw a tiny object hovering about among the flowers. Watching with all my might, I presently discovered the creature to resemble, from where I sat at least, the smallest humming bird that ever was, but with somewhat the coloring of a bee. From flower to flower it went, hovering on wing in the air, just as a humming bird does, and apparently poking a long bill down into the tubes of the blossoms searching for nectar.

Of course I was quite excited, and could

insects. This may be rather late for this year, but you can still keep on the lookout for pupae and cocoons in general, as many species hibernate, so that next spring you may hope to see for yourself some of these wonderful changes.

## Uncle Jotham's Boarder.

I've kept summer boarders for years, and allowed

I knowed all the sorts that there be; But there come an old feller this season along,

That turned out a beater for me. Whatever that feller was arter, I vow I hain't got the slightest idee.

He had an old bait-net of thin, rotten stuff,

That a minner could bite his way through;

But he never went fishin'—at least, in the way

That fishermen gen'ally do; But he carried that bait-net wherever he went;

The handle was j'nted in two.

And the bottles and boxes that chap fetched along!

Why, a doctor would never want more; If they held pills and physic, he'd got full enough

To fit out a medicine store. And he'd got heaps of pins, drefle lengthy and slim,

Allers droppin' about on the floor.

Well, true as I live, that old feller just spent

His hull days in loafin' about And pickin' up hoppers and roaches and flies—

Not to use for his bait to ketch trout, But to kill and stick pins in and squint at and all.

He was crazy's a coot, th' 'aint no doubt.

He'd see a poor miller a-flyin' along— The commonest, everyday kind,—

And he'd waddle on after it, fat as he was.

And foiler up softly behind, Till he'd flop that air bait-net right over its head,

And I'd laugh till nigh out of my mind.

Why, he'd lay on the ground for an hour at a stretch.

And scratch in the dirt like a hen; He'd scrape all the bark off the bushes and trees,

And turn the stones over; and then He'd peek under logs, or he'd pry into holes,

I'm glad there ain't no more sech men. My wife seen a box in his bedroom, one day.

Jest swarmin' with live caterpillars; He fed 'em on leaves off of all kinds of trees—

The ellums and birches and willers; And he'd got piles of boxes, chock-full to the top

With crickets and bees and moth-millers.

I asked him, one time, what his business might be.

Of course, I just made some apology. He tried to explain, but such awful big words!

Sorto forren, outlandish and collegey. 'S near 's I can tell, 'stead of enterin' a trade,

He was tryin' to jest enter "mology." And Hannah, my wife, says she's heard o' sech things;

She guesses his brain warn't so meller. There's a thing they call Nat'ral Histerry, she says,

And, whatever the folks there may tell her,

Till it's settled she's wrong, she'll jest hold that air man

Was a Nat'ral Histerrical feller.

—Annie T. Slosson.

## Our Books.

I may say that our offer to send as premiums large, handsome nature books, illustrated in color, to all boys and girls who send us (directed to Puck) from four to six new subscriptions, always holds good. These books are too expensive to send as essay prizes, but any boy or girl can have one by doing some subscription work for us. The only reason for writing directly to Puck instead of to the



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Boarder.

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Subscription Department, is that there may be no mistake in regard to the books. There are bird books, flower books, butterfly books, mushroom books, insect books, all finely illustrated. For two new subscriptions we can send plainer ones, illustrated, but not in color; but for from four to six we can send real beauties, the nicest things going in the nature-book line. Now, what can you do about it? Only one girl has been able to claim one of these, so far. Perhaps we shall publish the names of successful workers. If so, don't you want yours to be there?

Farmer Grump at the Women's Institute.

'Twas at the annual meeting, and the lady in the chair Had opened the proceedings, when John Grump rose in the rear And said, "Please, Missus Chairman, I'd like to toot a toot If I'm not out of order in this Woman's Institute.

"I don't know as I've got a right to be in here at all, As I suppose you female folks have likely hired the hall; But if you will allow me, I've a word or two to say About this institution, and then I'll go away.

"When you met here last season, I tell you I was mad; I said things to Euphemia that I guess were pretty bad; For, to my way of thinking, you filled her mind with stuff New-fangled and fantastical,—what I considered 'guff.'

"She soon got busy hinting that she needed this and that To help her do her housework, and I knew what she was at; But I took no notice of it—or at least I didn't seem To catch on to the meaning of her under-handed scheme.

"One day, just after dinner—an extra dinner, too,— She says to me just casually, as soon as I'd got through, 'That new machine you bought last fall, how do you like it, John?' I says, 'It's fine, Euphemia, I never could get on Without it; I can tell you it's worth twice what I paid, It saves me two men's labor, or three, It does, indeed!'

"'How often do you use it?' she asked, so quiet like, That down I swallows bait and hook, just like a senseless pike;



"I use it during harvesting, about five weeks each year." 'And it cost seventy-five,' says she, 'John, ain't that rather dear?' 'Dear!' I says, 'Why, Euphemia, it's saving time, and so It's simply saving money—it's economy, you know!'

"Well, John," she says, awaking from her dreamy sort of way, 'I'm ashamed to think how I've been wasting money every day, Doing all my housework in hand-laboring, shiftless style, When machines would do it better and quicker all the while. I'm going to get machinery to wash, and sew, and sweep, And do my other drudgery, and do it good and cheap; I've got a little list made out; just look it over, dear.'



"Well, ladies, when I saw it I really had to swear; You're all much shocked to hear it, but nothing else would do To voice the indignation and rage I felt at you; For it was the Woman's Institute I knew I had to thank For turning my contented wife into a headstrong crank.

"'What!' I yells, 'seventy dollars for a lot of useless junk? You must take me for a millionaire, or perhaps you think I'm drunk!' 'Nonsense!' Euphemia snaps, so quick it cut my words off short; I really never thought she had a spirit of that sort!

"I'm your wife, I'm not your servant; I'm married and not hired; And with this slaving, wasteful life I'm regular sick and tired; If I'd been hired on wages I'd have made enough by now To buy a farm like this! Now, John, we won't have any row, But here's the point we've come to, and you needn't try to shirk, If I can't have machinery, some one else must do the work; Besides, John, as you say yourself, this wasting of good time Is throwing hard-earned cash away—it's little short of crime!'

"Well, I sat and thought it over, and the longer that I thought, The narrower and smaller in my own conceit I got; And I don't think I felt larger than a fair to middling mite, When I answered her at last and said, 'Euphemia, you are right.'

"So, in token of surrender, her toll-worn hand I kissed, And then we drove to town and bought the things down on that list; And that investment was the best I've made in all my life. For it has changed a tired-out slave into a happy wife!



"So now, in closing my remarks, I only want to say, Women, go on! Keep up your work! Show that you've come to stay. Keep on and make the men folk see that tools are common sense Indoors as well as in the fields in saving the expense;

I'm converted to the gospel of the Women's Institute, And I wanted you to know it. Now, thanking you, I'll scoot!" J. W. BENGOUGH.

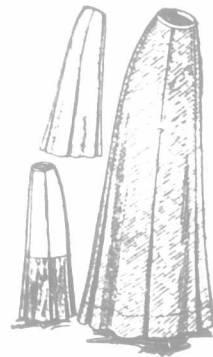
"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6627 Tunic Skirt with Five Gored Upper Portion, 22 to 30 waist.



6203 Men's Night Shirt, 34 to 44 breast.



6732 Six Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



6718 Eight Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



6719 Fancy Yoke Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

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

The Ingle Nook.

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

Our Homes.

(Continued.)

Color Schemes and Furnishings.

However little money there may be to be spent, it is certainly necessary to think out a color scheme in planning the furnishings of a house, a tone which will run through paper, rugs, cushions, curtains, etc., forming a pleasing whole. It is necessary, also to see that the coloring of adjoining rooms harmonizes, as otherwise, when the door between the two is open, there is sure to be a clash, and the whole house bound to look discordant, and even smaller than when the coloring is wisely chosen. It was a very discerning woman who discovered that where three rooms open, one into another, it is good policy to make the shades of the walls continuously lighter in that direction in which it is desired to give the idea of space.

The color chosen must depend on one's own taste, but one is little likely to make a serious mistake if one remembers: (1) That all of the hues used must be soft, quiet and artistic, never loud, harsh, or crude. (2) That cool colorings should be chosen for hot, sunny rooms, and warm ones for cold, northern rooms. (3) That light colors always make a room look larger, while dark, heavy ones, such as dark crimson or dark brown, make it look smaller.

Gray or grayish tones (warm or cold), are much in favor at present, but must be used with some brighter color in small quantity, such as dull old rose, pumpkin yellow, warm olive, or prune and olive (grape autumn tints), to give it its best effect. . . Among the stand-bys that are always artistic and effective, when properly used, are gray-green, soft olive, old blue, buff, the softer tans, Indian red, tobacco and wood browns, cream, ivory white, oyster white. The browns are very much in favor just now, but they must be of the very right shade to be effective. Heavy seal brown, indeed, heavy muddy brown of any kind, is sure to be an abomination, but tobacco brown and wood brown, such as are to be seen in the best papers and burlaps, are very desirable, as well as serviceable. Occasionally they may be discovered even among cheap papers, but not very often. The discerning eye, however, will search them out, cheap or dear. Among other colors that are likely to be serviceable, are the fawns, tans, and buffs, which neither fade so readily, nor look so ugly when they do happen to fade, as the greens and blues.

In thinking out a color-scheme, it must always be remembered that the floor should be the darkest, the walls a little lighter, the ceiling lighter still; also that vertical stripes make a room look higher (stripes should never be very heavy or decided), while horizontal breaks, such as plate-rail, wainscoting, moulding one-third down, etc., make it look lower. Time was when great height of ceiling was considered very desirable; to-day, low, broad, spacious effects are sought, and so stripes are not much liked, except in low rooms, and windows are made broad, rather than high and narrow.

Now, having chosen your color scheme, and decided whether you are to have an old-fashioned house or a modern one, the next thing to think of is the

FURNITURE.

For the old-fashioned house, with quaint, old-fashioned flowered paper (here you may dispense with plain and two-toned effects, but you must not have too high color), you must look to the antique in furniture. Curves must be very much in evidence,—chairs with oval tops, oval tables, etc.—and some wood-carving may be allowed. Large gilt-framed mirrors, if you have them, will be in place here; also chintz, satin-damask, or cretonne-upholstered furniture, old-fashioned pictures, old candelabra, old-fashioned jugs and pewter, etc. A few rush and cane-bottomed chairs will be in perfect



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This is not so with bread made from inferior flours. It falls very far short of being whole food and fails to build up strong, vigorous growth. For the children's sake buy the best flour—Ogilvie's Royal Household. It counts for health and happiness. Best and most nutritious for pastry as well as for bread.

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## Notice to Women

Don't fail to see the splendid exhibit of the

### "1900" WASHER

Hand, Water and Electric Power Machines, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. Look for it in the Implement Building (under the Grand Stand). You should know this wonderful labor-saving device. Ask about our trial offer—it's a liberal one.

F. A. BACH, MANAGER,  
The "1900" Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto.

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keeping, as will flowered muslin curtains, quaint bed-spreads, and old-fashioned rugs of rag or Brussels.

If you like a very modern house, however, you must choose differently. Here, you may have plain or battened walls (especially in the living-room,—a drawing-room may be more ornate), and strictly mission or modified mission tables and chairs (strange that the old, old mission, should be considered almost a necessity of the very modern house), with enough willow, wicker, cane and rush-bottomed furniture to give lightness and grace. Here soft cushions largely take the place of upholstery, and, if upholstery is used at all, it is likely to be either real leather, or in separate pieces, often with "square" edges, removable, and simply strapped to chairs or couches. This upholstery may be of corduroy, rep, heavy monk's cloth, canvas, or cretonne, in quiet coloring, and very conventional pattern. In this house, too, you may have rugs to your fancy, Wilton, Axminster, Scotch, Oriental (or Oriental effect, since the "real thing" is likely to be very costly), or the new hand-woven rag rugs in artistic coloring; and if you are fond of arts and crafts, portieres, table-covers, etc., you may have them to heart's content. Obviously, floating lacey window curtains would be out of place here, so you must have them sash length, and drawn well back at either side, with a narrow valance at the top. Of course, they must not be of lace, but of Madras, pongee, printed material (conventional design), scrim, with insertion or stenciling, etc.

Possibly you may want to have variety in your house, and, if so, you may find it advisable to have reception-room and bedrooms in airy French, or quaint, old-fashioned style, with living-room and dining-room in mission. At all events, the fact remains that mission effects, or, at least, very plain effects, with leather or removable cushions, are the best for living-rooms, libraries, dens, and dining-rooms. Such furnishings are easily dusted, as carved furniture never can be, and exceedingly sanitary for rooms that are much used, especially if the rugs and cushions are such as can be taken out and beaten whenever necessary.

(To be continued.)

### A Linen Shower.

Please give some ideas for a linen shower to be given a young lady by some of her girl friends. M. I.  
Waterloo Co., Ont.

In the first place, the linen shower must be given as a surprise to the young lady. On no account let her hear a whisper of the scheme, so that the party may be a veritable surprise. The descent, by way of a party, may be made upon her own home if desired, or the presentation may be made at the home of one of the girl friends who has invited the whole circle to "Afternoon Tea."

Now, as to the gifts: In the first place, make out a list of the things to be bought, and let each girl mark off one that she chooses. This will prevent duplicates, or, at least, undesirable duplicates.

Next, each girl must write a rhyme or good wish, and wrap it up, unsigned, with her gift.

Any original way of presentation may be adopted. If the party of friends go to the bride-elect's home, they may surround her until she feels "like the Bishop of Bingen," and toss the gifts at her feet in a veritable shower, making her open each and read the rhymes in turn, or they may pin the rhymes to the bits of linen, and throw the gifts all over her. In case the presentation takes place at a friend's house, any scheme that requires time for preparation may be adopted. The chief consideration is to keep a spirit of fun in the air, and everything going merrily. After the rhymes have all been read, serve tea, cake and ice cream if you choose, have a good, old-fashioned country "tea."

### Camphor Taint.

Dear Dame Durden.—Having read "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while, and having received a great deal of useful information through your column, I am going to ask for help out of a dilemma. I very carelessly left some moth-eaten wool near my lard crock, and, as a result, the lard has become tainted, so that we can

not use it. Can you give me any hints as to what I should do to destroy the taint?

Perth Co., Ont.

Can anyone answer?

### Ants.

I have small red ants in my pantry. Is there any way of getting rid of them? Sometimes for a week or more there is no sign of them, then, all of a sudden, they appear again. I have tried scalding with boiling alum water, which appears to be of very little use. Please answer through your paper.

MRS. T. LEE.

Ants will not go anywhere where carbolic acid is sprinkled plentifully, but as the odor is not particularly desirable near foods in a pantry, some other method must be tried. Dip a sponge in sweetened water and press it out slightly, then put it where the ants congregate. When it is swarming with ants, drop it into boiling water, and repeat until the ants have disappeared. If the ant-hill can be discovered, the ants may be destroyed by pouring some carbon bisulphide into the openings, closing them up by stepping on each as it is treated. As the vapor of bisulphide is very inflammable, it must at all times be kept away from heat, or the smallest flame of any kind.

### Buffalo Bugs.

Dear Dame Durden.—Have just discovered a few buffalo moths in the house. Can you tell me how to get rid of them?

MARGARET.

Bruce Co., Ont.

Smith's Entomology states that gasoline, applied freely to carpets, etc., and poured in cracks, will kill all buffalo beetles and larvae, but it must be applied at intervals of a week for two or three times, to catch all the bugs. It does not affect the eggs, so must be poured on again, according as they hatch out. Apply the gasoline in the morning, with doors and windows wide open, and no fire or flame of any kind in the room, as otherwise the fumes of the liquid may get afire, causing an explosion.

See below for another remedy.

### Buffalo Bugs Again.

Dear Dame Durden.—I have often thought of writing and sending you a few helpful hints. I always enjoy the Ingle Nook so much. I was married one year in June, and have a little baby girl four months old. We live on a farm, and there is always plenty of work, but we like it best.

I saw that Young Farmer's Wife has been having trouble like myself with buffalo moth. My remedy is salt. I put it under the edges of the carpets, and dust some lightly over the carpet, in the dark parts of the room, or under the furniture. Another way is to go over your carpet with a clean cloth wrung out of salt water. I find since using the salt that they disappear.

I am sending a good recipe for marble cake:

Light Part.—One cup white sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sour milk or buttermilk, whites of 3 eggs, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Dark Part.—Half cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda, 2 cups flour, yolks of 3 eggs.

Fill the pan with alternate spoonfuls of light and dark batter.

I think the suggestion of an exchange through "The Farmer's Advocate," would be fine.

YOUNG HOUSEWIFE.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

I am glad to hear of this salt remedy.

### Perspiration Stains.

Some time ago a correspondent asked how to remove perspiration stains from silk. I have since been on the lookout, and have at last heard of what are said to be remedies. For white silk, apply peroxide of hydrogen, for colored silks, a mixture of alcohol and chloroform, half and half.



**Our Scrap Bag.**

Dr. Knopf, of New York, has recently issued a book on Tuberculosis, which carries an encouraging word to people with consumptive tendencies. It is intended to show that tuberculosis is a preventable and curable disease, rarely directly hereditary, and that in children of tuberculous parentage, the hereditary predisposition can be overcome if they are properly raised, and their physique, particularly the chest, well developed. Even a predisposition acquired after birth, or later in adult life, can be successfully combated by careful, sober and hygienic modes of life."

The following instructions have been given by a medical authority, for the benefit of people who suffer from sleeplessness: First, look to your digestion, and see to it that it is in good working order. Avoid stimulating foods and drinks, such as meat, tea or coffee, at the evening meal, and have the mind composed by soothing conversation, or by reading soothing books before bedtime. After retiring, induce a state of mental monotony, if possible. Go to bed determined and expecting to sleep; or, if not, to be at least contented to remain awake and rest. Live as much as possible in the open air at all times, and, if your work is sedentary, take plenty of exercise in the evenings.

Old shirtwaists sometimes contain unworn material in the sleeves, which may be turned to many good uses. One woman has made three dainty white aprons from three pairs of sleeves, with the aid of a few yards of insertion lace. Another saves the unworn portions of her thin, tucked waists for re-making into dummies for her small daughters' school dresses.

Save old corsets, and when you have two or three pairs, cut the eyelet part off and sew to the edges of the ironing sheet, then lace up on the under side of the board.

Pretty for a "yellow" room: Choose a piece of very fine, white cheesecloth, which hangs in soft folds and is very practical. These particular curtains come just to the window-sill, and have around the bottom and inside a two-inch band, which, instead of being of the white, is of yellow cheesecloth. They are run on rods, and pushed back rather closely to the window-frame, hanging straight down without being tied back. The space thus left at the top of the rod is filled in with a short flounce, also finished with the yellow band. This same idea may be carried out in China silk or scrim, and stenciling designs, etc. One never can have curtains too fresh, and an extra set will not come amiss.

**Recipes.**

**Plum Jelly.**—Use plums while underripe. Wash, remove stems, and put into the preserving kettle with 1 quart water to each peck. Cook gently until plums are boiled to a pulp. Strain the juice through a cheesecloth and measure it. For every pint of juice, add a pint of sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved, then place over the fire. When it boils up, draw it back and skim, repeating this three times. Pour into hot glasses, and fill. Place on a board at a sunny window in a room where there is no dust, or lay sheets of glass on top of the tumblers. When the jelly is set, cover with paper dipped in brandy, or with melted paraffine. (Maria Parloa's.)

**Apple Jelly.**—Wash, stem and wipe the apples, taking out the blossom end. Cut into quarters and put into the preserving kettle. Barely cover with cold water and cook gently to a pulp. Strain the juice and proceed as for plum jelly. Apple jelly may be flavored, if liked, with lemon, or with grape juice.

**Grape Juice (not fermented).**—Wash and pick the grapes from stems, crush slightly, heat slowly and boil gently for half an hour, crushing fruit. Strain through cheesecloth, add sugar, let come to a boil, and skim three times, drawing to the back of the stove for each skimming, then seal in sterilized bottles. About 1 gill sugar to a quart of juice is sufficient.

For fruit syrups, use half as much sugar as fruit juice, and proceed in the same way. They are used for flavoring ice cream and water ices, also for adding to water to make a drink. All sorts of fruit syrups may be made in this way.

**Plum Preserve.**—Four quarts plums, 2

quarts sugar, 1 quart water. Prick the fruit and put it in a preserving kettle. Cover generously with cold water, heat, and boil gently for five minutes, then drain. Put the sugar and the 1 quart of water in a kettle, boil five minutes, and skim. Put the drained plums in, and cook gently for 20 minutes, then seal in sterilized jars.

**Whole Tomatoes.**—Eight quarts medium-sized, whole tomatoes, 4 quarts sliced tomatoes. Put the pared and sliced tomatoes into a pan and stew. After 20 minutes, rub through a strainer and return to the fire. While cooking, pare the whole tomatoes and put in sterilized jars. Pour in the stewed tomato to fill well. Place the uncovered jars in a moderate oven in a shallow pan of hot water. Let cook half an hour, fill to overflowing with some of the boiling stewed tomato, then seal at once.

**Marmalades** may be made from all fruit left over when jelly-making, and are very delicious. Add a little water and a pint of sugar to each quart of the pulp, cook very slowly. To make a better marmalade, use fruit kept especially for it. Measure fruit and sugar, allowing 1 pint sugar to a quart. If fruit is juicy, add no water at all; if dry, put in just as little as possible. Heat very slowly, stirring frequently; cook very gently for two hours, then seal in small sterilized sealers, or jelly tumblers.

**Grape Jelly.**—Use an acid grape, scarcely ripe, or even half-ripe. Proceed as for plum jelly.

**Eggs and Tomato Toast.**—Fry a few slices of bacon. Remove them from the pan, and in the bacon fat fry thick slices of tomato that have been dipped in flour. Place each slice of tomato on a slice of buttered toast on a hot dish. Then, in the same fat, fry as many eggs as there are slices, and place the eggs on the tomato, putting the pieces of bacon around the dish. Thicken the fat left in the pan with a little flour, and, if necessary, a little boiling water, and pour this gravy over the eggs.

**Peach Tapioca.**—Soak one cupful of tapioca in cold water, and drain. Peel one dozen peaches and cut them in half. Cook them with a little sugar for ten minutes and take them out of the syrup. Add this syrup, one-quarter cupful of powdered sugar, a pinch of salt, and one cupful of boiling water to the tapioca, and cook until clear. Line a mould with the peaches and pour in the tapioca, and bake for half an hour. Let it cool, and serve with whipped cream.

**Corn Soup.**—Score the kernels in each row with a sharp knife, and with the back of the knife press out all of the pulp. Melt 3 level tablespoons butter, and in it cook 2 slices onion and 2 sprigs parsley until the onion is softened and yellowed. Add 3 tablespoons flour, a dash of pepper and salt to taste. Cook until frothy, then add 3 cups of milk and the corn pulp. Cook until done.

**The Care of Hair.**

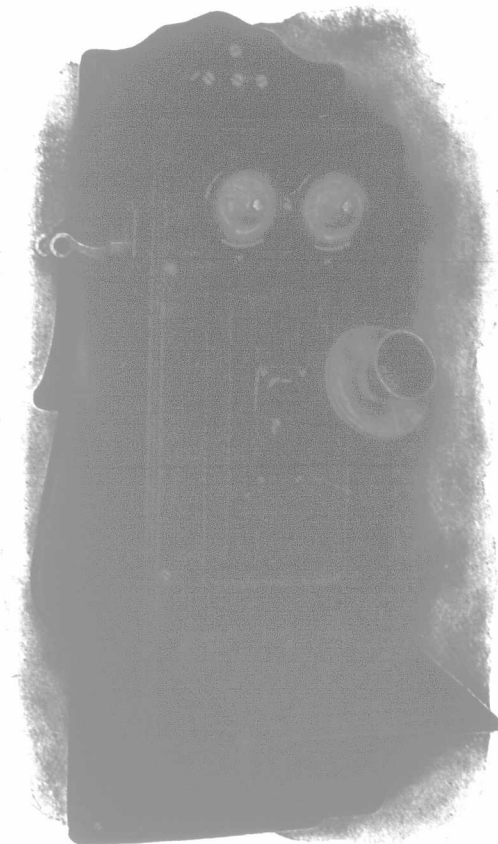
Some years ago it was considered wise to mortify vanity, and little girls had their heads "shingled" whether it was becoming or not. Nowadays, beauty is not considered inconsistent with good sense, and little girls may not only let their lovely locks luxuriate, but if the locks don't do so, we can teach how to cultivate a healthy and abundant growth.

It is not well to dress a child's hair too long in one way, as it gets so it grows that way, and a part in the middle soon widens. Part it for a few days and then comb it straight back for a while. A bewitching style is to part it on the left side, bring the hair over, and tie it with a becoming ribbon bow on the right side. On a hot day, braid it, or do it up in a little loose knob on the crown.

As a rule, the hair should be washed about once a month, and the ends clipped about once in two months. When washing, it is sufficient to use a thick lather of good white soap, first wetting the whole head thoroughly in clear water. Rub the soap vigorously all over the scalp, rinse, lather again and rub, and finally rinse in two or three waters, the last as cold as can be borne. Dry with a towel and fan, not at a stove or register. Many people dry the hair in the sun, but some find that the heat of the sun brings out a disagreeable excess of the natural oil.

**The Local Telephone**

WHAT A LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM MEANS



The remarkable development of Independent local telephone lines that has taken place in Ontario in the past two or three years has proven beyond question that the only way you can get a local telephone system that covers the entire community, is by having it owned and controlled by local people.

The reason for this is that the local people are aiming and anxious to build up a complete system in their own district, whereas under other conditions the lines are restricted to main roads and by a desire to get extra good profits.

**What is the Lesson?**

The lesson to be learned from the experience referred to is that every rural community should own its own telephone and control its own system, and be able to give telephone service at cost, if necessary, in order to make the system complete, by including every possible resident in the district.

If you are interested, write and we shall be glad to furnish you with full information. Ask for our NO. 2 BULLETIN, which will give you complete instructions in regard to the building and equipping of a telephone line, or for "Canada and the Telephone," an illustrated book that will interest you.

**Independent Telephones.**

Independent telephones are making a great record. Their quality is winning the way to those companies that had been using nothing but other makes. If you are extending your lines this spring, or adding any telephones to your system, why not give our telephones a trial, and satisfy yourself in regard to their quality? This is the way to make sure that you are getting the best value for your money in the telephone you are now using. We are prepared to stand by the result of your test in actual service. We seek a comparison with other makes. Let us have a trial order; and in any event, let us quote you our prices.

**Construction Supplies.**

We can ship from stock anything in the way of line wire, insulated wires, top pins, side blocks, insulators, etc. We make a specialty of prompt shipments and first-quality goods. Let us quote you if you are wanting anything.

**Visit Us at the Exhibition.**

We have a complete exhibit in the south wing of the Process Building at the Toronto Exhibition, and will appreciate a visit from you or your friends.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS AND GUARANTEED SATISFACTION ARE MAKING OUR SUCCESS.

**CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED,**

18-20 Duncan Street,

TORONTO, ONT.

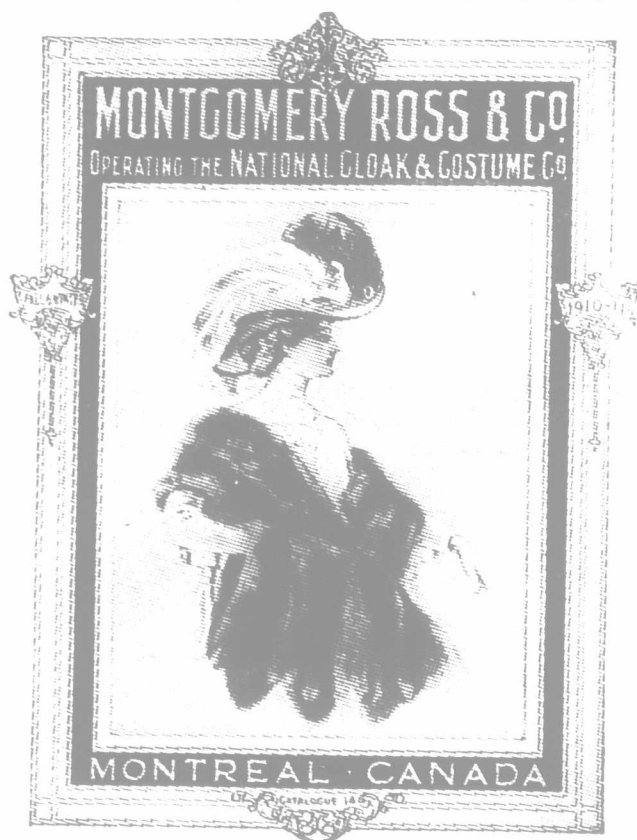


## Everybody Wait!

It will be worth your while to see our superb Catalogue this season. A WORK OF ART, and a true index to the latest styles.

No more bother about carriage charges.

We prepay everything right to your door.



Quality counts with us—always. To be well dressed, you must see this new style-book. Ready September 10th.

**MONTGOMERY ROSS & COMPANY**

Box 110, Station B.

MONTREAL.

## Get Utmost Piano Quality Yet Spend Less for It

Though you actually save money when you choose a **Sherlock-Manning**, you risk nothing. For the **Sherlock-Manning** Ten-year Guarantee holds you safe. Thus you can be sure you are getting all the piano-quality you expect at any price.



COLONIAL

### Don't Judge by the Price

Every **Sherlock-Manning** Piano rejoices the ear with its rich, sweet, sonorous tone—that true "singing tone" you have thought only high-priced pianos possess. In our instruments, this tone endures, for we build the **Sherlock-Manning** to satisfy for a lifetime.

### Test it in Every Way

Ask any expert pianist you know to go with you when you examine the **Sherlock-Manning** at a store near you. Examine it thoroughly. Test it strenuously. You will be satisfied.

## You Try it for TEN YEARS FREE!

Practically a ten-years' trial at our risk—that is what our Guarantee means. Improved methods of piano-making allow this and effect the big saving in price as well.

### Visit Our Exhibit

Honor us with a visit if you attend the great Toronto Exhibition. You will find us in the Manufacturers' Building. At London in the Main Building, just to the right of the main entrance.



LOUIS XV

**Sherlock - Manning** PIANO & ORGAN Co'y, LONDON, CANADA.

For people who have leisure and like to fuss, there are many shampoo recipes of more or less merit, though good soap and soft water answer the purpose of cleaning. Some claim that the yolk of an egg rubbed on the scalp is cleansing, and causes the hair to grow. Others use the beaten white for the same purpose. Clear lemon juice rubbed on the scalp, not on the hair, is cleansing and stimulating to the growth.

If one's hair is naturally too oily, and of slow growth, a little of the following wash used daily will help to dry it, and also promote its growth:

Bay rum ..... 4 ounces.  
Tincture of cantharides ..... 2 ounces.

An easily-compounded remedy for falling hair, which is also preservative of color, is:

Old whiskey... ½ pint.  
Rock salt... As much as will dissolve.  
Glycerine ..... 1 tablespoonful.  
Flour of sulphur... 1 teaspoonful.

Hair that is too dry, harsh, and that comes too plentifully, may be profitably anointed with:

Castor oil..... 2 ounces.  
Oil of cantharides ..... 2 ounces.  
Spirits of rosemary ..... 1 ounce.

This is very softening and strengthening. Vaseline, almond oil or coconut oil, rubbed into a very dry scalp, is beneficial.

A slight amount of dandruff is natural and right, and frequent cleansing will usually keep the amount normal. If it becomes disagreeably excessive, the following treatment will probably correct it. Apply a salve of:

Lard ..... 2 ounces.  
Dilute sulphuric acid ..... 2 drams.

And after some hours, wash with:

Powdered borax..... 2 ounces.  
Powdered camphor ..... 1 ounce.  
Boiling water ..... 2 quarts.

This is an excellent wash, and if kept on hand, bottled, it is good to rub into the head two or three times a week.

The hair should be let down every night if possible an hour before retiring, shaken, and the head massaged (not scratched), and the air allowed to circulate through it freely before loosely braiding for the night. Also, the style and position of coiffure should be often changed, so the weight and warmth of the hair shall not rest continually on one portion of the scalp.

Brushes should be washed in ammonia and water, the bristles only, not the solid back, being immersed. Rinse in clear water and dry in a draught of air, not in the sun. Combs should be cleaned every day with a thread, card, or the hair combings, and washed once a week. Absolute cleanliness is the key to hair health.—Selected.

### To Preserve the Teeth.

The teeth should be examined once a year at least by a good dentist. The teeth should be cleansed with warm water before breakfast, after each meal, and before retiring. An excellent dentifrice isorrisroot and prepared chalk. The best plan is to consult your dentist; he is well acquainted with the character of your teeth and gums, and can best advise you what powders to use. Use a brush not too stiff or not too soft, brush the teeth inside and out. A mouthful of water, with a few drops of listerine, taken every night before retiring, allowing it to penetrate into every part of the mouth, will prevent any decay which comes from chemical decomposition.

Occasional cleaning of the teeth with common salt will harden the gums, and give them a healthy color. Above all things, do not allow tartar to accumulate upon the teeth, as its effects are disastrous. Avoid exposing the teeth to extreme temperature.

Very cold substances sometimes crack the enamel. Never bite thread or crack nuts with the teeth.—Selected.

### Taller Women.

Can anyone suggest a reason why it is that the height of women in this country is increasing so rapidly? "Measurements have altered markedly," a contemporary

states, "in the last ten years. A skirt of 41 inches was considered long in 1895. Now skirts of 44 and 45 inches are made by the wholesale. Grandmother stood about 5 feet in her shoes, but her daughter measures 5 feet 4 inches, and her athletic granddaughter from 5 feet 7 to 5 feet 11 inches." Is it that we are living more hygienically, breathing more fresh air, and taking more exercise in the open than our grandmothers did? Is it that we are loosening our corsets, and paying more attention to the digestibility and nutrient principles of the food we eat? If so, blessed be the extra inches, for hygienic living means better health and a more contented mind, and a healthy body and contented mind are surely the greatest treasure any woman can have.

Then, here comes a funny state of affairs: "Strangely enough, the average stature of the men has not increased so fast as that of the women." Are we coming to a race of tall women and short men, and, ten years hence, will we be literally "looking down" upon the "lords of creation"? What's the matter with the men? Is it everlastingly riding on street-cars, and sulky-machinery, instead of putting length and muscle into their pedestrian mechanism, that is making the difference?—Give it up.

### Bulbs for Fall Planting.

Some bulbs that may be planted in September in pots for winter blooming, are tulips, single Dutch hyacinths, daffodils, narcissus, scilla, snowdrop, crocus, oxalis and freesia. In October, plant iris and ixia. Put all of these in pots with plenty of drainage material in the bottom, and light, sandy soil above. Dampen and set away in a cool, dark place in the cellar to make root-growth. After six or seven weeks (less for freesia and paper-white narcissus, which will do with a few days' rooting), bring to a moderate light, and gradually change to a still lighter window. Keep rather cool, and give plenty of water after bringing from the cellar.

### Gipsy Love-song.

All the roads of all the world were given us to wander in—

Star-gold nights and sun-gold days and mouth set close to mouth.

Mayin' time and playin' time a-plenty for the squanderin'—

Hand in hand down all the roads—east and west and south.

Hark! Beyond the harbor-bar the wide seas call the Romany;

Out upon the long highway the hawthorn blossoms sweet.

Let gorgios toil—we take the spoil of careless days and nights as free

Whate'er betides, Love's pattern guides our ever-wanderin' feet.

—Mabel Hartridge Wilson, in Success.

### TRADE TOPICS.

**WASHING MACHINES FOR FARMERS' WIVES.**—Every farmer's wife should have a washing machine, which does away with more than half the terrors of wash-day, saving both time and strength. See elsewhere in this issue the advertisement of the "Winner Washer," the J. H. Connor & Son Co., Ottawa, Ont.

**MUSIC FOR THE HOME.**—Many farmers are now buying phonographs, and find much pleasure in the evenings in listening to the various songs, piano, banjo, violin, band, and other selections. If you are thinking of making such a purchase, write for a catalogue to the Williams Piano Co., Ltd., 194 Dundas street, London, Ont. They sell instruments at all prices, from \$19.60 to \$240; also keep in stock a full selection of records.

Parson (on a bicycling trip)—Where is the other man who used to be here as keeper? Park Gatekeeper—He's dead, sir. Parson (with feeling)—Dead! Poor fellow! Joined the great majority, eh? Park Gatekeeper—Oh, I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man, as far as I know.



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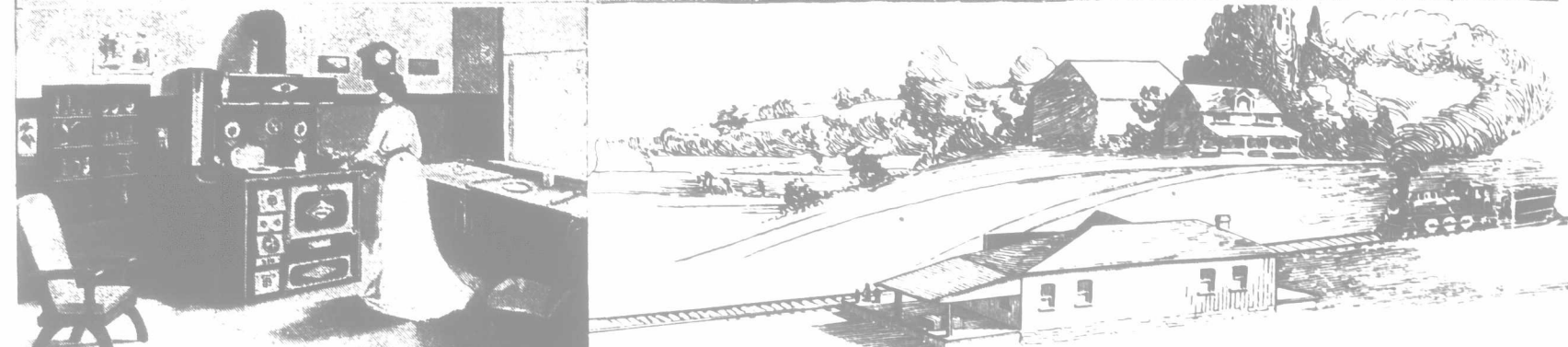
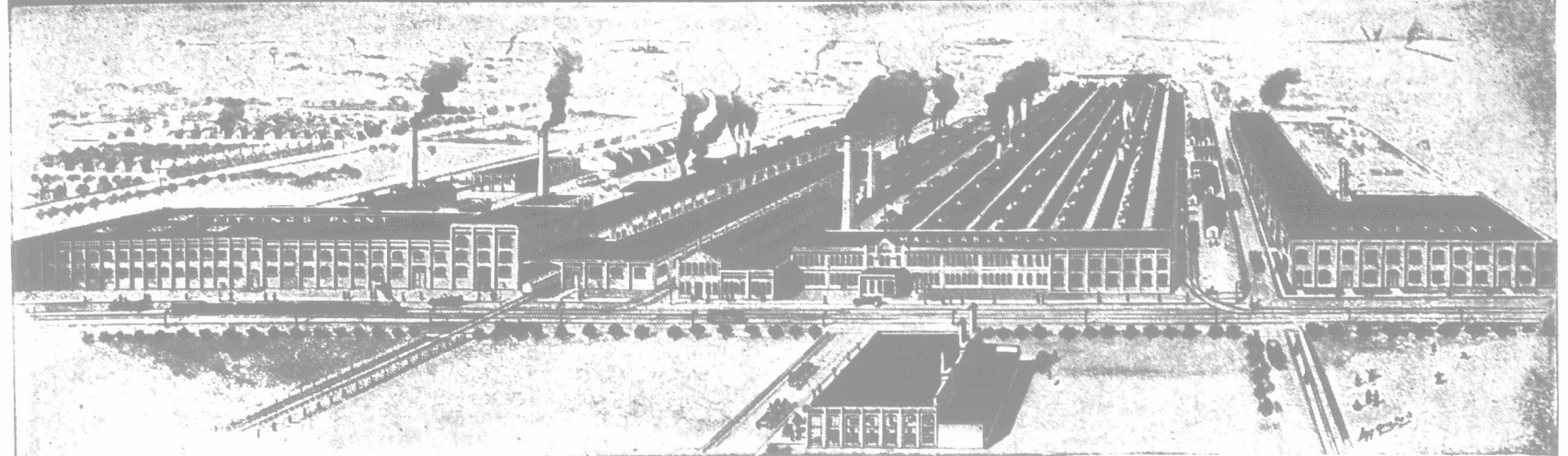
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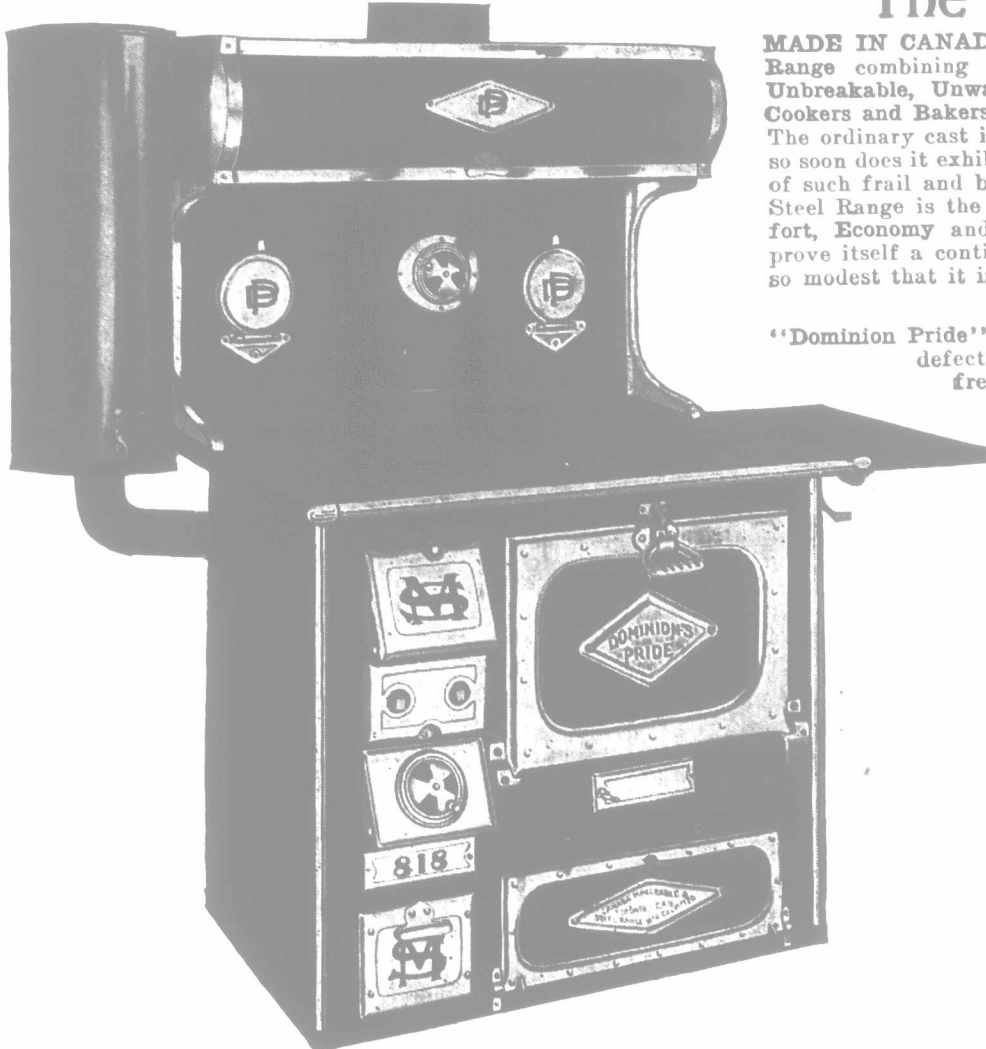
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**DIRECT from FACTORY to KITCHEN**



**SAVES all MIDDLEMENS PROFITS**



**The "Dominion Pride" Range**

**MADE IN CANADA** and is placed on the market in response to a demand for a Range combining the sterling qualities of Malleable Iron and Polished Steel, Unbreakable, Unwarpable, Indestructable, Economical, Design Attractive, Perfect Cookers and Bakers, will Last a Lifetime with Proper Care. The ordinary cast iron range is at best a disappointing investment to the purchaser, so soon does it exhibit the effects of wear and tear, unavoidable in a range constructed of such frail and brittle material. The Combined Malleable Iron and Blue Polished Steel Range is the nearest approach to Absolute Perfection ever designed for Comfort, Economy and Satisfactory Domestic Service and wherever installed it will prove itself a continual object of Satisfaction. The price at which it is supplied is so modest that it is brought easily within the reach of every prudent family.

**GUARANTEE**

"Dominion Pride" Ranges are sold on the following Guarantee: If any casting proves defective in twelve months from date of purchase, we will furnish same free of charge. The above Guarantee is very broad, no if's or and's, and any casting that would have a flaw in it that we failed to see in the course of construction, such flaw would show long before the twelve months have transpired when fire is put in range.

**INCOMPARABLE OFFER**

Our placing direct to the consumer our High Grade "Dominion Pride" Malleable and Polished Steel Range, as fully described in our descriptive circular and guaranteed, for less than you can buy a cast iron range. We are enabled to make this extraordinary offer by our Direct from Factory to Kitchen Plan, which saves the jobbers, retailers, traveling salesmen and their expenses, giving the consumer the benefit of these savings, which in reality enables the consumer to buy as cheap as the wholesale jobber.

**PRICE**

Why not buy direct from the Manufacturer and save the middlemen's and retailers' profits? "Dominion Pride" Range if sold through the retailer or traveling salesman would have to be sold for \$69.00 to \$78.00, according to the territory sold in. Our price, direct to the consumer, is as follows: "Dominion Pride" Range, 8-18 or 9-18 top, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with piece of zinc to go underneath range, 8 joints of blue polished steel pipe and 2 elbows, delivered to any railway express station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for \$41.00 (We Pay the Freight), and delivered to any railway express station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia for \$49.00 (We Pay the Freight), \$5.00 to accompany order, the balance to be paid when range is delivered to you. If not convenient to pay cash, will accept your Note.

818 or 918—Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir for Coal and Wood. Made of the Best Blue Polished Steel and Malleable Iron.

**CASH PRICE \$41**

Delivered to any Railway Station in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. We pay the freight.

**CASH PRICE \$49**

Delivered to any Railway Station in Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia We pay the freight.

**OVER 6000 OF OUR RANGES IN USE IN TORONTO ALONE**

Manufactured and Sold only by the

**Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co Limited, OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

(IN WRITING PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER)



## Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator

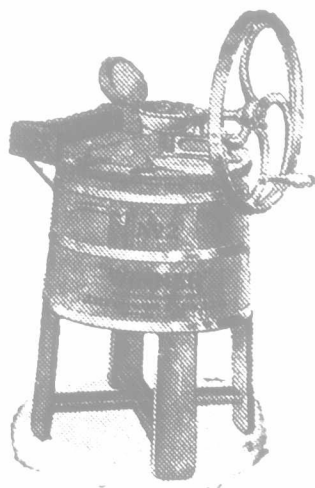
The only simple cream separator made—for it is the only one that contains neither disks nor other contraptions. The most efficient cream separator made—for it produces twice the skimming force, skims faster and skims twice as clean as common separators. The only modern separator made—for it does better work, without disks or other contraptions, than common separators do with them. No better proof exists that Tubular construction is the only correct separator construction.



The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells.

Write for Catalogue No. 133  
**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
 TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## WINNER WASHER



Designed for quick and effective work. Cover to keep in all the steam. All gearing covered. Heavy fly wheel to do the work. Made of Louisiana red cypress. Don't be without this machine for another wash day. Cost is trifling in comparison to results. If your dealer cannot supply you with a Connor Washer and Wringer write direct. Over 30 different styles to choose from. Get the genuine. Always on the lookout for dealers in unrepresented districts.

**J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd.,**  
 Ottawa, Ont.

## Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

Let the children drink all they want. Healthful, nutritious, delightful.

Absolutely pure. That rich chocolate flavor. Very economical.

**The Cowan Co. Limited,**  
 Toronto. 88

## A Minister of Grace.

By Alice Brown.

Martha Temple, dressed in her well-served best gown, topped by an ancient bonnet and cape, each the shabbier because, sewing by the day for others, she had scant time to remodel her own gear, walked into Aunt Sophronia's dining-room at half past six of the spring morning.

"What if I should set down a minute," she inquired, "whilst you eat your breakfast?"

Aunt Sophronia had established herself at a side-table, the great Bible before her, and Martha wondered how she could ever have expected help from such a quarter. Aunt Sophronia was very ample, and buttoned smoothly into a chocolate calico. Her broad collar had been stabbed full or careful coillets, her cameo pin was of the largest, and her black hair was banded smoothly and caught back in little puffs held in place by combs. Her high cheekbones bore a network of red, and imperious black eyes lighted her face. She looked like a species of Christian soldier, one who had never broken military regulations nor permitted relaxation to another. She looked up over her glasses at Martha.

"We're readin' it through in course," she volunteered. "We're in the 'Pocrypha' now. Certain you can stay. What makes you ask that?"

Martha took off her cape and dropped it on the broad window seat.

"Lay aside your bonnet, too," recommended Aunt Sophronia, bending a frowning glance on the door by which Uncle Len would come.

"I guess I'll keep it on," said Martha. "I've got to be gettin' along pretty quick."

"Where you goin' to work to-day?" "Nowheres. I'm goin' to take the cars an' go down to the old place." She sat clasping her worn hands together and looking eagerly at Aunt Sophronia. Her lips parted without speech, as if she longed to put into the other woman's mouth the words she hoped for. "The old house!" she wished Aunt Sophronia would say. "My! I'd like to see it myself. I'll eat as quick as ever I can an' then go along with you."

But Aunt Sophronia only inquired, with a perfunctory interest:

"What you goin' down there for?" "Brother Nathan's comin' way on from out West."

"What's he doin' that for?" "He wants to divide the furniture, so's the place can be sold."

"Well, I must say! Sell the old place your father set his life by! It's bad enough leavin' it closed up not doin' anybody any good."

Martha sat rocking back and forth, like one in grief, though her faded blond face looked pathetically composed.

"He wants to divide the furniture," she repeated, helplessly. "He's summonsed me."

"Well, don't let him git your eye teeth out o' ye," recommended Aunt Sophronia. "He got your half o' the house away from you. Pretty works, I call it."

Martha plucked up courage, that justice might be done.

"He paid me for it," she said bravely. "Maybe not the wuth of it, but he said at the time 'twas all I could expect from a forced sale. Seems to me sometimes Nathan done more'n I might ha' thought. I wanted the money, an' I wanted it quick, an' he got it for me."

Aunt Sophronia was regarding her with a ruthless eye.

"Yes," she said, "you wanted the money. What for? You wanted to pay off that old debt of William's, to save him from bein' took up, meddin' with other folks' funds the way he did. Why didn't Nathan take half the burden on't himself? Willy was jest as much his brother as he was yours. There, you needn't git up out o' your chair. I ain't agoin' to say no more. We've thrashed it all out time an' again. Willy's dead, an' there's the end on't, an' Nathan's got his thousands besides the old home, an' you go out sewin' by the day, an' you ain't got a place to lay your head. Leonard, you hurry up an' read the chapter. Martha's got to take the train."

Uncle Len had sidled in with one of his brisk, oblique movements, a little man with a wrinkled face and a hideously honest snuff-colored wig. Aunt

Sophronia turned the Bible violently upon its stand.

"Here's your spectacles," she said. "You read right along. One chapter's enough for now."

It had been said of Uncle Leonard in prayer-meeting, that it was a mercy the Lord knew what was in the hearts of men, because his voice upon sacred subjects sank to an obscure monotone. Martha, little as she expected to hear of it, wished he would read a psalm. It seemed as if the majestic words might sustain her fainting heart. She had forgotten the Apocrypha, and she listened with a vague curiosity, as to the chapter of an unfinished story, learning that Tobit was going on a journey, and that an angel, unrecognized, went with him. She resolved to read the whole story when she should be home again, and then her worried thoughts returned to the trial of her coming day. Uncle mumbled through his prayer, and they sat down at the table, where Martha drank a cup of coffee and ate a little bread. Aunt Sophronia, talking irresistibly on, chanced to look at her as Martha speechlessly declined another biscuit.

"The land, Marthy!" said she, "you look as if you'd struck o' death! Ain't you feelin' well?"

"I kind o' dread it," said Martha, weakly. "That's all."

"Dread what?" "Goin' down to the old place an' meetin' Nathan an' all. You don't feel to come yourself, do you?"

"Me? Why, I couldn't do no good. You've only got to divide the furniture. I'm goin' to clean house, too. Your uncle's got to turn to 'n' wash winders."

"Well," said Martha, "I guess I'll be goin'."

She rose, put on her cape, and Aunt Sophronia, with a clatter of dishes, began to clear the table.

"I guess I'll be goin'," said Martha, again. "I'll let you know how it comes out."

Holding her cape about her, chiefly to give herself the comfort of her own tense grasp, she hurried along to the little station at the end of the town. Though she was not a very brave woman, she was a good one, and she tried to think, as she went, how kind Aunt Phrony had always meant to be. Five years ago, when Martha had sold her part of the farm and given the money away, Aunt Phrony had, in her sweeping fashion, planned out the whole course of Martha's life. She should come to Sidmouth and take boarders, but this, Martha, knowing her own lax and generous habits, humbly refused to do, and contented herself with hiring a little room and going out as seamstress by the day. Aunt Phrony scorned her for her scant ambition, and Martha, knowing it, walked softly and asked no favors. But to-day she was in a panic of dread. Old memories pressed upon her, past terrors and plaintive longings. She realized, as she had been learning through all her past, that there were rude, incalculable forces to be met in life, and Brother Nathan was of them. It was dreadful to her to encounter him alone.

When she got out at the familiar station, there was no one to meet her, and she set out upon the road to her old home. It was a sweet day in early spring, and, though leaves are not yet green, the birds knew the signs of the time and rejoiced in them and were busy. Nothing changed here, save from season to season. Martha glanced from side to side of the road, and her throat ached with pleasure and with pain at the recognition of landmarks—the great boulder where blackberry vines were tangling, the elders and the barberry. It was like a spirit's return to a beloved spot where it had no longer any human holding. At the crossroad she paused, her eyes following the slope of Sunset Hill. But looking, she did not at first see the woman, tall and humbly clad, who came forward from the elder screen to meet her. In a moment the woman was shaking both her hands and looking down into her face with fond recalling.

"I knew you'd walk," Mary Blake was saying. "I says to myself, 'She'll walk.'"

Martha was staring up into the faint freckled face as if she saw divinity.

"Mary! Mary!" she heard herself saying. "How'd you know I was comin'! What ever put it into your head to meet me here?"

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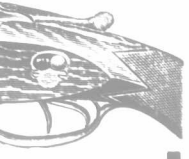
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n This Paper.

Mary's eyes, set in their smiling wrinkles, had winked themselves free of tears. She kept one of Martha's hands, and together they walked on, Martha of a sudden entirely calm.

"Why, Nathan wrote to Judge Scott, sayin' he'd be here to-day an' settle things up," said Mary. "I was over there yesterday, tailorin', an' they told me, knowin' I used to live with you an' all. I promised to give 'em to-day, but I couldn't. When I got up this mornin' an' took my thimble, says I to myself, 'I never can in this world. I've got to go.' So I put a few things into my bag an' struck out over the pastur'. I made up my mind I'd ketch ye here at the crossroad, an', by George! I done it."

Her color was high and her eyes full of light. She looked like a woman who loved the taste of swift adventure. Martha was holding her hand tight as she had when she was a little girl and Mary, then a bigger girl but "working out," used to lead her to school.

"What you got in your bag, Mary?" she asked, chiefly for the delight of talking.

Mary laughed, a happy cackle, with something of chanticleer's triumphant note.

"Why," said she, "I got some cold tongue an' some bread an' doughnuts an' a pinch of tea. I warrant you never'd ha' thought you'd have to eat."

"No," said Martha, wondering at such enterprise. "I never did."

In her turn she laughed. Everything seemed even joyous now that Mary had come. They walked lightly along, picking out old landmarks and exclaiming over the few changes, an old cellar cleared of its birch and alder preparatory to building again, the slaughter of an elder hedge. But as they neared the corner where another step would bring them out upon the row of balm of Gileads and the gate of the old place, Martha, in spite of her inspiriting companion, felt her heart failing. Emotion rose in her throat and choked her. All sorts of inexplicable longings beset her like the waves of a sea, the sense of tears, of an aching worship of long-past days. She saw multitudinous images fleeting, and it seemed to her that she was vainly holding out her hands to them to bid them stay.

"There!" said Mary, tenderly. "Don't you feel that way. It don't do a mite o' good."

Martha touched her dress and grasped a fold of it. She held it for a moment, and it seemed as if she were a little girl again and Mary was taking her to school. Then they had turned in at the gate and were walking up through the thick grass to the front door. She knew quite well that she had not expected the grass to be cut, but that vanishing of the path with the feet that had trodden it gave her an incredible pain, yielding to a timid certainty that here was Nathan upon the steps before the open door. One glance showed her that he was not unlike what she had pictured him, only that there was more of him in every way. He was more rotund, his cheeks had a deeper red, and his straddling attitude, hands in his pockets, bespoke the exact degree of masterfulness she had expected to find in him.

"That you, Marthy?" he was calling, with a cordiality that somehow disconcerted her. "Which of you are you, anyway? Well!" he added, as she and Mary reached the steps and paused there, regarding him with a differing spirit in their glances, "if you don't look like old Aunt Mattie Paine!"

Martha winced a little. The last time she had seen Aunt Mattie was on a morning when the old lady, looking very old indeed, had come to pass the day, and she and Nathan had pilfered her bonnet from the best room and taken turns in wearing it before the parlor glass. Aunt Mattie had seemed incredibly ancient to her then, and the picture had stayed with her. She wondered if her own bonnet and her own lined face could possibly be at that birth-enriching stage. But Mary Blake, looking straight into Nathan's face, with no sign of fear or favor, was speaking while she smiled.

"Well, Nathan, you've been gone quite a spell. Been out West the heft o' the time?"

"Yes," said Nathan, not averse to owning he had prospered. "I've moved

round considerable, but it's all been west of the Mississippi."

"You ain't turned into a Mormon, have ye?" asked Mary Blake, while Martha breathed, "Why, Mary!" faintly.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Nathan.

"Oh, nothin'," said Mary, with innocence. "I thought you looked kinder like a Mormon, beard an' all. Come, le's we go in an' set down an' talk it over."

She led the way, and Nathan, surprised, turned aside to let her do it. Somehow, because she was so assured, it seemed to be Mary's house instead of his. Presently Martha found herself in the east room, sitting in her mother's little chintz-covered sewing-chair. She put her hand down furtively and stroked the cushion. It seemed to her, for the moment, as if she were touching a fold of her mother's dress as she had held Mary's a moment ago. Nathan had taken Grandfather Irwin's chair by the fireplace. He tipped back in it, and fitted on his glasses, which somehow had the look of being chiefly needed to show how prosperous he was. He had drawn a paper from his pocket, and now he bent it open on his knee.

"I made an inventory before you came," he said. "I thought there was no use our putterin' round over the house together, pickin' out what we'd like an' what we don't like. Now there's the two high-boys."

Martha was looking at him pathetically. It did not occur to her that she had not spoken since they had met, and now she rejoined, timidly, "Well." Then it seemed inexcusable that they should have reached business without the decencies of social query, and she added, yet more falteringly, "How's your wife, Nathan?"

Nathan stared briefly.

"Oh, she's same as common," he said. "She's had some lumbago—Marthy, what's the matter?"

Martha was swaying in her chair, and Mary Blake had run to steady her.

"You poor creatur'!" said Mary Blake, holding her embraced while she seemed to challenge Nathan with reproachful eyes. "Like's not she ain't had a mouthful o' vittles to-day." Presently she was supporting her on one side and Nathan on the other, and they had borne her into the parlor where the old horse-hair sofa, defying the ravages of time, inhospitably received her. Mary Blake caught up something from the hall table—it was Nathan's summer overcoat—rolled it deftly and tucked it under her head. She found feathers somewhere, challenged Nathan for a match, and, burning the feathers, made a horrid smell under Martha's nose. Meantime Nathan had let down the bucket with a clang and brought a glass of water in Uncle Nate's cider-pitcher found on the kitchen shelf. He withdrew it as Mary stretched a hand for it.

"I suppose that well's full of typhoid," he remembered.

"No, 'tain't, either, no more'n ever 'twas," said Mary. "The Timminses have been usin' it for their cattle when they're in the upper pastur' ever since you went away. There, Marthy dear," she added, "how'd you feel now?"

Martha sat up, very pale and apologetic. Mary was putting the wisps of hair away from her forehead with a rough hand unused to fondling.

"I'm terribly ashamed," said Martha.

Nathan cleared his throat and looked away. It suddenly came to him that Flodie, his latest grandchild, had Martha's light blue eyes.

"I guess I'll go round and look at the buryin'-ground," he said, casually. "Maybe the fence wants fixin' up. If I should sell, I should set that aside, an' I might as well 'tend to it now. I don't know when I shall be round here again. You lay there an' get your breath."

When he had gone and the room was very still, Martha opened her eyes and looked at Mary sitting by her side in one of the blurred yellow kitchen chairs.

"Hear that bee," she said faintly. "He must be in the laylocks."

"Why, no," said Mary, soothingly, yet accurate. "It's past laylock time."

"So 'tis." In a moment she opened her eyes again, to say, with a little shamefaced laugh, "I must be a terrible poor creatur' to give out like this."

Mary was on her feet peering from the window.

"If I ever see anything like a man!" said she. "Talk about sense! There's Nathan can't git into that gate. I'll



Every woman should know

about



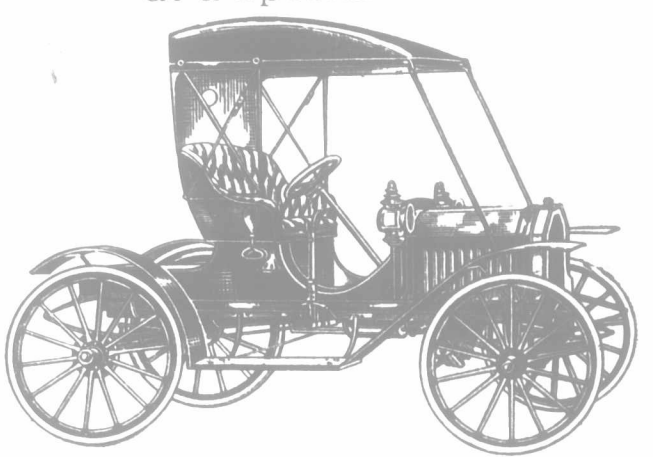
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go an' pull him through. You lay right still where ye be."

Nathan was lifting at the iron gate, and Mary came upon him just as it yielded, saggingly. Now, as he entered the little graveyard, she stepped in after him, and followed him to the well-tended lot in the corner, where the cinnamon roses would be fragrant by and bye. Nathan paused heavily at the head of two graves lying side by side, and, hands in his pockets, studied them. He looked up at Mary as if she were the confidante naturally provided when he chose to speak.

"I didn't realize mother died so soon after father," he meditated.

Something flashed into Mary's eyes, but instantly she had a hand upon herself and dulled it.

"Yes," she said, "your mother wa'n't mare'n a middle-aged woman when she was took away."

"Marthy looks a little mite like mother," he continued, musing. "Great-aunt Mattie, too. But Marthy's thin as a rail. She didn't use to be."

Mary's eyes were flaming at him in a way they had those years ago when Nathan took his own inflexible track and Martha and his mother sadly followed. Mary was "help" then, too young and too humble to betray what her eyes saw and her warm heart uttered. But now she was not young, and having learned some of the values of life, subservience was afar from her.

"Marthy's workin' herself to death," she informed him, shortly.

Nathan accorded her a glance of momentary interest.

"Sho!" he said. "What's she want to do that for?"

"She don't want to. She's got to. Nathan Temple, when Marthy give away the money you paid her for her half, to save Willy's hide, what did you think was goin' to become o' her?"

Nathan's lips tightened in the line his creditors knew.

"That's Marthy's own lookout," he remarked, briefly. "She knew what he was, an' she knew what he had been. If she made up her mind to turn in what she had towards savin' him from the consequences he had himself to thank for, that's her concern. When it comes to Marthy's fallin' sick or bein' disabled, I shall do somethin' for her. Up to that time—"

Here he paused, and as Mary looked at him, the anger she had cherished against him for many years walked and lived, and became his adversary. Old loyalties to those of his blood, and therefore even to him, took possession of her, and again she spoke.

"Nathan Temple, what Willy was he was, an' now he's dead an' gone an' there's an end on't. There's other things on the docket for you to answer for. What wore your mother out afore her time? 'Twas your everlastin' way o' rulin' with a rod o' iron."

Nathan turned upon her.

"What d'ye mean by that?" he asked her.

Mary's heart beat fast with some uncertainty of her own wisdom, but she was beyond even her own recall.

"You was always possessed to show folks you was right an' make 'em buckle down an' foller where you led. There was Willy. He was ravin' distracted to play the fiddle, but you set down your foot to keep him on the farm. An' then he got led away an' thought he's goin' to be rich in a minute, an' he done what we all know. An' sassin' what he'd been through, an' how sweet his liberty looked to him, I can't say as I blame him."

Nathan was frowning heavily.

"Well," said he, "I blame him. I blame anybody that throw themselves away."

She faced him like an enemy. All she had brooded over in these years when she sat in the dusk after her day's work was done or when she woke at night, came back upon her in a new flood of memory. So many times had she traced out the causes of things touching these dear people to whom she was bound by ties that seemed sometimes welded stronger than those of kin, that now they looked like clear, straight roads leading to judgments that had to prove inevitable.

"There's Marthy," she went on. "You're doin' the same trick with her. You think you know what's best for Marthy. So you're lettin' her go earnin' nupence a day an' livin' nigh the

wind, an' when she drops in her tracks you'll pay the doctor's bill. Mebbe you'll put on mournin' too."

"Well," he asked her, "that all you got to say?"

"No," said Mary, spurred now by the wildness of having said too much, "it ain't all. I know, as well as I know how to eat, just how you come by it. Marthy's like your mother's folks an' you're the image of t'other side. You're as like old Aunt Phrony Downs as two peas in a pod. Look at her! She'll be as good as pie if Marthy 'll toe the line an' mind her, be it aye or no. It ain't so much you're hard, Nathan, as you're set on your own way. You're a dretful know-it-all. You think you've read the Tables o' the Law an' the congregation's got to foller."

"Well," said Nathan again. He glanced at her with a grim wryness of the mouth, and she wondered whether, after all, the years had bred some humor in him. "That all, Mary? Anybody else I've killed?"

She debated for a moment whether he need see all the flaming record in her mind, and then, remembering an expected hour that seemed at last to strike for him, she answered soberly:

"Well, Nathan, there's somebody you hurt once. You hurt her pretty bad. I guess she hurt you, too, but you never knew 'twas your own fault that brought it on ye."

He glanced at her in startled half-suspicious questioning.

"You come over here," she said. "You know where 'tis, I mean."

But he was not fully sure until she led him across the tangle of money and jill-run-over-the-ground to a corner of the yard where two stones stood alone.

"That's Annie Hill's grave," she reminded him. "Annie an' her mother. You know they died pretty poor, an' Marthy let 'em be buried here."

Instantly, it appeared, he forgot her at his side. A musing fell upon him, chiefly made up, it seemed, of wonder that he could be here, warm and sentient, while Annie Hill had gone too far for voice to reach her.

"I went in there that very afternoon," Mary was continuing, in a quick, moved tone, "the afternoon she wrote that letter, to break off with you. She told me she'd done it. My! how she cried! 'What'd you do it for, Annie?' I says, 'What ever made you do it?' Then she told me. 'He thinks mother's lameness is kinder put on,' she says, 'an' mother'll have to live with us. He's a good man, Mary,' she says, 'but he's terrible set in his own way. I shouldn't care for myself, but I'm afraid mother 'd see dark days.'"

Nathan bent down and rubbed a bit of lichen from the stone. After that, Mary could not watch him. She wished herself away. Presently he spoke, but very gently.

"You better run back now an' see to Marthy. Tell her I'll be along in a minute."

Mary went hurriedly through the tangled green. Tears blinded her, and she dried them almost angrily. Suddenly, because she had struck too deep, she realized that Nathan himself, since he was a Temple, was dear to her, and because she had hurt him he was dearer still. She wondered how it was that her unruly tongue had so betrayed her, and here, too, where she had meant so infinitely well. No wish of Mary's life had ever been so dear to her as that of paying back to the Temples some of the kindness of old days. But that, she humbly knew, and now most of all because her temper had misled her, she never could.

When she went into the kitchen, Martha was at the cupboard there.

"See here, Mary," she called, "see what I found." They were two tiny tumblers side by side. "Don't you remember Nathan an' I had these two alike? I guess I'll send nime to his little Flodde. Ain't it queer to think of Nathan's havin' a grandchild of his own? Let's take down the sprigged set an' see if it's all here."

The china was ranged on the table, and they were regarding it with the house-wifely reverence due a perfect set, when Nathan came quickly in. Martha started a little, but Mary turned her back and could not look at him. She still remembered that he was a Temple and she had hurt him.

"Saw here, Marthy," said he, abruptly.



His voice sounded harsh, and she started at it. "I can't waste my time dickerin' over this old place. I'm goin' to make it over to you, an' all there is in it."

Martha looked at him in wonder. With her hand on the little glass tumbler it seemed as if her youth had been given back to her.

"No, course you can't carry it on," he continued, as if she had spoken. "I'm goin' to put somethin' into the bank for you to draw on. If you don't want to stay alone, maybe Mary here'll take her tailorin' an' come an' live with you."

Mary looked at him now with brimming eyes. She had never, she knew, done anything for the Temples, but if she was to live with Martha, maybe she sometime could.

Printers' Errors.

The "Office Window" of the "Chronicle" has reopened the subject of printers' errors, a topic which is always of interest as showing the fallibility of the human mind in a most amusing aspect, though there are those who view such things more as tragedies than anything else. In a report of an inquest upon a cook who had died of a fractured heart, it was stated that her doctor recommended the application of a poultice. This the somewhat thorough compositor turned into "The doctor recommended the application of a pugilist." A certain great authority on Jerusalem was in the habit of contracting the name of the city in his MS. to "Jerus." In one of his books upon the subject he described the sensations which attended his approach to the famous city. After reaching the summit of a hill, "the glorious panorama of Jerusalem," he wrote, "was spread before us." Owing to the usual contradiction the genial compositor rendered this "The glorious panorama of Jones was spread before us." A misprint which will always bear repetition is that concerned with the sailor's wife who wished it to be announced, "A sailor going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation." This got itself rendered into "A sailor going to see his wife desires the prayers of the congregation." Before we condemn the compositor who perpetrated this, however, we must bear in mind the possible nature of his own domestic relations. Another excellent one is that of the editor who wrote: "When Mrs. Jones lectured on Dress she wore nothing that was remarkable." How the compositor came to the conclusion that this should read, "When Mrs. Jones lectured on Dress she wore nothing. That was remarkable!" is a mystery.—T. P's.

Does Education Pay?

Does it pay to acquire a character-wealth, a soul property, which no disaster or misfortune can wreck or ruin? Does it pay to have expert advice and training, to have ideals held up to one in the most critical years of life? Does it pay to make lifelong friendships with bright, ambitious young people, many of whom will occupy high places later on? Does it pay to become familiar with all the lessons that history and science can teach as how to make life healthy and successful? Does it pay to become an enlightened citizen, able to see through the sophistries of political claptrap and vote intelligently on public matters? Does it pay to change a bar of rough pig iron into hairsprings for watches, thus increasing its worth to more than fifty times the value of its weight in gold? Does it pay to experience the joy of self-discovery, to open up whole continents of possibilities in one's nature which might otherwise remain undiscovered? Does it pay the sculptor to call out from the rough block the statue that sleeps in the marble, and which shall tell the story of heroism and greatness to unborn generations?—"Success."

Mrs. Maribey—Arrah! 'Tis Saterdag night, an' th' fact'ry is closin' down, an' Timmy don't know whether he'll git his pay or not.

Mrs. E. J. J. —Here he comes home now.

Mrs. Maribey—Wirra! Then he ain't been paid, an' Cleveland Leader.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

OWNERSHIP OF HIAWATHA.

Can you give me the name and post-office address of the owner of the Clydesdale stallion Hiawatha? This horse is the celebrated prizewinner in Scotland.

Ans.—In Vol. 18, of the Scottish Clydesdale Studbook, we find Hiawatha (10067), foaled April, 1892, bred by William Hunter, Garthland Mains, Stranraer, property of Matthew Marshall, Bridgebank, Stranraer. As the horse is now 18 years old, he may have changed ownership. We notice that he has foals registered as born in 1909, and that the firm of John William & Matthew Marshall, of Bridgebank, Stranraer, have a large number of registrations in Volume 32, of the Studbook issued in 1910.

COW FAILING TO BREED.

A cow comes in season every eight days. She was served on two different occasions, then let go for five weeks, when she was again served. She has had only one calf, and, after freshening, the afterbirth had to be removed. What is the trouble with the cow, and what would you advise doing in case she comes in season next week again?

Ans.—The removal of the afterbirth by hand should have had no ill effect if carefully performed. It is possible that injury was done to the uterus by faulty operation. The yeast treatment so often described in these columns, is as likely as any to bring about natural conditions, but there is little ground for hope of a cow breeding while oestrus is continuous or irregular.

POWER FOR WELL.

I wish to put up a power to pump water from a deep well into an elevated tank about one hundred and fifty feet away; tank about thirteen feet above ground. Which would be best, a windmill or a gasoline engine? If engine is best, how strong a horse-power?

Ans.—As a rule, a windmill is the cheaper form of power, but if a very high tower has to be erected to catch this wind, it may be more expensive to install. In most localities there is usually enough wind for pumping purposes, though not always for grinding, etc., for which the engine is, therefore, a more reliable power. For pumping, a 1½ h.p. engine would probably be sufficient. It would be well for you to have an expert of some company that handles both windmills and engines look over the site to aid in arriving at a conclusion as to which would be best under conditions existing.

EARLY MOLTING.

1. About when should hens molt so that you would call it "early molting"?  
2. What method of feeding do you follow to produce this "early molting"?

Ans.—1. August molting is considered early.  
2. To force an early molt, the following treatment is said to have proven successful in the Poultry Department at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. During the early part of July—after the breeding season is over—the fowls are placed on half the usual quantity of rations for 15 or 20 days. The effects are stoppage of egg-production and loosening of the old feathers. At the end of the 15 or 20 days, full rations are resumed, and a little linseed meal may be added to the mash. Before the beginning of operations to bring on the molt, the cock birds were removed from the breeding pens and placed in compartments by themselves. The hens were then allowed to run in small fields where they could find plenty of insect life, clover, grass, etc.

## NEW SCALE WILLIAMS



Before leaving Canada, we want to thank you for the "New Scale Williams" Piano you furnished for the Dresden Orchestra, both in Hamilton and Toronto. This is certainly a wonderful piano, and if we can always have as good an instrument we will be perfectly satisfied. The tone is rich and mellow, and the sustaining powers are equal to anything we have ever heard. Again thanking you, and congratulating you on your success in producing such a beautiful tone, we are, sincerely yours,

WILEY OLSEN,  
Cond. Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra.  
VICTOR ILA CLARK, Assoc. Con.  
Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra.

### The Famous Louis XV Model of New Scale Williams Piano

This exquisite piano is one of our newest and finest creations, and makes its strongest appeal to all lovers of the artistic.

It is beautifully hand carved in keeping with the Louis XV period.

Musically and mechanically, this model stands as the perfection of the piano builder's art.

#### Pianos Sent On Approval

Leading piano houses have the New Scale Williams Pianos. If we are not represented in your city, we will ship direct from the factory, giving you the privilege of returning the piano if you are not pleased with our selection. Write for our new catalogues and also our unique plan of easy payments.

**THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. LIMITED,**

OSHAWA, Ont.



Branch Offices:

Winnipeg, Man.,  
323 Portage Ave.

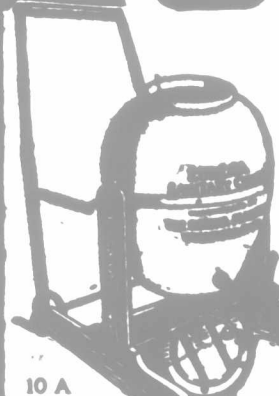
Montreal, Que.,  
733 St. Catherine Street W.

London, Ont.,  
261 Dundas Street.

103A

# EUREKA

## SANITARY CHURN



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

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

If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write for catalogue.

**EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**

## SOL-O-KRE Sheep Dip

**KILLS TICKS, LICE AND FLIES.**

See that your stock go into their winter quarters free from all vermin. Be sure and get "SOL-O-KRE."

Quarts, 50c.  
Gallons, \$1.25.

**ROCHESTER GERMICIDE CO'Y,**  
11 James Street,  
Toronto, Ont.



## BEATH'S FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS

GREATEST LABOR-SAVING MACHINE ON THE FARM

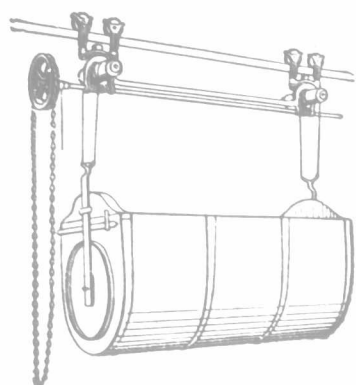


Plate No. 17

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

A LITTER CARRIER WILL SOON PAY FOR ITSELF

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

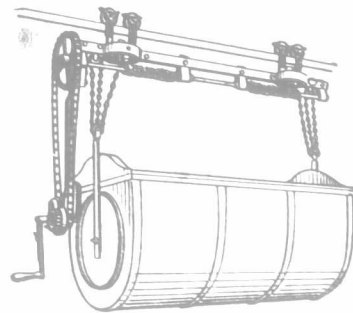


Plate No. 19

This machine is also equipped with **Beath's Patent Automatic Clutch Brake**, which makes the lowering of the box an extremely simple operation. The box can be stopped at any point in its descent without effort; the clutch working automatically.



Patent Pending OPEN

### Beath's Stanchion Cow Tie

A MARVEL OF SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH AND RELIABILITY

Excels in every point; good appearance; absolutely noiseless; no springs; sanitary. Made of High Carbon U-Bar Steel; extra heavy. Hinge and lock simple, easy working and strong; no trappy mechanism to get out of order. Every farmer building new barns or remodeling their stables should adopt Beath's Stanchion Cow Tie. Used and endorsed by leading stockmen everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED WHERE WE ARE NOT REPRESENTED

WRITE FOR PRICES.

**W. D. BEATH & SON, LIMITED**  
TORONTO, CANADA.



Patent Pending CLOSED

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

##### DOG TAXES.

1. I had some sheep worried on the 5th of June last. Is the Council responsible? There is no dog tax in this township, and there was nothing done towards having dogs muzzled or restrained in any way.

2. Could you tell me when the time is set that dogs must be taxed?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Probably, and to the extent of two-thirds of the amount of the damage, if not the whole of such amount. See Revised Statutes of Ontario, Chap. 271, as amended by the Act of 1910 (Ontario Statutes, Chap. 97). But see especially sections 18 and 20, of the Revised Statute.

2. The Act of 1910 was assented to 19th March last, and went into force immediately.

##### ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

1. Where could good book on electrical engineering be procured, and what names would they go under?

2. What are the educational requirements to begin a course in electrical engineering?

3. Where could good book on architecture be procured, and under what names do they go?

FARMER'S SON.

Ans.—Electric Lighting and Heating, by S. E. Walker. Applied Electricity, by Yorke. Electrical Engineering, by Thomson. Electrical Engineering for Students, by Bottome. Your booksellers will be able to procure any of these for you.

2. To begin a course of Electrical Engineering at the University, junior matriculation is required.

3. There are so many phases of architecture that it is difficult to recommend on the information you have given. Possibly, Architecture for General Readers, by Statham, would meet your requirements.

WM. H. DAY.

### PEREMPTORY SALE of SHORTHORNS

Owing to the destruction by lightning of our barns and stabling, together with the season's crop of feed, we will sell by auction, without reserve, at our farm, 3 miles from Londesboro, G.T.R., 5 miles from Blyth, C.P.R.

**Thursday, Sept. 15**  
30 HEAD OF REGISTERED  
**SHORTHORNS**

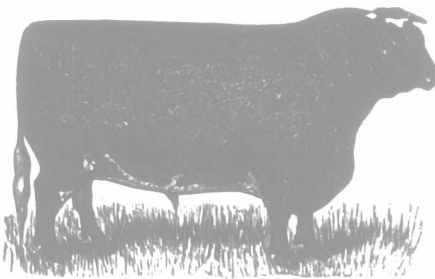
6 young bulls and 24 females of superior milking strains, including cows which have produced over 80 lbs. milk daily, and over 16 lbs. butter in a week. 12 cows and several heifers are forward in calf to the Dryden-bred bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706=.

Owing to the limited time of notice no catalogue will be published, but cattle will be sold on their registration certificates.

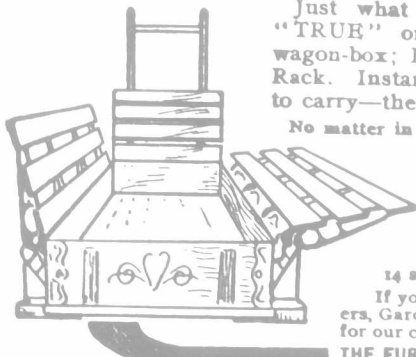
Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. Noon trains at Londesboro and Blyth will be met, the latter by Perdue's Livery.

Terms: 6 months' credit on bankable paper. Discount at rate of 6 per cent. per annum for cash. All will be sold to highest bidder.

**WM. GRAINGER & SON, LONDESBORO, ONT.**



### "TRUE" COMBINATION WAGON BOX AND RACK



Just what every farmer needs. With the "TRUE" on his wagon he has a first-class wagon-box; Hay, Stock, Corn, Wood or Poultry Rack. Instantly adjusted for any load you want to carry—the only tools you need are your hands.

No matter in what position you put the wings, it is impossible for them to get out of that position, but it would take you but an instant to change them.

We guarantee this article to be made of nothing but the best of material—Yellow Pine, Hardwood and Malleable Iron—and to carry two tons in any position. Made in 14 and 16-ft. lengths and 38, 40 and 42-inch widths.

If you need anything in the line of Planters, Seeders, Garden Drills and Cultivators, Sprayers, etc., write for our catalogue. We have dealers in your town.

THE EUREKA PLANTER CO., Limited - Woodstock, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

##### WATER FROM SPRING TO HOUSE.

Can water be taken from a spring to a house, the house being fifty rods from the spring and about 25 feet higher than the spring; in what way, and what would be the cost?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Water can be taken from a spring to a house 50 rods distant in various ways, by windmill, gasoline engine, hydraulic ram, or by hand-pump. Only one of these is automatic, viz., the hydraulic ram, and we presume that is what you want.

For a medium-sized ram, the cost would be \$25 to \$30, installed. You had better obtain the address of some manufacturers of hydraulic rams, and write them, telling how much water the spring supplies per minute, how much fall you can get below the spring in a distance of, say, 50 to 100 feet, and height from spring to tank in attic. Also state how much water per day would be needed at the house. Having given them this information, ask them if it is practicable to install one of their rams to produce desired results. If so, which size, price, etc.

WM. H. DAY.

##### SICK HORSE.

A sells a horse to B in Ontario, stating that there never was anything wrong with the horse. B takes him to Saskatchewan about three weeks after he bought him. He sells the horse to C a week after he lands there, gets a good payment down, the balance to be paid in three weeks. C comes along in about four weeks, saying that he was sick then, and had been sick. B told C then that if the horse died he wouldn't ask for the balance. This was about the first of April last. Now the horse has worked all summer. B asked C the other day for the balance, and he refused to pay it, saying that when he paid over \$200 for a horse, it guaranteed that the horse was sound. B had never known the horse to be sick while in his possession, and had never guaranteed the horse to C.

1. In the Province of Saskatchewan, does \$200 or over, guarantee a horse to be sound?

2. Can C hold the balance back under those circumstances?

SUBSCRIBER.

Saskatchewan.

Ans.—1. No.

2. He is not legally justified in doing so.

##### TUBERCULOSIS IN POULTRY.

1. We would like to know what is the matter with our hens, they get lame, and limp around for a while, two or three weeks, perhaps, then sit around, and finally die. We have lost about twenty since last fall.

2. Is there any way of getting them completely rid of vermin? We have whitewashed twice this summer, and about once a week put coal oil on the roosts, and insect powder in the nests.

3. What is the best way to break them off broodiness?

A FARMER AND HIS BETTER HALF.  
Wellington Co., Ont.

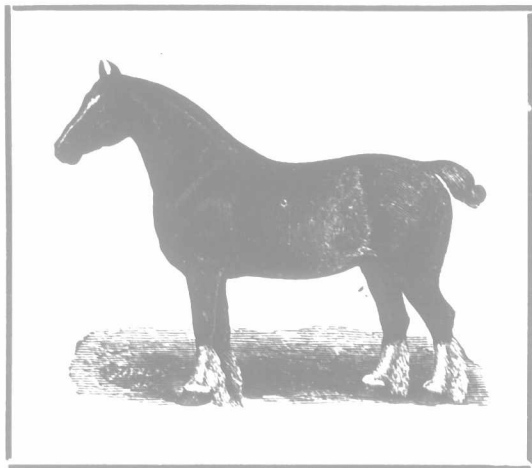
Ans.—1 and 2. From the description given, I would say the birds have tuberculosis. The symptoms are, the birds go lame, lose flesh rapidly, have a sick, pale look, and, as a rule, have diarrhea along with it. If you make a post-mortem, you will find the liver covered with large, white ulcers. There is no cure for the disease. I would advise you to kill all the affected birds and burn them, clean out the henhouse thoroughly, putting in fresh earth, and whitewash with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid; also use an abundance of air-slaked lime on the floors. I do not think there is anything wrong with the method of feeding. The disease may have been present for years, and a hen dying occasionally would show that some measures should be taken to get rid of it.

3. We use the fattening crate to break off broody hens, and have never found any difficulty with them returning to the nests again after being shut up for about three days. Feed only lightly while they are in the crate, and likely you will have no further difficulty.

M. C. H.



# Imp. Clydesdales AT AUCTION



At The Repository, **TORONTO**, Corner Simcoe and Nelson Sts.  
**Thursday, Sept. 8th, 1910**

By **T. H. HASSARD**, Markham, Ontario.

**16 Clydesdale Mares and Fillies**, from two to four years old, all bred; **3 Clydesdale Stallions**, one 2, one 5 and one 12 years old; also **1 Hackney Stallion**.

This sale, coming during the Toronto Fair, is a special opportunity for buyers, since for single fare, Exhibition rates, they have the opportunity of buying from a splendid, even lot of imported stock, whose excellence is assured by Mr. Hassard's reputation. Every horse will be sold to the highest bidder.

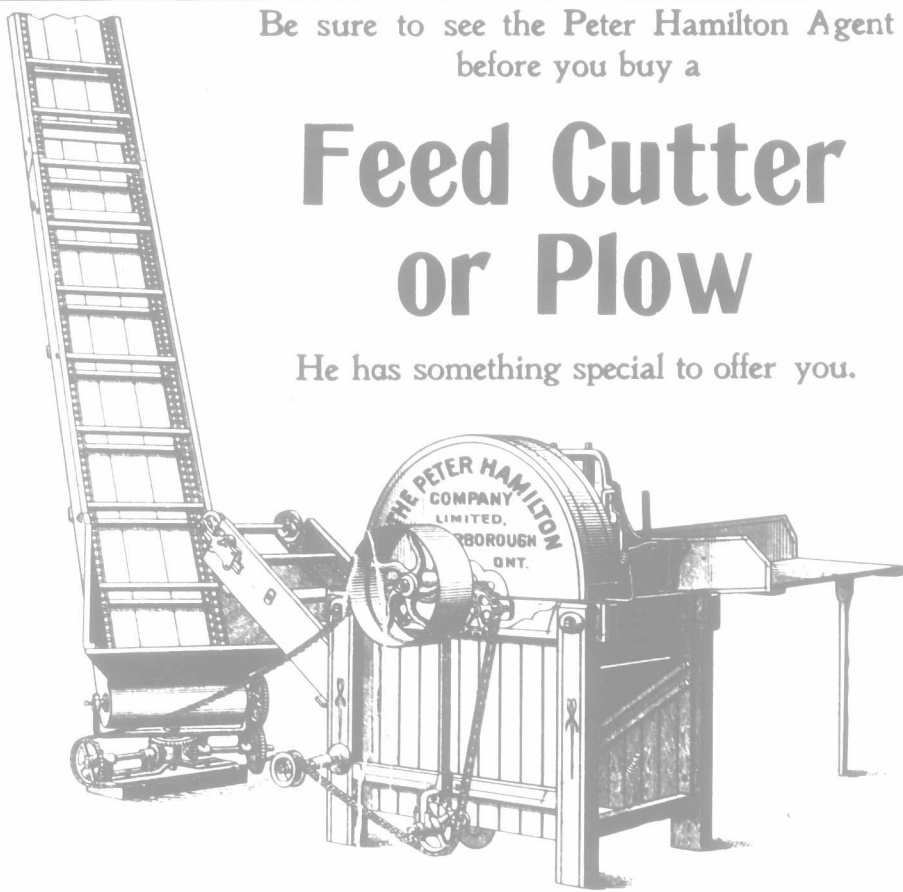
For catalogues and other information apply to:

**T. H. HASSARD**, Markham, Ontario.  
Or **C. A. BURNS**, Gen.-Mgr. and Auctioneer, Toronto.

Be sure to see the Peter Hamilton Agent before you buy a

## Feed Cutter or Plow

He has something special to offer you.



This cut shows our No. 7 Ensilage Cutter with Carriers. A strong, conveniently-operated machine, which is most economical in power. Get a Catalogue.

**The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.**



**Percherons & German Coach**  
NEW IMPORTATION. CAREFULLY SELECTED.  
**20 Percheron Stallions. 12 Percheron Mares**  
In foal. Ages 2 to 5 years. By best sires in France.  
**3 HIGH-CLASS GERMAN COACH STALLIONS.**  
Will sell below competition. We invite correspondence and inspection.  
**R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONT.**

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.90 to \$8.40; Texas steers, \$3.75 to \$6; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$6.20; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$6.60; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.75 to \$9.25; mixed, \$8.30 to \$9.15; heavy, \$8.20 to \$9; rough, \$8.20 to \$8.40; good to choice heavy, \$8.40 to \$9; pigs, \$8.75 to \$9.40; bulk of sales, \$8.60 to \$8.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.60 to \$4.65; Western, \$2.85 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$4.70 to \$6.90; Western, \$5 to \$6.90.

### Buffalo.

Veals.—\$6.50 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.30 to \$9.35; mixed, \$9.40 to \$9.55; Yorkers, \$9.50 to \$9.55; pigs, \$9.50 to \$9.55; roughs, \$7.60 to \$7.85; stags, \$6 to \$7; dairies, \$9 to \$9.55.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.25 to \$7; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; sheep, mixed, \$2 to \$4.50.

### British Cattle Markets.

Liverpool.—Recent prices well maintained in Birkenhead. Canadian cattle, from 13½c. to 14c., and ranch cattle, from 11½c. to 12½c. per pound.

### GOSSIP.

#### STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.

George G. Stewart, Howick, Que., writes, that on Aug. 20th he sailed on the Saturnia with nine Clydesdale horses, six fillies and three colts. Among these is the two-year-old Royal Derwent, one of the good colts of this year's shows in Scotland, being champion stallion at Creiff, and first and reserve at Perth; another good two-year-old is sired by Baron Ruby, while a splendid yearling, by Silver Cup, is one of the lot. Two of the fillies are three years old, and are by Rosedale and Boreland Pride. The two-year-olds are by Sir Hugo, Perfect Motion, and other equally good sires. Mr. Stewart has been buying good ones, and stands ready to sell at the right kind of prices. His advertisement of these horses is too late for this issue, but we recommend readers to watch for it in our next number.

Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., write: "Our not exhibiting Ayrshires this year is on account of an unprecedented demand for Ayrshires across the border, especially animals due to freshen before shows, and nearly all our last year's winning females, and several others, have gone to build up herds in the United States, at prices very much higher than ever before obtained. In fact, it was with difficulty that we retained our stock bulls, turning down some offers that were very tempting. The latest shipment left August 24th, and includes three animals that will make their mark. These are Lessnessnock Gay Marshall, a bull that we imported as a yearling in 1907, and sold, with a bunch of grand imported females, to E. J. Darragh, Pendleton, Ont. In the latter part of June, we had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Darragh and seeing his herd, and, being so deeply impressed with the way Gay Marshall had developed, for he has really grown into one of the greatest show bulls of the breed, and his heifers are exceptionally promising, showing grand udders and large teats, we at once tried to buy him, and as many of his daughters as possible. But Mr. Darragh knew what he had, and when we eventually decided on the old bull, two of his daughters and three of his sons (bull calves), it required a check that was substantial, to say the least. However, we were not long allowed to own Gay Marshall and the heifers, for, being seen early in the month by that expert young Ayrshire judge, Gilbert McMillan, now manager of the Ryanogue Farm, Brewster, N. Y., where they are getting together what is to be one of the greatest Ayrshire herds on the continent, and after some dickering, secured the three at what is possibly the highest price ever paid in Canada for an Ayrshire bull. These, along with others that Mr. McMillan bought previously from us, go to make up one of the strongest strings of show animals on the American show circuit, and their career will be watched with interest."

## Good Cooking Makes 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, W Toronto, Canada  
Please send me your catalog descriptive of Steel or Cast Iron Ranges.  
(Indicating which by underscoring.)

NAME .....

11 ADDRESS.....

Sir Francis Burnand, the late editor of "Punch," was requested one night in company to make a pun extempore. "Upon what subject?" asked Burnand. "The King," was suggested. "Oh, sir," he replied, "the King is no subject."



## ARE YOU INTERESTED IN

## Telephone Matters?

DO YOU PURPOSE VISITING THE  
TORONTO FAIR? IF SO,

the Secretary of the **Canadian Independent Telephone Association** will be pleased to meet you and furnish any information relative to the organization, construction or operation of telephone systems. Remember, the Canadian Independent Telephone Association is the only source from which you can obtain absolutely disinterested advice upon telephone matters. Its policy is that of "The greatest good for the greatest number," as applied to the development of telephone service. It seeks to protect you from the evils of monopolistic control, and aims to secure you the right to manage your own business in your own way.

## When at the Exhibition

Do not fail to see the exhibits of the manufacturers of Independent Telephone apparatus. These will convince you that all the up-to-date improvements in telephone equipment are the product of brains and money of the Independent Telephone men, who make it possible for the farmer to own and operate his own telephone service.

## The Canadian Independent Telephone Association

FRANCIS DAGGER, Secretary, 21 Richmond St. West  
(Opposite Simpson's Store)  
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

We are Now Booking Orders for

## Sugar Beet Meal

For Fall Delivery.

If you have never fed it, ask your Dealer to show you a Sample or write to us direct.

Sugar Beet Meal is particularly recommended for Dairy Cows, and has been very appropriately termed "June Pasture the Year Round." It is convenient to handle, will keep indefinitely, and the price is within the reach of every dairyman.

## Your Dealer Can Supply You.

Last season almost our entire output was sold before it was ready to be placed on the market, so **order early** if you do not wish to be disappointed.

Sugar Beet Meal is Made Only by

**Dominion Sugar Company, Limited,**  
WALLACEBURG, - ONTARIO.

## VISITORS TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

Are cordially invited to visit our exhibit of

## Iron Stable Fittings and Furnishings

Same being situated immediately inside the main entrance of the Agricultural Process Building, where our attendant will be pleased to explain the different fittings, etc., in connection with a stable. Do not fail to see the Acorn Bottle Watering-bowl.

**THE TISDALE IRON STABLE FITTING COMPANY, LIMITED**  
19 Temperance Street, Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

## TREATMENT FOR SMUT.

Would you tell me what would be best to treat fall wheat with for smut, and also the best way to apply same?

A. S. B.

Ans.—See page 1301 in issue of August 11th, for treatment of wheat for smut.

## WEED IN ALFALFA.

Enclosed you will find a weed that I got in alfalfa seed last spring. I would like to know the name of this plant.

J. H. S.

Ans.—The specimen submitted, though so dry as not to permit of botanical analysis, is probably rocket, or rocket salad. It is an annual, somewhat resembling wild mustard. The seed is occasionally present in alfalfa seed. It is not considered a bad weed in Europe, where it is common, but should not be allowed to go to seed in your fields. Good cultivation will eradicate it.

## RINGBONE AND SPAVIN.

Would you kindly let me know what will cure ringbone and spavins. H. S.

Ans.—Ringbone cannot be cured, but the lameness resulting therefrom may be. It will be necessary to fire and blister; have the firing done by a veterinary surgeon. For blistering, use 1 dram of biniodide of mercury in 8 drams of lard. Do not repeat the firing under about eight months, if it proves necessary to repeat at all. If this treatment fails, neurotomy will have to be practiced. For spavin, try blistering as above indicated, and if that is not successful, firing will have to be resorted to.

## TILE THROUGH QUICKSAND.

I have a bed of quicksand about 25 rods across, through which I have to construct a six-inch tile drain for an outlet for water back of it. The drain has been put in across this twice, straw being packed around the tile both times, and both times it has filled with sand. How can I make this drain permanent? Would it be of any advantage to put a layer of clay or gravel under the tile, or would the sand come through the gravel and fill the tile? The drain is from three to three and one-half feet deep, and has a fall of one-fourth inch to the rod.

J. H. C.

Ans.—Various devices are recommended for laying tile in quicksand. I have met numerous men who have attained satisfactory results by placing boards end to end in the bottom and laying the tile on these. This serves to keep the tile in line, and any sand that does get in is easily flushed out by the water. If tar paper is laid over the joints, not quite meeting underneath, another safeguard has been added. Personally, I do not know of any case where these two precautions combined have not been satisfactory. I met one gentleman who said that after trying several devices, in vain, in a particular case, he had obtained satisfactory results by wrapping each joint completely around with cotton cloth. It has also been suggested that cement tile would be peculiarly adapted to a case of this kind, as being quite porous, the joints might be cemented through the quicksand pocket, and the water would enter through the pores. I am of the impression this device would work satisfactorily, as from our experiments we have found cement tile very porous, but I do not know of any case where it has been tried. In your case, I would be inclined to try the first method mentioned, viz., boards and tar paper. If it is not desired to drain the quicksand, sewer tile might be used, and the joints cemented, but this is much more expensive than the other methods.

WM. H. DAY.

He was a sturdy Scotchman, with no education and no vestige of a shred of humor. He stood before the new city hall, gazing up at the simple legend over the portal. Then he turned to his wife. "Annie," he says, "d'ye see how the Scots will be ever capping' them a? I dinna ken who this man McMIX may be, but his name above the door yonder makes my heart leap with pride."

A passer-by, happening to overhear the worthy laborer's remarks, could not refrain from smiling. The building bore the date, MCMIX.

## THE SPICE OF LIFE.

A lawyer about to furnish a bill for costs was requested by his client, a baker, to make it as light as possible. "Ah," said the lawyer, "you might properly say that to the foreman of your establishment; but that is not the way I make my bread."

The young Prince Tsai-Tao, during his visit to America, welcomed criticism of Chinese customs, and retorted politely with counter-criticisms of the customs of the United States.

The Prince, at a fashionable luncheon in New York, sat beside a lady prominent in a rich and rather fast set.

"Prince," said this lady, "I think it's dreadful that in China a bride never sees her husband before the wedding day."

"Well," said the Prince, with a grin, "here in America you never see him after it."

Coleridge must be added to the list of authors who have found inspiration in dreams, for he himself has told us that he composed over two hundred lines of "Kubla Khan" during a sleep of three hours. On awakening, he wrote down the fragment now existing, but the interruption of a visitor banished the rest from his mind. The first idea of "The Ancient Mariner," too, was suggested to the poet by a dream of his friend Cruikshank. And Kipling's "Greatest Story in the World" was but the half-remembered dream of a young man.

Mr. Marcus Stone, R. A., the famous artist, who celebrated his seventieth birthday the other day, tells a very amusing story about a model he once knew.

He was visiting the Zoological Gardens, when he came across a man who had sat for one of his pictures.

"What are you doing now?" asked Mr. Stone. "Last time I saw you was when you were sitting for Mr. Blank for one of his religious pictures."

"Yes, sir," replied the model sadly. "An' now I'm cleanin' out the elephants' stables. Nice come down for one of the Twelve Apostles, ain't it, sir?"

It was in a country tavern where a newly-arrived commercial traveller was holding forth.

"I'll bet my case of samples," he said, "that I've got the hardest name of anybody in this room."

An old farmer in the background shifted his feet to a warmer part of the stove.

"Ye will, will ye?" he drawled. "Wa-al, I'll have to take ye up. I'll bet \$10 against your samples that my name'll beat yours."

"Done," cried the salesman. "I've got the hardest name in the country. It is Stone."

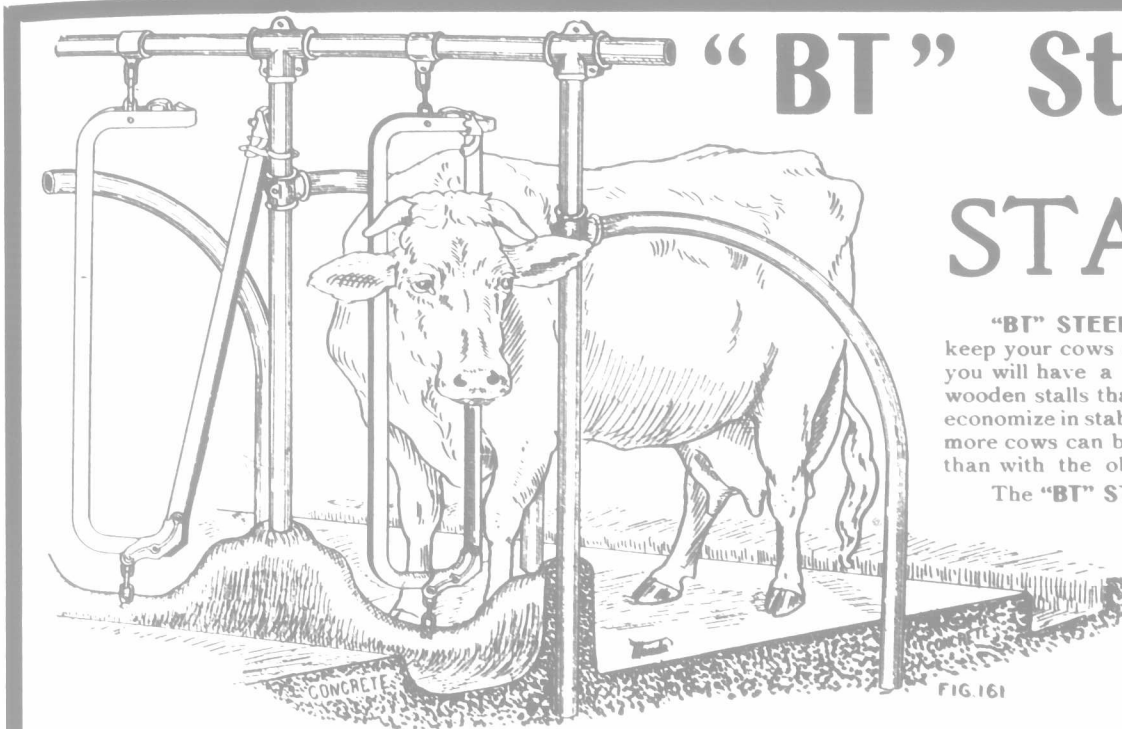
The old man expectorated. "Mine," he said, "is Harder."

## THE TRUSTY DOBBIN.

A prose poem, by Walt. Mason.

They doom you, Dobbin, now and then, they say your usefulness is gone; some blame fool thing designed by men has put the equine race in pawn. They doomed you, and your hopes were low, when bicycles were all the rage; they said: "The horse will have to go—he lags superfluous on the stage!" They doomed you when the auto-car was given its resplendent birth. "Thus sinks the poor old horse's star—he'll have to beat it from the earth!" And now they're dooming you some more, there are so many motor things; men scorch the earth with sullen roar, or float around on hardware wings. They doom you, Dobbin, now and then, and call you has-been, and the like, but while this world is brooding men, the horse will still be on the pike. No painted thing of cogs and wheels and entrails made of noisy brass can ever supplant a horse's heels, or make man grade a horse his grass. No man-made trap of bars and springs can love or confidence impart, nor give the little neck that brings emotion to the horseman's heart. O build your cars and ships and planes, and doom old Dobbin as you will! While men have souls and hearts and brains, old Dobbin shall be with us still!





# "BT" Stalls for Best STABLE FITTINGS

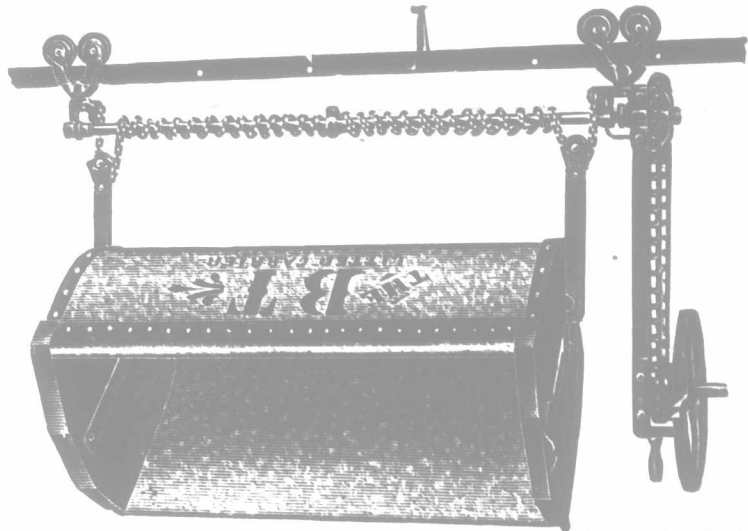
"BT" STEEL STALLS will make your stable bright and sanitary. They will keep your cows clean and comfortable. With cement floors and "BT" Steel Stalls you will have a stable that will practically last a lifetime. Don't put in old-style wooden stalls that are constantly in need of repair and rot out very quickly. You can economize in stable space by using "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Ten per cent. more cows can be accommodated in the same space with steel stalls and stanchions than with the old-style wooden construction. They cost very little, if any more.

The "BT" STANCHION has features that will please you.

It can be opened easily with one hand. Owing to the new "BT" device for attaching the stanchion below, with the same height of manger front, the bottom of the "BT" Stanchion comes 3 inches closer to the floor than any other make. The bottom of the stanchion being lower makes it much more comfortable for the cow.

The "BT" Stanchion is made of heavy "U"-Bar Steel, and the locks and hinges are of malleable iron.

It is made in sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches. Also it is longer than any other stanchion, allowing the cow from 2 to 4 inches more freedom than others.



Our new Catalogue on Stable Construction and Barn Plans is FREE, and if you are building a new barn or remodelling your old one, let us know, and we will mail you a copy of same. In writing, let us know how many cows you intend to stable.

The "BT" LITTER CARRIER always pleases. More of them were sold last year than all other makes combined. It has many splendid features over other makes:

The bucket is made of heavy 18-gauge galvanized steel. It will tip to either side in discharging, and the ends are elevated higher than the sides to prevent the manure dripping down when the box is loaded.

Double purchase in lifting, which makes it just twice as easy to elevate as any other carrier. This is an exclusive feature of merit on the "BT" Carrier.

The new "BT" Litter Carrier Track is heavier and stronger than any other on the market. It is easy to erect and will carry the heaviest loads.

It will pay you to learn more about the "BT" Litter Carrier.

We have just received our new catalogues from the printers, and will be pleased to mail one to you on application. It gives complete description of the "BT" Litter Carrier, and shows different methods of erecting outfits.

We are exhibiting our complete line of Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls, Stanchions and Hay Tools at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs, and will be glad to have you call and see us.

Write to-day for catalogues and complete information to:

**BEATTY BROS.,** Fergus, Ontario.

## TRADE TOPICS.

**"STOCK IN WINTER QUARTERS."**—When getting stock ready for winter quarters, care should be taken that they are free from all vermin and sores. The hens should not be overlooked when you are at this, else they may carry hen lice into all parts of the stables, and, further, they will not do as well as if kept clean, and the hen pays when looked after. Sol-o-kro Sheep Dip, as advertised in this issue, is claimed to destroy all lice, ticks, and fleas; is also guaranteed by the makers, Rochester Germicide Co., Toronto, and is put up in convenient sizes of one-gallon cans for \$1.25. Do not fail to see their exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

### THE MANURE SPREADER.

Most farmers are aware that manure is an exceedingly valuable commodity, but it is doubtful if many fully appreciate its worth, while it is a safe venture that but few obtain its full benefits in their crops. The manure spreader is a wonderful implement from the farmer's standpoint. It transfers to the horse what used to be hard work on man; it is economic of time; it spreads the manure much more evenly than could be done by hand, making it go farther. These, and many other advantages, are set forth by the Massey-Harris people of Toronto in a neat booklet, in which they set forth the structure and merits of their manure spreader. Write them about it.

### A TRACTION DITCHER.

Drainage, while its value has been partially appreciated for many years by Canadians, has received a renewed impetus these last three or four years, and, consequently, has been carried on to a much greater extent than in previous years. One of the difficulties which has always hindered many men from tiling their lands, has been the labor and time involved in digging by hand. This serious difficulty, however, is now overcome by the use of traction ditching machines, which dig the full depth of the ditch as they go, make a nearer perfect grade

## Important Notice!

Especial interest to farmers.  
Insure your stock in

**The GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO., Ltd.**  
MONTREAL, CANADA



### Insurance on In-foal Mares a Specialty

All kinds of Live-Stock Insurance transacted.  
For further particulars write:

**THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE Company of Canada**

Quebec Bank Bldg., Montreal.

ROBT. NESS, President. R. A. LEDUC, Gen.-Mgr.  
Western Ontario Branch: 25 Toronto St., Toronto.  
Phone M4154. J. D. REESOR, Manager.

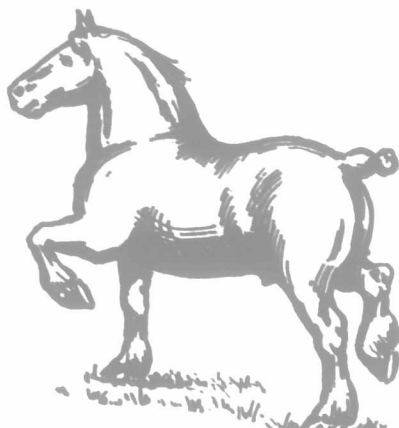
than can be done by hand, and advance at the rate of about three feet per minute. These machines have been tested, and are now working in Canada successfully. The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company, of Findlay, Ohio, advertise elsewhere in this issue, various sizes of these machines, amongst them being one which digs an open ditch, with sloping sides, which is a new feature. Those having much ditching to do, should surely get in touch with this company, and obtain their literature and prices.

### GUN FACTS.

The W. W. Greener firm of gun manufacturers is one of the oldest, best-established and widest-known of English gun-makers. The firm had its inception in 1829, when William, the father of W. W. Greener, located at Newcastle. Later, the business was transferred to Birmingham. The father, until his death, in 1869, while making gunnery his chief study and standing big as a sporting-gun maker, perfected many other inventions and wrote several valuable books. W. W. Greener carried on the business after his father's death, bringing out and perfecting many valuable patents in connection with development of a perfect type of gun. Probably his perfecting of the system of choke boring, and the consequent accurate marksmanship of his guns, had more to do in placing the products of this firm in the foremost rank than any other one feature. Certain it is that if one wishes anything accurate and durable in the line of gun materials, they can be making no mistake in getting in touch with the Greener products.

W. W. Greener has also published seven books, two of which have reached nine editions, and have been translated into the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian and Japanese languages. One of these is entitled "The Gun and its Development," and is a very interesting and complete symposium upon that subject. Sportsmen and military men will find it most valuable and interesting. It is published by Cassell & Company, Ltd., London, New York, Toronto and Melbourne.





## Union Stock Yards HORSE EXCHANGE

TORONTO, CANADA.

Great Special Auction Sale of  
Imported Registered Clydesdales

Friday, Sept. 9th, 1910

At 11 a.m. Consigned by Robert Ralston, Kirkin-  
tilloch, Scotland.

Herbert Smith, Manager



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

**ALL KINDS OF FARMS FOR SALE**—Fruit farms a specialty. W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

**A CHOICE 150-ACRE FARM FOR SALE**—Situated in Oxford County, Township of West Zorra, 10 miles north-west of Woodstock, 3 miles from Embro; very choice clay loam, easily worked; no stiff soil; rich and productive soil; 125 acres cleared, 15 acres woods; good size cottage, brick house, cellar, furnace; barn is new, 48 x 80, barn 25 x 50, all on stone basements, cement floors, excellent neighborhood; good cheese-factory section. Price, \$9,500; about \$3,000 down. Might exchange for 50 to 75 acres not too high in price. Apply to R. Waite, Paris, Ontario.

**BROTHER** accidentally discovered root, will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. J. M. Stokes, Mowhawk, Florida.

**FOR BUTTER WRAPPERS**, try the Mc-Mullen Printing Co., London. The best paper at the lowest prices.

**FOR SALE**—A fine farm and dairy business. Apply: Box 85, Harriston, Ontario.

**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.

**GARDENER WANTED**—Must have some experience in greenhouse work, and able to milk; steady work all year. Apply: W. H. Weaver, Hespler, Ontario.

**GOOD YOUNG MARRIED MAN**, who understands fruit and gardening; take charge of 50 acres, Grimsby district; also furnish own team, implements; must be honest, good worker, Protestant; no boozers. State full particulars. W. Benze, 1261 Dundas, Toronto.

**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 AT ONCE**—A practical farm hand. Must be good plowman, understand care of farm stock, able to milk. Cottage on farm. Apply to R. C. McCullough, Georgetown, Ont.

**WANTED**—Married man wishes situation on good stock farm, or as farm foreman. First-class experience. Apply: Box 11, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

### Farms For Sale by Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

225 acres, Township of Markham, County of York, being Kinellar Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Isaacs, the well-known stock-breeder and importer; 14 miles from Markham Village, G. T. R., where are public and high schools, churches, banks, mills, etc.; 21 miles from creamery at Locust Hill, C.P.R.; 21 miles from Toronto; rich clay loam, clean, level, free from stumps and stones, and mostly underdrained; 4 good wells, two of which are equipped with windmills; cistern; well fenced; one acre of bearing orchard, about 20 years planted, best varieties; splendid brick house, 2 stories, containing 11 rooms; bank barn, 56 x 95, with basement stabling for 9 horses and 40 cattle, root cellar and box walls; pigery, sheep pen, driving house, implement house, henhouse and kiln; buildings in excellent condition and repair; very desirable property. Price, \$20,250; \$7,000 down.

70 acres, Township of Pickering, Co. Ontario, 1 mile from Pickering Village, half mile north of Kingston road; about 21 miles from Toronto; good clay loam, clean, and in good condition; no stumps or stones; 4 acres of good orchard of which 2 acres not yet bearing; good fences and wells; comfortable frame house of 6 rooms, 36 x 50; second barn, 25 x 50; stabling for 5 horses and 12 cattle. Price, \$5,000; half down.

PHILP & BEATON,  
Real-estate Brokers,  
Whitevale, Ontario

## POULTRY AND EGGS

**BARGAINS** in poultry for fall shows: Single-comb Black Minorca cockerels, \$1.00. Bronze turkey gobblers, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. B. Warder, Spry, Ont.

**FOR SALE**—100 White Rock cockerels and pullets, at \$1.00 to \$2.00 each; 40 White Rock yearling hens (trap-nested); Mann's No. 5 B bone mill; 1 Cyphers Standard incubator (140 eggs), \$10.00; 1 Cyphers Standard incubator (70 eggs), \$6.00; 1 Storm King brooder with brooder stove, \$3.00. Dr. J. A. Butler, Baden, Ontario.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Harvesters' Excursions

To WINNIPEG, SOUTH SASKATOON,  
SASKATOON, WARMAN, SWAN  
RIVER and intermediate stations,  
via Chicago and Duluth.

**\$10.00**

And proportionately low fares to points beyond on the G. T. P. and C. N. Rys. Going dates:

August 30th and  
September 6th, 1910.

Full information and tickets from R. E. RUSE,  
City Passenger and Ticket Agent;  
H. M. HAYES, Depot Agent.

WRITE

UNION STOCK-YARDS  
Toronto, Ontario

For prices on High-grade

## MANURE

Prompt Shipment in  
Carload Lots.

GOSSIP.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM.

Great Exhibit of Stallions and Mares at the Michigan State Fair, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19th-23rd, 1910.

Messrs. J. Crouch & Son, proprietors of the LaFayette Stock Farm, LaFayette, Indiana, who have for a great many years sold horses in Canada, will this year have a very large exhibit of Percheron, Belgian, Shire, German Coach and Hackney stallions and mares at the Michigan State Fair, at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19th-23rd.

They have over 200 head of stallions and mares this year to select from, all fresh, young horses of extra quality, and many prizewinners at the European Shows this year.

In addition to the stallions and mares, they will exhibit in harness their great six-horse draft team of Percheron and Belgian geldings, each horse weighing over a ton, and all who want to see an exhibit of really high-class horses, should see the LaFayette Stock-farm exhibit—Adv.

GOSSIP.

Exports of Clydesdales from Glasgow in the week ending August 13th were forty head, including 8 for W. E. Sutherland, Saskatchewan; 8 for Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, Ont.; 3 for J. Leiper, Londesboro, Ont.; 6 for Ernest Wilkinson, Tuxford, Sask.; 8 for Dingman Bros., Maplewood, Ont.; 6 for Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.

Hector Gordon, Howick, Que., writes: "Look out for the famous Stonehouse Ayrshire herd at the Toronto and Ottawa Fairs. This herd is headed by the grand two-year-old bull, Hillhouse Bonnie Scotland, winner of first honors at Ottawa and Sherbrooke in 1909, and whose dam, as a three-year-old, has a record of 8,273 lbs. milk in 280 days. We will also exhibit the choicely-bred yearling bull, Auchinbrain His Eminence, also a nice bunch of bull calves. This is the home of Record-of-Merit cows; note their uniformity of type, and large, shapely udders. Visit us at the Fair, and satisfy yourself with the quality of the exhibit."

CLYDESDALES AT AUCTION.

An auction sale, at Toronto, during fair week, has certainly got its advantages. Buyers have the advantage of a single rate for their return tickets, and may also see the Exhibition. T. H. Hassard, Markham, is advertising elsewhere in this issue, a good string of Clydesdale mares and stallions at public auction, at the Repository, Toronto, on September 8th. Intending purchasers may expect to find a well-bred, right-made, stylish, useful lot of animals in this sale. The mares are all bred, which makes them doubly attractive. Look up the advertisement, and get in touch with this opportunity.

GRAINGER'S SHORTHORN SALE.

As advertised in this issue, owing to all their barns, stabling and feed having been recently destroyed by fire, the noted dairy Shorthorn herd of Wm. Grainger & Son, of Londesboro, Huron Co., Ont., will be sold by auction, on Thursday, Sept. 15th, at the farm, five miles from Blyth, on the Guelph-to-Goderich branch of the C. P. R., and three miles from Londesboro on the London-to-Kincardine branch of the G. T. R. Owing to the short notice, no catalogue will be provided, but registration certificates will be on hand for each animal as offered. This herd has made a reputation for itself as one of the best, if not the best in Canada, for the production of deep-milking cows, most of the herd being descendants of the great cow, Fair Maid of Hullet 2nd, which made such a splendid record in the 30 and 50 days' milking test at the World's Fair at Chicago, and a record of 17½ lbs. churned butter in 7 days, while her daughter, World's Fair Maid, has a record of 16½ lbs. in a week, and some of the cows have yielded up to 52 lbs. milk daily. This family is descended from the Maid of Atha tribe, which, in the hands of the late Wm. Miller, of Pickering, were noted for their milking qualities over fifty years ago, and the milking propensity breeds on in the family. Few herds in the Dominion have had the benefit of a better succession of high-class bulls, individually and in breeding, than the Grainger herd in the last 25 years, as the following list will show: Golden Nugget—17548, by General Booth (imp.); Beau Ideal—22551, a Toronto winner, by Stratton Stamp (imp.); dam Bessie Lass (imp.); Golden Eagle—30743, by the Russell-bred Golden Measure, dam Isabella 14th; Aberdeen Hero (imp.)—28850; Prince Misty—37864, by Prince Bospnet (imp.); dam Imp. Mistletoe 21st; Lavender Lorne—48706, a grandson of Mr. Bryden's Prince Gloster, tracing to Imp. Lavender 30th. With the use of such a succession of sires, the herd could not fail to make improvement and keep up to a creditable standard. The cattle, without any grain feeding, are in excellent condition, owing to the pastures having kept fresh all summer. Twelve cows, and half as many heifers, are safe in calf to the good feeding bull, Lavender Lorne, some due to calve in the next month or two. It is with regret that the herd is being dispersed, but the circumstances are such as to render it necessary, and the sale will afford a good opportunity for har-

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gains. The sale coming in the week of the Western Fair, intending buyers may secure reduced fares to London, while Londesboro is only about fifty miles north from this city.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SMUT IN WHEAT.

My wheat has some smut in it. It is a good sample, and I would like to sow it this fall.

SUBSCRIBER.

In "The Farmer's Advocate" of the 18th inst., you recommend as treatment for smut in wheat, one pound formaldehyde to thirty-five gallons water. How much wheat will that do? How is it applied? Do you spread the wheat on the barn floor and sprinkle the solution on with a sprinkling can, or how is the best and proper way to do it when we have no machine, as they have in the West? Please give the proportions to be used, of solution to wheat, etc. W. W.

Ans.—On page 1301, in issue of August 11th, you will find answers to questions raised.

### TREATMENT OF WHEAT FOR SMUT.

Kindly let me know how to treat fall wheat seed for smut. How much bluestone for twenty bushels of wheat, and quantity of water for same, and whether bluestone or formalin treatment is best, and how much of the latter for twenty bushels, and quantity of water for same. J. M.

Ans.—Formaldehyde is now recommended in preference to bluestone as a treatment for smut. Copper sulphate may be used, however, with fairly satisfactory results. Dondlinger suggests the following formula: Soak the grain 12 hours in a solution of one pound copper sulphate to 25 (American) gallons of water, stirring occasionally. Then, to avoid injuring the power of germination, it may be immersed for a few minutes in lime water, made by adding ten gallons of water to one pound of good slaked lime. The formaldehyde treatment has been already published in "The Farmer's Advocate" this summer. A pound of formaldehyde solution diluted at the rate of a pound to thirty-five gallons water, should suffice for 32 bushels of seed wheat, if applied by the sprinkling method. For details of treatment, see page 1301, issue August 11th.

### CLEANING A DIRTY FIELD.

Have a pea field this year that is infested with swine thistle, couch grass and Canadian thistle. Have another field that I intend to hoe-crop. Intend summer-fallowing the former, and sowing it in fall wheat next fall. Kindly give me a programme of cultivation, commencing this fall, involving as little work as possible, such as plowing often, that will yet eradicate those weeds. What would you think of sowing buckwheat on it next summer and plowing it down for manure? What time should I sow it? Fall wheat should be sown in this part not later than September 1st.

W. H. S.

Ans.—If the swine thistle so called is perennial sow thistle, you have a combination of plant pests that will keep you busy. Would suggest plowing lightly at once, following each day's plowing with roller and harrow, cultivate frequently until autumn with some implement that will keep the weeds from appearing above the surface, then fall plow more deeply and rather late. In the spring, repeat the same system of surface cultivation, not waiting until the weeds have first got a start. It will probably be necessary to cultivate once a week. For sow thistle, a broad-sheared cultivator is perhaps the best implement. For couch grass, a spring-tooth and harrow used in a dry time, will bring the roots to the surface, when they may be raked up and burned. We doubt whether it will be wise to sow buckwheat next summer, as the sow thistle will hardly be sufficiently subdued for the buckwheat to keep it down. However, you can govern yourself accordingly when you see how it turns out.



# Here is our New Fall & Winter Catalogue



**We Pay  
Delivery  
Charges to  
any Destination  
in Canada**

## Free Delivery of Goods Throughout the Dominion

The aim of this store has been to reach a point in its development where it can serve on equal terms all the citizens of this great Dominion, and offer to every resident of Canada the advantage of Simpson Quality, Simpson Variety and Simpson Economy, right at your own door without extra cost and without trouble or risk.

The enormous increase of our Mail Order Business now enables us to respond to your good will by being the first store in Canada to extend **FREE DELIVERY TO ALL CUSTOMERS.**

*You need no longer figure out postage, express or freight rates, because the prices quoted in our catalogue are what the goods will cost you at your nearest station, except heavy or bulky goods, as stated in the catalogue.*

### OUR PART

The Simpson Store—the best constructed and best equipped mercantile building in the Dominion—is now practically your nearest store.

Its immense stocks bought direct from the manufacturers for cash mean economy to you.

The worthy, honest goods, made for service, and the prompt response to your request for return or exchange, mean comfort and satisfaction to you.

The latest, most stylish and up-to-date merchandise in every department means pleasure to you.

### YOUR PART

If your name is not already on our mailing list send post-card at once for catalogue.

Our new free delivery system makes it profitable for you to order your entire needs from this store.

You can order any single article at any price, large or small, and we will send it cheerfully and promptly; but we suggest that you try to make each order as large as possible.

Follow carefully the instructions printed in the Catalogue.

N. B.—To get our New Fall and Winter Catalogue promptly send Post Card addressed to Dept. No. 15

The **SIMPSON** Company Limited **TORONTO**

Wherever There's  
a Post Office, an Express  
Office or a Railroad

# SIMPSON'S

Will deliver your  
Purchases *FREE*



#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

##### BLOODY MILK, ETC.

1. Cows gave bloody milk for a few days after calving, and then the milk was all right. What was the cause, and will it damage the cows?

2. Mare drops down about every day when standing.

Ans.—1. This is not uncommon, and is caused by rupture of small bloodvessels in the udder. The milk is all right after blood ceases to appear, and the cows not injured, but the same condition may appear again.

2. I presume you mean the mare falls. If she is all right when she rises, we must decide that she falls asleep, and then falls. Most horses can sleep standing, but some fall. There is no means of preventing this, except placing slings under her.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### TWITCH IN MEADOW—VIRGINIA CREEPER IN ELM TREE—A RUN-OUT PASTURE.

1. I have an old meadow which is very full of twitch grass. If it were plowed early in July, and sown with buckwheat, would the buckwheat kill the twitch more thoroughly than working the land, say once a week through July and August?

2. Would a Virginia creeper kill an elm tree if it is allowed to climb up into it and all through its branches?

3. Have about seven acres of pasture on hillsides, too steep for cultivation, and it is always burnt up by the sun about June; it is also getting overrun with dandelions. What could I sow on it to improve it? Would alfalfa do? W. B.

Ans.—1. We expect the right kind of cultivation repeated once a week, would kill the twitch much more effectually

than a crop of buckwheat. The latter, however, is the easier way, and it is just possible that if the sod were plowed immediately after the twitch had exhausted its rootstocks by producing a crop of hay, and were worked thoroughly for two or three weeks during a dry time, buckwheat might finish the work fairly well. The buckwheat would probably not mature much grain, but could be plowed under for green manure. If necessary, a corn crop could be planted the next year.

2. Without undertaking to speak positively, we should scarcely expect the Virginia creeper to kill the elm. Has any readers known of such a case?

3. Alfalfa should do fairly well here, if once established, but it may be difficult to secure a good stand. As a preliminary, you might try, on a small area, sweet clover, which would not only inoculate the land with the right bacteria,

but would improve the physical condition of the land, and thus put it in better condition to start alfalfa. If alfalfa could not be made to succeed, sweet clover itself could be utilized. Steers will eat it when young, and do fairly well on it, if no better herbage is available to them. Alfalfa, however, is a far superior plant. Of course, we have assumed that the pasture field is not impossible to plow. If so, you will have difficulty getting any alfalfa started. The sweet clover might still be tried, however.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

The claims of the Domo Cream Separators are set forth in the advertisement of the Domo Separator Company, of Brighton, Ont., as being unequalled for close skimming, easy turning, durability and cheapness. See the advertisement, and write for particulars.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Veterinary.

PECULIAR AILMENT.

Yearling Clydesdale colt is at pasture. During wet weather, the glands of his throat swell, and the swelling subsides in dry weather.

Ans.—This is a peculiar ailment. From some unknown cause, the colt is peculiarly susceptible to the actions of wet, the weakness being in the throat. All that I can suggest is to keep him under cover during wet weather. It is probable he will outgrow the weakness in a year or two.

LAME HORSE.

Horse went lame on hind leg four months ago. I can find no heat, tenderness or swelling. He goes practically sound when walking on level ground, but going down hill or trotting, he goes quite lame and drags the foot. If it were a spavin, would it show an enlargement by this time?

Ans.—A spavin does not necessarily show an enlargement at any stage. The hardest spavins to heal are those in which no enlargements are shown. I am of the opinion this is a case of occult or blind spavin, and would advise you to have the hock fired and blistered by a veterinarian. The dragging of the foot indicates trouble in the hip joint. It will be better for you to show him to a veterinarian, as it is not possible for me to make a definite diagnosis from the symptoms given.

SORE NECKS AND SHOULDERS.

My team of working horses have sore necks and shoulders. Little lumps form, which break, and become sores. They are well fed, and given saltpetre occasionally.

Ans.—It is not wise to give horses saltpetre, or any other drug, unless they require it on account of the presence of some disease. At the same time, the drug has no influence in causing or curing the trouble in your horses. The trouble was caused by pressure of the collars, and is very hard to treat without giving rest. If forced to work the team, see that the collars fit well and are kept thoroughly clean. Arrange some contrivance to lessen the weight of the tongue of wagon or other vehicle or machine on the necks; do as little backing as possible. Make a lotion of 1 ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a quart of water. Dress three times daily with this, and each time before putting the collar on, apply a little oxide-of-zinc ointment. If ulcers form, and refuse to heal, apply a little butter of antimony once daily with a feather for two or three days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. How should sucking colt be fed to prepare it for shows? It will not drink cow's milk.
2. How should mare be trimmed for show?
3. How should working mare be fed?
4. Three-year-old colt got kicked on hock. The cap of the joint is enlarged, but he is not lame.

Ans.—1. Feed mare liberally on good hay, rolled oats and bran, and a little linseed meal. Teach colt to eat rolled oats, and give it all it will take. This, with the dam's milk, will be all it needs or can stand. Keep in darkened stable during the day, and turn on good pasture at night.

2. If Clydesdale or Shire, do no trimming. If of the lighter breeds, trim all long hair off fetlock pads and back of legs, and trim the long hair out of ears and under the jaws.

3. Liberally on rolled oats, bran, and a little linseed meal, and a reasonable amount of hay. The amount of hay should depend upon the size of mare, say 4 quarts to 3 gallons of whole oats, and a 100 lb. mare, and twice that for one of 1,500 or over.

4. Take 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and add 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub well with this once daily, and have patience.

**Standard Wire Fence**

No trouble with cattle breaking through and destroying crops. No fear of fences being down after an ordinary storm.

Then there's the "Tie That Binds"—the greatest little invention of recent years.

This tie hooks on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides. Being a long oval loop, it permits of a long bend in the line wires.

This tie does not injure the running and upright wires, yet holds the wires absolutely secure at the point of crossing.

Get the true facts about wire fences. Write for our book and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LTD. - - - WOODSTOCK, ONT. 8

GOSSIP.

The annual sale of Oxford Down rams, from the noted flock of J. T. Hobbs, Maisey Hampton, England, was held on August 2nd, and was quite successful. The highest price realized was 100 guineas, the second highest 61 guineas, and the average for the fifty rams sold was £19 8s., as compared with £20 18s. last year.

In another column will be found the advertisement of John Isaac, of Markham, Ont., in which he is offering for sale the imported Shorthorn bull, Masterpiece, a Campbell Claret, red, calved March 2nd, 1909, a herd-header of choicest Scotch breeding. The advertisement will only appear twice, and parties interested should move quick, as imported bulls of his calibre are very scarce.

From W. W. Chapman, Norfolk street, Strand, London W. C., Eng., we have received a copy of Volume VII., of the South Devon Flockbook, containing, in addition to the usual entries of rams and ewes, historic records of 228 flocks, sale notes, and other interesting data. Like other record books coming from Mr. Chapman, it is substantially published, and the photography is good.

T. D. Elliot, of Bolton, Ont., well known as an importer of high-class Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney horses, sailed on August 6th for the Old Land. He intends visiting Scotland and France, where he expects to make a selection of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and fillies for his 1910 importation, of a size, breeding and quality that will please the most exacting, full particulars of which will appear in these columns on their arrival.

John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., writes: In offering our Shorthorn bull, Imp. Pride of Scotland, for sale, as advertised, we feel sure we are offering the best stock bull we have had for a long time. His calves are like himself, lowset and thick-fleshed, and are always a uniform lot. He is a good worker, and sure. Having used him for four years, we have a number of heifers from him, and all our cows in calf again to him, and therefore could not use him to advantage. We have a number of good young bulls on hand by him, and out of our best breeding cows, that will be priced worth the money.

TRADE TOPIC.

John Powell, Woodstock, Ont., will exhibit at Toronto and London Fairs, John Deere (Moline, Ill.) High-Lift Riding Plows, Planet J. Two-horse Two-row Riding Corn Cultivators, and Johnston Corn Binders. This binder is packless and butterless, with no side draft, and with the largest drive wheel of any binder. Don't buy till you see them. Advt.

**POTATO MACHINERY.**

Look for our exhibits at London, Ottawa and Sherbrooke Fairs.

The O. K. Canadian Two-horse Elevator Digger will dig your crop, and do it well. If you are in need of a digger, you can do no better than secure one of our machines. Write for our illustrated catalogue and prices.

**Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited**  
145 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario.

Look for our exhibit at Toronto Exhibition under the grand stand.

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We want 100 convincing CIRCULATION CANVASSERS for

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE**

In applying, give experience (if any), age, married or single. State what territory preferred, wages expected.

**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONT.**

**Seed Peas for 1911**

I am desirous of arranging with farmers in good pea-growing sections, free from pea bug or weevil, to grow peas on contract for the season of 1911. Seed is supplied and high prices paid.

Prefer to do business at points where from 600 to 1,000 bushels of seed can be placed. For particulars address:

**W. P. Niles, Grower of Seed Peas and Beans**  
WELLINGTON, ONTARIO.



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20 years use has proved the strength of this guarantee.

In the "Hecla" Furnace, the cast iron top and bottom of the radiating chamber, and the steel sides, are fused. That is, they are heated at white heat until they become practically one piece of metal.

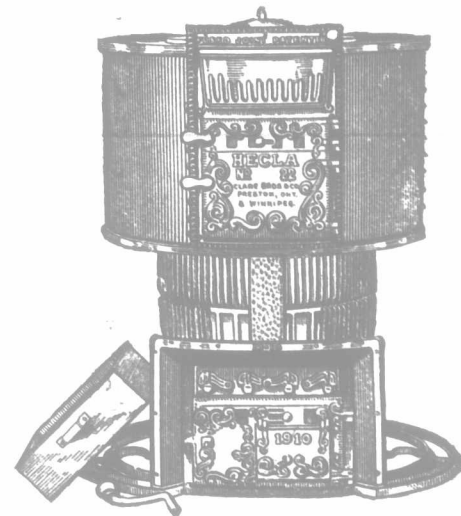
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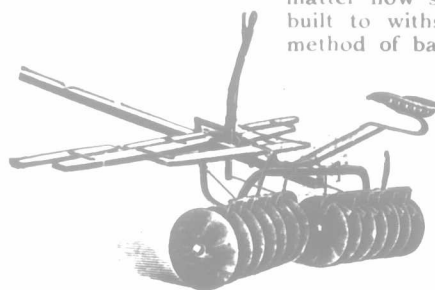
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Buy the Harrow with the greatest Capacity and the lightest draft

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Thousands of Canadian farmers have tested the "BISSELL" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes, and found that the "BISSELL" has the greatest capacity and lightest draft. Because of the special shape of "BISSELL" Plates they cut into the ground easier. They turn all the soil, whereas other disks only scrape it or set it on edge. The "BISSELL" does clean work where others make a ragged job of it. Steel scrapers meeting the edges of the plates "chisel-fashion," and "movable" clod-irons, keep the machine free from dirt or trash. The "BISSELL" stays right down to its work. It won't bind, buckle or hump-up in the centre, no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to withstand the hardest usage. A simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes neck weight. It is the harrow you should know more about. So write Dept. W for catalogue, or see your local dealer.



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Look on page 1424 for news of another Bissell money-maker.

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# GREAT CLEARING SALE OF USED PIANOS

An exceptional offering of underpriced pianos, every one a bargain. The square pianos and a few of the uprights are instruments that have been taken in exchange. These have been thoroughly reconstructed in our repair factory, and are in perfect order. The others—most of the uprights—are instruments that have been slightly used. If you had bought one new a year or so ago, would you consider it worth very much less now? We do not think so, yet here you have an opportunity to buy just such a piano at a big reduction in price.

Remember, we ship anywhere in Canada on approval. We agree to pay the return freight if not fully satisfactory. Also bear in mind that every instrument is guaranteed for a term of five years the same as though it were a brand-new piano.

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Every piano fully guaranteed for five years.  
A handsome stool accompanies each instrument.  
Each instrument safely packed without extra charge

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Pianos under \$150, \$10 cash and \$4 per month.  
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### SQUARE PIANOS.

- FOX.—7-octave square piano, by Jno. C. Fox & Co., Kingston, in rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre. This piano has had an entire new set of strings, and other parts in splendid order. Original Price, \$375. Sale Price..... \$ 94
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- HEINTZMAN & CO.—7-octave rosewood square piano, by Heintzman & Co., Toronto, with carved legs and lyre; has full iron frame, overstrung scale. Original Cost, \$450. Sale Price... 115
- MATHUSHEK.—A very fine square piano, by the Mathushek Piano Co., New York, in rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre; has double overstrung grand scale, full iron frame, etc. Original Cost, \$500. Sale Price..... 117
- MILLER.—An exceptionally good square piano, by Henry F. Miller, Boston, in rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, 7½ octaves, full iron frame, etc. An unusually fine-toned square piano. Original Cost, \$500. Sale Price..... 123

### UPRIGHT PIANOS.

- COLUMBUS.—A small Boudoir upright, manufactured by the Columbus Piano Co., Columbus, O. Has full trichord overstrung scale, full iron frame, double repeating action, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, etc. Has 6½ octaves, is up-to-date, rich and full in tone. Just the piano for a small apartment. Has been used only six months. Sale Price..... 183
- MENDELSSOHN.—A handsome small upright piano, by the Mendelssohn Co., in rich mahogany case, with full-length panels, trichord overstrung scale, 3 pedals, etc. This piano is rich and sweet in tone, and stylish, though plain, in appearance. Has been used less than a year. Manufacturer's Price, \$275. Sale Price..... 198
- WILLIAMS.—A handsome upright piano, by the R. S. Williams Co., in richly figured hurl walnut case, with plain polished panels, double repeating action, ivory and ebony keys, of medium size. Original Cost, \$350. Sale Price..... 215
- HEINTZMAN & CO.—A Cabinet Grand upright piano, by Heintzman & Co., Toronto, in ebonized case, with plain polished panel, double repeating action, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Original Cost, \$425. Sale Price..... \$220
- EVANS.—A 7½-octave upright piano, by Evans Bros., Ingersoll, in rich dark walnut case, Boston fall board, full-length music desk, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, etc. Has been very little used, and is just like new. Manufacturer's Price, \$375. Sale Price..... -228
- CABLE.—A handsome Louis XV. Cabinet Grand upright piano, by F. S. Cable, Chicago, in dark mahogany case, Boston fall board, full-length music desk, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, etc. Has been used only six months. Manufacturer's Price, \$350. Sale Price..... 235
- MENDELSSOHN.—A very handsome Cabinet Grand upright piano, by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, in rich hurl walnut case, with full-length panels and music desk, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. One of the most expensive styles of this make, and is in every respect just as good as new. Manufacturer's Price, \$490. Sale Price..... 253
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN.—A 7½-octave upright piano, by the Gerhard Heintzman Co., Toronto, in walnut case, with full-length panels and music desk, double repeating action, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals, etc. Cannot be told from new. Original Price, \$425. Sale Price..... 265
- NORDHEIMER.—A very handsome piano, by the Nordheimer Co., Toronto, in rich mahogany case of Colonial design, Boston fall board, double repeating action, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Is just like new. Original Price, \$475. Sale Price..... 279
- GOURLAY.—A Cabinet Grand upright piano, of our own make, in mahogany case, of Florentine design, full-length panels, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys, etc. Piano does not look as if it had been used at all and in tone and action is exceptionally fine. Sale Price..... 305
- GOURLAY.—Full size new-grand-scale Gourlay, in walnut case, of ornate Colonial design, containing every approved improvement known in the science of piano building. If we made a piano at \$1,000 it could be no finer musically or in action, the difference would have to be spent on the case. Sale Price..... 318

**Gourlay, Winter & Leeming,**  
188 Yonge Street, Toronto.

### GOSSIP.

J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., writes: This has been a good year in the Shorthorn business. I have no heifers for sale at present, but have a number of good bulls to suit anybody in search of well-bred ones. In the lot are show bulls, probably the best one being a son of the show cow, Fanny B. This is a beautiful roan that will be a year old in January. I doubt whether a better calf will be seen at the fall fairs than this one. I have others out of great cows that are very promising. Keir Emblem, the yearling bull imported by me last March, is developing into a great bull. He will likely be seen at the head of our show herd next year.

### HIGH-CLASS FILLIES AT AUCTION.

At the Repository (Burns & Sheppard), Simcoe street, Toronto, on Thursday, Sept. 8th, commencing at 10 a. m., T. H. Hassard, of Markham, will sell 16 Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, most of them imported this summer, and all bred and supposed to be in foal. Also 4 imported stallions. This is an exceptionally choice offering. The mares and fillies (from 2 to 6 years of age) have all been in the country some time, and are thoroughly acclimatized and free from distemper, and in fair, good condition. Their breeding is gilt-edged, and they are up to a big size. This sale will offer an unprecedented opportunity to farmers from a distance, owing to the cheap rates then in vogue to the Exhibition. There has seldom or never been a better lot offered for sale by auction in this country, and all will be sold for whatever they bring. Terms cash.

### CEMENT TILE MACHINES.

Tile drainage has received a great stimulus during the last few years through the work carried on by the Soils Department at the Ontario Agricultural College. There are various sorts of materials used for tiling, but burned clay and cement are the two most valuable, permanent and serviceable. Burned clay has been used for many, many years, and has been well tried; cement tile is of recent introduction, but is fast establishing itself as a desirable tiling material. The Farmer Cement-tile Machine Company, of Walkerville, Ont., turn out machines for either hand or power make, for use on the farm, costing from \$35 each, upwards, depending on the size and number of sizes of tile sought. These machines are simple of operation, and wherever sold have given satisfaction. It is claimed that on account of the porous nature of cement tile that it drains the land much more quickly, and that the joints may be more closely placed together, thus avoiding the admittance of dirt. There are many things to be said on behalf of cement tiles. Look up the advertisement of those manufacturers, and get in touch with them if you are doing some under-draining.

### WESTERN FAIR JUDGES.

Following is a list of the live-stock judges at the Western Fair, London, Sept. 9-17:

Horses.—Thoroughbred and Saddle-W. H. Millman, Toronto. Hackney and High Steppers—Hugh Darroch, Harriston. Carriage and Coach—Thos. Roulston, Toronto. Roadster—Nathan Wade, Bothwell. Clydesdale and Percherons—John Bong, Queensville. Heavy Draft, English Shire and Agricultural—J. McDermid, Lucknow. Ponies—J. McPherson, London.

Cattle.—Shortorns—T. Russell, Exeter. Geo. Miller, Brougham. Jerseys—W. J. Humpidge, London. Ayrshires—Geo. McCormick, Rockton. Holsteins—M. L. Haley, Springfield. Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways—Walter Gooding, Toronto.

Sheep.—Shropshires—A. Shields, Cainsville. Oxford Downs—J. E. Cousins, Harriston. Southdowns—J. Jackson, Abingdon. Dorset Horned—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston. Cotswold—J. Kelley, Shakespeare. Leicesters—Wm. A. Douglas, Tuscarora. Lincoln—Frank Shore, White Oak. Hampshires—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Pigs.—Berkshire—Frank Teasdale, Concord. Yorkshires and Tamworths—G. B. Hood, Guolph. Chester Whites, Hampshire and Any Other Breed—Frank Shore, White Oak.



# BOVRIL

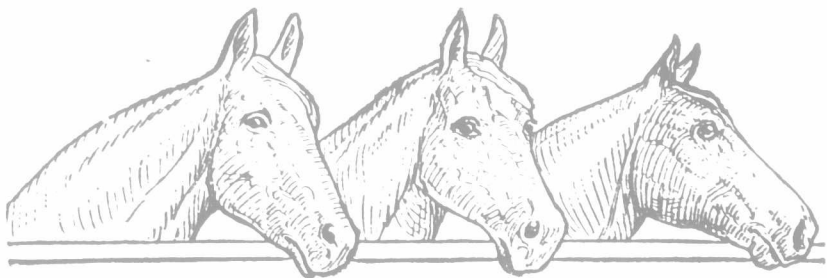
Is the Concentrated Goodness of Beef.

When the muscles are tired and the body weary with labor, nothing restores physical vigor so quickly as BOVRIL.

When the brain is fagged, nothing gives back clear thinking power so quickly as BOVRIL.

When sickness has taken away the strength, and left the body weak and enfeebled, nothing known to science so quickly and certainly restores health and strength as BOVRIL.

There is only one BOVRIL



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Herein lies the success of "SAVE-THE-HORSE," the only remedy sold with a contract. Every testimonial we publish is bona fide and from actual users, not from friends or agents. But the contract alone takes all the chances out of the matter as far as the user is concerned.

Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont.; West Fort William, Ont., July 15, 1910.  
Dear Sirs, Please send me two bottles of Save-the-Horse Spavin Cure. Two of my friends want a bottle, each for bog spavin, as those two last bottles I got did so good. Also send me one dollar package of Condition Powders and a fifty-cent box of Gall Powders, and oblige. Very truly,  
JOHN D. McMICHAEL, 113 Amelia St. Henfryn, Ont., May 23, 1910.  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Masten, Pa., June 13, 1910.  
I have used Save-the-Horse on a young mare for bog spavin. I was advised to try it, and I thought it was very dear; now I must say it is a wonderful remedy. It does the work and leaves no mark whatever. You can use my name as a recommend. Yours ever,  
H. SPENAN.  
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; Masten, Pa., June 13, 1910.  
You will find the price of fifteen dollars. Please send me two bottles of Save-the-Horse, one package of Ointment and four packages of Restorative and Condition Powders. I have been using Save-the-Horse on ringbone and stifle, and I am well pleased with it. Very resp.,  
ELMER HOSBAND.

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" permanently cures Bone and Bog Spavin, Ringbone (except low ringbone), Splint, Shoebill, Windpuff, Injured Tendons, and all Lameness without scar or loss of hair. Horses may work as usual.  
**\$5.00** per bottle, with a written guarantee as binding to protect you as the best legal talent could make it. Send for copy and booklet. At druggists and dealers, or express paid.  
TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

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J. B. SEAGER, General Manager  
**Seager Engine Works**

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MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

### GOSSIP.

#### J. BRYDONE'S SHORTHORNS.

The increased demand for Shorthorn cattle experienced by breeders during the last year, has resulted in a more critical selection of stock bulls, and wide-spread inquiry for herd-headers of modern type and recognized superior breeding. There are few herds existant in Canada that can boast of a better line of breeding, nor individuality, than the Milverton herd of John Brydone, Milverton, Ont. This herd was founded several years ago by the purchase of twelve specially-selected imported cows, selected on the two principal qualifications of superior type and superior breeding. Pure Scotch-bred, they were headed by that grandly-bred Cruickshank Violet bull, Imp. Sittyton Victor, a bull whose pedigree contains three crosses of the world-renowned Champion of England, three of the no less renowned William of Orange, four of the great bull, Gondomar, and others of nearly equal note, making him one of the best and richest-bred bulls of the breed. His successor in service is Contender, a Cruickshank Clipper, sired by Imp. Scottish Prince, the great bull now at the head of the Maple Shade herd of W. A. Dryden, and his dam was by the renowned sire of champions, Prince Gloster. From such right royal breeding as this, the present large herd descended, breeding unsurpassed, and individual excellence of a high order is characteristic of the herd. For sale are a number of heifers, one, two and three years of age, daughters of Sittyton Victor and the imported cows, a grand array of heifers for herd foundations. Also, there are half a dozen young bulls up to nine months of age, two of them sired by Sittyton Victor, the other four by Contender, one is a Strathallan, two are Nellie Blythes, one a Loretta and one a Cashmere. These young bulls will surely develop into high-class herd-headers, and will be sold right. Address Mr. Brydone to Milverton P. O., which town has both C. P. R. and G. T. R. connection.

#### J. F. MITCHELL'S SHORTHORNS.

As an importer and breeder of modern-type and fashionably-bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle, J. F. Mitchell, of Burlington, Ont., ranks among the foremost in Canada, and his herd of fifty head, as one of the choicest, both on breeding lines and as individuals. The stock bulls in service have as leader the grandly-fleshed and wonderfully-mellow Imp. Bandsman, a Cruickshank Butterfly, a son of the renowned show bull, Newton Crystal. Bandsman is proving a most potent sire, leaving a remarkable uniformity in thickness and mellowness of type. Another Cruickshank Butterfly-bred bull is Imp. Bramaer Champion, a red two-year-old, a bull of remarkable growth, carrying a wealth of flesh, evenly distributed. In Canadian-bred bulls, there is a red ten-months-old Duchess of Gloster, sired by Imp. Bandsman. Another, same age, is a red Cruickshank Victoria, by Lord Gloster, a Duchess of Gloster-bred bull that won third in his class at Toronto. Another is a red seven-months-old Clementina, by the Cruickshank Lavender bull, Imp. Redstart. Another, same age, is a red Cruickshank Nonpareil, by Imp. Bandsman. Here are an exceptionally nice quartette of young bulls, fit to head any herd, and with breeding unsurpassed. Among the younger females is a roan senior yearling heifer, a Cruickshank Butterfly, by Jealous Lord, a son of Imp. Rosy Morning. This heifer will take a big lot of beating in her class at Toronto. Another high-class show heifer is a red junior yearling, a Cruickshank Lovely, by Imp. Redstart. Equally as choice a heifer is a roan ten-months-old Ury, by Bandsman, and another is a white, same age, by Bandsman, dam by Missie's Champion. These heifers will be out for honors at Toronto. Another exceptionally choice heifer is a roan 2-year-old Cruickshank Nonpareil, by Imp. Lord Rosebery. This heifer will not be shown, but carries a wealth of flesh, put on just about right. The breeding end of the herd are a big, good-doing lot, imported and home-bred, and under the skillful management of the herdsman, Fred Barnett, are all in nice, thriving condition. Practically anything in the herd is for sale.

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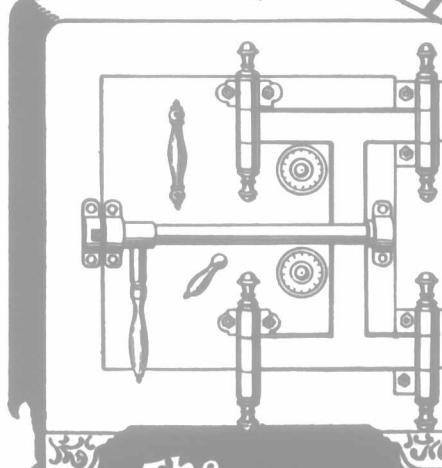
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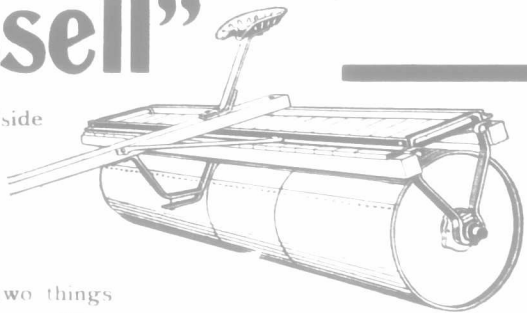
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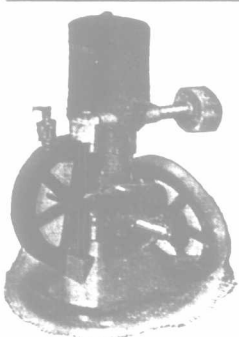
## PACK YOUR SOIL WITH The "Bissell"

Making land rollers is a "side line" with some manufacturers. But with us it is our life work. For nearly a score of years we have concentrated all our efforts on the manufacture of just two things—land rollers and disc harrows. That we know how to make these machines better than others, the records of our machines in field competitions is abundant proof. When you purchase the "BISSELL" Land Roller you secure a roller that will pack your soil better—a roller that is unbeatable for crushing stiff, lumpy soil. The three short steel drums are easy to turn. It rides easy. The position of seat prevents jars and jolts.



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**T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, LIMITED, ELORA, ONTARIO.**  
Look on page 1421 for news of another Bissell money-maker.



### Important Notice!

You cannot afford to be without one of our "LONDON" Gas or Gasoline Engines to do that pumping, sawing, grinding, or any other work you are doing by hand or giving out.

Let us tell you about or refer you direct to some of our satisfied customers.

Our catalogue 140 explains. 1/2, 2/2, 3/2, 4 H. P.

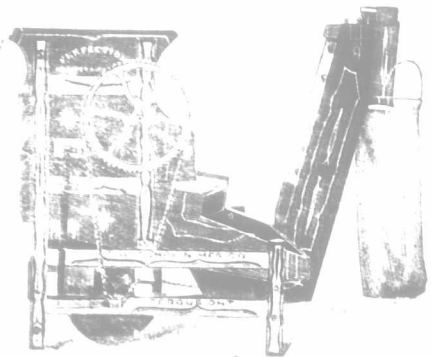
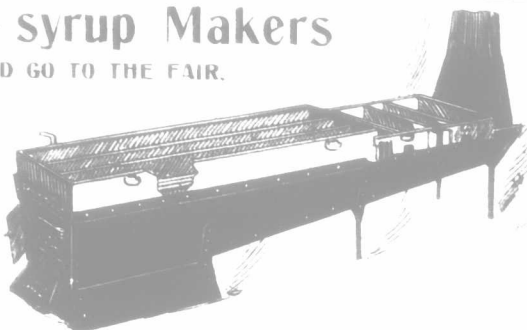
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We will show one of our many sizes of Evaporators, and a full line of the most improved Syrup and Sugar-makers. Supplies at the following Establishments—Industrial Building, Toronto; Machinery, Hall, Ottawa; and London, with important demonstrators in charge. CALL AND SEE US.

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### The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator

Patented 1901.

The PERFECTION SEED AND GRAIN SEPARATOR is the most perfect and complete separator of any kind ever made. It separates all kinds of grain, including wheat, barley, oats, and rye, and is especially adapted for the separation of small grain. It is simple in construction, and easy to operate. It is a most valuable piece of machinery for the farmer, and is highly recommended by all who have used it.

**THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO.**  
C. E. R. Fergus, Ontario. G. E. R.

### GOSSIP.

#### SUNNYSIDE SHORTHORNS.

Very many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be pleased to know that the well-bred and popular herd of Scotch Shorthorns, known as the Sunnyside herd, the property of the Estate of the late James Gibb, of Brooksdale, Ont., is still in existence in its entirety, and under the management of the son, Wallace E. Gibb, is being kept up to the usual high standard of excellence. Forty-five strong, representing such well-known Scotch blood as the Mina, Mysie, Wimple, Early Bud, Hawthorne, Rustic Beauty, Lady of the Boyne, Duchess, Hawthorne Blossom and Eugenie families, among which are such good breeding matrons as Imp. Rustic Beauty, by Clan Alpine; Imp. Hawthorne Blossom, by Lyddite; Imp. Hawthorne 25th, by Luxury; Early Bud 6th, by Imp. Golden Drop Victor; Lovely Ythan, by Imp. Brave Ythan; Rustic Queen, by Imp. Prince William, etc. All the younger things are the get of that well-known, thick-fleshed, mellow bull, Queenston Archer, the prizewinning son of the great bull, Imp. Derby; and the present bull, Golden Seal =73687=, a son of that royally-bred bull, Imp. Sittytan Victor, dam Imp. Lady Bella, by Bounding Willow. He is a Duchess-bred bull of high-class show calibre, being very even-fleshed and straight, and is breeding exceptionally well on the herd. A right nice nine-months-old son of his, out of Hawthorne 25th (Imp.), is for sale; he is a red, straight, and grandly fleshed. Another young bull is Deiance =78519=, a red yearling, by Proud Ramsden, dam Mysie 47th, by Coming Star. There are several other young bulls coming on, the get of the stock bull. Among the number of nice, thick heifers, a particularly nice one is a roan yearling, Ythan, by Queenston Archer. Anything in the herd is for sale.

#### T. H. HASSARD'S CLYDESDALES.

T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., in common with the other Clydesdale men of Ontario, reports a banner year in the big, Scotch draft horses. His importation for 1909 was a very large one; in fact, the largest made by any one man or firm in Ontario. These, with upwards of a hundred he has bought in various parts of the Province, make a very large total. Unfortunately, one very extensive purchaser failed to make good at a time when the selling season for 1910 was about over, which left several on his hands. These horses are now thoroughly acclimatized, have all been tried and proven right, and are certainly the safest kind of buying; their breeding is unexcelled in the Scotch book, they are up to and over a ton in weight, with underpinning absolutely of the best. Among them is that great horse, Kilmill Victor (Imp. =13550=), a brown six-year-old son of Pride III, of Kilmill, a grandson of the renowned champion, Prince of Carrichan, dam by Williamson, whose great-grandson was Prince of Wales. Kilmill Victor is certainly one of the very best horses in Canada to-day. Up to a ton in weight, he combines with his great weight a superb flashiness of quality seldom seen. Dunure Foreman (Imp. =2748=), a bay five-year-old, weighs 2,040 lbs., sired by the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Montrose Maid, one of the best breeding sons of the great Macgregor, by Burnley. This horse is in many places in Scotland, including the Highland. He is a superb specimen of the draft horse, with character and power stamped all over him, and is a horse to put in the show ring. Another horse out of the same sire, Kingman =1,900 lbs., sired by the same sire, is also a superb specimen of the draft horse. He is the great grandson of Prince of Carrichan. He is a very good draft horse of commanding proportions, heavy at the ground, and makes very smooth work of the work, especially in the road. He is a horse to put in the show ring. There is also a roan yearling, a son of the same sire, which is also a very good draft horse. It is a horse to put in the show ring. There is also a roan yearling, a son of the same sire, which is also a very good draft horse. It is a horse to put in the show ring.

will make a ton horse. Dunure Henry is a brown three-year-old, by Baron of Buchlyvie. He is another very thick, smooth colt, and particularly good in his underpinning. Esperanto is a black four-year-old, by Mercutio, by Haawatha. He is a good big horse, with great strength of the hind ankles; a right good one. Dunure Astonishment is a brown five-year-old, by Dunure Castle, by Baron's Pride, dam by Douglas Jorald; he is up to over the ton in weight, with great character, and has the best of underpinning. Others on hand are equally as well bred, and up to as high a standard of excellence. There is no better selection to be found in Canada, and they will be priced very easy, and the terms made to suit, in order to make room for this year's importation.

#### J. WATT & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

The old-established and popular herd of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, the property of John Watt & Son, of Salem, Ont., when visited by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative a few days ago, were found in prime condition, the many thick, mellow heifers, and straight, even-fleshed young bulls, the get of their massive, richly-bred stock bull, Imp. Pride of Scotland, show him to be a sire of a very high order, and quite the equal of any of the long list of world-famed bulls that have been in use on this renowned herd. He is a Campbell Bessie, a strain noted for their thickness of flesh and good-doing qualities, and was sired by that great bull, Clifton, by Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer. The breeding cows are imported and Canadian-bred, among them being daughters of the great Imp. Royal Sailor, and granddaughters of the still greater Bampton Hero. Others are daughters of the Toronto first-prize bull, Royal Victor, a son of Royal Sailor; others by Imp. Good Morning, Village Champion and Heatherman, in blood lines representing the Marr English or Royal Lady, Crumson Flower, Fairy Maid, Lancaster, Miss Ramsden and Duchess families. Although the demand for heifers from this herd for breeding purposes in the last year has been good, there are a number left, probably as nice a lot of even, thick-fleshed heifers as the herd ever contained, notably a white three-year-old English Lady, by the stock bull, with a granddam by the great Bampton Hero. Another three-year-old white heifer, by Heatherman, belongs to the famous Duchess tribe, so long and successfully bred by the Earl of Rosebery. Here are a grand pair of heifers. Another equally as good is a roan three-year-old English Lady, by the stock bull. These are only representative of several others from one to three years of age. In young bulls, there is a roan English Lady, by the stock bull, nine months of age, that is extra nice in his lines and even throughout. Another, bred the same way, is a red, ten months of age, that is a right nice one, and will surely make something extra. Still another is a red seven-months-old son of Imp. Merry Maid, and sired by the stock bull. This is a most desirable young bull, and should develop into a high-class herd-header. Anything in the herd will be priced.

### TRADE TOPICS.

A good fanning mill is one of the most important implements on a farm where grain or clover seed is grown in any reasonable quantity. The "Perfection" Seed and Grain Separator, patented in 1901, is well advertised by the Templin Manufacturing Co., Fergus, Ont. Write for illustrated descriptive leaflet.

The Massey-Harris corn binder and cleaned ensilage cutter, advertised in this paper, should attract the attention of farmers having silos for the storing of corn for winter feeding and to carry over for summer feeding in case of a poor corn pasture fail. In a district where corn is not grown extensively enough to justify individual farmers in purchasing such machines, co-operators may be organized for that purpose and can do the work in filling silos, and the farmer in a neighborhood may do the same by contracting with the hay or corn binder for a binder, or a company may be organized to purchase a machine, and hire a man to do the work.



# WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

The butter-makers who win the first prizes agree that the purest, richest cream in the world won't make prize butter without WINDSOR SALT.

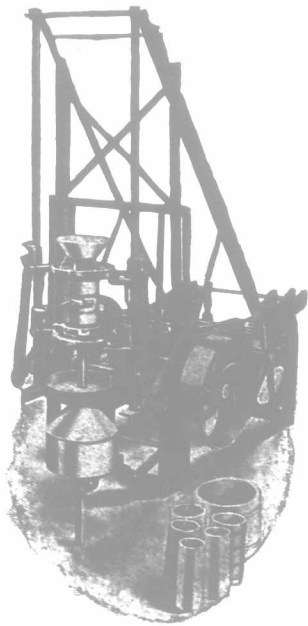
Practically every butter prize awarded at the fairs last summer went to those who used WINDSOR DAIRY SALT. And they are going the same way this year.

When it comes to cheese, the practical, successful makers throughout Canada consider WINDSOR CHEESE SALT absolutely necessary if they are to make the smooth, rich cheese that "keeps" and commands the highest prices.

Every dealer sells WINDSOR SALT.

# WINDSOR CHEESE SALT

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on the grounds south-east of the Machinery Hall.

This Machine will also be in operation at

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Thousands of People will visit our exhibit at those fairs.

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We will also have on exhibition several kinds of CONCRETE MIXERS, BLOCK MACHINES, BRICK MACHINES, and full line of Concrete Machinery and Cement-working Tools. Look for the sign:

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**A Sure Light the First Stroke**

**EDDY'S  
INDURATED  
WARE**

Is Perfect in Every Detail.  
It is Light, Tight and Durable; will not Rust nor Water-soak, and Positively will not Taint Liquids.

We also make all kinds of Paper and Paper Bags, Tubs, Pails and Washboards.

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Hull, Canada.





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TEST IT. PROVE IT.

We have always exercised great care in regard to the quality of wire entering into the construction of our PEERLESS Fencing. Our product is evidence of this.

We have spent much time and money experimenting with different kinds and makes of fence wire. We are now prepared to give our customers the benefit of our experience.

We find that English-made wire (that is wire made by English manufacturers expressly for our purpose) is superior to any fence wire made in this country. This is specially so in regard to the galvanizing. It will stand more than double the endurance, when sub-

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English manufacturers are noted the world over for their thoroughness. In the manufacture of wire they are past masters—they have made galvanized wire to stand the salt, foggy English climate—they have a hundred years' experience back of them. American or Canadian made wire, under like conditions, rusts in a few months' time.

We have used this English wire to a limited extent for some time past. We are now making our all No. 9 PEERLESS Fence from this wire, and will,

at your request, be pleased to send you samples of this wire, and give you full particulars as to how you may test it, or any other wire you may choose.

TEST and PROVE any wire fence to your own satisfaction before buying it.

Buy a fence that you know will LAST. Don't be deceived into investing in a fence with any soft or light wire in it. "A chain is only as strong as it is at its weakest link."

Our No. 9 PEERLESS Fence is made from heavy, hard steel wire for both the upright and horizontal wires, with a No. 9 lock—neat, compact and non-slipable.

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Makers of Farm, Poultry and Ornamental Fence and Gates,

DEPARTMENT A.

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YOUR best cow is unquestionably a big money-maker. Yet an IHC Cream Harvester will pay you even bigger dividends. That is a startling statement—but true.

And being true—it is a wise move to sell an ordinary cow—and buy an IHC Cream Harvester with the proceeds. Its equivalent to trading an ordinary cow for a champion. For no cow pays as big a profit on the investment as an IHC Cream Harvester—and no cow can pay dividends for so long a time.

You must also remember that a poor separator is a bigger loss than having none at all. For a poor separator means hard work, annoyance, and poor cream. You should be careful to choose a good separator when you buy. The little extra cost should not concern you. A good separator must of necessity cost more than a poor one because it costs more to make and is worth more.

There are so many cream separators on the market, that you will do well to take no risk. Choose an IHC. Then you will be sure of getting all the profits that a good separator means. You will be sure of getting a machine that skims to a trace—a machine that is famous for its remarkable simplicity—its easy turning, and its easy

skimming features. You will be sure to get a machine that is strong and durable—one that will pay big dividends for a lifetime.

There is a wide choice for you in the IHC line. You can get just the size and style that suits you best. The Bluebell is a gear-drive machine—the Dairymaid chain drive. Each style is made in four sizes.

You will find in each IHC many valuable features. You will note that they are

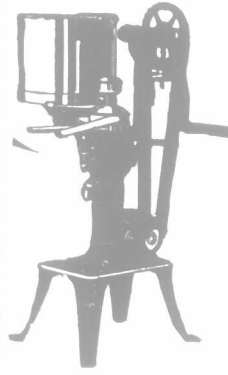


the only cream separators with dustproof and milkproof gearings. You will find in them the most perfect straining device—insuring pure cream and skim-milk always. You will see that the frame of an IHC is entirely protected from wear by bronze bushings at all points; that the IHC has

largest shafts, bushings, and bearings, that it has the safest, simplest, surest, and most economical oiling system; that the flexible top bearing prevents vibration and keeps the bowl steady, no matter how unevenly the power is applied; you will see that the crank is at just the right height for convenient turning, and the bowl is low enough for easiest lifting.

Don't put off this matter of buying a good cream separator. The IHC reputation for fair and square dealing and honest quality machines is a good guide to safe buying. Look for the IHC trade mark. Then you will be sure of getting a separator of proved merit. Visit the IHC local dealer for catalogues and full details.

Know the many IHC reasons before you buy any separator. If you prefer, write nearest branch house for full information.



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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

CHICAGO U S A

(Incorporated)



When Writing Advertisers Mention this Paper.

### GOSSIP.

#### JUDGES.

Following is the list of judges of live stock, fruit and dairy produce at the Dominion Exhibition in St. John, N. B., as supplied by the manager, H. J. P. Good:

Light horses—J. Standish, V.S., Truro, N. S. Heavy horses—George Gray, Newcastle, Ont. Beef cattle—William Elliott, Galt, Ont. Dairy cattle—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont. Sheep and swine—C. M. MacRae, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont. Poultry—A. C. Smith, Waltham, Mass. Fruit—C. N. Vroom, Middleton, N. S. Dairy exhibit—Harvey Mitchell, Fredericton, N. B. Jerseys—H. G. Clark, Norval, Ont.

#### J. SEMPLE'S NEW CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

The 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies of John Semple, of Milverton, Ont., have arrived at his farm, and were looked over by a "Farmer's Advocate" representative a few days ago. The lot is proof positive that Mr. Semple knows a good Clydesdale, and used his knowledge in the selection; also, that the price did not stand in the way when he saw what suited him. Among the lot are several champions at the open Scotch shows, and prizewinners a-plenty. They are up to a big size, with the ideal draft character and have the very best of quality underpinning. Cadzow Fashion is a brown two-year-old stallion, by the world-renowned champion and sire of champions, Hiawatha, and has for dam Eliza of Eddlewood, who has won three firsts and one championship at Hamilton; three firsts and two championships at Shotts, and three firsts at Kilbride, she by the noted prizewinner, Lord Fauntleroy, grandam by the H. & A. S. second-prize horse, Springhill Darnley, a half-brother to Baron's Pride. This is one of the best two-year-old colts ever imported to Canada or bred in Scotland; he stands 17 hands 2 inches high; his underpinning is absolutely faultless; he has great length of rib and strength of loin; is full of masculine character, and moves perfectly. As a yearling, he won first and championship at Hamilton; this year, as a two-year-old, he was second at Glasgow Stallion Show, being only beaten by the great Dunure Footprint. At Hamilton and Cambuslang he was first; he will certainly make a world-beater. Laird o' Buchlyvie is a black two-year-old, by Lord Adams, by Prince Thomas, dam by Go-ahead; he is a colt of immense size and draft character all over, and will make a very fine horse; he was second at Stirlingshire as a yearling. Prominent among the mares and fillies is the mare Eliza of Eddlewood, above mentioned, the dam of Cadzow Fashion; she is a brown eight-year-old, will weigh 1,800 lbs., and is only in moderate condition; she is a wonderful mare, as her unbeaten show record proves. She is in foal to the Highland winner, Royal Walter. Another grand mare is Lady Anton, a bay four-year-old, by the celebrated breeding horse, Royal Blend, dam by the noted prize and premium horse, Macvinnie; she is a right big, smooth, quality mare, and always won first prize wherever shown; she is in foal to Royal Walter. Black Arrow is a massive 1,800-lb. black eight-year-old mare, by Springhill Baron; she is an ideal draft mare, on grand bone, ankles and feet; she, too, is in foal to Royal Walter. Queen O'Dee is a bay two-year-old, by the good breeding horse, Baron O'Dee, dam by the great sire, Boreland Pride; this filly has several winnings to her credit, is up to a big size, stands on a faultless bottom, and is just the kind the country wants. Drassa Belle is a bay yearling, by the Cawdor Cup Memento, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Rosedale; she is a filly of grand type and quality. Flash Ellen is another bay yearling, by Royal Favorite, dam by Flashwood; this filly was shown twice, and won first both times. Others are Georgina Buntin, a bay three-year-old, by Star of Cowal; she is in foal to the renowned Royal Favorite. Bent Doll is a bay two-year-old, by Baron Mitchell. Lily McAdam is a bay three-year-old, by Star of Cowal, etc. All this lot is for sale, and seldom has the opportunity been presented in Canada to get Clydesdales of such choice breeding and individuality. Look them up at Toronto Exhibition.



GOSSIP.

IMPORTED PERCHERONS.

The town of Simcoe, in Norfolk County, Ont., is the great Percheron horse center of Canada. Two of the largest importations of these noted French draft horses ever made to Ontario were landed at their respective stables in that town a few days ago, totaling 31 stallions and 16 fillies, making the biggest range for selection to intending purchasers ever offered in Canada, and of size and quality, coupled with nice, springy ankles, clean, flat bone, big feet, and high, straight, trappy action, that has only to be seen to be appreciated. Robt. Hamilton & Son had 32 Percherons, 20 stallions and 12 fillies, and 3 German Coach stallions. In age, the Percheron stallions were: Three 5 years old, two 4 years old, eleven 3 years old, and four 2 years old. The mares and fillies were: Two 5 years old, two 4 years old, and the balance 2 years old. All of the mares and fillies were bred before leaving France, and believed to be in foal. They are an exceptionally choice lot, up to a ton in weight, with nice, clean bone, big feet and good ankles, ideal draft mares for Canadian farms, and should, and surely will, soon become most popular. Too much cannot be said in favor of the stallions, as they combine size and quality with smoothness, draft character and grand action. The numbers given denoting any individual horse are the numbers branded on their hoofs, although all are registered in the French Government Stud-book and the Canadian National Records Percheron book. No. 149 is a dark gray three-year-old, of grand form and faultless underpinning; a high-class horse. No. 128 is another gray three-year-old, up to 1,900 lbs. in weight, a massive colt of ideal draft character, and standing on the best possible kind of bone, ankles, and big, wide feet. No. 150 is a gray three-year-old, a high-class show horse. At the a la Ferte-Bernard Show this year, which is the leading show in France, in a class of 150, he won sixth place, which is his highest recommendation; he is an exceptionally choice colt. No. 140 is a gray five-year-old, an extra nice, stylish horse, of highest type and quality; he will weigh a ton, and is thoroughly broken to harness. No. 121 is a black three-year-old, a very superior colt, on a fine quality of underpinning. No. 120 is also a black three-year-old, winner of second prize as a two-year-old, very thick, smooth, and stylish, and has quality of bottom to spare. No. 125 is a gray two-year-old, big in size, and a grand show colt. These are representative of the entire lot, as all show a phenomenal growth, and have well-sprung ankles and good, big feet. All are for sale, at living prices, and with so large a number to select from, visitors from a distance can rest assured of finding what they are looking for. The German Coach horses are one brown 5-year-old, one bay 3-year-old, and one brown 3-year-old. The 5-year-old is a wonderfully stylish-topped horse, big, rangy, and prompt in his every movement, seen at his best when in action, which is high, straight and trappy. The bay 3-year-old is essentially a top-notch, beautiful in form, immensely stylish, and a high-class horse, a horse that will do honor to the section of country that gets his services. The brown 3-year-old is a big, strong horse, of ideal Coach type, a right good kind for crossing on the smaller mares of this country.

John Hawthorne's Importation.

The other importation of Percherons to Simcoe is that of John Hawthorne, a gentleman well known as an importer of high-class horses. His lot comprised 11 stallions and 4 fillies. The stallions are eight 3 years old, and three 4 years old. The fillies are two and 3 years old, an exceptionally choice lot; so good were they, that they were all sold within three days after arriving. Several of the stallions are well broken to harness; their quality of bone, ankles and feet, big size, and ideal draft character will be a revelation to many Canadians. Among the lot are show material of a high order, winners at the a la Ferte-Bernard Show, the largest and most important horse show in France. Following is a synopsis of a few of them: No. 13 is a gray (Continued on next page.)

# A GREAT POTATO CROP



It is a pleasure to present in this issue the fine illustration of a portion of a sixty-acre field of potatoes. **The Bug Death Chemical Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, New Brunswick**

Who grow large quantities of potatoes, are demonstrating year after year that they know something about potato culture. Every man having any experience in growing potatoes knows that the volume of the crop is to be measured by the growth and vigor of the vines and leaves. Thus when we see a field covered with tall stalks, full of well-set branches, and leaves abounding in blossoms, we know that a full crop may be expected if ample protection is afforded the vines from different forms of insect pests and fungous diseases. These things being so, one is not surprised to know that this field, so rich in growth and bloom, gave last year a yield per acre from three hundred and twenty-five to four hundred bushels.

The success of the method adopted by this Company in producing potatoes of excellent quality is evinced by the high prices they bring wherever their potatoes are known. Relying upon BUG DEATH alone to destroy the potato beetle and flea beetle and prevent blight, an

agent free from objectionable qualities or danger in handling, the claim that its use feeds the plants while destroying the pests, without the burning and blighting influences of arsenical preparations, seems to be well authenticated. The rule of this Company is to use only the best of seed, rely entirely upon commercial fertilizers of high grade, apply their insecticide early and often to protect all leaves from injury or disease until the crop is fully matured.

The plan of rotation followed is potatoes, grain and clover, the second crop being turned under to be worked into the soil for a potato crop the next season.

Seed used on their farms is carefully selected each year to fit type wanted, also to insure fullest powers of resistance against diseases and pests.

The above field tells its own story, and the young lady applying BUG DEATH with a FARNHAM DUST MOTOR is as much interested in the life of the farm as any member of the Company.

**4%** Invest Your Money Safely at 4%

Think twice before you risk your hard-earned savings in mining or speculative stocks. Better be safe than sorry. Our 4% Debentures are an absolutely safe investment. Interest half-yearly. \$2,000,000 assets as security. AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO., 109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

**THE WESTERN FAIR**  
LONDON, CANADA  
September 9th to 17th, 1910  
\$25,000.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS.

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RESULT WILL BE LARGE SALES FOR YOU.

All Prize Money will be Paid regardless of competition if stock is worthy. ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 8TH. Reduced rates over all railroads for exhibitors and visitors. Send for Prize List, Entry Blanks and all information to the Secretary.

W. J. REID, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.

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Manure Spreader

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J. S. Kemp's Latest Improvement  
THE GRADED REVERSIBLE, SELF-SHARPENING FLAT-TOOTH CYLINDER.

One-third lighter in draft than any other Spreader. Let us send you a booklet about it free. Write to-day.

The W. I. Kemp Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.  
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Catalogues of this long-established school will be sent to any address upon request.

Forest City Business and Shorthand College  
London, Ontario.  
J. W. WESTERVELT, JR., C.A., VICE-PRINCIPAL. J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

Please Mention this Paper.





## FAIR

Winners have often

been produced by **Absorbine**

the help of Liniment and Leg Wash, as it strengthens the Muscles and Ligaments. Keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swellings, soothing to a bruise, antiseptic, healing to a cut or laceration, is and has been used by most successful exhibitors and trainers, because **Absorbine** does not blister, remove the hair, stain or stop

horse from work while removing **Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Swollen Glands, Big Knee, Bruises, Thoroughpin, Bog Spavin, Windpuff, Splint, Curb** or reducing **Bowed Tendon, Thickened Ligaments or Muscles.**

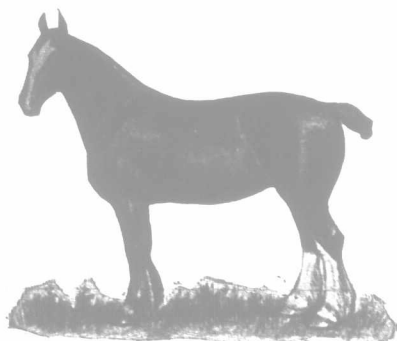
**Stops Lameness quickly—Kills pain in a minute.** You will find it a money-maker for you in getting all your Horses in better shape for regular work or sale, and you might also make a prizewinner by removing some blemish from them with **Absorbine.** Price \$2.00 a bottle at all druggists, or delivered.

Free descriptive Book and Lithographed colored picture of "Monk and Equity," the champion team of the world, upon request.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.;  
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## Imported Clydesdale Fillies

WHERE QUALITY AND BREED CHARACTER PREDOMINATES

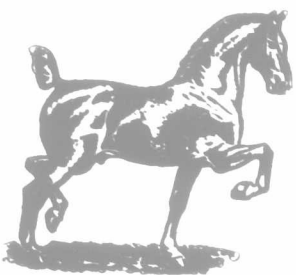


LONG-DISTANCE PHONE

If in want of a show Clydesdale filly 1, 2 or 3 years of age, whose breeding is not excelled in the Scottish book, look us up at the Toronto Exhibition, where we will have a large exhibit, and be pleased to meet all interested.

**Hodgkinson & Tisdale**  
BEAVERTON, ONTARIO

On the C. N. and G. T. Railways.



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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.  
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.  
(Late Grand's Repository.)

## T. H. HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION!



**Clydesdale Stallions and Mares** I have still some extra good Clydesdale stallions and big size, 2 and 3 years old, and are of choice Clydesdale breeding. C. P. R. and phone connection.

**T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario**



**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.** Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, by Pride of Blacon and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Terlington Templebar. 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.**



### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES, IMP.

My 1910 importation of **Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies** are now in my stables. I have both stallions, mares and fillies that were raised in Scotland. Champions many times. Big size, draft character, ideal quality and best breeding. For sale at right prices. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations. **JOHN SEMPLE, Milverton P. O.**

### GOSSIP.

(Continued from page 1427.)

4-year-old, winner of sixth prize at the above show in a class of 27; he is a right royal horse, with clean, flat bone, nice, springy ankles, and big feet; his winning stamps him as superior in make-up and quality. No. 15 is a gray 3-year-old, that won at the same show fifth prize, in a class of 92; this right good colt must be seen to be appreciated; his grand quality and massive character is all that could be desired. No. 12 is a black 3-year-old, that was sixth at the same show, which speaks for his superior individuality. These are all of this importation that were shown, but in type, smoothness, size, and right nice quality, are typical of the lot. So far as the writer is aware, this is the first time that winners at the la Ferte Show were ever imported to Canada, which means that in these importations are horses of practically as high a standard of excellence as the breed produces. Certain it is, that among them are horses with underpinning immensely flashy, and that will go over the ton when developed, a class of horses that must become popular among Canadians. Representatives of both these lots will be on exhibition at the Canadian National, Toronto, where admirers and intending purchasers will be made most welcome.

### SHOW ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Surprise awaits the prospective purchaser or fancier of Aberdeen-Angus cattle on visiting the farm and herd of T. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, Ont. Although one of the youngest breeders of the black Dobbies in Ontario, by excellent judgment in selection of breeding females and stock bulls, he has, in the short time since the founding of his herd, gotten together a herd that for high-class excellence have very few equals. It was a rare bit of judgment that led him to purchase his stock bull, Elm Park Ringleader 6th, winner of second prize at Toronto and London last year; sired by the Toronto champion, Lord Val 2nd, and we look for him to win higher honors this year. He is in proper good shape, and in his three-year-old form weighs 2,225 lbs., and carries his flesh evenly distributed, but his great value is as a sire; every one of his get is put up on show lines. Prominent among the many good breeding females is the great cow, Kyama 11th, weighing 1,800 lbs., and built like a block; she is a noted winner, and will be out again this year. Out of her is a right choice young bull that is put up on show lines, and will make a high-class herd-header. Another choice female is Mayflower, first and junior champion at Toronto last fall; she, too, has a right nice bull calf, and is in proper show shape for this year. Balmiedie Pride won first at London, second at Toronto, and first at the Guelph Winter Show last year, and never looked nearly so well as now. Watch the ribbons in her class at Toronto this fall. Balmiedie Violet is another yearling equally as good, and will make them all go some at Toronto. In the calf classes, the herd will be represented by some very choice things. In young bulls, there are two ready for service, both Mayflowers, and by the stock bull; a right nice pair of show propositions. Look up the exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. Mr. Broadfoot has also a small but well-selected flock of Oxford Down sheep, nicely bred, nicely covered, and true in type. This year's crop of lambs are all for sale.

### TRADE TOPIC.

That there is profit in the ditching has been so often proven to the satisfaction of farmers adopting the system that there can be no reasonable doubt. The long-bear of lack of help to do the necessary work is amply provided for in the Buckeye Traction Ditcher, manufactured by the company advertising the machine in this paper. Here is a good opportunity for a farmer's club or company in a district, or an enterprising thresherman to secure a machine and make it a good investment by contracting to do the work. The machine is said to cut 100 to 150 rods of ditch per day, and save 25 to 50 per cent of the cost of hand work. See the advertisement and send for the catalogue.

## Executors' Sale

OF

# FARM

The executors of the estate of the late **JAMES ST. JOHN, Esq., of Tp. of Brock,** County of Ontario, will receive sealed tenders until

**SEPTEMBER 27th, 1910,**

when they will be opened, for the sale of that excellent farm property, consisting of E. 1/2 lot 7 and W. 1/2 lot 8, Con. 6,

**TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.**

The farm, comprising 200 acres, more or less, is situated 1 1/2 miles west of the Village of Sunderland. One hundred and sixty acres are under cultivation, the balance consisting of pasture and a few acres of timber land. The soil is clay loam, of excellent quality. Upon the property there is a handsome modern brick residence, heated by furnace, fitted with bath, etc., and beautifully situated. The barn being a splendid structure, 75 x 108 feet, with stone stabling full size, is one of the best in Brock. There is also a good driving-shed and a large hogery and poultry-house. There is a fine orchard with all the small fruits incidental to a good garden. The farm is watered by two wells and a never-failing stream of spring water. At the barn, water is pumped by a windmill, which is also used for power purposes. The manager of the farm will be pleased to show intending purchasers over the property.

A marked cheque for \$500 must accompany each tender as a mark of good faith, said cheque to be returned if tender be not accepted. Possession to plow will be given on the 1st of October, and full possession on 15th of November. The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

For further conditions of sale and particulars, apply to the undersigned, by whom all tenders will be received.

**HY. GLENDINNING, Manilla, Ont.**

## STOCK MEN



Advertise your fancy stock by means of first-class

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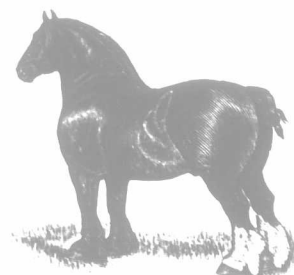
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20 head Clyde Stallions and Mares on hand, sired by the most noted breeding horses in Scotland. Three names are led to Up to Time (10475), four to Minibus (14269), others to British Lion (15475), Merento (1143), Keir Democrat (7018) (1187), etc. Mares sired by such noted sires as Monroville Marquis (9953), Marmion (11429), Casabianca (10523), British Chief (12500), etc. Phone connection.

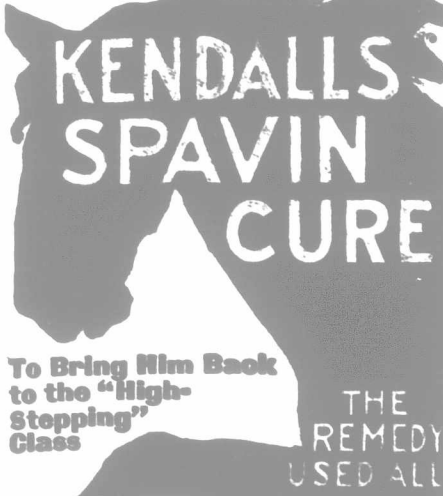
Will make an exhibit at Western Fair, London.

**A. F. McNIVEN, St. Thomas, Ont.**

When Writing Mention This Paper.



## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



**THE REMEDY USED ALL OVER THE WORLD**

**To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stopping" Class**

For Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Soft Bunches, All Lameness

Horse dealers have made thousands of dollars by buying lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and then selling the sound animals at a handsome profit.

You can do the same with your own horses. Here is one man who saved his horse and his money by using Kendall's.

Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909  
"I wish to inform you that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success on my horse. I found that it cures quickly and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER.

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at dealers or from us. 48

**Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. - - Enosburg Falls, Vt.**

## Bone Spavin



No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

### HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE

Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13847), was purchased from this stud. Apply:

**JOHN R. BEATTIE,**  
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England.

EXPORTERS OF PEDIGREE LIVE STOCK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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

### AGENTS 134% Profit

Patented Safety Hold-Back

New Agents' Exposition. Every owner of a vehicle should have one in his home and in his office. It saves safety in accidents—run-aways—collisions. Just out. Thousands being sold. We absolutely control the sale of this wonderful seller. \$3.50 to \$7 a day profit.

**THOMAS MFG. CO., 1141 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio**

### 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, St. Thomas, Ont.**

ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### EPITHELIAL GROWTHS.

One of my sows has growths resembling warts on her hind legs. They seem to be spreading. C. F. F.

Ans.—These, no doubt, are warts, or epithelial tumors. Those with constricted necks should be clipped off, and the raw surfaces dressed daily, until healed, with carbolic acid 1 part, sweet oil 20 parts. To the flat ones, apply butter of antimony with a feather, once daily, until they disappear. V.

#### SKIN TROUBLE.

Mare rubs her mane out and has some sort of an itch on floor of abdomen; scabs form, under which is a little matter. J. S.

Ans.—Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, twice daily every alternate week, for a month. Make a solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of water, and rub well into the affected parts, twice daily. V.

#### CHRONIC COUGH.

Mare had distemper last fall, and ever since has had a cough and colorless discharge from nostrils. She coughs more when driving on dusty roads, or feeding on musty hay. R. J. G.

Ans.—There is a danger of this developing into heaves, if this has not already occurred. She should be fed on food of first-class quality. Musty hay or grain should on no account be given. All she eats should be dampened with lime water. In addition to this, give her, once daily, a ball composed of powdered opium, 1½ drams; solid extract of belladonna, 2 drams; camphor, 1 dram, and digitalis, 20 grains. Add sufficient oil of tar to make plastic; roll in tissue paper, and administer, or dissolve in warm water and give as a drench. The condition occasionally appears as a sequel to distemper. V.

#### PUFF ON HOCK.

Colt became partially paralyzed in June, 1909; at times she could not rise without assistance. My veterinarian treated her and she recovered, but a puffy bunch appeared on the inside of hock. This has disappeared and reappeared several times since, but has been constant now for about three months. Now there is a small puff on the other hock. J. T. C.

Ans.—This is a bursal enlargement. If in front of the hock, it is called a bog spavin; if on the side of joint, it is called a thoroughpin. These puffs are hard to treat, as, even after apparently successful treatment, they are very liable to recur. Treatment consists either in repeated blistering or the use of absorbents. For a blister, use 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Blister every four weeks. For an absorbent, take 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine, and 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium. Rub a little well, in once daily. It would probably be well to use the absorbent until cold weather, and then, if necessary, blister. It will require patience to treat. V.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

#### ABSORBINE AMONG THE TRAINERS.

H. Scott Trout, trainer, Foxboro, Ont., under date of June 6, 1910, reported as follows: "I have used Absorbine off and on for 10 or 12 years, and if I were training a public stable, would be using it now. I used it for leg-and-body wash, and there is no better. I took off a thoroughpin with it." Absorbine is a splendid preparation to use in case of bog spavin, thoroughpin, capped hock, swollen, bruised tendons, splint, curb, etc. At druggists, \$2 a bottle, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for free booklet, giving detailed information. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple street, Springfield, Mass. Canadian agents: Lymans, Ltd., St. Paul street, Montreal.

Some men never get rich because they are too busy thinking out schemes for making money.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

**The Worlds Greatest and Surest Veterinary Remedy**  
**HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!**

#### SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

#### THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.

CHAS. MOTT, Manager, Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

**The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY**  
**Always Reliable. Sure in Results.**



None genuine without the signature of **The Lawrence-Williams Co.**  
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

#### CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

**Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

## All Horse-Collar Troubles Now Prevented or Quickly Cured

Every horse-owner who will now consider the practical in valuable time and horseflesh by using a set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS to prevent all collar troubles, will certainly buy a set with his spring harness. Or get a set to cure your sore horses while they work. The success of the HUMANE HORSE COLLARS for the past three years proves this. Investigate.

## HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



It is a fact that only one set of HUMANE HORSE COLLARS on a farm will cure up and keep cured all collar troubles all your horses. Don't use "sweat pads"—it's cruel—especially in hot weather—injures your horses; and besides, the sweat pads cost you more than most collars before you get through. You don't need them with these collars. Every set comes complete with short tugs and ready to use—less trouble to put on and take off—and fit any horse perfectly all the time by simple adjustment. Built to last for years by expert workmen, and durable materials.

Don't think of buying your spring harness until you write or fully investigate THE HUMANE HORSE COLLARS. Get our book first.

**WHIPPLE HORSE COLLAR COMPANY, LIMITED**  
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## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for sick animals at the College. Calendar on application.

**College Re-opens September 30th, 1910**  
E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S., M. S., PRINCIPAL, 40-46 TEMPERANCE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

#### IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

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

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

#### Imported Clydesdales

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

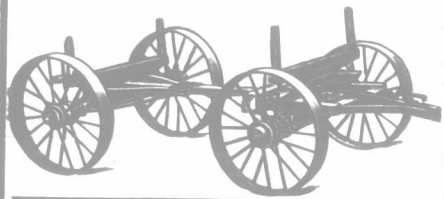




If you have a wagon needing new wheels, get **Dominion Low-Wide-Tire Steel Wheels.** Stronger, lighter, cost little, save roads and make pulling easier. Fit any axle. Distribute strain equally. Outlast wooden wheels many times. Guaranteed not to break in rocky roads or coldest weather.

The wide tires and low wheels of **DOMINION HANDY WAGON** make pulling easy. It saves half in time and labor in loading and unloading. Low and convenient—no high lifting. Can be changed into platform wagon in few minutes. Enables one man to do work of two. Lasts a lifetime. Parts arranged for easiest draft. Write for free booklet on wheels and wagon. 5

**DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO.**  
Orillia, Limited Ontario.



**ABERDEEN - ANGUS**

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

**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

**ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE**

5 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited.

**GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.**

**Balmiedie 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**

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

**CHOICE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

My herd are pure Scotch of most fashionable breeding; 12 imported breeding cows, young things, are all sired by the world's richest-bred bull, Sittytown Victor, Imp., and the C. Clipper bull, Contender. Young bulls and heifers of various ages; choice things.



**JOHN BRYDONE, C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations, Milverton P. O.**

**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.**

**Imp. Shorthorn Bull for Sale** **Masterpiece Imp.**—red yearling, sired by Dominie, a Princess Sappho, dam Claret 8th, a C. Claret, by the Goldie bull, Sir Walter. He is low, thick and mellow. Will be priced right for quick sale.

**JOHN ISAAC, Markham, Ont.**

**Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Oxford Down Sheep.** Several red bulls 10 months of age, by Protector, imp.; some with imp. dams; heifers 2 and 3 years of age. Clydesdale mares and fillies, Lincoln and Oxford sheep. All at reasonable prices. Phone connection. **McFarlane & Ford, Dutton, Ont.**

**INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.**

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

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

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

"I'm afraid something is going to happen to that young man who is rocking the boat."

"Young lady," replied Farmer Corn-tassel, "you're a prophetic. I've been sittin' here on the shore with this fence picket in my stout right hand to make sure somethin' happens to him jes' as soon as he lands."

**GOSSIP.**

**A. F. McNIVEN'S CLYDESDALES.**

Including his new importation of the present month, A. F. McNiven, of Clyde Park Farm, St. Thomas, Ont., has now in his stables, as stated in his new advertisement in this issue, twenty registered Clydesdales, six of them stallions, the balance mares, mostly in foal to such noted horses as Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride; Mercutio, by Hiawatha; Mimulus, by Marmion; British Lion, and Keir Democrat (imp.). Mr. McNiven is widely known as a first-class judge of Clydesdales, and handles only the best in breeding and quality.

**SUMMARY OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF CANADIAN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS FOR JULY, 1910.**

These records are for seven days, unless otherwise stated, and are vouched for by Prof. H. H. Dean, Guelph, Ont.:

Nine full-age cows averaged 16.43 lbs. butter-fat.

Daisy Pietertje Johanna (6190), at 5 years, made 21.71 lbs. fat, equivalent to 27.14 lbs. butter; 424.8 lbs. milk. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove.

Inka De Kol Waldorf (4411), at 7 years, made 20.66 lbs. fat, equivalent to 25.82 lbs. butter; 622.8 lbs. milk. Owned by W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont. This cow made in thirty days: 80.31 lbs. fat, equivalent to 100.39 lbs. butter; milk, 2,492.9.

Two 4-year-olds averaged 12.81 lbs. fat, and seven 3-year-old heifers averaged 14.89 lbs. fat, equivalent to 18.61 lbs. butter. Of these 3-year-olds, the highest test was made by Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, who made such a large record last year as a 2-year-old. She made this year 19.01 lbs. fat, equivalent to 23.76 lbs. butter. Pauline Hengerveld, at 3 years, made 16.26 lbs. fat, and 20.33 lbs. butter in seven days, and 61.89 lbs. fat, and 77.37 lbs. butter in thirty days.

Twelve 2-year-olds averaged 10.60 lbs. fat, equivalent to 13.25 lbs. butter.—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

**ELMDALE STOCK FARM.**

Elmdale Stock Farm, the property of Thomas Baker & Sons, lies in the County of Durham, about eight miles from either Oshawa or Bowmanville Stations, the post office being Solina. This is one of the modern, well-kept farms of Durham, comprising 250 acres of Ontario's richest producing land, on which are erected buildings both modern and spacious. The firm's specialties in pure-bred stock-raising are Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep, the latter being principally of the firm's own importation, are an exceptionally choice lot, kept in prime condition, splendidly covered, and of high-class quality. For sale are this year's crop of lambs of both sexes, among which are a number of high-class youngsters. The Shorthorns are Scotch-bred, of the Clementine, Missie and Mysie tribes, and are strictly up-to-date in type, and heavy, fleshing qualities, and of a type that have invariably carried off the honors at Bowmanville and Oshawa Shows for several years in very strong company. At the head of the herd is Prince Gloster, certainly one of the greatest living sires in Canada, a double-bred Duchess of Gloster, and the sire of the 1909 Toronto grand champion bull that sold for the great price of \$10,000. There are several choice, thick heifers for sale, in calf to him, that should be interesting to intending purchasers. There is also for sale a red nine-months-old bull, a Clementine, got by a Missie-bred son of Imp. Butterfly King, he is an exceptionally smooth young bull, that should make something choice.

The Clydesdales are imported and home-bred, up to a big size, those imported being selected by Mr. Baker in person, particular attention being paid to smoothness of mould and quality of underpinning. For sale is a yearling stallion, sired by Imp. Prime Prince, dam Imp. Daisy of Borsland, by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Drumflower, grandam by Macgregor. This is a colt of outstanding excellence, with size, conformation and quality that go to make the winners. The firm are also offering for sale a limited number of ponies, out of imported Welsh dams, and sired by Hackney Pony stallions. The firm is connected with long distance phone.



*Anybody Can Kodak.*

There's no longer anything complicated about photography. From pressing the button to developing the negatives, every step has been made simple, easy. By the Kodak system it is daylight all the way. No dark-room is needed for loading, unloading, developing or printing, and all the processes have been so simplified that the merest beginner can take and finish the photographs with good results. The Kodak tank method of development has, in fact, so fully proved that skill is not necessary in development that thousands of professional photographers, in spite of the fact that they have the skill and have the dark-room facilities, are using the tank system of development for all of their work. Anybody can Kodak.

And there are interesting pictures everywhere, pictures that you can take and that you and your friends would enjoy having. Ask your dealer, or write us for a copy of "The Kodak on the Farm."

**CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

One choice imported bull, a Cruickshank Butterfly, dam bred at Uppermill. Six extra good bull calves, suitable to head high-class herds. Two good farmers' bulls. Twenty-five heifers, mostly forward in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

**J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ontario.**

**Salem Shorthorns**

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

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

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

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

**Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs**—1- and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females, from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. **PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.**

**CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.**

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

**SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS**—I breed Scotch Shorthorns exclusively. I have some choice young females safe in calf and some good young bulls for sale at present at prices you can pay. Long-distance phone. **A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

**ELMDALE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE**—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. Oshawa station, G. T. R. **THOS. BAKER & SONS, Solina P. O.**

**Rowan Hill Shorthorns**—Head headed by Prince of Wales, Campbell Bessie, sired by Uppermill Omega. For sale: a yearling bull, one 2-year-old show heifer and a few young ones. Write, or, better, come and see. **R. F. BUNCAN, Carluke, Ont.**



# The Domo Cream Separators

**Cheapest, Best.**

**Closest Skimming. Easiest Turning. None More Durable. Six Sizes—\$15.00 to \$65.00. Capacities—110 to 670 lbs. per hour.**

Why pay double prices, as exacted by other companies' agents?

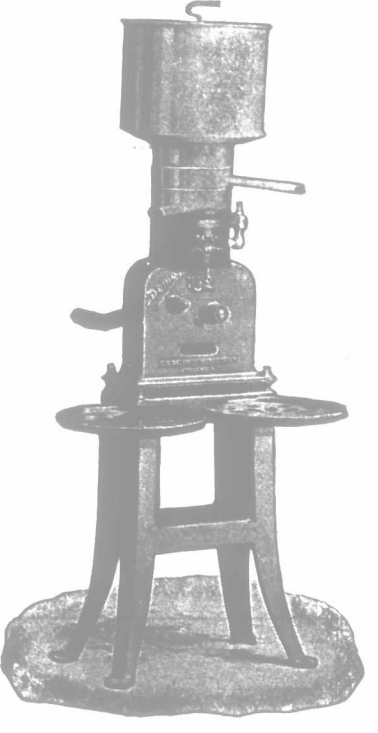
Try a DOMO Separator on our Free Trial Plan.

We prepay the freight, and you can prove the machine to be just as represented yourself.

Write to-day for circular "A." It tells all about the machines and our method of selling, direct to the user, saving the big agents' profits.

**The Domo Separator Company**

BRIGHTON, ONTARIO.



No. 1—Capacity 200 lbs. Price \$30.00.  
No. 2—Capacity 280 lbs. Price \$35.00.

## 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, Brooksdale, Ont.  
W. E. GIBB, Manager.

## Maple Grange Shorthorns

Royal Bruce, imp., a Bruce Mayflower, is the sire of all my young things. Nonpareils, Clarets, 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.



## Shorthorns (Scotch)

Cows imported and home-bred, either in calf or with calf at foot. Royally bred and right quality. Catalogue.

John Cjancy, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

## 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.

## JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Always have for sale a number of first-class **Shorthorns, 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.

## The Show Time for All Live Stock and the Breeding Time for Sheep is Coming

I can furnish young Shorthorn bulls, females all ages, and Shropshire and Cotswold sheep that will be a credit to you in the show-ring, and will breed well for you also. I also have some beautiful children's ponies. Write and say what you want.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario.**

## GEORGE D. FLETCHER,

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

## 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.

## Irvine Side Shorthorns

Property of J. WATT & SON Will price (Imp.) Pride of Scotland = 45213 = (out of same dam as \$5,100 Lord Banff). Having used him for four seasons, we have a number of 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.

## 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.

## PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.  
Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. 1/2-mile from farm.

## SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS

Present offering: Eight choicely bred one and two-year old heifers, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont. Caledonia Station.

## Cruickshank Nonpareils

BY PRIVATE SALE. Have still 6 head left. 2 fine yearling bulls, 1 two-year-old heifer, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: W. D. ROBERTSON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.

### GOSSIP.

**MAPLE GRANGE SHORTHORNS.**  
Parties looking for a few, or a carload, of choice young Shorthorns, should visit the Maple Grange herd at Owen Sound, the property of R. J. Doyle, with about 45 head to select from, imported and Canadian-bred, and with imported sire and dam of such fashionable tribes as the Nonpareil, Claret, Myrtle and Lavinias, all the young things, the get of Royal Bruce (imp.), a Bruce Mayflower, got by the Wimple bull, Winning Hope, dam Sunshade, by the Cruickshank Lovely bull, Sittyton Yet, grandam by the great old bull, Statesman. Royal Bruce is certainly one of the best Cruickshank-bred bulls alive, is immensely thick and mellow of flesh, and one of the best sires of the age. The Maple Grange herd is one of the best in Ontario, and the nick with Royal Bruce has produced results seldom experienced. There are over a dozen heifers up to two years of age that are a right good lot, away the best ever bred in this herd. There is some splendid show material among them, and their breeding is of the best. In young bulls, there are several coming on that look good, which, coupled with their breeding, should make them most desirable as herd-headers. All are for sale, at reasonable prices, quality and breeding considered.

### HILL AND CENTRE VIEW HOLSTEINS.

Steady and continuous improvement in production and official backing is the regular annual order of things in the Hill and Centre View herd of upwards of 100 head of Holstein cattle, the property of P. D. Eade, of Oxford Centre, Ont. Practically all the females of the herd of milking age are in the Record of Merit and Record of Performance, and still the work of testing and re-testing goes on. Several two-year-old heifers, lately through the test, have shown splendid results; one of them, after being in milk a little over six months, gave 331.6 lbs. milk and 14.879 lbs. butter in seven days, a most remarkable showing; the same heifer, after milking 8 1/2 months, gave 11.32 lbs. butter in seven days. A number of the herd are of the famous Maud of Kent strain, the eldest of which, at 12 years old, made 22 1/2 lbs. of butter in seven days, and one of her daughters at 2 years, when fresh, made 18 1/2 lbs., and after milking 295 days, made 12 1/2 lbs., which goes to show the wonderful persistency of this strain. Lately, Mr. Eade has added to the herd in fresh blood several heifers bred on heavy-producing lines, two of them being daughter and granddaughter, respectively, of a cow with a 26.34-lb. butter record, and 1-day milk record of 103 lbs., and her dam has a 22.75-lb. butter record, and 96 1/2-lb. milk record. Two of the others are of the same strain, with high official backing. There are also a large number of heifers due to freshen this fall, from which great things are expected. The stock bulls in service are Brookbank Butter Baron, whose dam and sire's dam, at 4 years of age, have records of 22 lbs., and butter-fat test of 4.62 per cent. Assisting him is Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde, whose dam, sire's dam and grandams have records that average in milk, 662.85 lbs., and butter, 30.58 lbs., in seven days; and their average for 30 days is: milk, 2,750.80 lbs., and butter, 114.15. As a coming sire, Mr. Eade has lately purchased the young bull, Sir Shadeland Segis, who has as his two leading sires the renowned bulls, King Segis and Paul Beets, who have eight world's-record daughters, and 150 A.-R. daughters, and his dam at 4 years of age gave 96 lbs. milk in one day, and 25 lbs. butter in seven days. It does not require any very great stretch of imagination to realize that such breeding as this is bound to bring results, and with so large a herd, there is also a big range for selection, both in heifers and young bulls.

### TRADE TOPIC.

Growers of seed peas for 1911 are wanted by W. P. Niles, Wellington, Prince Edward County, Ont., who supplies seed and pays highest prices for the crop. See the advertisement in this paper.

# Her Baby Nearly Died. WAS TAKEN SICK WITH Dysentery.

Mrs. Chas. Farrell, Oakland, Man., writes:—"My dear baby was taken sick last fall, and we got the doctor and he said she had dysentery. She nearly died with it, but two or three doses of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry completely cured her.

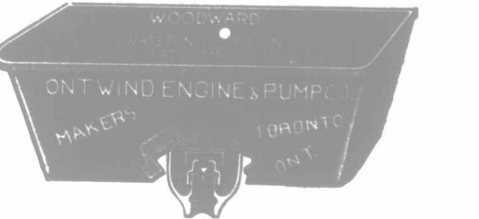
"My two little boys got a bad case of diarrhoea and two doses made a wonderful change and they were completely cured also. I would not be without such a grand medicine as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry if it were twice the price, as I consider it a wonderful medicine, and I cannot recommend it too highly."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over sixty-five years, so you are not experimenting when you use this old and tried remedy.

Do not accept any of the many substitutes for this sterling medicine, but ask for Dr. Fowler's and insist on getting what you ask for. Price 35 cents.

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

## WATER MADE INTO CASH



With our system of **WOODWARD WATER BASINS**

They increase flow of milk. This means more profit.

### THOUSANDS IN USE

All over Canada, and there is no greater money-maker on the farm to-day. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. We are the pioneers in this line. REFUSE THE "JUST AS GOOD."

Ont. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited  
TORONTO, ONT.

## 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.

## Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding and highest quality. Twelve ewe lambs, two aged rams and two ram lambs. None better. Phone connection. Duncan Brown, Iona P. O., Ont.



## You Dairy-Farmers and Dairymen Should See These Exhibits at The Toronto Exhibition

and learn how to make dairying pay you bigger profits. See all the modern appliances for handling milk from the cow to the consumer.

### Complete Model Dairying Plant in Operation

in the Dairy Building—handling a ton of raw milk every morning at ten o'clock, another ton every afternoon at three o'clock. Practical, experienced dairymen in white uniforms will give you an actual demonstration of the very latest methods and best appliances for scientifically pasteurizing, cooling, automatic bottling, etc. We'll show you how you can save time, insure cleanliness and make more money—give you lots of new ideas.

### Complete Creamery Plant Actually Running

in the Dairy Amphitheatre. Don't fail to see and study the improved methods in operation. Take all the time you can—ask all the questions you like. We are there to help you, and give you valuable suggestions.

### Complete Cooling Room

equipped with all the newest time-saving, money-making devices, showing how to take care of milk from the cow until ready for transportation to the consumer—everything for milk dealers. Be sure and see it.

**W. A. DRUMMOND & CO.**  
173 King St. East, - TORONTO  
(Near St. Lawrence Market Arena.)

### Make Our Booth Your Headquarters

Have your mail and parcels addressed care of me at the Exhibition. Make appointments to meet your friends at our exhibit. Make yourself "at home" with us. Be around all you like—and welcome. I hope you will accept this invitation and bring your friends. **W. A. DRUMMOND.**

## 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 Segs, 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

Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, who heads this herd, together with several of his get, will be at the Canadian National Exhibition. Come and see them. There are some very choice young bulls among them. No young stock priced till exhibition time. **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, 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

## 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, Springfield, Ontario.**

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion 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.

## Elmwood Holsteins

Choicely-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 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.**

## High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam. **A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.**

## 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 calf 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.**

## CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRES

have won more money the last four years than all competitors combined. They are heavy producers and high testers; records of production given. Stock of both sexes for sale of show-ring form. **H. C. HAMILL, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT.** Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.



## 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 Auchenbrae, Osborne, Netherhall, Bargenoch, 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 63 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

## HILLCREST AYRSHIRES.

Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. **FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

## Stonehouse Ayrshires

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

## GOSSIP.

Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., write that never before have they had so many enquiries for Oxford sheep so early in the season, especially from old customers, which goes to point out the value customers put on their sheep. The present offering of lambs mentioned in their advertisement are sired by an imported ram, which was first at London and Ottawa, and second at Toronto, and by a home-bred ram of high-class quality. They are low-set, thick, growthy, well-woolled lambs, and would make good lambs for show purposes or flock-heads. The Yorkshire sows they are offering are of modern type and high-class quality. Intending customers should order early so as to get their choice.

## SUNNYSLOPE SHORTHORNS.

The breeding of pure-bred stock is the work of an artist, in which few gain the pinnacle of turning out a finished article that represents the work of the master of the craft, and while it is very certain there is no Province in Canada and very few States of the Union that can at all approach Ontario as the home of masters of the craft of pure-bred stock-breeding, it is equally as certain that none of Ontario's noted breeders show more ability in the breeding, feeding and fitting, and none of Ontario's noted herds contain a better selection of breeding animals, individually, nor on blood lines, than A. E. Meyer, of Guelph, and his splendid herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, a herd that has produced many animals of show calibre that have won honors on both sides of the line, and changed hands for right good prices. Imported and home-bred, the 40-odd head constituting the herd, as it is at present, represent practically every line of blood that has made Shorthorns famous the world over, and of the thick-fleshed, easy-feeding and early-maturing type so popular at the present time. At the head of the herd is that grand stock bull, that has sired so many good ones, Imp. Scottish Hero, a Shepherd Rosemary. Assisting him in service is the even, smooth, red yearling, Janitor, a son of Uppermill Omega, whose daughters have sold for such sensational prices at the Stock-yards sales, at West Toronto, the last year or two, dam Imp. Joyce. Crossing this splendid young bull on the daughters of Scottish Hero should bring splendid results. Among the younger things in the herd, an exceptionally choice heifer is a roan yearling, out of Imp. Lettie, and got by Scottish Hero. This is a heifer of a type not often seen, and will certainly make a grand show cow. Another is a red yearling Bessie heifer, by the same sire, that is a show proposition from the ground up. Still another good one is a yearling Mayflower, by the old bull. These are fairly representative of about a dozen from ten months to two years of age, with breeding unsurpassed. In young bulls, there is a red Bessie-bred one that is a right desirable sort, ten months of age, sired by the old bull, and his dam by Imp. Royal Prince; there is no better breeding, and few better bulls. Another is a roan seven-months-old, out of Imp. Avene, and sired by Scottish Hero. These are the two oldest bulls left, either of which will make a grand herd-header. Several younger ones are coming on, two of them of the popular Missie tribe. Anything in the herd is for sale. The farm is only about one and a half miles from either the G. T. or C. P. R. stations at Guelph, and is connected with long-distance Bell 'phone.

## TRADE TOPIC.

A great potato crop is the prospect for this year, provided attention is paid to keeping the vines clear of bugs and other natural enemies. The illustrated advertisement on another page of this paper of the Bug-death Chemical Co., of St. Stephen, N. B., shows a good example of the benefit of keeping the vines free from bugs and other insect pests, and preserving them in a healthy and fresh condition, for which Bug-death is strongly advocated as an effective preparation, and which certainly does the work thoroughly if used at the proper time, keeping the leaves and vines in a fresh condition throughout the entire growing period, and ensuring profitable returns from the land and for the labor expended.

## 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, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario.**

## 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.**

## HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old heifer; dam Beauty DeKol, 14.48 pounds butter seven days at two years. Full sister of Fancy 3rd. For sale at a bargain at once. **WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.**

## 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, 24.44 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.**

## 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.

## 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, Urtica, Ont.** 'Phone connection

## Holstein Cattle

The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Seey, Box 12, Brattleboro, Vt.**

## 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.**

## DON JERSEY HERD

Wish to announce that they will be at Toronto Exhibition, and cordially invite visitors to see their stock. Offering young stock of both sexes for sale.

**D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO**  
Phone, long-distance, Agincourt.  
Duncan Station, C. N. R.

## BRAMPTON Jerseys

**CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD**

We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

## WANTED!

**Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price, to: High Grove Stock Farm, P. O. Box 111, Tweed Ont.**

## SHROPSHIRE

Being too busy to exhibit at earlier shows this fall, we offer a splendid bunch of shearing ewes, including 2nd pen at Guelph, 1909; also choice lambs of both sexes, from Ashlyn's Mouth, imp., and a few good shearing rams. White Wyandotte chicks for sale. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

## For Sale

Thirty pure SHROPSHIRE EWE LAMBS, sire and dams by a Dryden ram; also shearing and aged ewes at very low prices. Am also offering pure St. Lambert Jerseys and Tamworth swine of superior quality. For particulars write: **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnyslea Farm, Knowlton, P. O.**

## Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine

Chatham. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.** Choicely bred. Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone.



GOSSIP.

J. BOAG & SON'S 1910 IMPORTATION

The 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies made by John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, Ont., have arrived. There are four stallions and six fillies. In the selection of this lot, Mr. Boag, who is recognized as one of the best and most conscientious horse judges in Canada, used his best endeavor and certainly brought over a most select lot. Cawdor's Laird is a bay three-year-old, by that noted sire of prizewinners, Baron Hood, by Baron's Pride, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Kyle. This is a colt that will take some beating next December; he is big, remarkably smooth, is flashy at the ground, and his action is faultless. Lord Morvan is a bay two-year-old, by the great breeding son of Sir Everard, Sir Hugo, dam by the renowned champion, Hiawatha. He is a colt of great scale from top to bottom, exceptionally smooth, and his underpinning has quality enough to please Canadians; he is a show colt of high order. Golden Favorite is a black two-year-old, and one of the best two-year-olds ever imported to Canada. His whole contour shows a flashiness of quality seldom seen; he is a show colt of high order, and his breeding is all along show lines, sired by Golden Pride, who was first at the Highland, and is full brother to Baron Charm, Baron Fergus and Benedict, three Highland first-prize winners, the latter a champion, and the four of them sired by the world renowned Baron's Pride. The dam of this colt was by Darnley's Last, also a Highland first-prize winner, and he by the great Darnley (222). Look out for this colt at Guelph. Prince Lonsdale is a bay yearling, by Baron Sensation, a full brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Cedric Princess, dam by Lord Lonsdale, granddam by Darnley's Hero, by Darnley; this is an exceptionally well-bred colt, and will be heard from later. On hand, also, is the big, very smooth and thick bay four-year-old, Homestake, by the \$5,000 Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Silver Cup, by Baron's Pride, dam by the noted Prince Sturdy, who was so good a sire that he was exported back to Scotland; this horse was second at Guelph last winter in the three-year-old class, and it will take a good one to beat him this year. Angelo is a bay two-year-old, by the champion, Benedict, by Baron's Pride, dam by Knight of Drumlanrig. At Guelph last winter in a very strong yearling class, he was first, and his development since is all along show lines; he is smooth to a turn, and has quality to spare. Last is that grand sire Ardnahe, a brown six-year-old, by the four-times winner of first prize at the Highland, Pride of Blacon, dam by Mountain King. This horse has travelled in his home section for three years, and increased in popularity every year, as his colts showed so well; he is a grand horse, and a grander sire. Prominent among the fillies is the immensely big bay two-year-old, Zuelka, by the unbeaten champion, Everlasting, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas, granddam by Darnley. There is no better bred mare alive, and she should develop into a tonner; she has the best of underpinning, and is an all-around, big, drafty, top-notch. Another very big, drafty two-year-old is the brown Silloth Chief-tainess, by Douglas Chief, dam by Mont-trave Matchless; she is of draft character all over, on a powerful good bottom; she will make a right good one. Rosie of East Grange is an exceedingly nice two-year-old black, a filly of quality, that will make a high-class show proposition, sired by Dunedin Marmion, dam by Prince of the Glen. Jean Lamont is a bay two-year-old, by Sir Ronald, dam by County Fashion; she is a very sweet filly, one that will please anybody; a right good kind. Then there are a well-matched pair of bay yearlings, that have size and character and the best of underpinning, and their breeding cannot be beaten. Hilda Thomas is by Everlasting, and her dam is by the great Prince Thomas. Miss Cocker is by the noted Pride of Blacon, and her dam is by Prince Thomas. All these horses are for sale, and the Messrs. Boag are among Canada's most reliable importers.

A grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old DeKol, 1448 pounds two years. Full sister of at a bargain at once. PHILLIPVILLE, ONT.

**FORM HOLSTEINS**  
Bulls and bull calves, and a direct descendant in two at cow, Duchess Ormsby, dam of five daughters, age 20 lbs. of latest production. Write for information. Shipping to Paris, G. T. R. ONTARIO.

**Farm Holsteins and Yorkshires**  
Have a few young Yorkshires for sale cheap. True to type from imported stock. Warkworth P.O., Ont.

**Calves**  
I have left three bull calves that will sell; their dams are heavy and bred right. Phone connection.

**Chester Whites**  
Choice young Jersey ton's Blucher, winner of Winnipeg, and King cows with good White pigs, 3 to 4 lbs., at special prices. Dorchester, Ont.

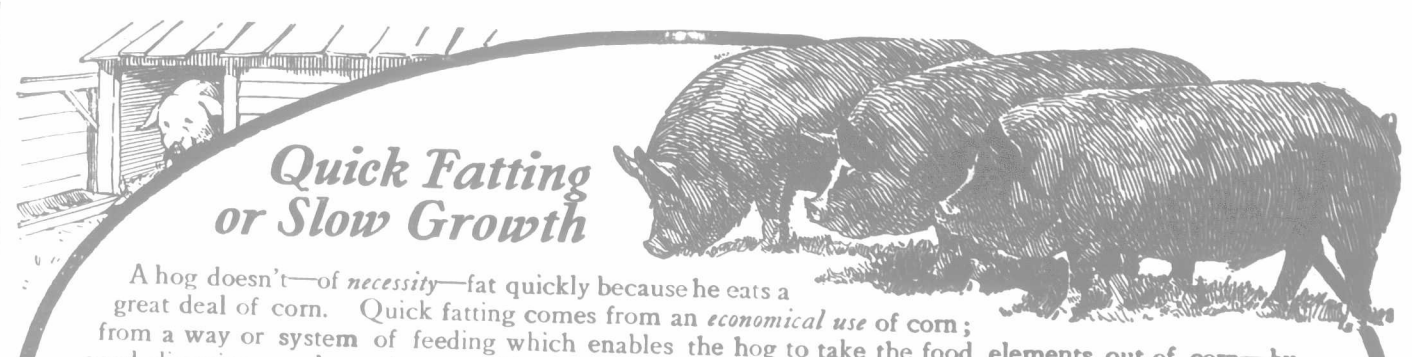
**SEY HERD**  
That they will be at and cordially invite stock. Offering young for sale.

**BRAMPTON**  
Best Jersey Herd  
One 2-year-old bull and six 2-year-old cow calves; also six bull calves; see them or write. BRAMPTON, ONT.

**W. D. MONKMAN**  
Too busy to exhibit at we offer a splendid bunch of 2nd pen at Guelph, 1909. Exes from Ashlyn's Mon-dred shearing rams. White e. W. D. MONKMAN.

**SHROPSHIRE EWE**  
We and dams by a Dryden aged ewes at very low price. St. Lambert Jerseys superior quality. For particulars, write to W. D. MONKMAN, Sunnylea Farm.

**and wine**  
Chicely bred. Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone. BELL & SONS, North-



Quick Fattening or Slow Growth

A hog doesn't—of necessity—fat quickly because he eats a great deal of corn. Quick fattening comes from an economical use of corn; from a way or system of feeding which enables the hog to take the food elements out of corn—by good digestion—and put them on his bones as flesh and fat. Good digestion is the great secret of quick fattening; and "good digestion" is a strong and permanent characteristic of hogs and other domestic animals which receive daily small doses of

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

This preparation is not a ration, but, when added to the ration given, acts as a tonic to aid and strengthen the digestive apparatus. This is "the Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding which teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration, poorly digested." In actual practice, Dr. Hess Stock Food shortens the time necessary to fatten a hog, steer or sheep and saves many times its cost in decreased food-loss. It increases milk flow for the dairyman; cuts 3 or 4 weeks off the fattening period for a steer; keeps horses in prime condition; makes sheep husbandry pay and relieves minor stock ailments. Sold on a written guarantee.

100 lbs. \$7.00  
25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.  
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and inclose 2c. stamp.

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

has put poultry keeping on the plane of a paying business. Fed in small portions once a day in soft feed it increases egg production as no other known preparation will. It is a tonic, and is as beneficial to growing chicks as to laying hens. It helps through the moulting period and feds old fowls in a short time. It cures Gapes, Cholera, Koup, etc. A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

**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.

**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.  
P. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

**Springbank Oxford Downs and Yorkshires**  
Present offering: Shearing ewes, ram lambs and Yorkshire sows. Prices right. Long-distance telephone at the farm.  
WM. BARNET & SONS, Living Springs P. O., Ont.  
Fergus Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**SOUTHDOWNS SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS**  
Alloway Lodge Stock Farm  
A few fitted shearlings and lambs for sale, and some good strong breeding sheep of all ages. Long-distance phone.  
ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO

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.

**LEICESTER SHEEP**  
Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec,  
Has Leicester sheep that cannot be beaten in Canada. Lambs of both sexes for sale. Exhibition stock. Lambs came in February and March.  
J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, Que.

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

**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.

**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.

**WOOL HIDES**  
WRITE FOR PRICES.  
E. T. CARTER & CO.,  
84 Front St. E.,  
TORONTO, ONT.

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**  
Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.  
Buena Vista Farm.

**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.

**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.

**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. BROWNRIDGE,  
Milton, C. P. R. Ashgrove, Ont.  
Georgetown, G. T. R.

**NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns**  
For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Syme and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and heifer calves. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.

**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.

**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.



# CUT AND BIND YOUR CORN WITH A MACHINE



**F**ARMERS too often are forced to waste at least 40 per cent of the feeding value of their corn crop through lack of help or an early cold season. Thousands found that true last year. Early cold snaps will come, and for that reason many farmers gather the ears and leave the stalks standing. The stock turned into the field get only a small percentage of the food value in the stalks. In case of sudden, early cold and snow like last year, almost the entire stalk crop is wasted. The corn-grower saves only a part of his crop at an expenditure of time and labor sufficient to save the whole crop if the proper machines and methods are used.

Corn harvested at the proper time leaves the stalks sweet and nutritious and with a food value practically equal to timothy hay and equal to two-thirds of the value of the ear itself. When the farmer harvests the ear first, he not only loses time and labor by making two operations of getting in his corn crop, but he loses much and often practically all the rich food value of the stalks by leaving them exposed to the weather. The difficulty of getting help often adds to the loss. Last year the sudden long, cold, wet spell destroyed practically the entire stalk crop, and thousands of bushels of unhusked ears were snowed under and lost.

Not only was the sweet, nutritious feeding value of the corn stalks utterly wasted, but winter snows practically covered unhusked corn on thousands and thousands of acres throughout the country.

Many fortunate farmers prevented this loss just as you can.

Weather conditions and lack of help are no problem to the owner of an

## I H C CORN BINDER

Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Osborne. The owner of an I H C corn binder does not have to hurry or worry. As soon as the ear begins to glaze, he can drive his team into the corn field, and with no extra help can cut, bind the stalks into bundles, and deliver in piles ready for shocking as he goes—all in one operation. One man and team drive right along and do this.

Don't let your cornstalks stand and dry up. Cut, bind, and feed them as you would your hay crop. It pays big to do this.

Then with an I H C husker and shredder—Deering, McCormick, or Plano—you can easily and quickly take care of your entire crop, harvesting full 100 per cent value with 50 per cent saving in time and labor.

The farmer who uses I H C machines in harvesting his corn is independent of both labor and weather. He does not have to hustle around and find help. He does not have to see the value oozing out of his corn crop as it lies on the ground day after day waiting some other man's convenience; he does not have to feed and pay extra help. He takes care of all his crop himself—at his own convenience—easily; and adds 40 per cent to its value by harvesting it right. Modern methods of corn raising and stock feeding demand corn harvesting machines on every practical farmer's place.

Think these points over carefully, then see your local I H C dealer. He will gladly show you these machines, give you all the information you desire and quote you prices.

Take the matter up with the International local agent and see about buying a corn binder. He will supply you with catalogues and all particulars. Or, if you prefer, write direct to nearest branch house.

**CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton.**

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A**  
(Incorporated)



# Crystal Sugar

Is without a superior on the Canadian market to-day, for any and every purpose. It is particularly recommended for preserving. Packed in 20-, 50- and 100-lb. cotton-lined sacks, or in barrels of about 300 lbs. Sold by the leading grocers everywhere in Canada.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**DOMINION SUGAR CO., LTD.**  
Wallaceburg and Berlin, Canada.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### WEED FOR IDENTIFICATION.

I am sending you a plant for identification. It grows in a hardwood bush. We would like to know the name and character of enclosed. E. V. C.

Ans.—The plant you sent for identification is the *Enonymus Americanus*, variety *obvius*. It has several names, of which the most common is the trailing strawberry bush. This is a procumbent shrub with green branches. The flowers, although pretty when examined closely, are inconspicuous. The chief beauty of the plant is in its fruit, which, when ripe, is covered with a scarlet aril.

### RATION FOR WORK HORSE 3.

I would like to know the exact quantities to mix, also exact weight you allow for a feed? I keep three horses working on the road every day, doing carting in the City of Hamilton. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Feed a working horse as many pounds of grain (or mixed feed) as his weight is in hundreds of pounds; i. e., to a 1700-pound horse feed 17 pounds a day. The actual amount will vary from this, according to the severity of the work and the individuality of the animal. Corn 12 parts, oats 4 parts, oil meal 1 part, will be found a satisfactory mixture if you have corn available; much depends, however, on the relative price of corn and oats. In Canada usually oats is found about as cheap and satisfactory ration as can be obtained, though 1 part of oil meal may be fed in about 16 parts of oats to advantage. A bran mash may be fed once or twice a week.

### SALE OF QUESTIONABLE BEEF.

A farmer had a milch cow which he claims got into clover and bloated; he had same killed, dressed, and sold for beef.

1. Did farmer break the law in selling this beef?
2. Can he be punished for this?
3. What can be done to overseer of road for buying this beef for his men, he knowing all about cow?
4. Should farmer have had this cow inspected, as onlookers claimed she would have died if not killed?

NEW ONT. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1 and 2. No; unless it can be shown that, to the knowledge of the farmer and overseer, the cow was suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, or that its flesh was otherwise unfit for human food.

3. We are of opinion that he committed no breach of any law, unless he had knowledge that the cow was affected with some contagious or infectious disease, or that its flesh was unfit for food.

4. Knowing the cause of its condition, he was under no obligation to have it inspected.

### WILD ROCKET—GRAZING ALFALFA.

I am sending you a weed I found in a field now seeded to alfalfa.

1. Please tell me name and nature of it.
2. Would it be wise to pasture or cut alfalfa of this year's seeding and a very rank growth, or would it be better to leave it for winter protection?

J. C. H.

Ans.—1. The weed which you report as being introduced in your field with a recent sowing of alfalfa is the wild rocket—*Eruca sativa*. This weed belongs to the mustard family, and resembles the common wild mustard, but can easily be distinguished when in flower by the purplish veining of the petals. It is a recent introduction from Europe, and should not be allowed to ripen its seed.

2. We would not advise pasturing it the first year. With early seeding that has grown well, one clipping in the latter part of August, with the cutter-bar set high, will generally be advisable. Otherwise, clipping should only be practiced when the growth seems checked, or the tops of the plants turn yellow. All growth after the middle of September should be allowed to die down naturally for protection to the roots in winter.

Write for FREE Books



## LEARN TO MOUNT BIRDS

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Return tickets at **Single Fare, August 27th to Sept. 10th**, from all stations in Ontario west of Cornwall and Ottawa. Return limit, **Tuesday, Sept. 13th, 1910**. Special train service from all principal points on certain dates.

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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., 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

## CHURCH BELLS CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY FULLY WARRANTED

**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,**  
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.  
Established 1856

When Writing Mention This Paper.



GOSSIP.

Several of the "Grape Grange" herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, of Clarksburg, have been sold in the last few months; but there are still on hand a fine yearling bull, two bull calves, and a nice assortment of females. The herd now numbers twenty-one, and is under the management of Andrew Dinsmore, Clarksburg, Ont.

A. C. PETTIT'S SHORTHORNS.

Individual excellence and most fashionable breeding are the leading characteristics of the high-class herd of 45 head of Scotch Shorthorns, the property of A. C. Pettit, of Burlington, Ont., Freeman P. O. The herd was founded on selections from the several importations of W. D. Flatt, and not only represent the pick of those importations from individual excellence of type, but also for their popular, fashionable breeding. The breeding cows are all imported, the balance of the herd bred from imported sires and dams. The present stock bull is Imp, Scottish Primrose, a red-roan, sired by Primrose Fancy, dam Kora 51st, by Sergius. He is a bull of most excellent flesh, thick and even, one of the rare kind that goes on improving. He will be out for honors at Toronto next year, and, if he doesn't win, the opposition will be a wonder, and as a sire he will surely excel, his get being exceedingly uniform and ideal in type, among which are several choice heifers of show-ring quality and a few coming herd-headers, two of which belong to the noted Cruickshank Brawthud tribe, and another whose dam is a Wimple. These young bulls are most desirable, their breeding being of the best, and their type strictly modern. Anything in the herd is for sale.

The rapidly-gaining popularity and demand for Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire hogs from the flocks and herds of J. A. Creswell, of Bond Head, Ont., is a testimony of the excellence of the stock, and straight, legitimate dealing. Mr. Creswell reports a most satisfactory season's business, having shipped a large number of sheep and hogs to distant points, without a word of complaint regarding quality of animal shipped, although nearly all have been mail orders. His flock of Oxford Down sheep is an essentially high-class one, the breeding ewes being the produce of imported and exhibition stock, which, in turn, have produced a large number of winners at the leading Canadian shows. The selection of flock-headers having always been critically made, nothing but the best procurable imported or show rams being used, with the result that the flock is second to none in type, quality, covering and size, and Mr. Creswell assures us that he never had a better lot of growthy, quality lambs than this year. For sale are five shearing rams, thirty ram lambs, twenty-five shearing ewes, and thirty ewe lambs. A number of these are show things, in proper, nice fit, and among the rams and ram lambs are exceedingly high-class flock-headers, which are being selected as orders come in. The Yorkshires show an equal discrimination in selection of breeding stock. The stock boars are Summer Hill Jerry 20th, by S. H. Choice Goods 6th (imp.), dam S. H. Augusta 12th, and Monkland Miller, a Cinderella-bred hog, by P. G. Fluster. Both these hogs are backed up by and bred from Toronto winners, and are ideal in type, and big in size themselves, and breeding remarkably well. The eight sows in breeding are all from imported sire and dam, and lack nothing in size and type. For sale are twelve young sows bred, and six boars ready for service, as well as a number of younger ones of both sexes. The farm lies in the County of Simcoe, about equal distance from Beeton, C. P. R. and G. T. R. on the west, or Bradford, G. T. R. on the east.

TRADE TOPIC.

W. J. L. Westmount, Montreal, in his advertisement in this paper, solicits shipments of farmers of poultry, eggs, dairy products, syrup, and other farm products, which the highest market prices will be paid.

Put Your Feet in a Pair at Our Risk! STEEL SHOES Will Surprise and Delight You With Their Lightness, Neatness and Comfort—Their Almost Unbelievable Durability

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

Must Sell Themselves

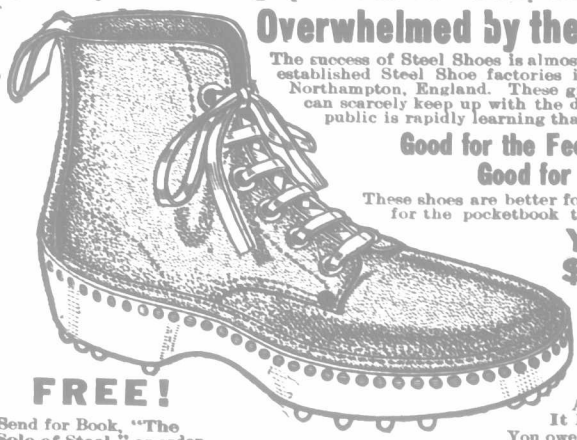
We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

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

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in a neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows. Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as waterproof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff. The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 30 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between. The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



FREE!

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

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.60 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair.  
Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

W. M. Ruthstein Sec. and Treas. STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 458, Toronto, Can. Main Factory, Racine, Wis., U. S. A. Great Britain Factory, Northampton, England

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Boys' Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.  
Boys' Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Why Wait? Send Now!

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

For general field work we strongly recommend our 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 9-inch at \$5.00 per pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

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Most ready roofings look the same. The weather alone finds the hidden weakness.

You can't tell by looks which roofing will last or which will go to pieces in a season.

But you can do this: You can identify from its 300 substitutes the only roofing which has lasted.



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MONTREAL.

Dealers Everywhere. 9

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SOLD DIRECT TO THE FARMER. FREIGHT PAID.

**I**F YOU purchase **Royal Brand Fence** from us, you are assured of the **best fence** manufactured in Canada, and at manufacturers' prices. We are not in any combine for the purpose of securing exorbitant prices for fence, but are satisfied with a reasonable manufacturers' profit. Results of our direct-to-the-farmer policy have proven to us that our efforts are appreciated by the Ontario farmers. In our six months' trial of selling direct to the farmer we have been compelled to more than double our capacity to permit us to take care of our steadily increasing number of customers. We have just finished our alterations, and our plant has now a capacity which is second to none in the Dominion. **Royal Fence** is made of all No. 9 Cleveland Hard Steel Wire, heavily galvanized, the line wires are waved, as in coil spring, to allow for expansion and contraction; our knot is simple and effective, it will not permit either line wires or stays to slip. We guarantee absolute satisfaction on any order or money refunded. We will have an exhibit of **Royal Brand Fence** at both the Toronto Exhibition and the London Fair. We specially invite you to come and see the fence that gives the farmer a square deal and value for his money.

- 7-40-0—7 line wires, 40 ins. high, stays 22 ins. apart; all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire; spacing, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7½, 8½. Price per rod... **24c.**
- 8-40 —8 line wires, 40 ins. high, stays 16½ ins. apart; all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire; spacing, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod... **29c.**
- 7-48-0—7 line wires, 48 ins. high, stays 22 ins. apart; all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire; spacing, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod.... **25c.**
- 8-48 —8 line wires, 48 ins. high, stays 16½ ins. apart; all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire; spacing, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod... **30c.**
- 9-48-0—9 line wires, 48 ins. high, stays 22 ins. apart; all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire; spacing, 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod... **30c.**
- 9-48 —Same as 9-48-0, with stays 16½ inches apart. Price per rod..... **32½c.**
- 10-50 —10 line wires, 50 ins. high, stays 16½ ins. apart; all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire; spacing, 3, 3-4, 5, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. Price per rod... **35c.**

These prices include freight prepaid to points west of Toronto. East of Toronto add 1c. per rod. To points in New Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces a special allowance is made to pay freight. All fence put up in 20-, 30- and 40-rod rolls. Remit cash with order by post-office or express order to

**THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY**  
Sarnia, = Ontario.



Are yours, Mr. Reader? Sometimes your whole fortune is stored in those buildings. Fire and lightning are no respecters of persons. "Galt" Galvanized Steel Roofing and Siding are the best Fire Insurance Policy ever issued. A prevention is better than a cure—don't forget that. The new "Galt" Shingle with its patented Gale-proof Closed-end Side-lock and continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom lock, absolutely defies wind rain or snow to penetrate or injure it. Covered nailing flanges at both top and sides insure a tenacious grip of the sheathing, which no gale can loosen.

The handsome Gothic Tile pattern warrants their use on the best buildings. "Galt" Corrugated Steel Sheets are the best made. Straight, true close-fitting corrugations make a weather-tight roof fire and lightning proof at the cost of a wood roof. All "Galt" Galvanized products are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets which will last a lifetime. Don't accept inferior goods; the "Galt Kind" cost no more than the others. Our free Catalog "B-3" tells about these goods. THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

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

# "Galt" Shingles

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

### GOSSIP.

#### INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

About forty strong, the Inverness herd of imported and home-bred Shorthorns, the property of W. H. Easterbrook, Freeman, Ont., is one of the prominent herds among the many good ones in the vicinity of Burlington, near Hamilton. The herd is headed by the big, thick, good bull, Limerick, a roan son of Imp. Scottish Pride, dam Imp. Meg Groat; he is a bull of excellent type and quality, with gilt-edged breeding, and should breed extra well. The females are an exceptionally well-bred lot, of the Claret, Missie, Wimple, Cashmere, Dewdrop, and the now popular dual-purpose Syme tribes, big in size, carrying a wealth of natural flesh, the get of such well-known bulls as Imp. Midshipman, Imp. Scotland's Pride, the great bull Silver Plate, Sal Daphne, Fyme 2nd, a son of Imp. Blue Ribbon, and Proud Favorite, a son of the grand champion, Imp. Prime Favorite. Many of the younger ones are the get of Proud Favorite and Imp. Midshipman. A heifer of grand show quality is a white yearling Claret-bred daughter of the champion, Prime Favorite (imp.); also about a dozen one-, two- and three-year-old heifers, that are choice buying for herd-founders; also about the same number of heifer calves, and a few bull calves. A large number of these are for sale, and their quality and breeding should interest intending buyers.

#### W. G. PETTIT & SONS' SHORTHORNS

The high-class character of the Shorthorn herd of W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., Burlington Junction Station, G. T. R., is a fact established many years ago, and one well known wherever Shorthorns are bred and admired. One of the oldest Canadian importers, Mr. Pettit, Sr., enjoys a wide circle of acquaintances, from one end of this continent to the other, as well as in the Old Land, and his life-long experience in importing, selecting and breeding, coupled with his intimate knowledge of Shorthorn lore, particularly fitted him to establish a herd second to none. The Pettit herd of to-day is strictly high-class individually, and their breeding is the best and most fashionable the breed produces. The 110 head that go to make up the herd at present, are all in prime condition, many of them, under the skillful hands of the two sons, are in high-class show condition, and the usual number will be out for honors at Toronto, when added honors will surely be theirs. While nothing but the best bulls procurable in the land of the birth of the breed has been in use on the herd, including the Toronto grand champion, Imp. Prime Favorite, we cannot remember, in our many years' acquaintance with the herd, seeing so grand a lot of young things that showed such a remarkable uniformity of type as those at present in their stables, the get of the present stock bull, Imp. Bulrush, a Cruikshank Butterfly. Our observation leads us to believe this bull to be one of the very best living sires in Canada to-day, and a look over his get, both bulls and heifers, will bear out the truth of the statement. He is an immensely thick-fleshed bull, and a wonderfully mellow handler. Assistant in service is the big, thick roan, Bessie-bred bull, Royal Winner (imp.), a son of the great bull, Macbeth. He is a bull of immense substance, thick-fleshed, and with a hide as soft as a glove, and should prove a sire of high order. About a dozen young bulls are coming on, an exceptionally choice lot, nearly all being fit to enter the ring in any company. One of the strongest show propositions is a white yearling Jilt-bred bull, by Bulrush, a right good one; another is a red yearling, by Imp. Lord Fyvie, that will certainly make his mark, the rest average along about ten months of age. The breeding cows are all imported or bred from imported stock. Enumeration of the excellence of each is out of the question. There are several show heifers being fitted for Toronto, that will no doubt give a proper account of themselves. No one wanting such a herd, male or female, will be disappointed in visiting this herd. The farm is connected with one distance from the city. You have also for sale a right and yearling, Clyde-bred, stable weight, a very good right hand, by Brown Head, by Brown Head, by Adam, by Adam, he has some of the best quality, and will be a good sire.

# PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

Summer Temperature in Every Room

That's what the "Economy" system means. Read the thermometer the coldest day in January or the stormiest in March. It always stands at 70°.

Simple to Operate

Your boy or girl can attend to it. I want to tell you about another Pease Feature—the "Economy" Air Blast. It throws hot air into the space above the fire. This, mixing with the gases, creates heat units. In the ordinary furnace these gases escape up the smoke pipe—most of this heat is wasted. Just another feature of the "Economy" Furnace. Learn more about it—look for my next talk.

WRIGHT FURNACE

Send to-day for our free booklet—"The Question of Heating."

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY Limited

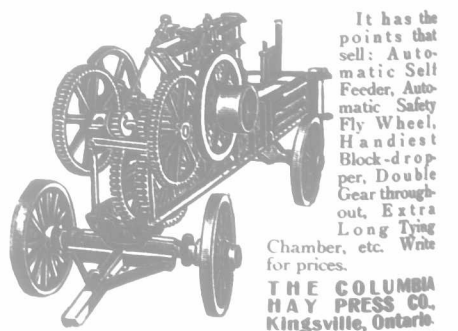
Toronto and Winnipeg

We manufacture, exclusively, Warm Air, Hot Water, Steam and Combination Heating Systems.



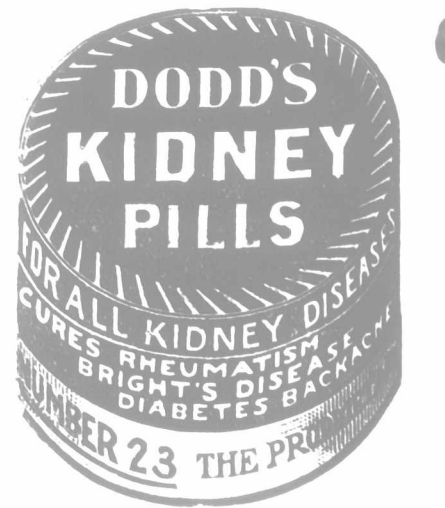
## The Columbia Hay Press

BAILED 68 TONS IN 10 HOURS.



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

This instance of what a mistake of a comma can produce has been noticed: "Lord Palmerston then entered upon his head, a white hat upon his feet, large but well-polished boots upon his brow, a dark cloud in his hand, his faithful walking stick in his eye, a dark menacing glare saying nothing."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
FOR ALL RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE  
NUMBER 23 THE PR...



GOSSIP.

W. A. Douglas, of Tuscarora, Ont., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Leicester sheep and Berkshire hogs, was probably never quite so strong in high-class animals of these three particular breeds as now. His large herd of 35 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns are looking their best, thanks to the rich alfalfa pasturage for which that section is so noted. The breeding of this herd, which is a branch of one of the oldest in Canada, is pure Scotch, of the most fashionable strains, and Scotch-topped on Bates foundation, breeding which is rapidly gaining in popularity, owing to their greater size and better milking qualities. The bulls being used are Royal Star, a Marr Missie, and the great bull, Imp. Joy of Morning, who has bred so well for several years past. The young things in the herd from these bulls are a most desirable lot. There are only two young bulls left, and they are not of serviceable age, but will be priced. Several heifers could be spared. The Leicesters are a superior lot, big, and typical of the breed. This year's crop of lambs are by Imp. G. 54, and among them is much show material of both sexes; also shearing rams. Parties wanting flock-heads or show stock should order early. The Berkshires are equally up-to-date in type and quality. For sale are sows ready to breed, and younger ones of both sexes.

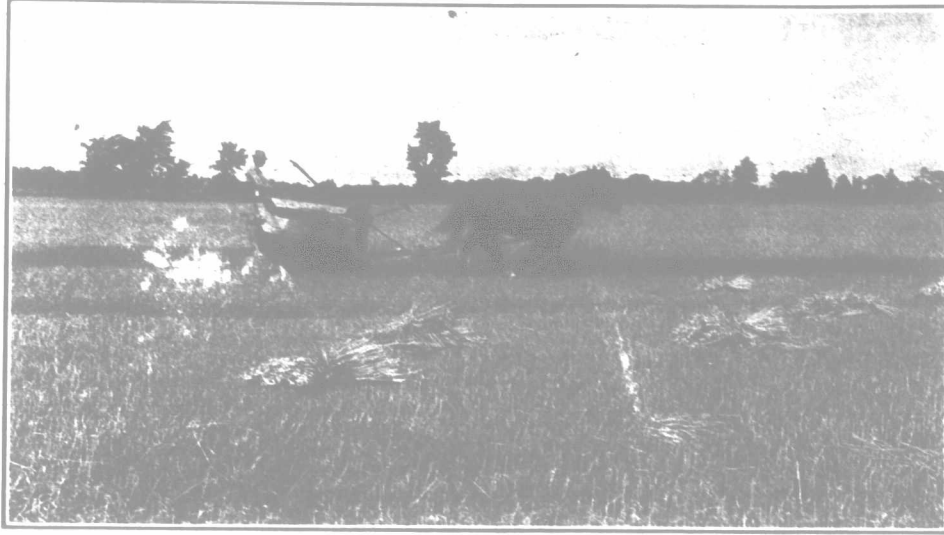
MAPLE LEAF PURE-BRED STOCK.

At the Maple Leaf Stock Farm, the property of Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., a short distance from Burlington, the representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" found improvement all along the lines of their breeding operations, Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and White-belted Hampshire hogs receiving particular attention, although feeding cattle is carried on to a considerable extent. Just now, on rich pasturage, are some 65 grade steers rising three years old, nearly all of which are ready for the market. These, when sold, will be replaced by an equal number of stockers for winter feeding.

The chief stallion in service in the Shire stud is the many times Canadian and United States winner, Baron Kitchener [356], sired by Wenona Mark [361], dam Star [168], by King Charles. He is a gray, of superior size and quality, and a sire of winners. Proportion [582] (imported in dam), is a gray three-year-old, sired by Nailstone Ragged Jacket, dam the Toronto champion, Tuttle Brook Fuchsia (imp.). Proportion shows a most phenomenal improvement since his last appearance at Toronto, where he won second place, he is now big in size for a three-year-old, and has quality to spare. His dam, Tuttle Brook Fuchsia, is one of the very best-quality Shire mares ever imported to Canada; this horse is for sale. Another choice brood mare, Rose [145], winner of second at Toronto, is suckling an extra-good horse colt, by the old horse, Baron Kitchener. This youngster should win premier honors at Toronto this fall. Viola's Gem is a two-year-old filly, by Admiral Toga; she is a filly of show-ring quality all over, and will be out for honors. Parties looking for high-class quality Shires should visit this farm.

The Shorthorns are certainly an extra-ordinary lot, few herds in Canada have been founded on a better lot of fleshed animals, and their breeding is unexcelled. Waterloo Princess 28th, by Imp. Prime Favorite, dam Waterloo Princess 37th (imp.); Lovely May, a Cruickshank Love-ly, by Imp. Scottish Prince; Fancy Lady (imp.), a Fancy, by Prince of the Vale; this cow won first and championship at Ottawa. Other families represented are the famed Princess Royals and Selinas. The stock bull is Heather King (imp.), by Lovat's Heir, dam Jilt 30th (imp.), by Count St. Clair; he is a bull of great scale, and his breeding is of the best. There are two yearling bulls, a roan and a red, sired by Halton's Prince, a Fancy-bred son of Ambassador =11806=; one of them a Princess Royal, the other a Selina. These are for sale, as well as several heifers. The Hampshire hogs need no recommending; the stock boar was first at Toronto last fall, and we look for premier honors in both the boar and sow classes to come to this herd this fall. Young stock for sale.

Photographs Showing "After Effects" of Fertilizers on Farm of Emslie Bros., Oakville, Ont.



Oats (1910) Following Roots (1909) which were UNFERTILIZED.



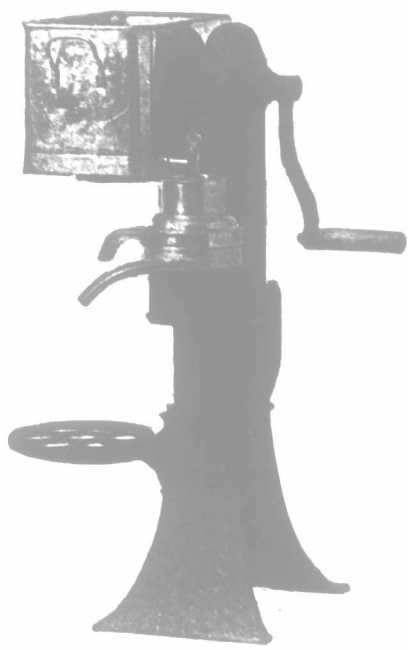
Oats (1910) Following Roots (1909) Fertilized with a "Complete Fertilizer," Containing Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and POTASH.

POTASH MEANS PROFIT

Enterprising farmers, market gardeners and orchardists are proving the truth of this statement every year. Are you producing the largest possible crops of the best quality? POTASH, in conjunction with Nitrogenous and Phosphatic fertilizers, produces LARGER CROPS OF BETTER QUALITY AND PROMOTES MATURITY. This indispensable "plant food" can be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in the highly concentrated forms of MURIATE and SULPHATE OF POTASH. Write for full particulars and copies of our free bulletins, including:—"Farmer's Companion," "Potato Crop in Canada," "Artificial Fertilizers," "Fertilizing Hay and Grain Crops," etc.

DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE, 1102-1105 Temple Building, TORONTO, ONT.

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We will be there to demonstrate the superior qualities of this already famous machine, and invite you and your friends to come and make our exhibit your headquarters.

We want to show you the self-oiling arrangement, the skimming device that skims so close, and the thousand and one things that are making the "STANDARD" popular.

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"Economy" and the thermostat day in formiest in and at 70°.

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attend to it. about another "Economy" Air into the This, mixing heat units, these gases pipe—most of just another "Economy" Furnace. look for my

FURNACE

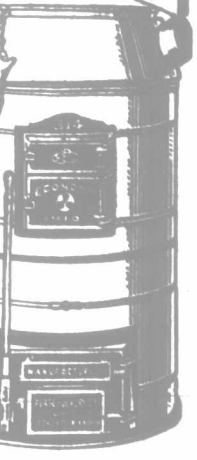
booklet "Heating."

COMPANY

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systems.



Hay Press

IN 10 HOURS.

It has the points that sell: Automatic Self Feeder, Automatic Safety Fly Wheel, Handiest Block-drop, Double Gear-through-out, Extra Long Tying Chamber, etc. Write for prices.

THE COLUMBIA HAY PRESS CO. Kingsville, Ontario

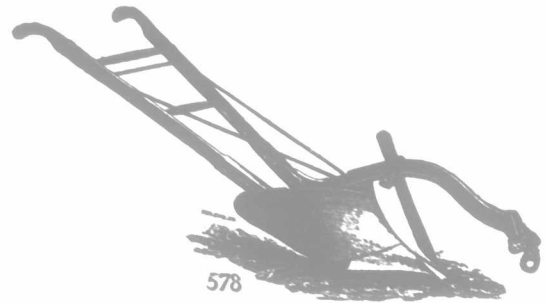
that a mistake of a has been noticed: when entered upon his upon his feet, large s upon his brow, a d, his faithful walk- e, a dark menacing





# FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS

Lightest in Draft. Steadiest in Running.



And doing the finest quality of work in the field. We are the ORIGINAL MAKERS of the FAMOUS

FLEURY NO. 21  
DANDY AND NO. 13  
NO. 15A. (One-horse Plow)

Do Not Take Imitations! Insist on the Genuine Fleury!

## FAMOUS TINKLER WHEEL PLOWS.

THE ORIGINAL PLOW OF THIS STYLE.

Imitations are generally inferior—no less so in PLOWS than in other things.



CUSTOMERS EVERYWHERE SAY:

**"There Are No Plows Like Fleury's."**  
Fifty Years of Plow-making.

## J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONT.

Medals and Diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

## 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

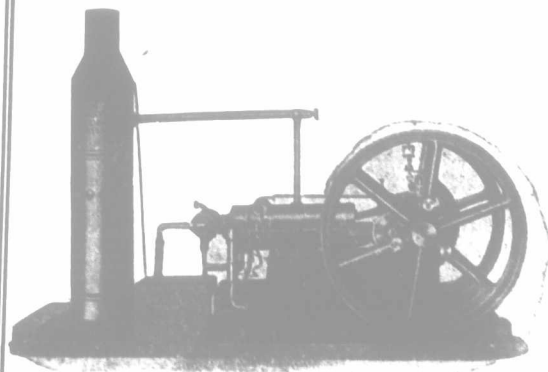
never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. It feeds freely into the closest bearings and insures the perfect lubrication that is essential to the free spinning of the bowl and the complete separation of cream from milk. It lessens the driving effort and lengthens the life of your separator.

One gallon cans. All dealers. Or write to

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

## IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills,  
Grain Grinders,  
Pumps,  
Tanks,  
Water Boxes,  
Concrete Mixers,  
Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited  
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### CROP FOR FALL GROWTH.

What would you advise me to sow on gang-plowed oat-stubble, so as to make manure and plow down this fall?  
SUBSCRIBER.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is doubtful if you can sow anything that will give sufficient growth to pay for the labor and expense. It depends very largely upon the openness and rainfall of the season. You might try rape.

#### BREACH OF CONTRACT OF HIRING—THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

A man engages with me for a year. He distinctly agrees to put in the whole year. At the end of six and one-half months, another man offers the first higher wages, and he leaves.

1. Is the man who quits me entitled to his full wage, having left in the middle of harvest?
2. Is the man who induced him to quit in any way liable?
3. When a rig or automobile comes up behind a person driving, and the man in front wishes to let it pass, should the front man draw off to the left or right side of the road, and allow the one behind to go by on his left or right hand?

Ans.—1. No.

2. Yes; he is liable in damages for the injury done by inducing the man to commit a breach of his contract of hiring.

3. The front man should keep to the right, and permit the oncoming vehicle to pass on his left.

#### CONTINUATION CLASSES.

Wherein consists the difference between a high school and a continuation class? If rooms are set aside for pupils alone who have passed the Entrance, and these pupils are prepared and write for second-class certificates from these rooms, could such be legally classed as a high school? What certificate is demanded by the Government from a teacher who prepares pupils for their certificates?

A RECENT SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Districts are set apart by the County Council for the establishment of high schools, or a high school may be established in a city or in a town separated from a county. Continuation schools may be established by the County Council in an urban municipality not separated from a county, or in a township, if they are not portions of high-school districts. The establishment of continuation and high schools is subject to the approval of the Minister of Education. It would be necessary to refer to the regulations in each case in order to be made acquainted with the requirements for each.

A. H. U. COLQUHOUN,  
Deputy Minister of Education.

#### SILO WITH CONTINUOUS DOOR.

We intend building a cement silo, 10x30, or larger, and would like to have it open, say 24 ft., with 3 ft. at top and bottom solid. Our plan is this: Six in. square oak, 20 in. apart, with headpieces every 3 ft., with 1 or 1 1/2 in. iron hoops in center of wall at each headlock. Have you or any of your subscribers a cement silo built that way, and are they satisfactory? We have wood silos built that way, with doors all the way up, and they are satisfactory. Will a 6 in. wall be thick enough, built 1 to 6 or 7, with field stone?

Haldimand.  
Ans.—A cement silo can be built according to the proposed plan, but if it is desirable to use a door from top to bottom, the proper way to do is to make an offset on the inside of the wall, 2x2 in. This will allow planks to drop in the cement and thus make the silo perfectly smooth on the inside. Three feet apart, up the outside, a nail about 1/2 in. in diameter may be laid, but it extends back into the wall a couple of feet on each side. This will prevent the silo from bulging, and, what is better, is more satisfactory than the headpiece. A 6 inch wall is sufficient, and if reinforcing is used. A silo built with 6-inch wall will hold about 100,000 pounds of iron sulphate.

## SHARP KNIFE-LIKE PAINS Would Go Through Heart

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and you don't know it.

Every once in a while a pain will seem to shoot through the heart but little attention is paid to it at the time, and it is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart is apparent.

### MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

There is only one cure and that is MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS. Mrs. J. E. Nixon, Riverview, Ont., writes:—"Two years ago I suffered with a bad pain around my heart. At times it would almost stop beating and then a sharp knife-like pain would seem to go through it. As I had heard Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills were a grand remedy for the heart, I sent and got two boxes of them, and when I had only used a box and a half I was entirely free from pain."

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



## ELECTRIC BEANS

Stand supreme as a Blood and Nerve Tonic.

They are unequalled for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heart Palpitation, Indigestion and Anemia.

Those who are in a position to know what is best use "ELECTRIC BEANS."

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

## LAND FOR THE SETTLER

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

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

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

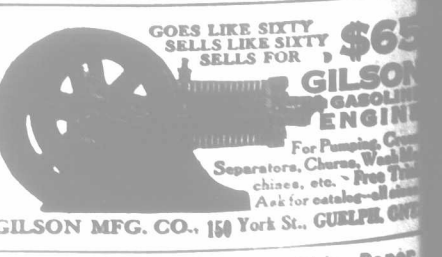
DONALD SUTHERLAND,  
Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.  
The HON. J. S. DUFF,  
Minister of Agriculture.

## 60,000 Acres

OF CHOICE FARM LAND WESTERN CANADA.

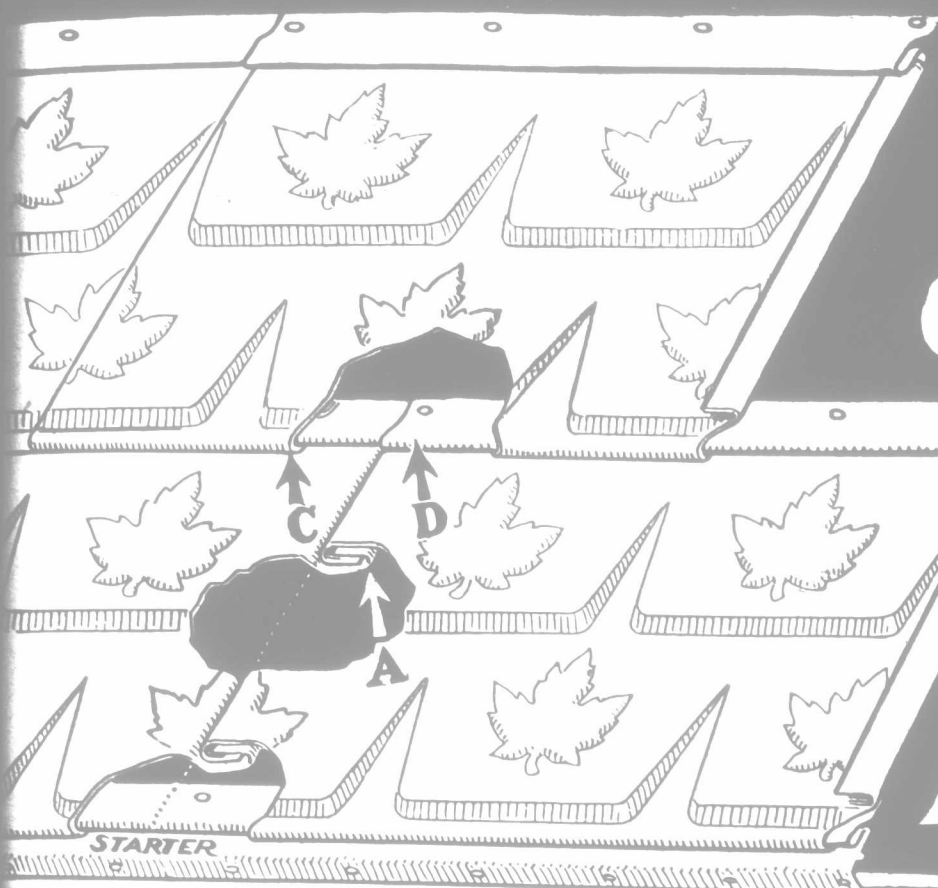
Excellent selections within a few miles of main line of railway. Prices and terms very reasonable. Call and see us, or write for literature.

The Union Trust Co., Ltd.,  
Real-estate Dept.,  
174-176 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.



When Writing Mention This Paper.





# Note the Safe-Lock Construction of **PRESTON SAFE-LOCK SHINGLES**

## Safe-Locked on All Four Sides

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all makes of metal shingles are very much alike. There is a vast difference between PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles and others.

Unlike other Shingles, PRESTON Shingles do not merely slip or slide together. Instead, they are SAFE-LOCKED on all FOUR sides. The picture above shows how.

Look at ARROW A. See how the sides of the shingles hook over each other. This is on the principle of the "sailor's grip." It is utterly impossible for shingles locked in this way to pull apart. The heavier the strain, the firmer the grip.

## Twice as Strong

The top lock of PRESTON Shingles is TWICE as strong as our wonderfully secure side lock. It consists of three thicknesses of sheet steel—see ARROW B.

The top of the shingle is where the greatest strain falls. Yet the top lock of most other metal shingles isn't as strong as the side lock of ours.

ARROW C shows how the shingles above hook over and lock securely to row below.

## Nailing Is Protected.

ARROW D shows the method of nailing together the top locks of two adjoining shingles. The top lock of the right hand shingle overlaps the one on the left. The nail goes through both shingles.

All nails on the flange of the top-lock are covered by the shingles on the row above. Thus the nails are protected from exposure to the weather. They don't rust or work loose. They stay there for keeps.

So strong are our locks that there has not yet been a gale

powerful enough to rip off a roof covered with PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles. The terrific wind storm that swept over Ontario on April 8, 1909 ripped off scores of wooden, metal and prepared roofings. Yet not one of these metal roofs was a PRESTON Safe-Lock roof.

## Gale-proof Shingles

So close do PRESTON shingles lay to the sheathing and so secure are the Safe-Locks that even if some of the shingles were not nailed the roof would be solid and wind-tight.

It is utterly impossible to get PRESTON Shingles off the roof in any other way than by removing the nails one by one and unlocking each shingle separately. When you put PRESTON Shingles on your roof they are on to stay.

## Snow-proof, too

No snow can be driven up PRESTON side locks and on to the sheathing below. The fold of our top lock closes right down over the end of the side lock. No rain or snow can be forced past this fold of sheet steel, unless you drill a hole through it first.

Just how easy it is for snow or rain to be driven up the side joints of other shingles you can readily see for yourself.

Simply fasten the sides of two ordinary shingles together. Then hold the shingles up and look through the joint. You can see daylight through it. That means there is an unobstructed passage through which rain or snow can be driven by the force of the wind.

Make the same test with PRESTON Shingles. You cannot see daylight through our side locks. That means the ends of our side locks are closed securely against wind and weather.

## Generous Folds

The folds of PRESTON Safe-Locks are of such generous size that there is room and to spare for expansion and contraction due to excessive heat and cold.

Even the shrinking of the wood sheathing or the heavy strain due to the settling of the building is not sufficient to make any difference to our safe-locks, whereas other shingles will pull apart and leave spaces for leaks.

## Patented Construction

You understand now why PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles are so different in construction from other metal shingles. They will always be different and better, too. We were the originators of the interlocking Shingles. The patents we hold prevent others from making as good a shingle.

## British Government Specifications

It is a well known fact that the British Government is the most particular buyer in the world. Ordinary metal shingles could not pass their Acid Test for galvanizing. This test is more severe on the galvanizing than twenty years of Canadian weather. Yet PRESTON shingles will easily pass this test.

PRESTON Shingles are made and galvanized according to British Government Specifications.

## Twice the Service

Shingles galvanized according to these specifications are good for twice the service of shingles galvanized in the ordinary way.

## Metal Shingle and Siding Co.

Head Office, Queen Street Factory, Preston, Ont.

Limited

Branch Office and Factory, Montreal.

1

## Lightning Guarantee, Free

We have been making PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles for eleven years. In all that time we have never heard of lightning damaging a building roofed with PRESTON Shingles.

So positive are we that a roof of PRESTON Shingles is lightning-proof that we give you a lightning guarantee free. This proves to you our unlimited confidence in the lightning-proof quality of PRESTON Shingles.

## Most Quickly Laid.

As PRESTON Shingles are cut accurately to size, and the locks carefully made, they lock together quickly.

A man and a helper can lay 10 squares of PRESTON Safe-Lock Shingles in a day, whereas 5 or 6 squares would be a good average with ordinary metal shingles. If you have a large surface to roof that saving of time and labor means a good deal to you.

## Booklet Reward

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

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

P.O. Address \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_

Prov. \_\_\_\_\_



# 40 Million Square Feet of Oshawa Shingles

## Cover Canadian Roofs Today

A ROOFER'S square is 10 x 10 ft.—100 square feet. There are 400,000 such squares of Oshawa Steel Shingles in use to-day in Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost thrice the length of the C.P.R. tracks. Nearly enough to roof in a thousand acres of land! And the greater part of those Oshawa Shingles will be right on the job, good, weather-tight, rain-proof roofs, when your grandsons are old, old men. They are good for 100 years.

**THEY KEEP ON SELLING BECAUSE THEY MAKE GOOD**

Canada. Enough steel, that, to make a pathway a foot wide and 7,576 miles long. Almost

### This is the One Roofing It Pays Best to Buy

Figured by price-cost, "Oshawa" Guaranteed Steel Shingles are as cheap as the poorest wood shingles. Figured by service-cost—the length of time they will make even a passably good roof—wood shingles cost Ten Times as much; slate costs six times as much; and the stuff they call "ready roofing" costs Thirty-Three Times as much! These are facts. They can be proved to you. Proved by figures; by the experience of hundreds of other people who doubted at first, just as you perhaps doubt. Proved, absolutely! You want that proof before you roof. Get it! Send for it to-day.

### No Other Roofing Does This

Stays rain - and - snow - and - wet - proof for fully a hundred years. Absolutely fireproofs the top of the building for a hundred years. Protects the building from lightning for a hundred years. Resists the hardest winds that blow for a hundred years. Keeps the building it covers cooler in summer, warmer in winter, for a hundred years. Gathers no moisture, and never sweats on the under side for a hundred years. Needs no painting, no patching, no care nor attention for a hundred years. WHAT MORE CAN YOU ASK OF A ROOF?



The picture above, on the right, shows the new Spanish pattern Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingle (Guaranteed). That on left is the standard pattern.

**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about **seventy-eight** pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square. When considering metal shingles always learn the **weight of metal** per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the **metal only**. Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds **without the box**. Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

*G. A. Pedlar*

### It Will Pay You To Pedlarize All Your Buildings

"To Pedlarize" means to sheathe your whole home with handsome, lasting and beautiful steel ceilings, side walls, outside, roof. It means to protect yourself against cold; against fire; against much disease; against repair bills. Ask us and we will tell you the whole story. Just use a postcard and say: "How about Pedlarizing my house?" State whether brick or frame. Write to-day.

**A**DVERTISING alone never sold that vast area of Pedlar Shingles. Smooth salesmanship never kept them selling; nor glib talk; nor lying abuse of competing goods; nor cut price. Those things do sell shingles, right here in Canada's roofing trade. But Oshawa Shingles sell, and keep on selling, for a different reason. They make good. They keep out the wet, year after year, as we say they will. They protect buildings from fire and lightning, as we say they will. They make good.

**THEY DO ALL WE SAY THEY WILL AND MORE TOO**

### This is the One Roofing That is Guaranteed

Some makers of "metal shingles" (ever notice how careful they are to avoid saying steel?) point with pride to roofs of their 25 years in service. **BUT THEY DON'T GUARANTEE** their shingles for 25 years to come. You buy Oshawa Steel Shingles—the only kind that **IS** guaranteed—upon the plain English warranty that if the roof goes back on you in the next quarter-century you get a new roof for nothing. You can read the Guarantee before you decide. Send for it. See if it isn't as fair as your own lawyer would make it on your behalf. Isn't that square?

### Book and Sample Shingle Free

Send for free book and free sample of the Oshawa Shingle itself. It will interest you to study it. You will see the actual construction: You will see that the Pedlar Improved Lock, on all four edges of the shingle, makes it certain that moisture never can get through any Oshawa-shingled roof. You will see how the Pedlar process of galvanizing drives the zinc right into the steel so it never can flake off. You will be in no doubt about which roofing after you have studied this shingle. **Send to-day for Sample Shingle and "Roofing Right" Booklet No. 16**

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE** 310



**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA**

HALIFAX 16 Prince St. ST. JOHN, N.B. 42-46 P. Williams St. QUEBEC 127 Rue du Port MONTREAL 321 St. Louis St. LONDON 200 King St. W. CHATHAM 200 King St. W.

PORT ARTHUR 45 Cumberland St. WINNIPEG 206 Lombard St. REGINA 1911 K. Victoria St. VICTORIA 4-4 Kingston St.

ADDRESS OUR NEAREST OFFICE OR WRITE TO THE PEDLAR PEOPLE OF OSHAWA, 1911 K. VICTORIA ST., REGINA, SASK.

