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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1880

Dep't of Agriculture
Ottawa and Statistics Dec 31, 09

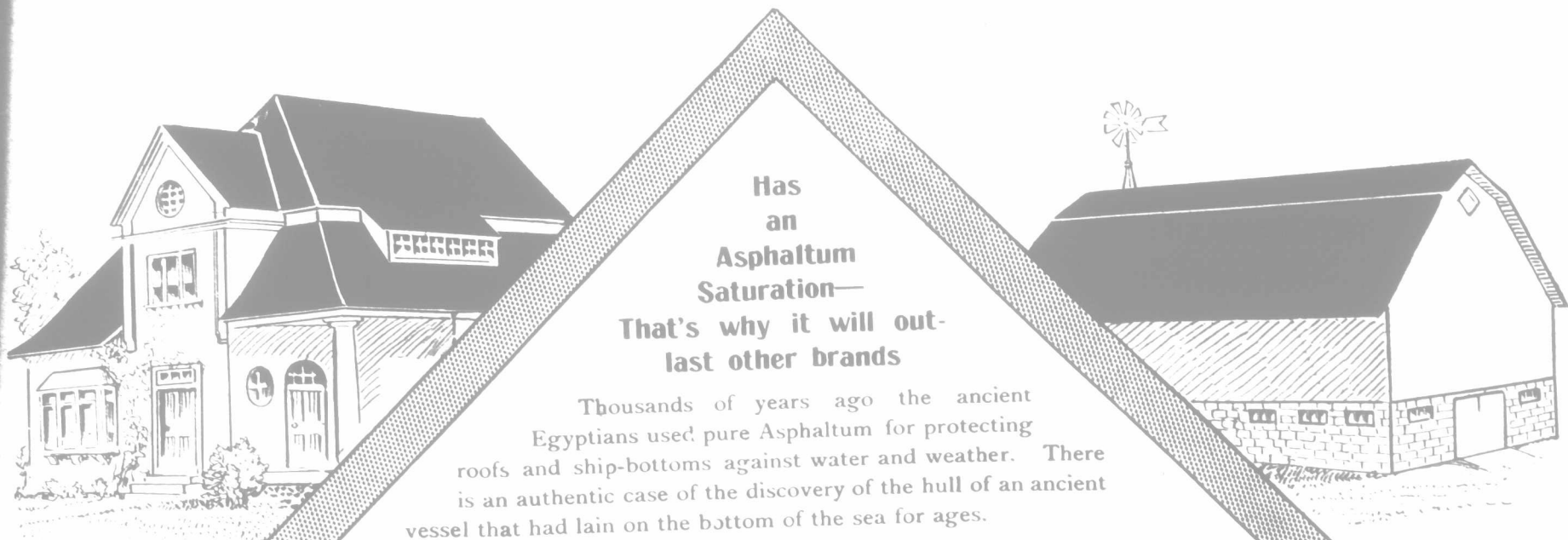
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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L. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 25, 1910.

No. 935



Has
an
Asphaltum
Saturation—
That's why it will out-
last other brands

Thousands of years ago the ancient Egyptians used pure Asphaltum for protecting roofs and ship-bottoms against water and weather. There is an authentic case of the discovery of the hull of an ancient vessel that had lain on the bottom of the sea for ages.

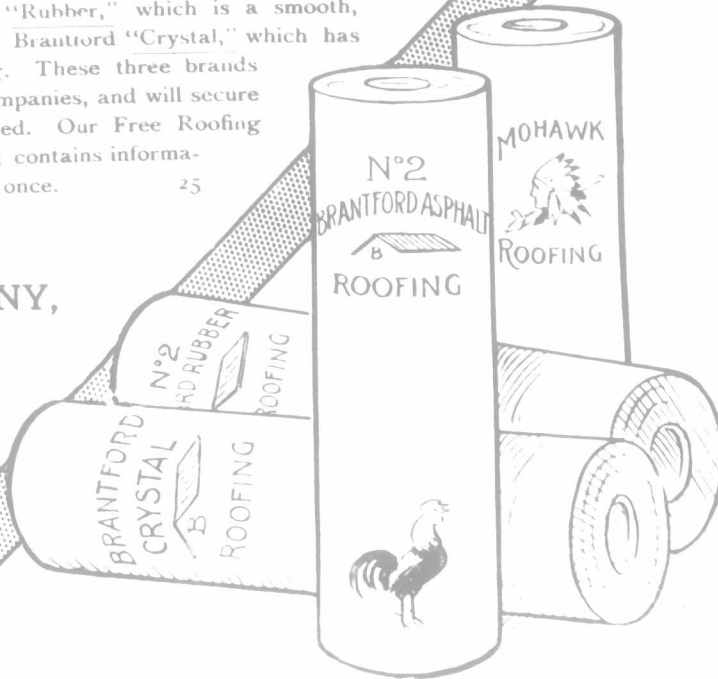
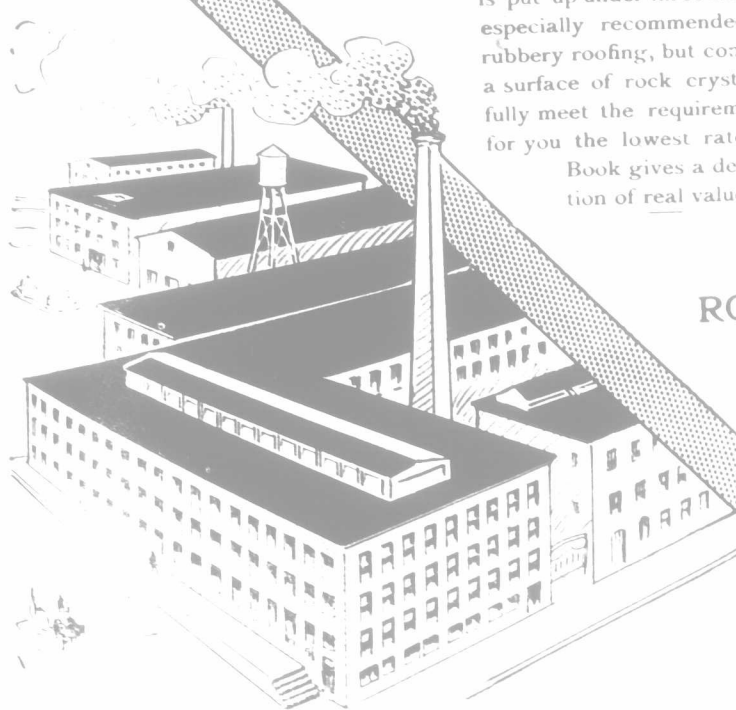
Brantford Roofing

An inspection of the vessel showed that its bottom was coated with Asphaltum and was in a fair state of preservation. Nothing in the way of paints, mysterious gums and compounds has ever been originated which has stood the test of time and weather like Asphaltum. Asphaltum is what we use as the saturation for Brantford Roofing. Asphaltum, you understand, is the very highest grade of Asphalt—the same class of material which makes the best street pavement in the world—so you know how durable it is. Pure Asphaltum, such as is used in

Brantford Roofing, is but little affected by heat or cold, or even by acids or alkali of considerable strength. Certainly there is no other saturation equal to Asphaltum, yet gums and paints and compounds are used for various brands of roofing simply because they cost less. Besides Pure Asphaltum we use the highest grade of wool felt for the basis of the roofing. The Asphaltum saturation is done under tremendous pressure, so that every fibre of the wool is thoroughly impregnated with the Asphaltum. Brantford Roofing, with the Asphaltum saturation,

is put up under three brands: Brantford "Asphalt," which has a silica sand finish, and is especially recommended for durability. Brantford "Rubber," which is a smooth, rubbery roofing, but containing no "India Rubber." Brantford "Crystal," which has a surface of rock crystals, and requires no painting. These three brands fully meet the requirements of the fire insurance companies, and will secure for you the lowest rates for which policies are issued. Our Free Roofing Book gives a detailed description of each, and contains information of real value to you. Send for a copy at once.

BRANTFORD
ROOFING COMPANY,
LIMITED,
Brantford,
Canada.



We Are Furnishing

Fine Interior Woodwork

INCLUDING DOORS, ETC., IN

PINE AND HARDWOOD

For many of Toronto's best homes. Write us for prices for anything in woodwork you may require for any class of building.

JOHN B. SMITH & SON, LIMITED,
Toronto
ESTABLISHED 1854

STICKNEY Gasoline Engine



Just suits the **CANADIAN FARMER.**
It is simple in design.

Does not easily get out of "kilter." Your boy can start it.

LOOK HOW COMPACT.
No conglomeration of tank and pipes always in the way.

Booklet No. 57 will post you on the principles of Gasoline Engines.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (LIMITED),
TORONTO, CANADA.



ELECTRIC BEANS
CREATE RICH, RED BLOOD
ARE A TONIC
BLOOD MAKING BEAN.

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."

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with a box at all Dealers or upon receipt of price, from
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60,000 Acres

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WESTERN CANADA

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77 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.

Get More Money For Your Hay

Because of the light hay crop there will be a big demand for well cured and neatly baled hay. Dain-baled hay is preferred by City Dealers, and brings topnotch prices, because the Dain All Steel Pull Power Press compresses hay into smoothest, most compact bales—straight-edged and dust-proof. By selling direct to City Dealer or Exporter you save Middlemen's large profits and expenses. You save freight, too, because perfectly-shaped Dain bales load the car to full capacity—10 tons or more. Only about 8 tons of irregular or ragged bales can be loaded on average car, but railway never charges for less than 10 tons per car.

Write to-day and learn about our co-operation plan, free to users of Dain Hay Presses, by which you can secure maximum profits from your hay. Answer following questions so we can advise you intelligently: 1—How many tons of hay have you, and in what condition? 2—How far from railway? 3—Would you like to own Dain Press and bale neighbors' hay as well as your own, or would you prefer some one else to buy press and bale your hay?

Dain Pull-Power Press

One horse, two horse, and Belt Driver; several sizes in each style. A Dain Press to suit every pocketbook. We are the largest hay-tool makers in the world. Success of hay growers is vital to us. All information and co-operation we can give customers is free to our patrons. Send for free catalog explaining construction in detail and showing why Dain Press is fastest, lightest draft, easiest operated and most durable.



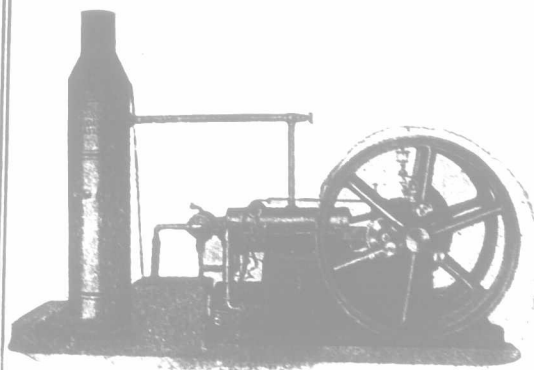
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IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills,
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Tanks,
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Concrete Mixers,
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BRANTFORD, CANADA.

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SHIPPING FROM MAIN YARDS ASSURES OUR CUSTOMERS PROMPT DELIVERY AND SELECTED STOCK AT LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH QUALITY AND SERVICE

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar

W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business

Producers for 30 Years

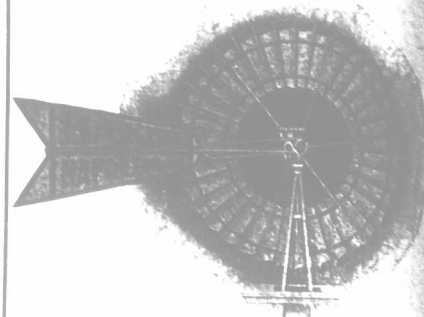
MONROE, MICHIGAN

1880

1910

"BAKER" Wind Engines.

The "BAKER" Wind Engine is built for heavy duty. Neat and compact in design. The perfect work because they are built on principles that are absolutely correct, and the easiest running mill made.



The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result there is less friction.

It has a large number of small sails without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind.

The engine is so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh.

Has ball-bearing turntable, and self-regulating device.

All working parts are covered with a cast shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet.

We make a full line of steel towers, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, etc.

All goods fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue No. 58.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO.,
Windsor, Ontario.



Important!

Trinidad Lake asphalt is of vital importance to every roof. Lengthens its life. Saves time, labor, money.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake asphalt. Doesn't crack, rot, or break. Gives lasting protection to your home, barn, and all other buildings.

The Kant-leak Kleet clamps seams watertight without cement or large-headed nails.

Makes laying easier than ever. Saves time. Protects against wind. Gives fine finish. Furnished in rolls of Genasco, when ordered.

Look for the trademark. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Mineral or smooth surface. Highest award, Seattle, 1909. Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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Cross-section, Genasco Smooth-surface Roofing

Trinidad Lake Asphalt

Asphalt Saturated Wool Felt

Trinidad Lake Asphalt

160 Acres

Of Land for the Settlers in Northern Ontario.

Situated south of the G. T. P. Transcontinental Railway, south of Winnipeg, and 800 miles nearer the seaboard. A rich and productive soil, covered with valuable timber, it is rapidly increasing in value. For full information as to terms of sale, homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to:

DONALD SUTHERLAND,

Director of Colonization,

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

or to THE HON. MR. DUFF,

Minister of Agriculture.

GOES LIKE SIXTY
SELLS LIKE SIXTY
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GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Truck. Ask for catalogue.

GILSON MFG. CO., 150 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

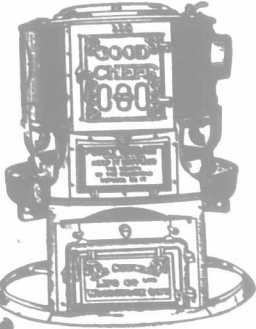


SCIENTISTS tell us man originally lived in the water. Be that as it may, health still demands a plentiful supply of moisture in the air we breathe as well as in the food we eat. The commonest cause of colds, sore throats, pneumonia and similar troubles in winter is the over-dry, over-heated atmosphere of so many furnace-heated houses.

Of course the average Furnace gives off heat—that's what it is for—but it's a dry, parching, snuffing heat that cracks your skin and affects your lungs and throat and makes you feel "chilly" in spite of an overheated house.

It is moisture that is wanting in the air—real natural humidity of the outside atmosphere—and the ordinary Furnace is not built to provide this moisture.

The Solution is the "Circle Water Pan" OF THE "Good Cheer" Furnace



A good big water pan—not a mere makeshift—placed where the water can be best evaporated, evenly distributed, breathing refreshment and "Good Cheer" air over the whole house.

The "Good Cheer" Furnace gives a natural, humid heat—an atmosphere which is perfectly comfortable at 68°, and as healthy as it is comfortable.

Write for full information and the name of the nearest dealer to

THE JAMES STEWART MFG. CO., LIMITED, 1A WOODSTOCK, Ont. - WINNIPEG, Man.

No Roofing Worries If You Buy
RUBEROID
(TRADE MARK REG.)
ROOFING

But remember there are upwards of 300 imitations of the Genuine RUBEROID.

Look for the trade mark stamped on the under side every few feet and the RUBEROID MAN on outside wrapper.

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The STANDARD PAINT COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
286 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
DEALERS EVERYWHERE.



Anti-Trust Prices Freight Prepaid To You—No Duty on FARM and TOWN Telephones and Switchboards

Poles, Wire, Brackets, Insulators, Tools, Lightning Arresters, Ground Rods, Batteries, Insulated Wire, and everything necessary.

NO CHARGE for our experts' letters of advice, drawings, explanations, instructions, telling you in any language, non-technical, just how to build, own and operate your rural, town or long distance lines in a good but economical way and at a profit, thereby getting your own telephone free.

We are the largest, exclusive and the only bona-fide Independent Telephone and Switchboard makers in Canada or Great Britain.

Our Telephones are extensively used in Canada, England, France and by the U. S. Government.

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We have a splendid money-making proposition for good agents.

The Dominion Telephone Mfg Co., Ltd. Dept. C. Waterford, Ont., Canada.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

Senator Frye is an enthusiastic fisherman. He was once the guest of a family who arranged for him and other visitors in Eastport, Maine, a picnic at a lake a few miles distant. The head of the family, noticing that his brother, who had charge of the vehicles, had placed a supply of fishing paraphernalia in one of the waggons, asked why he had done so. "They're for Frye," was the reply. "But, man alive, there are no fish in that lake!" the elder exclaimed. "Well, Frye doesn't know it." Frye didn't. On arriving at the lake he took the fishing tackle and trudged off, to return some hours later very warm and very much bitten by mosquitoes. "Get any bites, Frye?" he was asked. "Get any bites!" was the half-indignant reply. "Look at my face!"

Living too high has laid many a man low.

The younger the man, the more he thinks he knows about women.

It is easier for most folks to follow the band than to face the music.

Perhaps our clouds have a silver lining, but it generally takes other people to see it.

Good deeds are never questionable. The under dog sometimes deserves it.

The dull sickle never lives with a sharp farmer.

A clean cornfield delighteth the heart of the business farmer.

Remember that it is the gun that isn't loaded that shoots to kill.

A sneer is the cheapest weapon on earth—and the least effective.

The work behind the binder is too often done in a shocking manner.

Because everybody talks about you is no sign you are popular. They all talk about trouble.

THE OTHER KIND OF DEER.

When Israel Lane returned from the wedding of David Fletcher, who is known in the Balmy Creek country as a mighty hunter, he immediately sought the village store, where the bridegroom's cronies were gathered, waiting for news of the ceremony.

"Well," said one of the number, "how'd it go off?"

"Pret' fair, thanks to me," replied Israel.

"What'd you do?" demanded another.

"I saved parson considerable of a shock and Mame some blushes," said Israel, with calm satisfaction.

"Just before they were ready to stand up in the parlor, I says to Dave—I don't know what made me; guess it was meant to be—I says, 'Le's see your license.'

"Well, Dave handed it over, and I discovered it was a hunting license. 'What's this?' I says, handing it back. 'You ain't got to hunt any longer; you've got her.'

"It seems," concluded Israel, "that Dave just said he 'wanted a license,' and, of course, the clerk thought he wanted the usual kind."

The late Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, was noted for his tolerant and broad-minded views. A Washington diplomat recalled the other day a story told by Justice Brewer in illustration of the need for tolerance.

"We should respect the views of others," so the story ran, "for morality itself is but a matter of environment.

"A missionary in the South Seas was distressed because his dusky parishioners were nude. He decided to try delicately to get them to wear at least a little clothing, and to this end he left a great many pieces of scarlet and green-yellow calico lying about his hut.

"An elderly dame called one afternoon for spiritual advice. The missionary noted how enviously her eyes rested on the calico, and he took up a two-yard piece of the yellow, saying:

"I'll give you this if you'll wear it."

"The female draped the calico about her like a skirt and departed in great glee.

"But the next day, nude as before, she returned with the fabric under her arm. Handing it sadly to the missionary, she said:

"Me no can wear it, Missy. Me too shy."

Barn Roofing

Fire, Lightning, Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and Ornamental

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering, and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
(LIMITED) 45A
MANUFACTURERS, TORONTO and WINNIPEG.

STOCK MEN

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

PRINT CLEAN WEAR LONGER PRICE REASONABLE
Write us your wants.

ROBERTS ENGRAVING COMPANY
LONDON-CANADA

In all the underground railway passages in London, England, one Saturday, two placards were prominent. One was the bill of an ultra-popular weekly journal, announcing an article on "Why do men despise women?" and the other was the Anti-Suffrage Society's "Women do not want the vote." In one case, the former was above the latter, and someone had connected them with the word "Because."

HIS FACE AND NECK WERE COVERED WITH PIMPLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bell Pipe Tone Organs

THE MOST SATISFACTORY

ORGANS

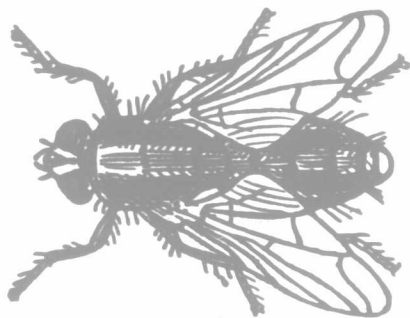
FOR HOME USE

IN BUYING A

Bell Organ

you secure one with the charming tone of a pipe organ, and at a price that will please you. Buy a Bell and get the best made. We are the only makers of the patent Pipe Tone Reed Cells. Send for free catalogue No. 40.

The BELL Piano & Organ Co. GUELPH, (Limited.) ONTARIO. Largest makers of Pianos, Organs and Player-pianos in Canada.



American and Canadian Scientists tell us the common house fly is the cause of more disease and death than any other agency.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

kill all the flies and the disease germs too.

PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE

(Warm Air)

No stooping to shake the "Economy" Grate. No dust in the cellar or the house. Write for booklet—"The Question of Heating."

PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED Toronto - Winnipeg 2339

J. C. Blodgett

Catalogues of this line of published sheets will be sent free on application. Forest City Business and Shortland College London, Ontario. J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

SOMEWHAT SHRUNKEN.

A man purchased some red flannel shirts guaranteed neither to shrink nor fade. He reminded the shopman forcibly of that guarantee some weeks later.

"Have you had any such difficulty with them?" the salesman asked.

"No," replied the customer, "only the other morning my wife said to me: 'John, when did you get that pink coral neck-lace?'"

HORSE RACING.

One might as logically argue that a specially excellent quality of fowls will be the result of a recent cock fight held in the immediate neighborhood of Victoria (of which the Provincial police, of course, knew nothing), as that an improved standard in horseflesh is the product of most of the racing meets held in Canada.

We quite agree with those suddenly-aroused moralists who are shaking their heads sadly over the folly of the colored people in making so much of the prize-fighter, Johnson, simply because he happens to be of their own race. It is, indeed, too bad to see brute qualities exalted in this way. Yet it does not so clearly follow as these grieving gentlemen imply that we have in all this one proof more of the essential childishness of the black man. If it had been the white prize-fighter who won, there would have been immense jubilation and vast outpourings in his honor, in which some of our dejected consors might easily have joined. That would have meant, of course, not childishness, but only a deserved tribute to noble prowess, and a rejoicing in the demonstrated superiority of the superior race.—New York Post.

THE CALL OF THE FIELD.

Back to the farm where the brown-stone mansion's rearing; back to the farm where they still afford fresh eggs; back to the farm where the rooster, chattering, knows well the wealth in his pair of yellow legs; back where the cow, in the distance softly lowing, brings up fresh milk that is rising every day; back where the steak grows that keeps on going, going higher and higher and melts away our pay; back where the hens lay at sixty cents a dozen, charging for overtime and Sundays when they do; back to the land of the dear old Country Cousin—now is the time that he has the edge on you.

Back to the farm where the money's all congested; back where the pork grows at twenty cents a pound; back where the Nation's cash is all invested; back where a dollar goes but half-way 'round; back where the joys are that poets cannot utter; back where the corn shucks fifty cents an ear; back where they charge you forty cents for butter; back where there's wealth at a hundred plunks a steer; back where the pies are of ripe and yellow pumpkin, retailing now at some fifty cents a wedge; back to the home of the dear old Country Bumpkin—I guess we know who's the fellow with the edge.

Back to the farm where the turkeys strut and hobble, listed up strong at full thirty cents a pound; back where they weigh legs and charge you for the gobbles; back where the bank bills litter up the ground; back where Hi Haysseed opens the throttle, puts on more steam and crowds you in the ditch; back where the cream grows at forty cents a bottle; back where the squabs hatch, but only for the rich; back where the ducks in their arrogance are quacking, knowing their prievtags keep them safe from harm; back where the farmhands all are busy stacking bank checks and greenbacks—back to the farm!

Back to the farm where riches in the feed, wealth in the beef, and money in the whey; back where the mutton's rising every hour; back where they measure money up like hay; back where the bees get overtime for working; back where the sheep grow golden fleece for wool; back where the bird sells at seven plunks a pair; back where the old socks stuffed with string fall back where good for nothing or else for pebbles; back to the back of the strong highwayman's arm; back to the sun and the silver-plated moon; back where our money goes back to the farm!—W. Foley, in Saturday Evening Post.

Steel Shoe Wearers

Are Saving BARRELS of MONEY!

GRAND TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER

OFFER We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION, on deposit of the price, and let the shoes themselves tell you their story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy. They will tell you more in five minutes than we could on a page of this paper. If they don't convince you instantly, DON'T KEEP THEM! Notify us to send for them at our expense, and every penny of your money will be returned without delay or argument.

World's Grandest Work Shoes.

These shoes are our own invention. The soles and an inch above, all around, are pressed out of one piece of light, thin, springy, rust-resisting steel.

Corrugated Steel Soles!

The bottoms are corrugated, making them 100 per cent stronger than before, and are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, that take the wear and give a firm foothold. When Rivets are partly worn, replace them with new ones, by hand, yourself, making shoes as good as new. 50 Extra Rivets cost 30 cents, and should keep shoes in repair for two years at least.

Stronger! Lighter! Better! Many Times More Durable.

One pair outlasts 3 to 6 pairs best all-leather work shoes. They are stronger, lighter, better, more comfortable and economical than leather shoes. They absolutely do away with corns, callouses, bunions and swelling of the feet! Give splendid protection against coughs, colds, rheumatism, sciatica, etc., by keeping the feet bone-dry in spite of mud, slush or water. Uppers are of finest quality pliable waterproof leather, joined to the steel by non-rusting metal rivets, making water-tight seam.

SEND NOW! Don't put it off! Simply remit price and get a pair for FREE EXAMINATION at our risk. Be careful to give correct size of shoe. Then if you don't say at once that they are the grandest work shoes you ever put on your feet, notify us at once to send for them at our expense, and we will promptly refund your money.

N. M. Ruthstein, Sec. and Treas. Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 453, Toronto, Canada. Main Factory: Racine, Wis. Great Britain Factory: Northampton, England.



FREE

Write to-day for book, "The Role of Steel," or order a pair of Steel Shoes.

Hair Cushion Insoles and springy soles make Steel Shoes so easy, warm, dry and comfortable that you will not be troubled with corns, callouses and blisters or suffer from colds and rheumatism.

FOR MEN Sizes 5 to 12. Black or Tan. Note special low introductory prices:

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, \$3.50 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.

FOR BOYS SIZES 1 to 5. BLACK ONLY. 6-inch high shoes, \$2.50 per pair.

9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Save buying several pairs of boys' shoes a year. One pair of Steel Shoes will do it!

YOU ARE RIGHT

If you decide that in the selection of a

DE LAVAL

Cream Separator

for your dairy, you are safe in following the course taken by more than 1,000,000 users.

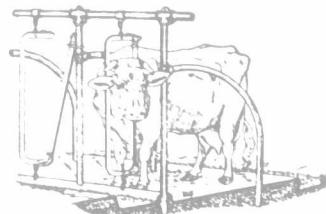
THE BEST FROM EVERY POINT OF VIEW.



Catalogue Free. Agents Everywhere.

The De Laval Separator Co. 173-177 William Street MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Write To-day for a Copy of the New "BT" Catalogue on Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

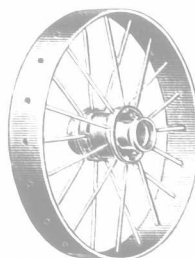


It is FREE and will INTEREST YOU.

If you are building a new barn or re-modelling your stable WHY NOT PUT "BT" STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT. They will make it brighter and neater, are stronger, more durable, and cost less than any other kind of stabling. With them your cows will be kept clean and comfortable.

Ask us to lay out your stables and why it pays to use "BT" Stanchions and Steel Stalls. Write:

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, CANADA. Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, etc.

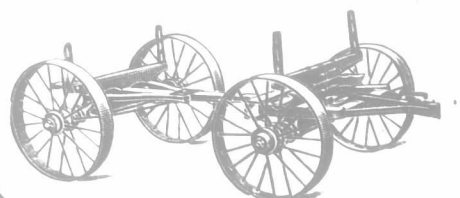


How to Save Labor on the Farm

Dominion Wrought Iron Wheels are the lightest, strongest, cheapest. Will not sink into earth. Safe roads, easier for horses. Carry as much as horses can draw. Guaranteed not to break from frost or rocky roads. Can be taken apart. Save own cost first season.

Our Handy Wagon has low, strong, steel wheels. Can be loaded in less time than high one. Saves half labor and time. Changed into platform wagon in few minutes. Easy draft, strong, neat. Guaranteed. Write for free booklet.

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., LTD. Orillia, Ontario.



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springy soles make Steel and comfortable that you... \$2.50 per pair.

TO 12. Black or Tan... \$4.00 per pair.

TO 5. BLACK ONLY... \$2.50 per pair.

FREE EXAMINATION... (45)

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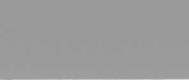
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

'Persevere and Succeed.'

Established 1866.

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No. 935

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 25, 1910

Vol. XXV.

EDITORIAL.

Man's behavior under adversity is a crucial index of his character and capacity.

The moisture-holding power of the seed-bed is an effective measure of its productivity.

Time is the most valuable property any man possesses. Why waste it by tedious methods?

This is a splendid time to get ahead of the weeds. An early plowing, followed by frequent cultivation throughout the fall, will do much to minimize the weed growth in next year's crops.

On August 1st, a farmer at Rosenfield, Man., delivered on the Winnipeg market wheat from Manitoba's 1910 crop grading No. 1 Northern. Not bad for the fur country!

What do the fall fairs mean to you and to your family? A place to have a holiday, a frolic, to see friends not often seen, and to meet new ones, to hear the bands and to see the races? Good. But not so good if at the same time you and your family do not get a new inspiration, for better things on your farm, a suggestion for new improvements to make the home work easier, more quickly, more satisfactorily done, lessons learned for the betterment of your stock and your farm.

Work should not be a burden. Intelligent work goes far toward making life worth while. It is the monotonous, mechanical exertion of muscular force, without any inspiring ambition of excellence or improvement, that makes of work a degradation unbearable. But the inspiring ambition of doing this thing, which I am doing well, even better than it has ever been done before, and from the mastery of it to essay new tasks, gives an equal dignity to all labor. The attractiveness of a piece of work depends, not so much on the task itself, as the attitude of the laborer.

A ride through the Niagara fruit belt at this season is a feast for sore eyes. Pear, plum and peach trees droop under an accumulating burden of fruit. Grape trellises are hidden by long rows of trailing vines, through which peep bunches of unripened vintage. Recent showers have greened the meadows, while the mansion-like homes of the fruit barons, which form almost a continuous village along the Queenston and Grimsby stone road, present an aspect of trianness and palatial comfort rivaling the fashionable residential suburbs of our leading metropolitan centers.

Farmers retire from the country to the town to secure good school facilities, to escape bad roads and isolation, to be able to have social advantages. They wish to be nearer the center of things, and to be, to a greater extent an integral component of the social structure. Their very action is an admission that country life, while successful financially, is not satisfying socially. The problem calling to-day for solution, and for leaders in its working out, is that of making country life sufficient as a place of permanent abode. Rural telephones, good roads, rural mail routes, will all be contributing factors, but, over and above these in the extent of the influence which they will exert, will be the properly adapted public-school system, and the church made anew.

Thieving Within the Banks.

The New York Evening Post, a newspaper not given to sensational journalism, in reviewing the stealings of employees and officials of United States banking institutions, finds that the sums taken during the past five years amount to \$25,000,000. How powerful the lure of wealth is to overcome the scruples of honesty, is understood when one learns that the banker convicts in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, outnumber every other class of criminals except burglars and mail robbers.

Seven bank presidents, eighteen cashiers and thirteen cashiers and tellers—thirty-eight in all—are serving sentence for violation of the national banking laws, which goes to show, incidentally, that justice is not altogether blindfolded and impotent in the Republic. At the bottom of all this thieving is the inordinate love of money and the determination of men and women to keep pace with their fast-living neighbors and associates. Investigation has shown that those who go wrong attempt to sustain themselves financially by gambling; or, as it is called, speculating in stocks, in order to get something for nothing. Handling money or securities as a farmer or a grocer handles potatoes, the temptation comes to the fellow in the clutches of the Wall Street brokers to relieve himself temporarily by the use of other people's money which he is handling. Sooner or later the inevitable end comes. The reason given by the Post for the possibility of all this stealing is in loose methods of auditing, and the inference plainly is that if a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy on the part of American banks prevents an efficient system of examining all accounts and securities, then the Government should do so, for the protection of the people both within and without the bank. While the victimized depositor or stock-holder may take some satisfaction in seeing culprits punished, it would be more to the point if their going wrong were prevented, thus saving his funds and relieving him from the further burden involved in his share, through taxation, of incarcerating the thieves.

Place a Fair Value on Time.

One of the gravest mistakes a farmer can make is to set a low value on his time. It used to be rather common, when anyone mentioned time in calculating the profits of a certain line of farm work, to hear the rejoinder, "Oh, we don't count our time; if we did, we would have nothing left. We throw that in." The consequence was that they "threw in" a great deal of time. It was extensively wasted. Time, like money or anything else, is utilized very much according as it is valued. If one were hiring a job done, paying out the cold cash, he would count the labor at what it cost him. Now, is not one's own labor worth at least as much as the hired man's? Generally it should be worth more, because more efficient and faithful. If one cannot make his farm yield him and his family at least as much wages, over and above taxes, running expenses and interest upon capital invested, as they could earn working for neighbors, then he is paying himself the difference for the privilege of living on a farm of his own. Of course, one might still prefer to do this for the sake of being his own master, and having a homestead of his own to engage his interest, but business prudence demands that the facts be recognized clearly in their true perspective. For our part, we are convinced that in these days any man with average ability and aptitude for farming can, if he sets himself to it, make his farm yield him not only interest, taxes and his farm yield him not only interest, taxes and expenses, but very much higher wages than are commonly paid. But he cannot do this in the

average year by seeding his farm down to cattle pasture. He can do it, though, by growing the more remunerative crops and caring for these and for his live stock by labor-saving methods.

If every farmer would this year get down to an earnest study of the value of time, our implement firms would be swamped with orders for labor-saving machinery of the largest practicable sizes. No more five-foot mowers; no more single-furrow plows (save for special work); no more two-horse tillage implements (save, perhaps, corn cultivators). They do the work, but it takes too long to use them. Demand would be general for the largest practicable sizes, so that the owner or whomever he hired might earn maximum wages while doing the work.

Of course some may go to extremes, get the "big head" and ignore certain profitable lines of husbandry—for example, stock-feeding—because it does not promise the fancy wages they may set upon their time. Some people prefer sitting round the stove or swapping stories with their neighbors to doing chores. But any sensible man will realize that it is better to be working for moderate wages than doing nothing at all. He will also realize that time during winter and rainy days is not worth so much as that during the busy working period of the summer. There is need to exercise discrimination and good business sense. The wise man will set such reasonable value upon his time as will work out consistently to the greatest ultimate returns from his farm, compatible with enjoyable living. Such value will usually be rather higher than the average current wages, and will tend to rise from year to year, as invention multiplies the facilities for saving time and increasing productive effort.

Life Standards.

Money should not be an end, but only one means to an end. Too many of us say we have not the time to read, to play, to cultivate our neighbors and to develop the attributes of the spirit which are our true selves. This is not from necessity, but because the speedy acquisition of a little larger profit than we have had before appears to be the "great good" most to be desired. We become, ere we realize it, worshippers of mammon. We use the dollar as the standard of a successful life; we inculcate this idea into the children, and farm life becomes one ceaseless routine of long hours, of hard labor, wherein the birds are pests, flowers become weeds, the stars are not seen, play is wasteful, reading laziness, music and pictures frivolous; selfishness becomes paramount, and the soul one long cry against it all. When this measure of life is adopted, farm life becomes the most slavish, most dissatisfying of all occupations. Fortunate, indeed, the man, and secure, whose satisfactions and aspirations are not limited to the products of the field, or to his herds and flocks, however useful in themselves, but the sudden deprivation of which leaves him desolate and without resource.

But this standard of the dollar is beginning to be questioned. It has not brought to the individual the pleasure nor the contentment of heart that was expected, neither has it developed for the nation the type of men needed. What is wanted in our manhood is not great possessions, but a large heart; not a cunning mind, but a cunning hand, trained to honest labor; a disposition that gives to every man his honest dues; a mind open to see what is just, and a will determined to execute it.

The tremendous possibilities of a new and vastly rich country, as is Canada, are usually apt to swamp for a time the people's standards of living which are serving as buoys marking out the

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, MANAGER

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.

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

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LONDON, CANADA.

safe course of life, but eventually these buoys must again emerge to the top. The nation is fortunate that ever keeps them in sight. When such standards are steadily held, farming becomes a different occupation. It is the field par excellence for the development of strong, healthy men—large-hearted, fair-minded, generous, just, honoring God, and dealing kindly with their fellow men.

Country Ministers Confer for Rural Betterment.

Massachusetts made a beginning, and now other States are following that example, of bringing rural men of the pulpit into touch with the agricultural college, and enlisting their sympathies and efforts for the advancement of rural life. The church occupies the point of greatest advantage in all communities for the execution of ideas or principles; it has the greatest influence, or may have the greatest influence, upon the life of all communities, especially all rural communities. If those who are laboring for the establishment of better things in rural life, productively, as well as socially, could but enlist the co-operation of the church leaders, the advancement would be so rapid as to be almost revolutionary. For about three years Massachusetts has gradually been gaining the co-operation of the country pastors. Now, Michigan and Wisconsin are entering activities along similar lines. For a description of the work in Michigan we are indebted to the Breeders' Gazette.

This conference met July 12th-15th, at the Agricultural College, in response to a call by its president. Sixty-two men, and half as many women, attended, representing seven States—outsiders attending to acquire the infecting germ. Daily conferences were held. The College men lectured on roadmaking, rural economies, dairying, crop-growing, fruit growing, soil drainage, and the many various subjects that form the center of the farmer's brain. Discussion was the order of the day, and even when subjects which seemed to belong wholly to the church were under consideration, the rural problems kept coming to the surface. Each day's programme contained an address

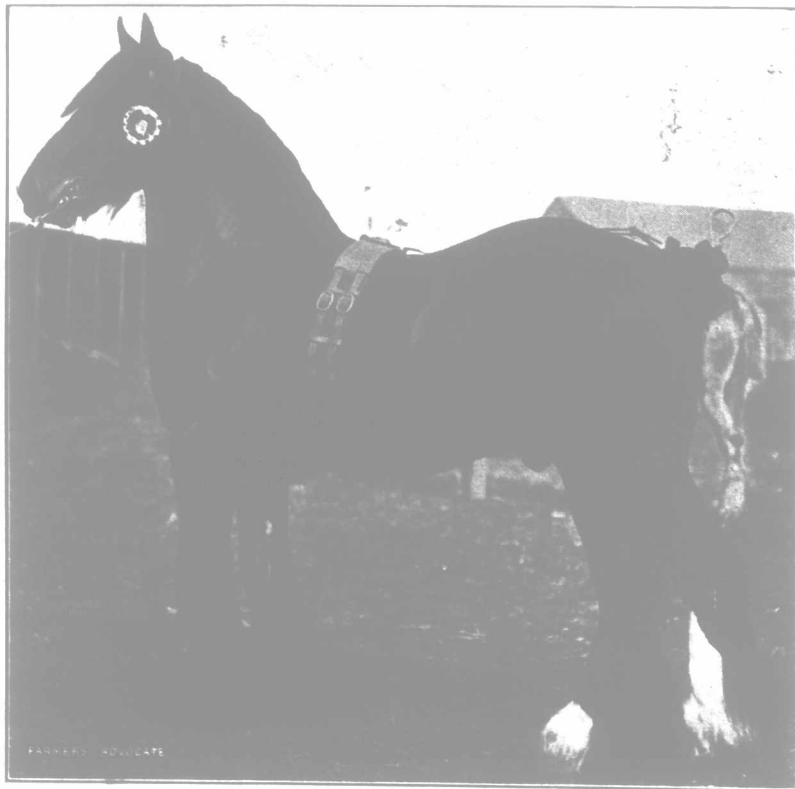
by the Rev. Chas. O. Bemis, a practical rural pastor of nine years' experience, in which he told of what he had actually done in his own parish toward leading his people into individual and community effort for betterment physically, socially, economically, and spiritually. He emphasized the urgent need which a rural pastor has of being in intelligent sympathy and co-operation with his people, their work, and their possibilities. He declared that one of the first essentials of a community is good roads, and that the preacher should know how to build them. He published a monthly paper, circulating it to a thousand families, setting forth the value of good roads in advancing business and promoting the social life. He studied road machinery and road construction. After some months, he called a meeting, at which the question of road improvement was discussed, plans adopted, and steps taken for their execution. After good roads, the next requisite, he claimed, was a good school; the preacher must know its requisites and how to develop it. He must throw every effort into the development of a wholesome social life, not only by preaching against the evils of some of the common recreations, but by supplying something to take their place. "A rural minister must have a special knowledge and understanding of agriculture, for he should understand the everyday problems of a farmer's life, and be of some aid in solving them. He should be able to make suggestions on the principles of farm management, gardening, and sanitation."

When the pastors of our rural churches begin to measure up to these requirements, and exert even a part of the influences above suggested, there will be a revival of the church's hold on the community, as well as a rapid advancement in rural life. While it remains ever true that the pastor's supreme function is in moral and spiritual leadership, it is more and more being realized that this is not promoted by a spirit of aloofness, most of all when it comes to relations with the young people, with their social instincts, buoyant aspirations, and illimitable possibilities.

HORSES.

Indiscriminate Mating.

The folly of indiscriminate mating of horses has been brought into prominent notice again recently by a controversy in the East over the



Halstead Royal Duke.

Two-year-old Shire Stallion. First and champion, Royal Show, England.

merits of colts from common mares and Thoroughbred stallions. During the past few years, many Thoroughbred stallions have been distributed through the East, especially in New York, and farmers have been advised by interested parties to breed their mares to them, with assurance that excellent offspring would result, whether intended for home work or for sale. For some reason, not explained by anyone interested in the scheme of foisting these racing stallions onto farmer patrons, none of the colts have so far developed into

desirable form for any purpose. F. M. Ware, a dealer of wide experience, prominent in Eastern circles, alike for his interest in equine affairs and for his business acumen, argues that nothing useful should be expected from this cross. Most of the offspring of this breeding that he has seen have been either faulty in underpinning or weedy in type to such a degree as to make them merely market trash. He states that the cross seems to accentuate the mental, physical and moral shortcomings of both parents in the offspring, and it partakes of the virtues of neither. Additional evidence of the failure of this cross is furnished by D. E. Howatt from an experience of twelve years, from 1870 to 1882, in the attempt to produce something of value from over 600 good cold-blooded mares bred to high-class Thoroughbred stallions. He states that the half-breds never amounted to anything, and that he does not recall a single one that had any real merit. He assumes that the experiment was a failure because the cross was too radical, and the sire had no power to transmit qualities not found in the Thoroughbred race-horse.—[Breeders' Gazette.

The Draft Stallion Between Seasons.

Quite generally, for from two to three months in the spring, previous to going at stud work, the stallion is the object of solicitous care on the part of his groom or owner. Every effort conceivable is taken to put him in attractive form and bloom for the beginning of his season. Throughout the season, just as much effort is put forth in the way of grooming and extra feeding to retain as much of that bloom as possible, though usually it melts away pretty rapidly, for reasons we need not elaborate on just now. But, after the season is over, during the late summer, fall, and much of the winter, these efforts are too generally relaxed, or abandoned entirely.

What becomes of all those stallions so much in evidence during May and June? They are no longer met on the road; they are hardly seen in the fields. If one visits the owner's premises, it is a safe venture that the stallion is to be found in a box stall in a secluded and dark corner of one of the barns; if not there, he is out in a very small paddock behind the barn. About that piece of information one can easily build the treatment of the stallion. He is not exercised, except in so far as he takes exercise in the paddock. His feed is cut down, and, in general, but little time or energy is spent upon him; he is left to look after himself.

Such management is essentially wrong. It is not adapted to the nature, needs or functions of the stallion. The stallion is not simply a sire; he is, or is kept to be, a sire of draft horses, if of that class. To be this, he must be potentially a superior draft horse, and actually should fulfil these assumptions. In other words, he should be put to work. During the breeding season, his covers make such demands upon his vital forces that, outside of light exercise sufficient to retain normal health, he should not labor. After the season is over, the stallion should be put to steady work, which, while not extreme in its nature, yet should be sufficient to occupy his mind, and develop his body, and should, if practicable, be as regular as the day comes round.

Work will divert the energies, if the stallion suddenly become idle by the closing of the season, into useful channels, and avoid the formation of pernicious habits. Seasonal management tends to develop a high degree of vitality and nervous force, the duties of the season have kept these in check. But these duties done, the counterbalancing force is removed, and if the stallion is kept confined in a box stall or a small paddock, with little or no exercise, the owner is surely encouraging the development of vices which may be ruinous to his stallion.

Work furnishes exercise and maintains normal health. Stallions seldom die during the breeding season; it is nearly always between seasons that we hear of this or that splendid horse suddenly dying. If these animals were put to work, and treated normally as horses, much of this heavy toll, the price of mismanagement, would be avoided. The stallion needs exercise. He has had it every day for the breeding season, and must have it throughout the year if he is to be maintained as a stallion. If his status is to be reduced from that of a stallion to a beef animal, exercise is not required. It is contrary to all laws of health and vigor to expect the animal to

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break training, as it were, and thus suddenly to quit all work. It is contrary to the functions of a draft horse to be kept in enforced idleness, and one cannot expect that health conditions will continue under such unfavorable management. The stallion will not usually take sufficient exercise in a paddock. Other horses coming near may cause him, at times, to work himself into a highly excited and overheated condition, but generally he stands in one corner and takes little exercise. One need not expect him to walk or run about in the lot for exercise any more now than during the season.

Work insures maintenance of vitality in the stallion. Too often stallions are handled like athletes, who train for three months for a series of events which cover a few weeks, then for the balance of the year they lie about in indolence, next year going through the same programme. Not many athletes can physically "come back" for many successive seasons after such a course. Yet we expect a stallion to come back year after year under such management. It cannot be done. As a result, we have stallions getting from forty to sixty per cent. of their mares in foal for a few seasons, and then being relegated to dray work as worn-out, sterile brutes.

There is every argument in favor of working the stallion. It keeps him docile, keeps him well, normal, virile; it makes him useful, develops his muscle, and proves his title to the claim of being a really serviceable draft sire; and it occupies his mind, preventing him from forming vicious and ruinous habits. By all means work the draft stallion between seasons.

Breeding Policies.

In horse-breeding, as in most other things, only to a greater extent, a continuous policy has marked advantages. Breeding this year to a Clydesdale, next year to a Percheron, and next to a Hackney stallion, then reverting to the Clydesdale again, produces so many ungainly misfits that the man who has been pursuing such a policy is likely to abandon horse-breeding with disgust. And perhaps it is as well that he should, if he cannot see more clearly than to think that the fault is with the business, and not in the way in which it is conducted. Cross-breeding may be carried on, and to great advantage by those who are skillful enough to control to a large extent the nature of the output from such a course. But, for the average farmer, who has not had the opportunity to benefit by the experiences of many others, the policy is a poor one. Undoubtedly, for the good of the individual producer, and for the improvement of our horse industry, employment of the same type of horse, the same breed, and, as far as possible, the same type within the breed, for successive years, as sire in each community is the best policy to follow. If a community has a good foundation stock of general-purpose draft mares produced by the use of Clydesdale stallions, that community will make more money, greater success, and a greater name, by continuing in the use of Clydesdale stallions, getting better ones always of that breed than by the use of the best Hackney stallion in the world, or the use of the handsomest and fastest of Standard-breds. The use of these would, almost without fail, be a disappointment in the ungainliness of the progeny. They might, with a greater measure of success, use a Percheron, yet by no means would his progeny gratify. A Shire would more nearly, nick, but the Clydesdale of superior stamp would almost certainly give the greatest degree of satisfaction with such mares. Similarly, if the stock of a community consists of light horses, the use of a draft sire is far from gratifying. Let a community take stock of its mares, and upon the evidence there presented determine what type of stallion shall be used. Having settled on that type, let them continue to use it, ever building higher upon its foundation, never attempting to grow oranges on fig trees, nor heavy-harness horses from draft dams.

We have in Canada a good horse industry, but we have not begun to make it what it shall yet become. We have not begun good systematic breeding on any extensive scale. We have, to too great an extent, left it to a few to do what scientific breeding is done. That policy must be forsaken, every farmer should become a careful breeder, and with that a careful feeder, that the offspring of good parents may have a chance of development. That every farmer become a successful breeder, communities must form policies like long-term leases, and abide by them.

There are few things that bespeak to the public more forcefully the caliber of a man than the kind and condition of the horses he drives. A man may have poor fences, a rundown farm, poor cows, and other features about his farm that indicate his lack of intelligent effort, yet the fact will not be known save by those who live by his heels. But with his horses he travels twenty, thirty or fifty miles in every direction from his home, and by one good look at the team his business is pretty accurately taken.

LIVE STOCK.

Flushing the Ewes.

The extent of profit from a flock of sheep is very largely determined by the size of the lamb crop. If every ewe in the flock would produce one good strong lamb there would be profit in the business, but if in addition to this a quarter, a third, a half, or even more of the flock, would bring two instead of one, then profits would grow into very attractive proportions. Such a lamb crop is not beyond reason, and, in truth, is aimed at and frequently obtained by the best shepherds.

time. There may be added to the grazing a slight grain ration, but it is not needed if the grazing is good. By this management of their feeding all the ewes will be brought into breeding season about the same time, thus dropping their lambs pretty well together, and scarce a ewe will miss breeding. In this way larger crops of lambs are regularly produced than has been obtained under any other method of handling the flock.

Honor Roll of Shorthorns.—X.

By J. C. Snell.

In 1901 a stronger display of Shorthorns was seen at Toronto than for many previous years; among the exhibitors being W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, whose enthusiasm and enterprising spirit in importing and exhibiting did much towards inspiring new life and energy into the business, and who for years brought many superior animals into the country and into the show-ring. This year also came the show herd of Hon. Thos. Greenway, from Crystal City, Manitoba, and that of W. A. Poland, of Grass Lake, Michigan, in addition to the regular Ontario exhibitors. Mr. Flatt showed from his Trout Creek herd in the aged section the roan bull, Valiant =25337=, bred by Harry Smith, of Hay, a rich roan son of Abbotsford, recently purchased from Captain Robson, which was first in his class and senior male champion of the show. A remarkable record for Captain Robson was the ownership of five bulls that were champions at Toronto in five successive years, namely, Nominee, Moneyfuffel Lad, Topsman, First Choice, and Valiant; the latter sold to Mr. Flatt a few weeks before winning this honor. The Trout Creek herd of Mr. Flatt had also the winner in the two-year-old section in 1901, in the dark roan, Lord Banff =36053=, bred by Alex. Watson, of Aberdeenshire, and imported by Mr. Flatt, and which was later sold for \$5,000 by auction in Chicago; the second being the white bull, First Choice, formerly owned by Captain Robson, but exhibited this year by J. & A. Somerville, of York County. Royal Wonder, a red son of Royal Sailor (imp.), shown by J. & W. Watt, was first in the yearling class, and the junior championship also went to him.

The tug for supremacy in the aged-cow class was between Flatt's imported red four-year-old, Empress 12th, of Bates breeding, a first-prize winner at the Royal Show the previous year as a three-year-old, where she was also reserve champion, and Boland's Lady Sharon 4th, winner the previous year of first and the female champion at the Chicago International. She was a big, broad-backed red cow, descended from the Syme of Red-kirk stock, imported by the Millers, of Markham and Pickering, in the fifties; her sire was the Renick Rose of Sharon bull, Young Marshal, and she had a cross of Barmpton Hero in her breeding, having been one of the strong show string of Aaron Barber, of New York State. The imported English-bred cow, Empress 12th, was declared the winner. A sensational feature of this show was Mr. Flatt's imported roan three-year-old cow, Cicely, bred by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, sired by the Willis-bred Prince Victor, of the Princess Royal family; dam a Cruickshank Clipper. Cicely was a heifer of marvellous width and thickness, beautifully blending shoulders and grand quality; her only defect being the shortness of her hind quarters. She had won at Smithfield and other English shows the previous year, and was awarded the female championship of her year at Toronto.

THE PAN-AMERICAN.

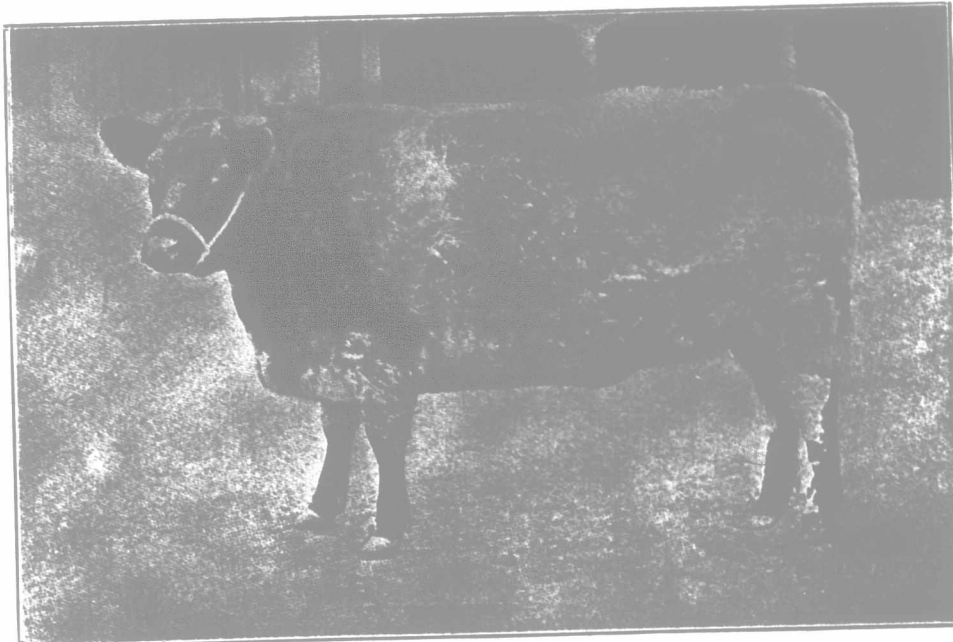
At the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in September, 1901, Canadian breeders of Shorthorns made a very creditable record, the principal herds from this country represented being those of W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, and Hon. Thos. Greenway, of Manitoba. The former herd had the champion bull of the breed, in the white three-year-old, Speculator (imp.). The same herd had the first-prize two-year-old bull, in Lord Banff (imp.); the champion female, in the cow Cicely, and the first-prize graded herd of the breed. These, together with a number of other class prizes won by the same herd, made a very good showing for one exhibitor in a foreign country. Cicely was sold at Mr. Flatt's sale in Chicago, on November 7th, 1901, for \$5,000, to J. G. Robbins & Sons, Horace, Indiana; and Lord Banff brought \$5,100 at the same sale, his purchaser



W. D. Flatt.

The size of the lamb crop is very largely regulated by the method of handling the ewes from weaning time till they are mated. Those who are most successful in obtaining large lamb crops each year practice a system in handling their sheep at this period called "flushing."

In this method, the ewes at weaning time are placed upon rather short, dry pastures, and are kept there for a period of about three or four weeks, the length of time being regulated by the contemplated time of breeding. This is, of course, of advantage in the quick drying-off of the ewes. They may be turned upon the stubble fields, where they can do valuable gleaning, and yet not obtain too much feed. It seems to be especially desirable



Cicely at Three Years Old.

for these first few weeks that the sheep be not freely fed. This period of scanty food supply apparently puts the system into such a condition that the succeeding period of generous feeding may produce the most stimulating effects.

About three weeks previous to the time of mating the flock should be turned into an excellent pasture. For this purpose there should have been reserved for them a field in which the second-growth clover has been allowed to come on unmolested. If this is not available a patch of rape should be prepared. It is most essential that the sheep have an excellent pasture at this

time. There may be added to the grazing a slight grain ration, but it is not needed if the grazing is good. By this management of their feeding all the ewes will be brought into breeding season about the same time, thus dropping their lambs pretty well together, and scarce a ewe will miss breeding. In this way larger crops of lambs are regularly produced than has been obtained under any other method of handling the flock.

being Geo. E. Ward, Hawarden, Iowa. The 45 head sold at that sale made an average of \$1,122.66, a record which has not been equalled by any Shorthorn sale in America since that date.

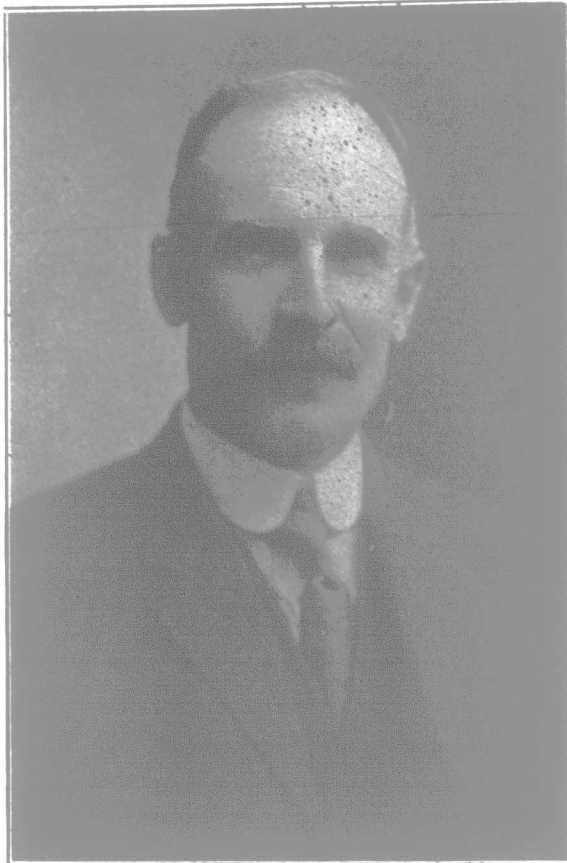
The strong feature in the bull classes at Toronto in 1902 was the first-prize two-year-old and senior champion, Spicy Marquis, a rich roan son of Spicy Robin, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and imported and exhibited by W. D. Flatt. He was a bull of fine type and character. He was also grand-champion bull at Toronto the following year, when he had greatly improved, and was soon after sold for \$3,000, to go into the herd of Sir Wm. Van Horne, at East Selkirk, Manitoba, where he proved an exceptionally impressive sire; among his get being the magnificent white three-year-old cow, Spicy's Lady, the Toronto grand champion female of 1909. The junior champion bull of 1902 was the handsome light roan yearling, Lord Chesterfield, bred by Thos. Redmond, of Millbrook, and shown by D. Talbot & Son, of Everton. He was a level-topped grandson of Imp. Royal Sailor, his dam being by Imp. Prime Minister, and back of that was the impressive Challenge, by Barmpton Hero. In a good class of aged cows that year the winner of first prize and senior champion was W. D. Flatt's Crimson Fuchsia, a handsome, medium-sized, well-fleshed roan, bred by David Birrell, of Greenwood, sired by Clan Campbell (imp.); the junior championship going to the first-prize junior yearling, Water Lily, a dark roan heifer, of great width and depth, imported in dam, and shown by Goodfellow Bros., of Macville. Her sire was Count Joyful, and her dam Water Cress (imp.). An interesting feature in the senior heifer calf section of 1902 was the first-prize winner, the bountiful roan, Fair Queen =52581=, bred by H. K. Fairbairn, sired by Royal Prince, and shown by Capt. Robson, which won the grand championship at the Chicago International in 1903 when shown by E. W. Bowen, of Indiana.

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

The Toronto Exhibition of 1903 assumed the character of a Dominion event, owing to a special donation of funds by the Federal Government, and in the Shorthorn class to a grant of \$1,500 towards the prize-list for the breed by the Dominion Shorthorn Association, the consequence being an exceptionally large display in this class, the entries totalling close to 250. The judges were John Miller, Jr., of Brougham, and the writer, with Thos. Russell, of Exeter, as referee. In a class of eleven aged bulls, the contest lay between the two great imported roans, Joy of Morning, bred by Wm. Duthie, of Collynie, sired by Pride of Morning, and shown by Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham, and Marquis of Zenda, bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, and exhibited by W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont. It was, perhaps, generally expected that the Marquis would win in this fight, but he was not in as fine show condition as the other, and the Duthie bull was in almost too high condition for his own good, but Joy of Morning was declared the winner. The senior champion bull was found in the first-prize three-year-old, Spicy Marquis, shown by W. D. Flatt, and he was also the supreme champion male Shorthorn of the show, being brought out in fine condition, under the good management of James Smith, who then had charge of the herd. The junior champion was found in the red yearling, Clipper Hero, bred and exhibited by Hon. John Dryden & Son. He was a young bull of great substance and good character, a son of their great stock bull, Prince Gloucester. In the section for two-year-old bulls there was a close contest between Capt. Robson's roan, Prince Sunbeam, bred by Bruce of Heatherwick, and the red, Village Champion, bred by Duthie, of Collynie, two excellent young bulls, on whose claims to preference the judges differed, and the referee decided in favor of Prince Sunbeam.

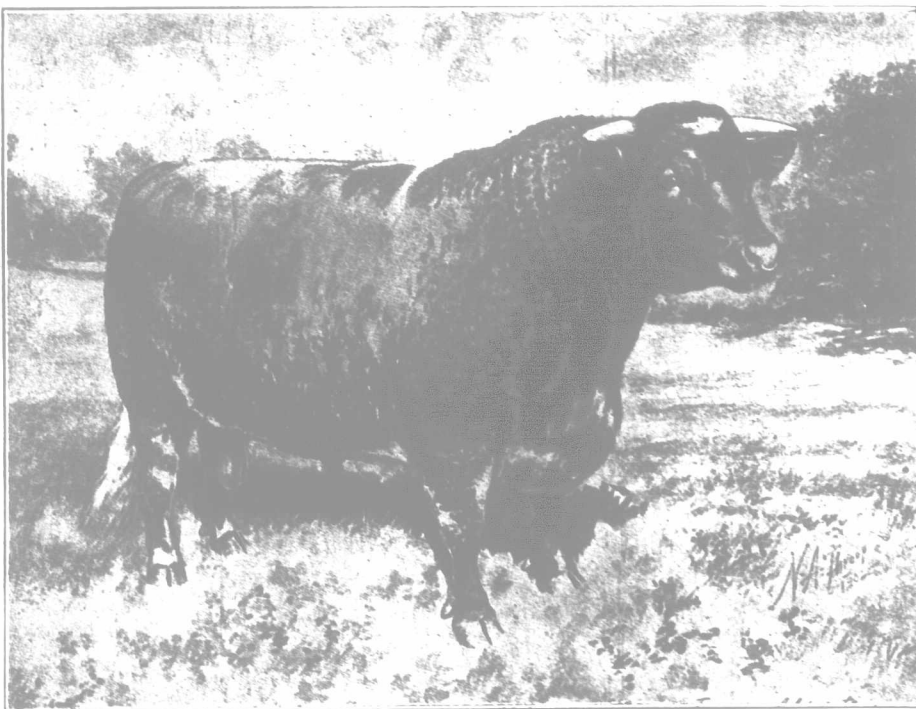
In a baker's dozen of aged cows, the first award went to Jas. A. Crerar, for his broad-backed and typical red cow, Gem of Ballechin (imp.); sire Mutinier. The class was a hard one to arrange, and the placing of Senator Edwards' red \$6,000 Missie 153rd second in order was adversely criticised. Standing fifth in the prize-list was a pretty little roan cow, bred and shown by Wm. McDermott, of Living Springs, near Guelph, which one could not but admire, but she was not in high

condition, and looked under size in such company, and for that reason, it is supposed, was overlooked by the judges, who probably felt under size themselves at the next year's show at Toronto, when she came out a broad-backed, wealthily-fleshed cow, in the herd of W. D. Flatt, under the management of James Smith, and won easily the first in her class, the senior and the grand championships. Her name was Mayflower 3rd, her



Harry Smith.

number =40878=, her sire Royal Sailor (imp.), and she traced to the good old Syme stock, imported from Dumfries in the fifties of last century. She repeated her championship record the following year, in the herd of J. & A. Watt, of Salem, who owned her sire, Royal Sailor (imp.), when she was begotten. The misplacing of that little cow on her first appearance at the National Show, the writer regards as the worst piece of judging he has been accountable for. The senior female championship of 1903 went to J. A. Crerar, for his first-prize three-year-old, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, a sorsie red and white daughter of the first-prize



Spicy Marquis.

aged cow, and a grandly good one. The junior champion was Senator Edwards' white senior yearling, Golden Bud, by Marquis' Heir, a son of Marquis of Zenda (imp.). She was one of the very best we have seen, and would do for a standard of excellence. The reserve junior champion was the first-prize junior yearling, Missie of Pine Grove, of the same herd, a beautiful roan daughter of the \$6,000 cow, Missie 153rd, imported in dam, and sired by Bapton Favorite.

In this year, 1903, at the Chicago International Show, as before stated, the roan Canadian-bred heifer, Fair Queen, won the female grand championship in very strong competition.

THE FARM.

The fifth annual session of the Dry-farming Congress will convene in Spokane, Washington, U.S.A., at 8 o'clock p.m., Monday, October 3rd, 1910, and will continue until Thursday, October 6th, at 5 p.m. The third International Dry-farming Exposition will occur in connection with the Congress.

Shelves made of laths, placed three or four inches apart, installed in a building where there is a draft of air circulating freely through it, and protected from rains—or shelves made of wire netting—afford suitable facilities for curing seed corn. Preparations of this character should be made now—on some rainy day. Corn placed on such shelves before October 1st, and thus thoroughly dried, is in no danger of molding or of injury by frost.

The selection of seed corn for next spring's planting is one of the important subjects for farmers to consider now, and to keep in mind. Moisture in the corn is dangerous. It is important that all of it be evaporated quickly. Experts say this can be best achieved through a free circulation of air around each ear. Husks should be off of seed ears before October 1st, to provide ample time for them to dry out before freezing weather. In long spells of wet weather, a little artificial heat will facilitate evaporation.

The Gain from Good Seed.

It is a mere platitude to say that, on the farm, as in all other pursuits, the effectiveness of a man's labor depends on the intelligence with which it is applied. Not at one point only, but at all points. A farmer may bestow infinite pains upon his plowing and the preparation of his seed-bed. Then he may lose half the reward which might have been his, because he has not taken the same pains in the selection of the seed. Perhaps he has grown up in the belief that "seed grain is seed grain," and that it makes little difference what seed he plants, so long as it comes from an ear apparently "sound." So he plants as his father planted, and harvests thirty bushels per acre, where a small fraction of the time spent in plowing and cultivating, if given to the selection of good seed, according to the ideas which have been thoroughly tried out, would have given him forty or fifty. The "new farming," which is transforming agriculture from a merely manual to an intellectual and business pursuit, differs from the old chiefly in this, that it directs attention to a thousand before unobserved details, the study of and attention to each of which counts heavily in determining whether a crop shall be large or small; of good or of inferior quality. And of these details, those which relate to the securing of the best seed are manifestly among the most important.

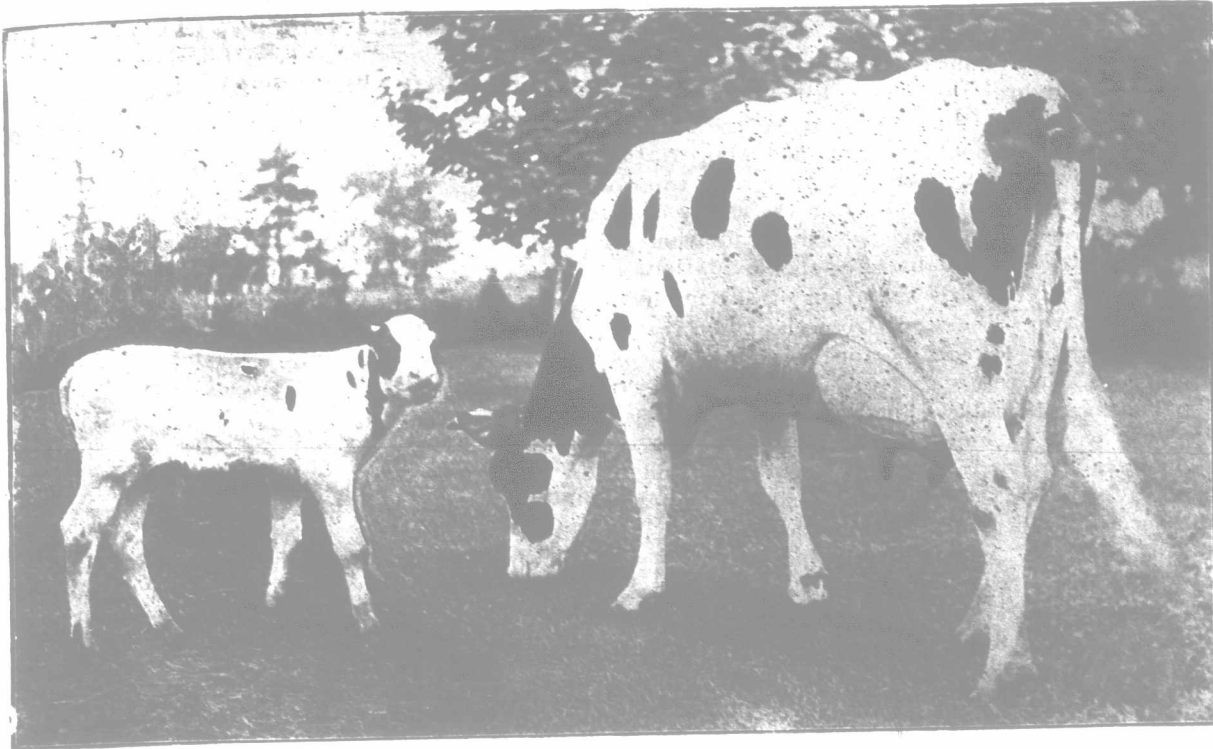
Factory Methods on the Farm.

The development of manufactures in our country has reached its present vast proportions through a careful study of methods and machinery, and the sifting out and adoption of the best; through a close husbanding of material, and the use of every available shred thereof; through the conversion of much that was formerly considered valueless waste into valuable revenue-producing by-products; through such a systematic drill and specialization of labor that, aided by improved machinery, one skilled workman now accomplishes from two to a hundred times as much as formerly. The marvellous abundance and cheapness of manufactured products is the result of these methods.

What reason is there that each and all of these "factory" ideas should not be adapted to the processes of the farm? In a sense every farmer is a manufacturer; the only essential difference between him and the factory-owner being that the farmer works in partnership with Nature. And Nature shows her approval of factory methods by showering her largest rewards on those who give her the opportunity to demonstrate what she can do as a business ally.

It is the application of "factory methods," simply, which has made possible such wonderful horticultural achievements as those recently witnessed at Paris and London, where, by a close attention to every detail of specially-adapted soil, selected seed, a regulated temperature, and just the kind of cultivation best adapted to each particular plant, it was shown to be possible to secure from \$2,000 to \$4,000 worth of varied products from a single acre in a year, three to five crops being raised successively on the same soil.

Factory methods in their perfection, however, will demand in agriculture the same specialization of industry that is seen in the cotton mill or the machine shop. The men who can combine with the possession of the most advanced theoretical knowledge, the manual skill and dexterity essential to the most perfect success in each department,



Five-year-old Holstein Cow, Daisy Pietertje Johanna 6190.

Completed an official record in July last, making over 27 pounds butter in seven days. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont. Her latest bull calf appears with her. His sire has four 30-pound half-sisters. Messrs. Flatt have also a 2-year-old son of this cow. Both bulls are for sale.

Seed.

that, on the farm, effectiveness of a vigence with which only, but at all infinite pains upion of his seed-the reward which has not taken the seed. Perhaps that "seed grain es little difference it comes from an e plants as his irty bushels per the time spent in n to the selection ideas which have have given him ming," which is merely manual to rsuit, differs from rects attention to tails, the study of counts heavily in all be large or uality. And of e to the securing among the most

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are few indeed. The specialization seen in the factory is the outcome of an evolution which has been going on for more than a hundred years. A similar evolution is now going on in agriculture. It will not probably take so long to reach, here, the perfection now seen in the factory, since the factory has done a great amount of pioneering of which the farm may share the benefit. But when farm management shall have been placed on the same level, in attention to detail, and in business-like procedures, as the factory, then every acre of land will be made to produce manyfold as much as to-day; and he who is capable of securing the very best results from every one of a hundred acres, will rank with the "captains of industry" in our great manufacturing centers.

THE DAIRY.

Profit from Cool-curing at Foxboro Factory.

A very neat and attractive three-vat cheese factory is that of the Foxboro Cheese and Butter Co., Hastings Co., Ont. The building is constructed of hollow cement blocks, and was erected four years ago. The curing-room, built where the make-room of the old factory had been before it burned down, has a two-foot stone wall lined with four thicknesses of matched lumber and four-ply of damp-proof paper between. Its inside dimensions are 22 x 25 feet, the ice chamber at the end being 15 x 22 feet, with a ten-foot ceiling. The temperature is readily maintained at 58 degrees in the warmest corner, except in the evening, when the sun shines upon the thermometer in that part of the room, causing it to register a couple of degrees higher. The ice is never all required. The annual charge for putting it in is about \$45. The cost of the factory, with curing-room and ice chamber, was about \$3,500. The increased cost of the cool-curing facilities over the cost of an ordinary room is placed at about \$1,000. This factory, by the way, has employed the same maker for the last fifteen years, and there has been no change in the officers for several years.

As to the advantage of cool-curing, we quote the president and salesman, John Holgate, who writes under recent date:

"It is pretty hard to say accurately what has been our saving by cool-curing, but comparing our factory with neighboring factories before we put in the ice chamber, and comparing our factory with the same factories since putting in the ice chamber, we find that we have a saving of from 2½ to 3 lbs. of cheese per 1,000 lbs. of milk, which in a factory of the size of ours would represent a saving of about 6,000 lbs. of cheese; that, at 16 cents per lb. net, would be \$600.00. We made in 1908, 199,655 lbs. of cheese; the number of lbs. of milk used for a pound of cheese, 10.80. In 1909 we made 203,572 lbs. of cheese, with about the same yield. Our old factory (which was a good factory of the ordinary kind) burned in September, 1906; we rebuilt the same fall, putting in all modern improvements. We think that the cool-curing room means a saving to us in shrinkage of from \$500 to \$600 per year, with cheese at 11 cents per pound, besides always having first-class cheese. Outside conditions have no influence on our curing-room. Our room does not vary one degree, no matter how hot the weather is outside."

be milled, either by breaking in pieces with the fingers, for a small quantity of curd, or using a curd mill for a larger quantity.

After milling, the curd is thoroughly stirred, and then salted at the rate of 1 ounce of salt to every 5 pounds of curd; stir the salt in well, then bank up the curd at one end of the draining sink and leave for about five minutes, to allow the salt to thoroughly dissolve in the curd.

Place the curd in hoops lined with a cloth, being careful to keep the larger curd to the center, and the smaller round the outside, the object being to produce an open center in the cheese.

Now remove the cheese to the press, only using sufficient pressure to make the outside of the cheese nice and smooth, without making the cheese too solid. In about one hour remove from the press, turn, and place back in the press again.

The following morning take out of the press and bandage, then put the cheese on a shelf in the curing-room. FRANK G. RICE.

The wives and daughters of farmers who have become expert in the art of buttermaking, and have had no training in a school or factory, will not be asked to compete against what might be termed "Professionals" in the buttermaking competitions at the Canadian National Exhibition this year. By a new regulation all those who have had experience in a factory or dairy-school training, as well as those who have taken a first prize in previous years, will not be allowed to compete in section one.

POULTRY.

Ventilation, both night and day, is essential to the health of poultry. Many diseases among fowls are traceable to the want of pure air.

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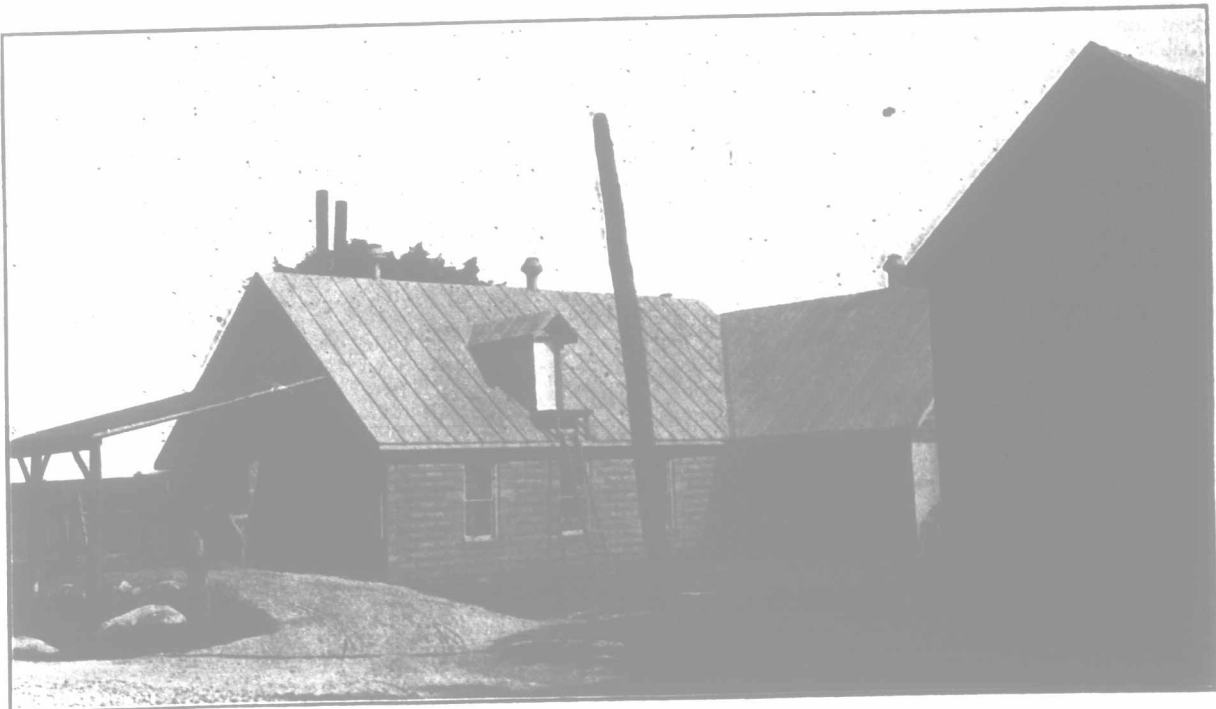
Remember to supply plenty of grit to the young poultry. They need it as much as mature birds. Grit forms part of their digestive system.

* *

The incubating season is practically over with poultry, so far as profit to the owner is concerned. All old nesting material should be taken out and burned, and all nesting boxes be disinfected and given a coat of liquid lice-killer, after which fresh straw may be placed in them for late layers. The creosote preparations sold at lumber yards for wood preserving have been used with good effect as lice-killers.

Charcoal for Ducks and Geese.

The Journal of Agriculture for Ireland, in a recent issue contains an account of experiments conducted by H. de Courcy, for the purpose of deciding the exact value of charcoal as a means of keeping birds that are closely confined in good health during the period of fattening. Eighteen large, healthy Aylesbury ducklings were selected from a large flock, and divided into three pens, each pen containing six ducklings. The ducklings were fed upon foods which previous experiment had shown to be profitable and economical, namely, boiled potatoes, barley meal, ground oats, skim milk and tallow greaves. The method of preparing the food was to boil, strain, and pound up the potatoes, which before boiling would constitute about one-third by weights of the mash. Barley meal and ground oats were then mixed in



Foxboro Cheese Factory.

A neat cement-block factory in Hastings Co., Ont., with a first-class cool-curing room. Part of maker's residence included in the picture.

equal parts and mixed with the potatoes. Skim milk was added to form a rather wet mash. This was fed to the ducklings from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the ninth week. During the last two weeks of fattening, animal food in the form of rough fat or tallow greaves was added to the mash, the allowance being about two ounces per day to each duck. Grit and water for drinking were liberally supplied. Apart from the charcoal the food received by all the ducklings was the same.

Tables were given as to the results of the trials, which seem to indicate that charcoal in one form or another is important in the profitable fattening of ducks. It appeared to keep the ducklings healthy, and enabled fattening to be continued with profit for a much longer period than when charcoal was not allowed.

Experiments with geese were conducted on similar lines, and gave almost identical results. The foods fed to the geese were the same as those fed to the ducks, except that they got steeped oats instead of mash for the evening meal, mash being fed in the morning. The charcoal fed to both ducks and geese was burnt wood, broken fine.

Sprouted Oats as Poultry Greens.

Some form of green food is needed for the poultry during the winter to act as a digestive stimulant. Mangels have been used at the Maine Experiment Station, but were not satisfactory there, as they shrivel and wither because they do not usually ripen before being harvested. For this reason they are looked upon with disfavor at the Maine Station.

Green sprouted oats have been given considerable prominence as a green food for poultry, but first experiments were not satisfactory. Quick growth is needed, and is difficult to get. Three things—light, moisture and warmth—are necessary to their development, and after some experiments have been successfully obtained.

The following description of the plan of raising them is given in Bulletin 179:

"There is in connection with the poultry plant a hot-water heating system having a three-inch out-go pipe, which, as it leaves the heater, passes along the rear wall of a small room formerly used as a grain storage room. To provide a place in which to sprout oats, the back part of this room was partitioned off as a closet, inclosing this hot-water pipe. The partition wall which forms the front of the closet consists of glass doors, made from regular storm-window sash, hinged so as to swing open as an ordinary door does. These glass doors face towards the south side of the building, which has a window directly in front of the doors. Throughout the day the closet gets plenty of light. Dimensions of the closet are: length, 9 ft. 3 in.; depth, 2 ft. 6 in.; height, 6 ft.

"The place of shelves is taken by large, square, greenhouse flats, made of 1/2-inch stuff. These flats are 2 ft. 5 in. square and 2 in. deep, inside measurements. They are set 15 inches apart, vertically, and slide on supports so that they can be moved in or out, or turned around to suit the operator and the needs of the sprouting grain. Four rows, three flats in a row, can be accommodated in the closet at one time. A number of holes are bored in the bottom of each one of the flats to drain off the surface moisture which comes from the wetting of the oats."

The bulletin states that it is possible to control quite completely the heat, light and moisture, and grow oats from four to six inches high in one week's time. To control the mold, with which one always has to contend, it is necessary after the flats have been emptied to thoroughly scrub them with a fifty per cent. solution of formalin, enough being used to soak the flat thoroughly.

A summary of the method of sprouting follows: "Clean and sound oats are soaked in water over night in a pail; the next morning the flats are filled to the depth of about two inches and put into the sprouting closet, being placed near the top of the closet, so as to get the maximum amount of heat, and in that way get the sprouts started at once. Until the sprouts have become from half to three-quarters of an inch long, the oats are thoroughly stirred and raked two or three times during the day. When they become a matted mass they should not be disturbed. As the oats grow they are moved in the flats to different positions in the closet, the taller they get, the nearer to the floor they can be placed, and thus leave the higher and warmer places for the grain just beginning to sprout. The oats should be kept quite wet; the condensed moisture stands on the glass doors at all times. To insure this the oats are wet with an ordinary greenhouse sprinkling can three times a day."

These oats are fed solely for their tonic and stimulative influence on the digestive organs, not for their food value. A piece six to eight inches square for each 100 birds is broken and scattered over the pen; fed at this rate it has never caused any bowel trouble. MARY BERR AIKEN.

Health Factors.

Two important essentials for the preservation of the health of poultry in this climate are dry air and sunlight; and the construction of our poultry houses so as to provide these in the largest amounts should be our chief aim. Nature provides fowls with a sufficient covering to protect the surface of the body from the effects of extreme cold by preventing excessive radiation of heat, generated internally by the oxidation of food. Dry air retards radiation of surface heat; moist air favors its escape from the body. It is an easy matter to convince one's self of the correctness of this statement. Its application to the housing of poultry simply means that when the feathers, naturally non-conductors, are enveloped in moist air, there is rapid radiation of heat taking place. This has a tendency to lower the surface temperature and produce a chill. On the other hand, dry air circulating through the fluffy feathers carries away but little surface heat. Drafts of cold air have the same effect as moist air, to a less extent. The inference is to build poultry houses with tight walls on the exposed sides, and to provide for the exclusion and escape of an excess of moisture. Poultry houses should be built on a dry, porous, well-drained soil; or, when this is impracticable, the soil should be artificially drained. If there is the least tendency for moisture to come in through the soil, a cement floor laid over six inches of soft-coal cinders, or a floor of wood put in well elevated above the soil, will remedy the trouble. Cold, dry air under a floor of wood is less objectionable than an air saturated with moisture. Dry air and dry floors tend to suppress bacterial and parasitic diseases.

Sunlight is beneficial, in that it acts as a germicide, drives out moisture, and exerts a favorable influence on the fowls. Damp, dark and cold quarters are as injurious to the health of poultry as of persons.

A first-class product, marked in an attractive form, will command a top price; consequently, good selling as frequently depends upon the honesty of the seller as upon his ability to drive a sharp bargain. With no other farm product is this more true than of eggs and poultry. Strictly fresh eggs, with the reputation of an honest poultryman behind them, are never a drug on the market.

Rations for Egg Production.

Since egg production is becoming more and more profitable, and co-operative marketing associations are being formed, thus rendering the hens still more remunerative, the results of the following experiment carried on at the Ontario Agricultural College are especially interesting and valuable to our readers.

The experiment was carried on during the winter of 1909-10, for the purpose of determining the most productive and economical ration to feed laying hens during the winter season. Five pens of hens were fed, accurate account being kept of the feed fed, the cost of same, the number of eggs laid, and therefrom the profits were determined. All lots received the same kind of grain and mash but different meat foods were fed to each pen.

The following table presents the rations fed and the data obtained:

EXPERIMENTS WITH MEAT FOODS—OCTOBER, 1909, TO MARCH 31st, 1910.								
Pens.	Food.	Whole gram.	Mash.	Milk and Meat.	Value of Food.	Eggs Laid.	Value of Eggs.	Profit.
1.	Sour Milk	600 lbs.	172 lbs.	672 lbs.	\$13.70	1,169	\$38.17	\$24.47
2.	10% Beef Scraps	780 "	231 "	1011 "	16.95	1,368	35.34	18.39
3.	Hopper Best Scraps	780 "	178 "	958 "	19.02	1,347	35.32	16.30
4.	No Meat	780 "	186 "	966 "	15.56	1,253	33.06	17.50
5.	Green Bone	780 "	176 "	956 "	18.51	1,386	37.32	18.81
All grain charged at \$1.00.					October, November, December and January eggs at 3c.			
All meat, beef scraps and green bone charged at 3c. per lb.					February eggs at 2 1/2c.			
Buttermilk charged at 20c. per 100 lbs.					March eggs at 2c.			

From a study of this table it would seem that sour milk proves to be the most desirable adjunct to be fed with grain for egg production. A good price was allowed for the milk, namely, twenty cents a hundred, and yet it proved very much more profitable. This is particularly fortunate since it is usually the most readily obtained food on a great majority of farms. In addition to this, the experiment shows that some protein adjunct to the grain ration is necessary, since the lot receiving none made much smaller profits. It also seems to show that green bone and meat scraps do not particularly increase egg production.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Canadian National Apple Show.

The national apple show to be held at Vancouver, B.C., October 31st to November 5th, promises to be an event of unequalled importance to all interested in the fruit industry. It is believed that this first Canadian national apple show will undoubtedly be the greatest that has yet taken place. Over \$25,000 are offered in prizes, and much interest is already manifested by intending exhibitors.

American Apple Crop Light.

The estimate of this year's apple crop, as compiled by L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Statistician of the American Apple-growers' Congress, and approved by the Congress, rates the New England States as having 63 per cent. of a normal crop; the Central States 40 per cent. of a normal; Middle West, 17 per cent.; Southern States, 48 per cent.; Pacific Coast, 74 per cent.; Nova Scotia, 30 per cent.; rest of Canada, 50 per cent. The average of the United States is summarized at 47 per cent., with quality running 80 to 100.

Improved Method of Spraying Potatoes.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Basing his opinion upon several years' study of blight and potato rot and methods of combating them, together with the results secured from the experiments of 1907, and the field observations during the two seasons of severe epidemic of blight and rot, Prof. W. J. Morse, Pathologist of the Maine Experiment Station, in bulletin 169, issued in November of last year, gave an unfavorable report of some of the methods of spraying in vogue in some sections of Aroostook County, and stated that in his opinion the loss from blight and subsequent rot experienced by the growers could have been prevented by more care and better machinery.

Results previously obtained by Director Woods, of this Station, under similar conditions, and at others, particularly from Vermont and New York, confirmed him in his opinion. Exceptions were taken by some of the growers, but the majority endorsed the ideas of the expert, who also received many letters of commendation from eminent authorities all over the United States, entertaining the same views of the situation.

Prof. Morse has just returned from a visit to Aroostook, and reports the conditions as favorable to a good crop. In the spring misses were reported in some sections, but the gentleman states that losses from that source will not be as great as at first feared.

There has been more trouble from bugs than usual this year, but they have been well handled with Bordeaux and Paris green, a special brand of insecticide put out by a large local firm as a substitute for Paris green seems to be doing good work in the section where it is being used.

The last two weeks in July were rainy or cloudy, weather particularly favorable to blight, but as yet none has appeared. What pleases Prof. Morse especially, is the fact that more and better spraying is being done, and more effective measures are being adopted for the work. Many are using the elevated platform from which to mix the spray, and some of the largest growers have purchased 12 or 16 nozzle four-row sprayers.

Where machinery of that kind is used the danger from blight and rot is much less than where one nozzle does the work.

The arrangement of four nozzles to the row is two above and directly over the row, set far enough apart so each covers half the top, the two giving a spray three feet wide; the other two direct the spray in among the leaves at the sides from the middle of the row.

In the territory visited, Houlton, Presque Isle and Caribou, the prospects for a good crop are excellent, and in the three towns and adjoining sections, judging from what he saw, black leg is not

doing as much damage as last year. The potatoes have been coming ahead very fast for the last month or so; they have set on well and are of good size at the present time, indicating that if conditions are at all favorable there should certainly be a good crop. MARY BURR AIKEN, Maine.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Timely Hints.

The unusually early date of harvest in old Ontario gives an opportunity for the farmer to get a number of things done. In the first place, it gives him a splendid opportunity to fight weeds by cultivation. In not a few cases there is ample time for a shallow but thorough plowing, to be followed by harrowing, rolling, and later by a thorough deep plowing. Such treatment cannot but go a long way towards cleaning up a dirty field. In some cases it will pay to plow, and then to sow rape for sheep or hog pasture. If this is done, it is remarkable what a growth of rape may be had, a food that will bring the hogs and sheep to snow flying in fine condition. Even if no hogs or sheep are kept, the rape is a fine crop for plowing under. While it does not compare in this respect with the pod-bearing crops, it serves a most useful cleaning and fertilizing purpose.

In the second place, plenty of time is afforded for getting stables thoroughly prepared for winter. The best house-cleaning possible, followed by an abundance of lime whitewash, is very important, as no one can tell the foul things the ever-present and ever-dangerous flies may have brought in. Besides, the cleanliness is good for both master and beast. Care now means comfort and profit next winter. The best way is to go over the stables in detail and note what is to be done. If the needed work can be done by the farmer and his own help, it will be sufficient to have the material on hand for the rainy days that are sure to come when field operations must be suspended. If the services of a mechanic are necessary, they should be engaged at once. In this work of supervision the silo and the root-house require prompt attention. They should be cleaned and cleared of anything that has been stored in them for the summer. They may be needed in a hurry very soon. It will pay to have them ready for immediate use. J. K. York Co., Ont.

Rural Science School, Truro, N. S.

The Rural Science School for teachers, which was convened on July 12th at the affiliated Nova Scotia Agricultural College and Normal College, closed its session on August 12th. There was an enrolled attendance at this school of 136 teachers, of whom 53 took physical drill alone, and 83 took classes in connection with the rural-science course, which is provided each summer at these institutions. This summer session was a very successful one, and the teachers in attendance put in a most profitable part of their holidays studying plants, birds, insects, rocks, soils, and, at the same time, observing the operations in connection with the Agricultural College farm. The underlying idea of this school is to give the teachers in attendance a deeper knowledge of the sciences related to agriculture and other industries, so that they can teach these to better advantage, more especially in the rural schools, and thus lay a foundation for more intelligent application of agriculture in the various spheres of industry. When teachers have completed the full course laid down in connection with this rural science school, which will require from two to three vacation periods, as well as interim study, they will receive the rural-science diploma, and when evidence is given that they are putting their teaching in practice, will receive an extra Government grant.

A Prolific Sow.

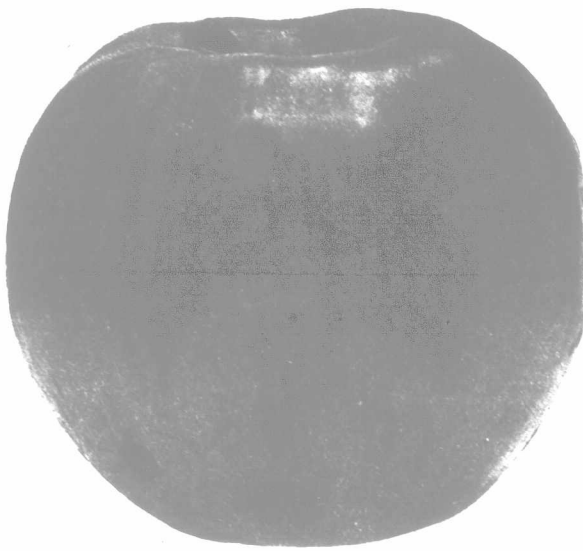
As you are interested in the successes of the farm, I am writing you a little pig history that has been gratifying.

I have a sow, born in September; farrowed the next May 30th, saved 7 pigs; farrowed the following March, saving 11 pigs; farrowed next September 30th (1909), saved 13 pigs out of 18; farrowed March 7th (1910), saved 15 pigs out of 19; found her on August 12th with 11 pigs alive, and smart to date. This gives her a record of having 48 and saving 39 in 315 days. Have you heard of anything better? S. S. PETERSON, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

This sow, indeed, he hard to beat. Such a sow is worthy of the best attention that her owner can give her. Not only is she valuable herself, but by selecting young sows from her litters as breeders, her owner should be able to build up a herd of swine that would be wonderfully prolific. And since the brood sow is kept for the litters she produces, prolificacy is one of the most important factors in her selection.

A Cold-storage Apple.

"The Farmer's Advocate" recently received a sample of Northern Spy apple, grown last year in Elgin County, Ontario, which was kept in cold storage at London, Ontario, from a few days after picking until August 11th, 1910. The apple was one of several lots kept in storage for investigational purposes, the outlines of which were presented in last week's issue.



A Northern Spy in cold storage from picking time until Aug. 11. (Photograph taken Aug. 15, 1910.)

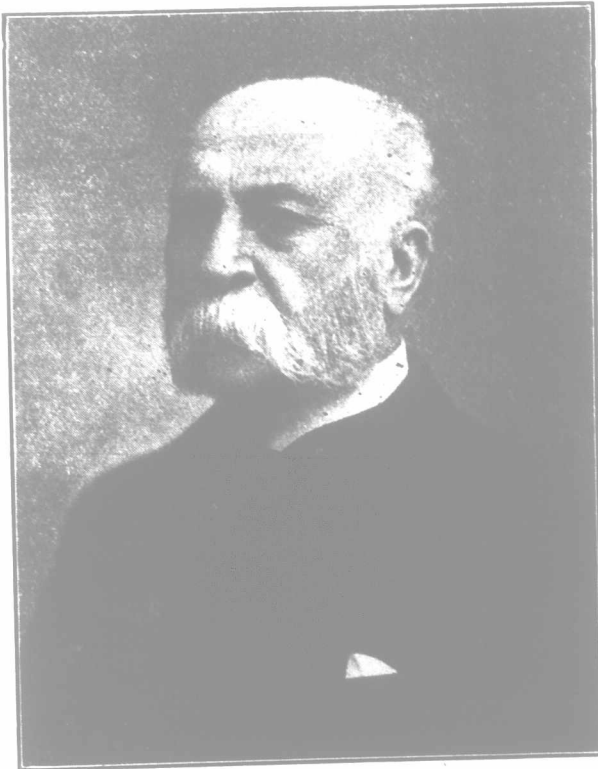
This apple was in splendid condition, sound, firm, of good flavor, and if it represents what may be done in cold storing of apples, then surely such methods will be beneficial to the apple producers.

The fruit of which this is a sample was kept for the first twelve days at a temperature between forty and forty-two degrees. During the next month the temperature was about thirty-five degrees, and for the rest of the time between thirty-two and thirty-four degrees.

The accompanying photograph gives a fair idea of the appearance of the apple on August 15th, 1910.

Death of Dr. Andrew Smith

Dr. Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S., founder of the Ontario Veterinary College, and Principal of it for many years, died at his home in Toronto, August 15th, in the 76th year of his age. He was born in Dalrymple, Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1835, and had been a resident of Toronto for almost half a century.



The Late Dr. Andrew Smith.

Dr. Smith was the pioneer veterinary specialist in Canada. Prior to 1861 there was no fully-qualified veterinarian in Upper Canada, as the Province was then known. About 1860, prominent members of the Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association decided to secure the services of a capable veterinarian, who could give instruction to students in matters pertaining to veterinary science. The responsibility of the undertaking was largely left to the late Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodhill, Waterdown, near Hamilton, a pioneer importer and breeder of Shorthorn cattle, and the late Geo. Buckland, Professor of Agriculture at the University of Toronto, who was interested in everything pertaining to the improve-

ment of live stock and the advancement of veterinary science. The latter crossed the Atlantic in 1861, for the purpose of procuring a capable veterinarian, and on the recommendation of the late far-famed Prof. Dick, of Edinburgh Veterinary College, secured the services of Andrew Smith, a recent graduate of that College, who sailed for Canada soon afterwards. In 1862 a course of lectures was given by Prof. Smith in Toronto, and in 1866 three young men were graduated as veterinary surgeons. Since that time over 3,000 graduates have gone from this College to all quarters of the globe, and have done valuable work in the treatment of diseases of the lower animals, as well as in the suppression of contagious outbreaks.

In July 1908, the Ontario Veterinary College, which Dr. Smith had conducted for so many years, was taken over by the Ontario Government and affiliated with the University of Toronto, but the Doctor had continued to occupy an office in the College. The deep respect in which the University held him is attested by the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Science conferred upon him. Doctor Smith was one of the founders of the Ontario Jockey Club, and also of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, of which he was a life member, and in recognition of his valuable services on the directorate of the exhibition, the management, in January last, went on record by the presentation of a portrait in oils of himself. Dr. Smith was a constant lover of a good horse, and the owner of many during his life in Toronto. He was a familiar figure at the Canadian National Exhibition, and his memory will be cherished by a long list of graduates of his College, whom he was always glad to meet or to assist.

Incorrectly Interpreted.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While agreeing in nearly every point with the article written by "Pan," I would like to point out that, as printed, words appear to be attributed to me that I certainly did not write; that is, that the farmer is not making an effort to meet the demand for his produce.

As to taking a course at the O.A.C., I would go even farther, and would say that a good liberal education, even a university course, with a special course in agriculture, would be the greatest blessing that one could enjoy, especially when the eyes grow dim and "the sound of the grinding is low."

I would also like to point out that one of the largest agricultural grants goes to the fall fairs, and I would like an unprejudiced observer to point out to me where the ordinary country fall fair tends to the advancement of agriculture. This may be one of the wastes that the farmer grumbles about, as it is probably the most obvious.

I would also like "Pan" to outline to me his method of conserving moisture in the ordinary spring grain crops, such as barley and oats. And another question which interests me very much, and which I have not seen touched on in the drainage discussion is: how to get an outlet for tile drainage across your neighbor? Do not refer to the Municipal Act, but give a practical solution of the question.

As to insurance, the best we can do in that line only insures us against a loss equal to two-thirds of the value of our property, so in a complete destruction by fire, our loss may be very great.

Philosophers of all ages, as well as "Pan," have agreed that happiness or enjoyment is the object of all; as to the way this is to be accomplished, they do not agree so well. Perhaps "Pan" will be able to tell us what course to pursue to follow out his motto.

Lastly, if "Pan" is a practical farmer, which his pen name does not seem to imply, I do not think that he would fall into the error of confusing value per acre of field crops with production per acre.

In the first place, the ten-year census of agriculture does not occur till this present year, so that the statistics of intervening years are only approximations. Secondly, the decreasing area of field crops, as well as the increased production of gold, tend to raise the nominal value per acre.

Again, suppose a farmer to raise on 50 acres 2,000 bushels of grain, and he receives 30 cents per bushel for the surplus above maintenance of stock, etc.—say 1,000 bushels, equals \$300. Suppose his surplus to be 500 bushels on a 1,500-bushel crop, and he gets 50 cents per bushel; equals \$250.

You can plainly see that he is \$50 behind, though in the first case the value of his field crops per acre was \$12, while in the second case the value would be \$15 per acre. It is not what a farmer produces, but the surplus that he has to sell that puts the dollars in his pocket.

Thanking you for your space, I remain,

ONE OF THE ENTERPRISING.

FOUNDED 1866

ORCHARD.

Apple Show.

to be held at Vancouver on November 5th. It is a well-qualified important industry. It is the national apple show that has yet been offered in prizes, manifested by in-

rop Light.

Apple crop, as compared with the New England of a normal crop, 48 per cent; Nova Scotia, 50 per cent. The crop is summarized at 47 to 100.

f Spraying

Several years' study of methods of combat- results secured from the field observa- severe epidemic of rse, Pathologist of in bulletin 169, ga e an unfavor- of spraying in stook County, and e loss from blight d by the growers more care and tel-

by Director Woods, conditions, and at ont and New York. Exemptions were but the majority who also received on from eminent States, entertain-

ed from a visit to conditions as favor- spring misses were out the gentleman source will not be

le from bugs than e been well handled n: a special brand rge local firm as a s as to be doing good being used.

uly were rainy or avorable to blight. What pleases Prof. at more and better more effective meas- work. Many are om which to mix rgest growers have four-row sprayers.

st, 1910.

Price of Eggs.	Profit.
38.17	\$24.47
33.34	18.39
35.32	16.30
33.06	17.50
37.32	18.81

er and January

is used the danger less than where one

uzzles to the row is the row, set far all the top, the two e, the other two di- leaves at the sides

oulton. Presque Isle a good crop are ex- s and adjoining sec- aw, black leg is not

Death of Prof. John A. Craig.

It is learned with deep regret that Prof. John A. Craig, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, of Oklahoma, U.S., died on Monday, August 15th, after a brief illness. Prof. Craig's native home was in Russell County, Ontario. He entered the Ontario Agricultural College in 1885, graduating in 1888 as one of the five members of the first graduating class of the College. For a time he acted as editor of the Canadian Live-stock Journal, after which he went to the United States, and was Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Wisconsin, and later as Professor of Animal Husbandry and Vice-Director at the Agricultural College of Iowa. His health failing, he went south, and at a later date was appointed Dean and Director of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College. His health again failing, he resigned from this position, but on again recovering his health, he was appointed Director of the Experiment Station of Oklahoma, which position he retained until a few weeks ago. For the lately-constituted American Tariff Board he had also undertaken direction of the investigation to ascertain the cost of wool production in the United States and other countries, a task for which his personal knowledge, thoroughness as an investigator and judicial temperament admirably qualified him.

Prof. Craig was looked upon as one of the best authorities of live stock on the American continent, and his services as lecturer and as an expert judge of live stock were in great demand at agricultural conventions and exhibitions. His book on "Live-stock Judging" is one of the best which has ever been printed on the subject, and is used as a text-book at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and at many of the agricultural colleges throughout America.

Prof. Craig was in the prime of life, being only about forty-five years of age. He was a modest and unassuming man, possessed of a clear head and a kind heart, and the agricultural world has met with a great loss in his early death, which released from a body all too frail, a great and indomitable spirit. When one takes account of the physical disabilities under which he wrought, who shall say that his achievements were not relatively greater than many whose names have been recorded very high in the temple of fame?

The members of the first graduating class of the Ontario Agricultural College were the late Prof. Craig; Dr. G. C. Creelman and Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the O.A.C.; J. Fee, Toronto, and R. E. Paterson, Winnipeg.

Uhlan Trots a Mile in 1:58 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The most sensational mile ever yet trotted was done August 12th, at the North Randall track, Cleveland, Ohio, by the six-year-old gelding, Uhlan, driven by Charles Tanner, and owned by Mr. Billings. On Monday, August 8th, hitched to a wagon, he negotiated a mile in 2:01. On Friday, the 12th, hitched to a cart, without a wind-shield in front, and accompanied by a runner, he made the mile in 1:58 $\frac{1}{4}$, trotting the first quarter in 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, and the last one in 29 seconds. This is within one-quarter of a second of equalling the mark of Lou Dillon, 1:58 $\frac{1}{2}$, made

with a pace-maker in front, and so places this gelding in a class by himself.

Uhlan was sired by Bingen, 2:06 $\frac{1}{2}$, and out of a mare by Aberdeen, with a mare by Black Hawk as second dam.

Mr. Billings paid \$35,000 for this gelding.

Drainage Demonstration.

"The Farmer's Advocate" took advantage of the opportunity to see one of the O.A.C. drainage surveyors at work, when J. C. Spry, who had been making a survey for F. J. Scott, of Middlesex County, held a drainage demonstration at Mr. Scott's farm, August 17th.

The survey which had been made was for an open ditch, 3,200 feet in length, and with a fall of but $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to the 100 feet. Mr. Spry, who had for the past three weeks been engaged in surveying for open ditches, informed us that where the fall is slight and the flow of water great, as in the case of Mr. Scott's ditch, tiles large enough to carry off the water would be too expensive for profit. Underdrains should have a fall of one inch; or, much better, two inches, per 100 feet.

It is little wonder that the plan of making drainage surveys for Ontario farmers, at almost no cost to them, which is being carried out by Prof. W. H. Day, O.A.C., Guelph, is becoming increasingly popular. In this work Prof. Day is backed up by a special grant from the Ontario Government. Experts are sent out on application, who will make a drainage survey of a whole farm if desired, and supply the farmer with a carefully-drawn chart, showing the main drain or drains, all laterals, proper depth of each, and size of tile necessary. On the chart are also plainly marked the position of all farm fences, with the distance of the drains from these. With such a chart in his possession a farmer can begin draining his farm at any time, and continue the work year by year as he is able to do it, and feel quite sure all the while that he is making no blunder which will cost him a great deal to remedy at some future time. All that such a survey will cost him is the railway fare and expenses of the expert. In Mr. Scott's case, as another ditch besides his own had been surveyed by Mr. Spry on the one trip, his share of the expenses amounted to about \$1.50.

Before Mr. Spry showed how to take levels and determine proper grade for a drain, he addressed the small company present on some of the advantages of underdraining. He disclaimed being able to say anything that is not stated in better form in Prof. Day's bulletin on the subject, which can be had on application. He referred effectively, however, to the fact that underdraining raises the temperature of the soil; that it makes earlier seeding, and, consequently, better yields possible; that by lowering the level at which water stands in the soil roots go deeper and the plants stand dry weather better, and that those wonderful nitrifying bacteria of the soil which prepare food for plants are given a chance to get in their work effectively, which they cannot do in wet ground. One great problem of the farm is how to get rid of surplus moisture and conserve what is necessary, and the solution is drainage. In speaking of the cost of underdraining, which averaged about \$25.00 per acre, reference was made to the provision made by the Provincial Act for farmers securing loans for

drainage at a low rate of interest. One hundred dollars can be borrowed for 20 years, to be repaid in full by equal annual payments of \$7.30, and other sums on like terms. Allowing \$25.00 to be the cost of draining an acre, this would mean an annual charge for 20 years of less than \$2.00 per acre. Most practical men are agreed, that the increased value of crops for three years will repay cost of drainage.

Mr. Spry then showed how to take the comparative level of two points 100 feet apart, using for this purpose a device resembling a wooden cross, the upright being about 6 feet long, and having a sharp metal point at the lower end; the cross arm about the length of a spirit level. The sharp end was struck firmly into the ground, about midway between the two points whose level was to be determined; a level was placed on the cross arm, and buttons turned to keep it in place, and by means of thumbscrews coming up through from below it was set exactly on a dead level and sights taken fore and back. The difference in height at which these sights struck a pole at either end represented the difference in level of the two points. Those present, by taking a look through the peep sights also, were quite convinced that there was nothing in the process too difficult for those of ordinary intelligence and eyesight. Instruction was then given in the use of the overhead line. After drain has been partly dug, two stakes are driven, one on each side, at the end of each 100-foot section. Cross pieces are nailed across these stakes, the top edges of which are at a height of seven feet from the proper level of the bottom of the drain. A strong cord is stretched from one cross piece to the next, and with a seven-foot pole to measure occasionally from the drain bottom to the overhead line a true grade can be assured.

Mr. Spry has been at drainage survey work for two seasons; last year being one of four, and this season being one of ten conducting such work, under the supervision of Prof. W. H. Day. His work during the present season has been principally among the fruit farms of Lincoln County.

Canada's Trade with Britain.

In the weekly report of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce for August 15th, is presented parts of Lord Strathcona's annual resume of Canada's trade with the mother country for 1909. These figures, compared with those for the previous year or years, to an extent measure the extent of Canada's ability to meet her opportunities and to cope with her competitors.

On the whole, the results are not entirely satisfactory. Canada's imports from Britain have increased £2,126,187, while her exports to Britain have increased £760,216. The greatest increase for 1909 over 1908 in Canadian imports from Britain are as here noted: Cotton piece goods, 36.39 per cent.; woollen tissues, 21.97 per cent.; worsted tissues, 65.77 per cent.; tin plates, 36.75 per cent.; jute piece goods, 39.07 per cent.; linen piece goods, 57.66 per cent.; pig iron, 32.46 per cent.; leather, 92.10 per cent. In exports to Great Britain the marked increases are: Wheat, 17.29 per cent.; flour, 45.33 per cent.; oats, 700 per cent. There have been the following decreases in exports: Peas, 63.63 per cent.; butter, 49.50 per cent.; canned fish, 26.16 per cent.

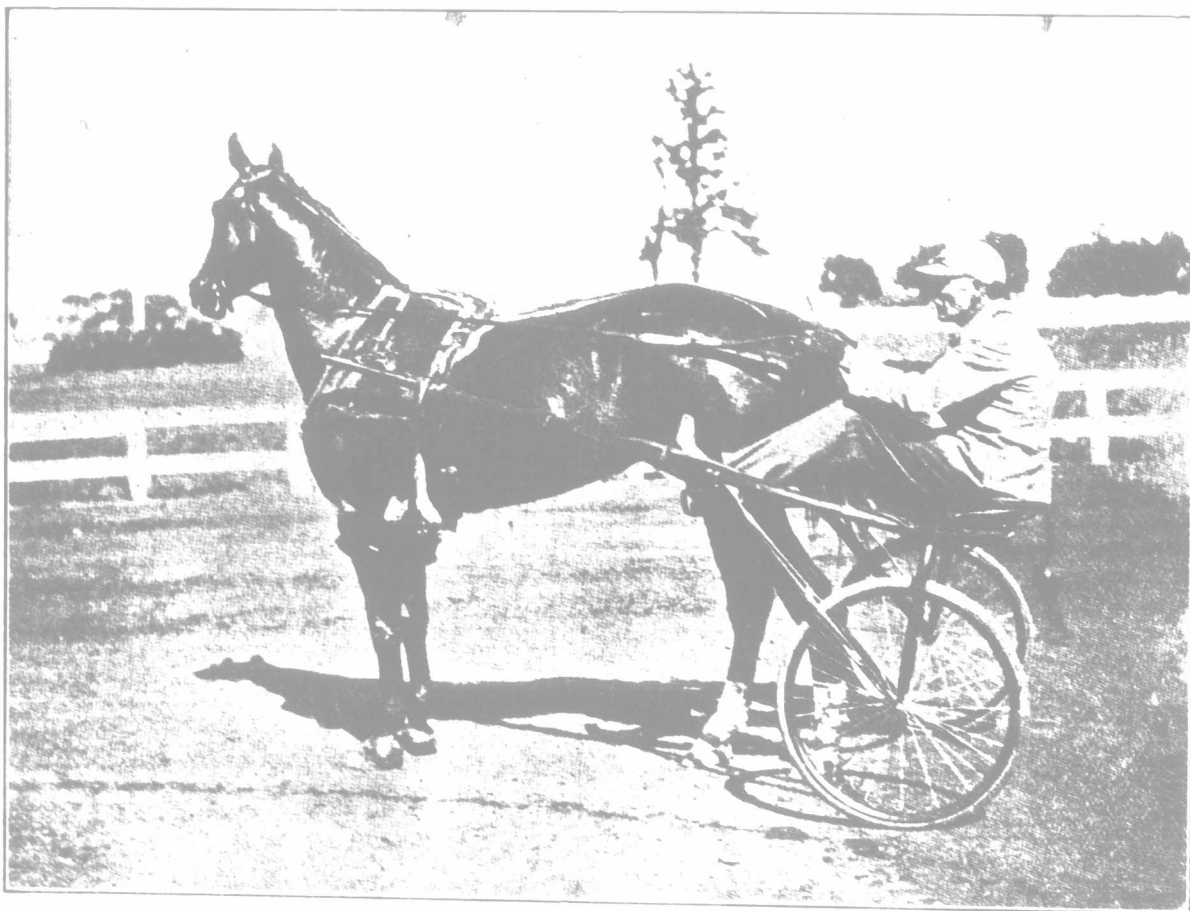
From the Canadian standpoint it would almost appear that someone had blundered when the marked increases in importations of wool and of woollen fabrics are studied, or when the decrease in butter, eggs, bacon, hams, and several other farm products are considered.

Regarding the bacon trade the report reads: "Up to 1905 the rapid growth and expansion of the Canadian bacon exports to the United Kingdom was so gratifying that it was hoped that the Dominion would eventually find it one of the largest and most profitable of her industries. This hope, however, has not been borne out, though a leading agricultural journal recently pointed out, in speaking of the excellent reputation established on the British market for Canadian bacon, that had the supply been equal to the demand, it is difficult to estimate the magnitude that might have been reached. The case is cited of a firm who, in 1903, were handling from 300 to 900 boxes of Canadian bacon weekly. In 1907 they only disposed of from 200 to 400 per week, and last year only 117 to 186 boxes per week. The editor of the journal in question also expressed the opinion that Canadian bacon has during the past two years lost ground that will be most difficult to regain."

GROUND BEING LOST.

A glance at the following import statistics for the past years will show the falling off in the supply of Canadian bacon which has taken place:

	1907.	1908.	1909.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	873,316	687,759	413,386
Denmark	1,799,787	2,049,513	1,809,745
United States	2,599,817	2,878,212	2,189,053
Other countries	92,661	90,158	183,279
	5,365,601	5,685,742	4,625,463



Uhlan (1:58 $\frac{1}{4}$)

AUGUST 25, 1910

Some July Milk-cow Contrasts.

On the milk record sheets, received at the Dairy Division, Ottawa, from members of cow-testing associations, there are found some good yields of milk and butter-fat for July; for instance, in the Bertie, Ont., association, one cow that freshened in May gave 1,320 pounds of milk, testing 4.0 per cent. of fat, equal to 52.8 pounds of fat. One herd of 17 cows at Glanworth, Ont., has an average of 926 pounds of milk, the herd including five two-year-olds. Some cows in this herd have given 4,840 pounds of milk in four months. At Cassel, Ont., 183 cows average 858 pounds of milk; 3.6 test, 28.3 pounds of fat.

The records of many individual cows in these and other associations show a yield of barely 650 pounds of milk and 22 pounds of fat, or less than half of many good yields.

It is not difficult for dairymen to make three very simple deductions from these remarkable contrasts: First, there are plenty of cows still being kept for milk production that are not worthy the name of dairy cows; second, scores of dairy farmers are getting excellent records from selected herds; third, records alone do not increase the yield of milk and butter; there must be intelligent selection of good cows, based on the lessons that individual records teach.

C. F. W.

Large Implement Factory for Welland.

It is announced that negotiations which have been going on for some time have now been concluded, by which a million-dollar plant will be erected at Welland, Ont., to employ 1,500 hands. The firm is Deere & Company, one of the largest concerns in the world, with head office at Moline, Ill. The following industries are affiliated with Deere & Company: John Deere Plow Company, Moline Wagon Company, Marseilles Sheller Company, Velie Carriage Company, and Velie Motor Company. The products of the Welland factories will be harvesters, wagons, plows, carriages, grain drills, harrows, disk harrows and other articles. The ground has been secured, and a staff of 500 men will be required to construct the buildings. The company will be granted no bonus, but have been promised a few concessions in respect to electric street railway, water, drainage, water service, etc. The capital of the company is \$40,000,000. Their plant at Moline is the largest of its kind in the world, employing 7,000 hands, and shipping 50,000 carloads of machinery yearly. Among their many branches, they have a large one in Canada, at Winnipeg.

Sir James Whitney Goes to Britain.

Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, left last week for a six weeks' visit to the Old Country, where, among other business, he will inspect the Provincial agency in London, Eng., in order to see how the immigration policy is working out at that end. While there he will confer with Hon. Dr. Pyne, the Minister of Education, and C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who is also abroad. The business of the London office has so greatly increased this season, owing to immigration matters and enquiries for Ontario farm lands, that it may have to be enlarged.

Hogpen Partitions.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Most of the newer hogpens in Peel County have cement partitions, just built same as walls, about from 4 to 6 inches thick. Ours are about 6 in., but I have seen them only 4 inches thick. They need no further explanations, I am sure. They make a splendid partition. The hogs cannot eat them, and they won't rot out, thus answering every purpose.

R. McCULLOCH, Peel Co., Ont.

The month of July was unfavorable for crop growth, taking the United States as a whole, the deterioration being about 4.2 per cent., as compared with an average decline of 2.3 per cent. during July. Aggregate crop conditions in the United States on August 1st were 6.5 per cent. lower than on August 1st a year ago, and about 5.3 per cent. lower than the average condition on August 1st of the past ten years. However, the area under cultivation is about 3.2 per cent. more than last year. Conditions average highest in New Hampshire, 25 per cent. above the average, due largely to good hay prospect; and average lowest in North Dakota, 59 per cent. below the average, due to severe drought affecting all crops.

Dr. A. Pablow, son of G. G. Pablow, the Chief Dairy Instructor in Eastern Ontario, has resigned his position as Assistant Professor of Dairy Industry at Cornell University, and intends returning to Picton, Prince Edward Co., Ont., where he was employed for a time as district cheese instructor, to practice medicine.

A Green August—Dairy Conditions Improving.

As if to compensate for the dog-days weather of June and early July, August has greened the landscape of Western Ontario with the verdure of spring. This was everywhere noticeable on a trip taken by one of our editors last week among the cheese factories and creameries of Middlesex, Perth, Waterloo, Brant, Haldimand and Elgin Counties; while another member of our staff, who attended the Cobourg Horse Show, reports similar conditions in Northumberland County. On the clay farms of Brant and Haldimand the greenness of the pastures was more especially remarkable, as in this region August generally sees the close-cropped meadows a depressing gray. This year all is different. The pastures afford a liberal bite of luscious grass. A thick growth of aftermath promises good crops of seed, grazing or hay from the clover fields, while many fields of alfalfa were to be seen, not only on the rolling fields of Brant, but on the clay plains of Haldimand. In many cases the second cutting of the season had been already cured for hay, with a third growth well advanced. It is a wonderful crop, this alfalfa, and particularly adapted to stiff clay land, so long as it is well drained. As feed, no other hay compares with it, and a perennial habit of growth is not the least of its virtues on farms where an acre a day is good plowing for a team.

It used to be customary on these level clay farms to plow the fields in nine or twelve-foot "lands" or ridges, the idea being to facilitate drainage by numerous furrows. This, however, is going out of vogue, though many such lands may still be seen. We noticed, where they were left, that alfalfa did not hold very well in the furrows, and grass getting started here is liable to creep across the ridges, thinning out the alfalfa stand. Of course, it is unnecessary to dwell on the inconvenience of such narrow lands in mowing or reaping. Riding a binder over them is next thing to jolting across a frozen plowed field in a lumber wagon.

Silos are becoming one of the most conspicuous features of the modern Ontario farm steading. Round cement ones are by far the most common. Here and there stave structures may be seen, and occasionally a new one goes up, but solid cement has the call at present, though cement block and steel are occasionally met with. Speaking casually, with no attempt at accuracy, we should think that about one-third of the barns passed in a three-days' trip by carriage and railroad coach had silos, quite a proportion of them new.

Silos suggest corn, and never have we seen so much of it of such excellent color. Everywhere it showed up dark-green and healthy. Height and stoutness varied, of course, according to variety and other factors, but very few fields promised other than a good to heavy yield. Hill culture and thin seeding evince growing appreciation of the fact that maturity and richness, rather than bulk, are almost as desirable for ensilage as for husking. The corn acreage is plainly increasing. Here and there respectable fields of it are to be seen, though on many farms the area of this handsomely profitable crop still suggests the corn-patch idea. Two-horse cultivators would help to extend the corn fields on many farms. There is no sufficient reason why many acres should not be grown for husking, besides what the silo swallows up.

Seldom have we seen the second crop of clover looking so well, and never over such a wide area. It seems to be heading fairly well, too, though not so perfectly as is sometimes the case.

Dairy conditions this summer are first-class. To be sure, the price of cheese is not quite so high as some of us expected, but it has been pretty uniform throughout the season, in contrast with some other years, when high prices at the beginning and latter part of the season were offset by low values during the period of greatest output. This summer they held up well during June and July, and the main reason for complaint is that they are not quite so high as patrons had hoped they would be.

The make of cheese in Western Ontario is larger than it was last year, and has been increasing, instead of diminishing, during the last two or three weeks, being larger at some factories than in July. By the way, July was a month of abnormally large yields at many factories, owing to causes not precisely understood. As high as 12 pounds and over is reported. In gratifying contrast to this is the experience of the Avonbank factory, which, having equipped a cool-curing room last winter, finds its July yield 11.09, compared to 11.10 in 1909. The difference in yield may not all be due to cool-curing, but is probably so in part. Two more factories had cool-curing rooms than a year ago. Three new and re-opened cheese factories commenced business in 1910. There are

eight more creameries in business in Western Ontario than there were last year. Of these, six are new plants, while two were changed over from cheese to butter. Prices this year have been rather in favor of butter than of cheese.

Patrons are taking better care of their milk and cream than ever before, factory conditions and cheesemaking practice are improving all the time, and the quality of the goods was never before so uniformly excellent. There is even more improvement in the quality of the butter than in that of the cheese, and there is no doubt our creamerymen are gradually solving the problems of handling gathered cream. The introduction of individual cans for collecting, and the now general use of the Babcock, instead of the oil test, as a basis of payment, are contributing to this end. More frequent gathering of the cream in hot weather (three times, instead of twice a week), has proven of advantage in a few creameries, and will in others where adopted. Our superb system of dairy instruction is bearing abundant fruit.

Probably about half the cheese factories in Western Ontario are now pasteurizing the whey, and it is gratifying to learn that some factories, where it has not yet been taken up, are keeping their tanks cleaner, and exercising more pains to send home good whey than was formerly the case. This is one good result of the pasteurization agitation.

Moderate Marketing of Wheat.

Robert Meighen, President and General Manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, is out again this year with another word of advice for Canadian farmers to be moderate in their immediate deliveries of wheat. A year ago, the expression of Mr. Meighen's views aroused a storm of protest from Ontario millers. At that time he had advised farmers to market their grain gradually, so as to avoid breaking prices, and predicted higher values later on. Discussing the present situation with the Montreal representative of the Toronto Globe, he remarked:

"I firmly believe that it is not necessary for the Ontario farmer to strive to deliver all his wheat before navigation closes. History will in all probability repeat itself this season, as it did last, when the grower realized a higher value after close of navigation than before. The farmer has from the present time up to, say, the first of March or beginning of April to deliver his wheat. I do not advise the farmer to hold his entire crop to deliver at any specific period, but would advise moderate deliveries. The ultimate result to him will, in my opinion, be more satisfactory.

"We are short on this continent," continued Mr. Meighen. "The out-turn of the present crop on this continent will be at least 150 million bushels short of last year's. I believe it is generally admitted that France will be at least 50 millions short for domestic consumption. Instead of being an exporter, France this year will be an importer."

In reply to the remark that, operating a large milling plant, the Lake of the Woods people would naturally be expected to keep wheat prices down, Mr. Meighen said: "The wheat dealer is in a somewhat different position from the miller. If he buys cheap wheat and the market advances, he is likely to benefit to the full extent of the advance. If we were the only millers in the country, then it would be quite different; we could take advantage of the advance in the raw material, whereas, under present conditions, if we buy cheap wheat, the other miller will do the same, and place his flour on the market equally low. If a high price is ruling for wheat, we expect to get a corresponding price for our manufactured article."

Death of George Mutch.

George Mutch, of the firm of A. & G. Mutch, died at his home in Lumsden, Sask., on August 12th. He was stricken with appendicitis during the week of the Regina Fair. He was comparatively young, and was unmarried. The firm of A. & G. Mutch have imported to the West many high-class Clydesdale horses, including the famous Baron's Gem. Deceased personally selected many of their importations, and was considered one of the best judges in Canada. For some years the firm were closely identified with Shorthorn interests, when they maintained on their Craigie Mains farm one of the best herds in Saskatchewan. The herd was dispersed by auction in 1907, since when the entire interest of Mr. Mutch had been given to Clydesdales. In the death of George Mutch the West loses one of its foremost Clydesdale enthusiasts, a gentleman of fine character, and a reputable business man.

A live-stock market for Western Ontario, to be located at London, utilizing facilities at the Western Fair Grounds, is suggested by a heavy tax-payer of the Forest City interviewed by the London Free Press.

FOUNDED 1866

One hundred years, to be re-estimated at \$7.50. Allowing \$25.00, this would mean less than \$2.00 are agreed, that three years will

take the concrete apart, using a wooden block 6 feet long, and the lower end; the spirit level. The ground, about whose level was placed on the cross it in place, and up through from a dead level and the difference in struck a pole at the level of the taking a look quite convinced process too difficult and eyesight. The use of the over-partly dug, two side, at the end of pieces are nailed together of which are the proper level of a strong cord is to the next, and sure occasionally a true

survey work for of four, and this such work, H. Day. His has been principal Lincoln County.

in Britain.

Canadian Department August 15th, is Canada's annual revenue mother country and with those for an extent measure to meet her competitors.

entirely satisfied Britain have imports to Britain greatest increase in imports from ton piece goods, 21.97 per cent; tin plates, 36.75 per cent.; linen iron, 32.46 per cent. Wheat, 700 following decreases: butter, 49.50 cent.

it would almost considered when the of wool and for when the demands, and several

the report reads: and expansion of the United Kingdoms hoped that the it one of the industries. This the out, though a pointed out. tion established dian bacon, that demand, it is that might cited of a firm m 300 to 900 In 1907 they 0 per week, and per week. The also expressed the during the past the most difficult

ST. port statistics for g off in the sup-taken place:

1908.	1909.
ts.	(cwt.)
759	413,386
513	1,809,745
212	2,189,053
158	183,279
712	4,625,163

Canada's 28-hour Law.

Canada has a 28-hour law limit applying to cattle in transit. After cattle have been on the cars for 28 hours, this law requires that the railway company in whose charge they are must unload them for a period of five hours and give food and water. It would appear, from a recent newspaper item, that the railway companies have need to have the existence of this law impressed upon them. An Ontario farmer, bringing cattle from Winnipeg to his home farm, had them retained in the freight car for almost three full days without unloading for rest, feed or water. It is almost hopeless to expect such a corporation to have any humane feeling in such a matter, but they can be compelled to observe the law, and for every such flagrant inaction thereof the full measure of the penalty is well deserved.

O. A. C. Exhibit at Toronto.

The Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, will have an exhibit of grains, grasses, fruits, weeds, insects, etc., at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto. They will be located in the north-west wing of the fruit building, and will have men in charge during the entire two weeks of the exhibition, who will be glad to meet farmers and give what information they can concerning the improvement by selection and hybridization of grains; precautions necessary to take in order to prevent smut, rust, mildew, etc.; eradication of weeds, insects, fungous growths; the pruning, grafting and spraying of fruit trees; the methods of underdrainage, and the cost per acre of same; and, in fact, any other information pertaining to ordinary farm practice that may be desired.

Wheat Crop, 1910.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, August 20th, gives the yield of the wheat crop, estimated August 1st, as follows:

	1910.	1909.
Spain	136,797,616 bus.	144,089,351 bus.
Hungary	189,137,520 bus.	124,989,058 bus.
Roumania	107,879,622 bus.	58,866,797 bus.
Japan	22,047,674 bus.	23,035,612 bus.

In Great Britain the yield per acre is 31.99 bushels, compared with 34.47 bushels last year. Conditions in Germany same as reported July 1st. Austria shows some deterioration.

T. K. DOHERTY,

Canadian Cor., International In. of Agriculture.

Farmers' Institute Workers.

The next annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held at Washington, D. C., November 14th to 16th, 1910. At the same place, and beginning November 16th, will be held the annual meeting of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. The relation of the Farmers' Institute to the work of the section of the Association of Colleges and Stations will be up for discussion, as well as the subject of Young People's Institutes and Farmers' Institutes for Women.

Nearly Seven and a Half Millions.

The Census and Statistics Branch estimates that on March 31st, when the fiscal year closed, Canada had a population of 7,489,781, it being estimated that there was a growth of 305,000 over the year previous. In detail the department estimates the population as follows:

Maritime Provinces, 1,069,678; Quebec, 2,124,834; Ontario, 2,687,861; Manitoba, 496,111; Saskatchewan, 377,590; Alberta, 321,862; British Columbia, 321,733; unorganized territories, 59,050. Immigration not shown by Provinces, 19,862.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 22nd, receipts of live stock numbered 89 cars, comprising 1821 cattle, 4 hogs, 456 sheep, and 28 calves. Trade was fair, prices for cattle, sheep and calves, same as given below. Milkers, \$15 to \$61. Hogs, quoted at \$8.75, fed and watered, and \$8.40 to \$9.50, at country, for 100 lbs.

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	162	185	347
Cattle	2,417	3,312	5,729
Hogs	1,828	1,439	3,267
Sheep	2,730	960	3,690
Calves	310	120	430
Horses	2	51	53

The total receipts for the corresponding week of 1909 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	190	171	361
Cattle	2,855	3,112	5,967
Hogs	2,210	690	2,900
Sheep	5,205	1,004	6,209
Calves	459	116	575
Horses	—	123	123

The above figures show a decrease in the combined receipts at the two yards, compared with the corresponding week of 1909, of 17 cars, 238 cattle, 2,519 sheep and lambs, 145 calves, and 70 horses, but an increase of 367 hogs.

Cobourg Horse Show.

The sixth annual horse show, of Cobourg, Ont., was held August 16th to 19th, inclusive. In almost every way the event was a gratifying success, barring the rather threatening weather of the second, and the light rains of the third day. Despite these conditions, the people turned out in goodly numbers, while, on the last day, with ideal weather conditions, about six thousand people attended. It would be hard to find a more desirable location for such an event than is found in the Cobourg grounds. A beautiful grove of well-grown beeches form the background of the arena on the west and north sides; the grandstands are placed well within the shade of these trees, so that both comfort and beauty are well served in the arrangement.

The prize list carried some four thousand dollars and many cups, some of which are unusually valuable. The district surrounding Cobourg produces many good horses, while in the town many good ones are owned. Combined with these two favorable conditions were the persistent efforts of the executive officers, twenty-four directors, and most of the community, resulting in an entry list of about three hundred and fifty animals. The show had for president, J. D. Hayden; for vice-president, Robert F. Massie; for treasurer, E. W. Hargraft; and for secretary, John H. Davidson. The judges were as follows: Thoroughbreds, W. A. Lawrence, Milton, and Dr. Quinn, Brampton; Harness Horses, Prof. Greenside, Guelph, J. W. Allison, Morrisburg, and Dr. Quinn; Standard-breds, Dr. Sinclair, Cannington; Hunters and Jumpers, Col. Massie, Toronto, E. Skead, Ottawa, and Mr. Greenside; Heavy Drafts, Job White, Ashburn.

Some excellent draft horses put in their appearance at this show. In the stallion class, T. H. Hassard, Markham, won first in a class of four on Kihhill Victor. Not many brood mares appeared, but in teams in harness there were seven entries, and the class presented some very good ones, indeed. Lewis Bros., Charlecot, won first on a well-balanced, thickly-made, heavily-muscled, attractive pair of good draft type. In second place was another strongly-made, pleasing pair, belonging to William Langford, Port Hope. The class for single draft mare or gelding had several good ones in line, but the wide range of age and size, resulting from a looseness in classification, made it rather unsatisfactory from an exhibitor's or an onlooker's standpoint.

The heavy-harness-horse lovers were well favored, for these animals were there both in numbers and quality. Hon. J. R. Stratton, Peterborough; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Dr. W. A. Young, Toronto; Mrs. Charles Wilmot, Belleville; C. W. McLean, Brockville; Mrs. Dorland Smith, Cobourg, made the larger part of the display of these horses, although there were a number of other good ones shown by other owners. In the single class under 15.2, a splendid showing was made. First and third went to J. R. Stratton, on Loch Ryan Princess and Latest News, beautifully-turned chestnuts of splendid quality, and a delightful way of going. Second went to Dr. Young's My Humming Bird. In harness pairs under 15.2, first and second went to the same owners. In four-in-hands, four turnouts appeared. Stratton's excellent chestnut pair easily winning on their uniformity, type and balanced action. Dr. Young taking second, and C. W. McLean third, on strongly-made, well-matched fours. In the class for amateurs, Mrs. Dorland Smith took first and second on two stylish-moving, well-made horses.

The Standard-breds or roadsters were not quite as much in evidence as the wearers of the heavy leather, yet the local talent brought out a goodly number of free-moving, stylish drivers, built on the right lines.

The riders and jumpers had their full quota of animals and events. Hon. Clifford Sifton, Crowe & Murray, and Amelius Jarvis, practically made up this end of the show, and it was well made up.

At the Union yards, receipts of fat cattle were large, and the quality generally good; in fact, all summer the quality has not been better in years at this market. At the City market, receipts of cattle are not as large this season, nor the general quality of cattle as good, few good to choice being offered. At the City market, the bulk of the sheep, lambs, calves and hogs are still being sold, but the Union Stock-yards have captured the trade in exporters, as well as the bulk of the best classes of butcher cattle. On Monday, at the Union yards, early in the day, the market was dull and slow all around, drovers refusing to accept the prices offered by the buyers. But it was a buyers' market, and they hammered prices more than at any time in months. The sellers, who have had their own way at the most of the markets this season, until recently, had to capitulate after waiting a couple of hours, when trading commenced at a decline of 15c. to 25c. per cwt. for the best grades, and from 25c. to 50c. for the common to medium

grades. At the close of the market, over 2,800 cattle had been sold and passed over the scales, and many loads of them had been started on their journey to the seaboard for shipment to the British markets, as well as to the various points in Ontario for which they had been purchased. The following prices, paid at the Union market on Monday, have prevailed all week, with slight variations. The main reason for the decline in prices, was the lower values paid on the British markets, and at Chicago, where there was a run of 30,000 cattle on Monday.

Exporters. Exporters for the London market sold at \$5.90 to \$6.50, but only one load sold at the latter figure; bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; heifers, \$5.75 to \$6.25.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.75 to \$6, and we heard of one sale only at the latter figure, loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50; medium, \$4.90 to \$5.15; common, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cwt., \$3.50 to \$4.85, with a few choice, heavy cows, good enough for export, at \$5 to \$5.25. Cows were the only class

indeed. Such well-known horses as Ironsides, Confidence, The Wasp, and Hercules, were on hand to do their part in their usual pleasing way. The high jump went to seven feet four inches, and the generosity of the owners in risking these excellent animals against such a barrier is more to be commended than that desire for a thriller which asks for the performance of a feat so dangerous to both animal and rider. The red-coat race, the broad jump, and the performance at four, four and a half and five feet, were very pleasing features.

The management have little to complain of, and much to be highly pleased with, in the results of their show this year. Perhaps some additions to the lists, as now arranged, so as to give greater encouragement to the breeding interests, would make the show of greater permanent value to its locality.

Breed-study Contest.

Fifty-three answers have been received in response to the Breed-study Contest announced in the issue of August 11th, and they have been most interesting. Six guessed Kerry, sixteen Dexter-Kerry, fourteen French-Canadian, eight Devon, four Brown Swiss, one Ayrshire, one Hereford, one Sussex, one Shorthorn, and one Guernsey.

The picture is that of a first-prize and reserve champion Dexter-Kerry cow. They are the smallest of all our improved breeds of live stock, good specimens of the breed weighing about five hundred pounds. They are an offshoot of the Kerry cattle, and have been developed more particularly for beef and beef form. In consequence, they are sometimes spoken of as miniature Shorthorns. They have particularly deep, thick, blocky bodies set on short legs, and are red in color. For some history of this breed, see "The Farmer's Advocate" of July 7th, 1910.

First prize has been awarded to H. Sirett, Ottawa, whose answer is here given: "The cow is a Dexter-Kerry, as indicated by her small size, with proportionately deep, lengthy body set on short legs. The strong neck, broad forehead and muzzle, and horns with upward tendency, are also characteristic."

James Masson, Guelph, was a particularly strong competitor for first place, and several others gave good replies. The next Breed-study Contest picture will appear next week in the Exhibition Number. Watch for it.

Trade Increasing Ten Millions a Month.

During the first four months of the current fiscal year ending July 31st, Canada's total trade amounted to \$232,630,260, which is \$40,710,956 more than the trade during the same period a year ago. The total amount of domestic imports and exports alone during the same time was \$224,274,621, a betterment of \$39,984,194. The value of merchandise imported for consumption during the four months totalled \$143,322,043, a betterment of \$31,530,201, and domestic produce was exported to the value of \$80,952,578, an increase of \$7,553,883.

Exports of agricultural products increased by five and a half millions. Animals and their produce declined by over six hundred thousand dollars. During July alone the total trade was \$61,456,570, a betterment of five millions.

The premium list or preliminary classification of the International Live-stock Exposition, at Chicago, is available for distribution. Address the secretary, B. H. Heide, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

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Keep a Checking Account

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

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

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

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

the balance sold at prices ranging from \$75 to \$145 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Old No. 2 winter, Ontario, \$1.03 to \$1.04; new crop, 95c. to \$1, outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.12, track, lake ports; none offering. Peas—No. 2, worth 68c.; none offering. Barley—No. 2, 73c. to 74c. No. 3X, 50c. to 51c.; No. 3, 45c. to 47c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 39c. to 40c., outside. Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 73c. to 74c.; No. 3 yellow, 72c. to 73c., Toronto freights. Flour—New Ontario wheat flour for export, \$3.75, outside, in buyers' bags, and car lots. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$6.20; second patents, \$5.70; strong bakers', \$5.50.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, Toronto, \$13 to \$14 per ton for new. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, per ton, on track, Toronto, easy, at \$7 to \$8. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$20 per ton; shorts, \$22 per ton, track, Toronto. Ontario bran, \$20, in bags. Shorts, 50c. to \$1 more.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Supply large enough for demand. Prices unchanged as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; creamery solids, 23c. to 24c.; separator dairy, 22c. to 23c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—Prices easy, at 19c. to 20c. for case lots.

Cheese.—Receipts large. Prices easy, at 12c. for large, and 12c. for twins.

Honey.—New honey was reported to be plentiful. Prices easy, at 9c. to 10c. per lb. for extracted. Not many lots of combs offering.

Beans.—Prices nominal, at \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel for primes, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads of good quality, 80c. to 85c. per bushel.

Poultry.—Chickens alive, 16c. per lb.; ducks alive, 12c.; hens alive, 12c.; pigeons, \$1.25 per dozen.

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, per lb., 5c. to 6c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 40c. each; wool, unwashed, 13c. to 14c.; wool, washed, 18c. to 20c.; wool, rejections, 15c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

As the season advances, receipts of Canadian fruits and vegetables are weekly becoming larger, and the quality is also improving. This is especially true as regards Canadian peaches, the early receipts of which are of much better quality than for some years past, and dealers predict a large crop of later varieties, which promise also to be of good quality. Prices for the past week ranged as follows: Prices are quoted by the basket, if not otherwise specified.

Apples, 25c. to 35c.; blueberries, \$1.25 to \$1.50; currants, black, \$1.25 to \$1.50; gooseberries, crate, 75c.; Lawton berries, box, 10c.; peaches, 40c. to 60c.; pears, 35c.; beans, 20c. to 25c.; beets, dozen, 20c.; cabbage, crate, \$1.25 to \$1.50; carrots, 15c.; celery, 25c.; cucumbers, 25c. to 50c.; corn, dozen, 11c. to 12c.; egg-plant, \$1 to \$1.25; peppers, green, 40c. to 50c.; squash, green, \$1 to \$1.25; tomatoes, 25c. to 35c.; vegetable marrow, crate, 60c.; watermelons, 35c. to 40c. each.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.70 to \$8.35; Texas steers, \$3.60 to \$5.70; Western steers, \$4 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$6.15; cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$6.40; calves, \$6.50 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.35 to \$8.90; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.75; heavy, \$7.60 to \$8.40; roughs, \$7.60 to \$7.85; good to choice heavy, \$7.85 to \$8.45; pigs, \$9.40 to \$8.90; bulk of sales, \$8 to \$8.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.55; Western, \$3.75 to \$4.55; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.70; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$6.85; Western, \$4.75 to \$6.85.

Montreal.

Cattle.—Locally, the market for cattle last week was firmer, although there was an absence of export demand. Supplies were on the scarce side again, and there was a good demand for everything offered. Choicest steers brought 6c. per lb., fine bringing 6c., good being in the vicinity of 5c. to 5c., medium being 5c. to 5c., and common 4c. to 4c. Cows sold from 3c. to 5c., and bulls sold as low as 3c. for poor.

Sheep.—Although sheep and lambs were offering freely, the demand for them was better than formerly, and the market held very firm. Selected sheep sold at 4c. to 4c., and lambs sold at 6c. to 6c. per lb. There was a good demand for calves, and sales took place at \$3 to \$12 each, according to quality.

Hogs.—The supply of hogs was lighter, and, as a result, prices were firm, the demand being good. It is thought that receipts will increase from this on. Selects sold at 9c. to 9c. per lb., off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses continued dull. Occasional sales were being made for farming purposes, and contractors were also making a few purchases. Lumbermen were not showing much interest, and carters hardly buying at all. Notwithstanding all this, holders of horses were asking high prices for them, and the market is steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$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 each, and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs was firm, in sympathy with that for live, and prices showed a slight advance, dressed hogs being still available at 13c. to 13c. per lb., for best. The market for provisions was steady. Mess pork sold at \$24 to \$31 per barrel, and beef at \$18, while lard compound was steady, at 12c. to 14c. per lb., and pure lard was 15c. to 16c. per lb. Hams and bacon were steady; hams weighing 25 lbs. and upwards sold at 17c.; large sizes, 18 to 25 lbs., 18c.; medium, 13 to 18 lbs., 20c.; extra small, 10 to 13 lbs., 21c. per lb.; hams with the bone out, rolled, 19c. to 21c., according to size. Bacon was steady. English, boneless, selected bacon, 20c. per lb., and breakfast, boneless, thick, 20c. Windsor skinned backs sold at 22c., and spiced roll, short, 18c.; Wiltshire sides, 19c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Nothing but new stock offered, and this confined to stock raised in the vicinity. The quality seems good, although a little rot is beginning to appear, this being due to too much rain. Reports from New Brunswick are to the effect that the acreage is only one-third of that of last year, the low prices of 1909 not having been remunerative. Rust is developing in some sections. Local potatoes were sold at 75c. to 90c. per 80-lb. bag, carloads being bought at 70c. to 77c., track. Some claim that the above prices are about 10c. too high.

Eggs.—The market showed little change, buyers paying 16c. to 17c. per dozen for straight-gathered in the country, and selling at 18c. to 18c. here, No. 1 candled being 19c. and selects 23c., while new-laid were 26c.

Honey.—New stock not yet offered, and prices of old were unchanged, at 14c. to 15c. per lb. for white clover comb; 10c. to 11c. for extracted; 11c. to 12c. for dark clover comb, and 7c. to 7c. for extracted.

Butter.—The market for butter was a fraction firmer, buyers paying more in the country. Here, Quebec creamery was sold at 22c. for best, Townships being 22c. for best, other qualities being lower. On Saturday, creamery butter jumped a large fraction in the country, and was quoted here on Monday at 22c. to 23c. for Quebecs, and 23c. and better for Townships.

English demand not good; total shipments, to date, from the first of May being 4,500 packages, or about 1,000 less than for the corresponding period of 1909.

Cheese.—The market was easier in the country and here. Quebec cheese sold here at about 10c. to 10c., Townships at 10c. to 10c., and Ontario at 10c. to 11c., colored being perhaps a fraction more.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

Accounts may be opened by mail and moneys deposited or withdrawn in this way with equal facility.

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

Branches throughout Canada, including Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, and Truro.

Exports from Montreal, to date, were 76,000 boxes, as against 87,000 the corresponding period of 1909.

Grain.—The market for oats was steady, being 42c. to 42c. per bushel, carloads, store, Montreal, for No. 2 Canadian Western, and 40c. to 41c. for No. 3. No. 1 barley was 58c. to 54c., and No. 4 barley, 49c. to 50c.

Flour.—There was no change, prices being \$6.30 per barrel, in bags, for Manitoba spring wheat first patents; \$5.80 for seconds, and \$5.60 for strong bakers'. Ontario winter wheat patents were \$5.50 per barrel, straight rollers being \$5.25 per barrel.

Millfeed.—The market held steady, at \$20.50 to \$21 per ton, for Ontario bran, in bags; \$22 for middlings; \$33 to \$34 for pure grain mouille, and \$26 to \$29 for mixed, Manitoba bran being \$20, and shorts \$21. Cotton-seed meal was \$27 per ton.

Hay.—The market for baled hay was steady. No. 1 hay, carloads, Montreal, \$14.50 to \$15 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 2 hay, \$12 to \$12.50; clover mixed, \$10.50 to \$11, and clover, \$9 to \$10 per ton.

Hides.—Situation unchanged. Buyers were paying 8c. per lb. for unselected hides, and 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively; calf skins being 12c. and 14c., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1. Lamb skins were 30c. each, and horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 for Nos. 2 and 1. Tallow was 1c. to 5c. for rough, and 5c. to 6c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, Ont., 10c. Stirling, Ont., 10 11-16c. Woodstock, Ont., 10c. Campbellford, Ont., 10c. Brockville, Ont., 10c. bid. Picton, Ont., 10 13-16c. and 10c. Napanee, Ont., 10 9-16c. to 10 11-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 10c. Brantford, Ont., 10 11-16c. Ottawa, Ont., white, 10c.; colored, 10c. Iroquois, Ont., 10c. Cornwall, Ont., white, 10 9-16c.; colored, 10 11-16c. London, Ont., 10c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 23c.; cheese, 10c. Chicago, Ill., daisies, 16c.; twins, 15c. to 15c.; young Americans, 16c. to 16c.; longhorns, 16c. to 16c. Cowansville, Que., 10c. and 10 9-16c.; butter, 23c. and 23c. Perth, Ont., 10c. Victoriaville, Que., 10c. Kemptville, Ont., 10c.

Buffalo.

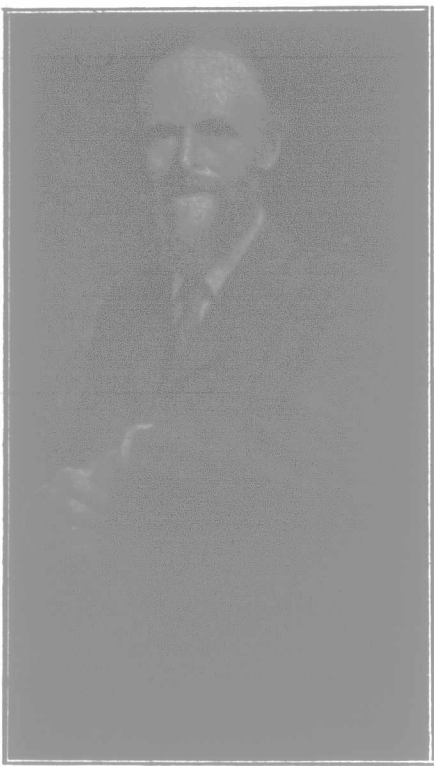
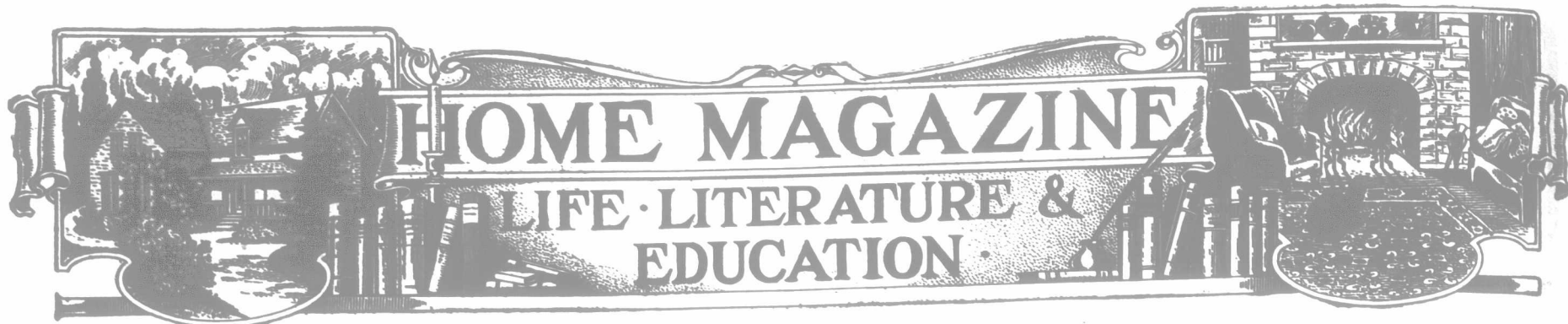
Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.40 to \$7.75. Veals.—\$7 to \$11. Hogs.—Heavy, \$8.75 to \$8.80; mixed, \$8.85 to \$9; Yorkers, \$9.15 to \$9.30; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.30; roughs, \$7.15 to \$7.40; dairies, \$8.50 to \$9.25. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4.75 to \$7.

British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle at 12c. to 15c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 11c. per pound.

The Man in the Chair—I enjoy a quiet smoke.

The Other—Well, you'll never be troubled with crowds while you smoke cigars of that brand.



William de Morgan.

William de Morgan.

Once in a great while one of the wise is heard to remark that, as a rule, men and women give up a part in the active affairs of life too soon; that they evince a reluctance to enter upon a new pursuit or a new venture too soon; that all this is very unnecessary, since will-power and activity are bound to keep the body younger and the mind brighter than that helpless relaxation of effort which in most people is so sure a mark of senility. If the wise one is fully abreast of his times, as he is likely to be, he will also point out in the records of past and present numerous examples to prove his point; examples of men and women who have not failed in well-doing, but who have essayed and conquered at an age when others of their years were beginning to drift down with the long tide that returns not again; and among them all he will assuredly dwell in particular upon the career of William de Morgan.

To speak of William de Morgan is to call up in most minds one surprisingly outstanding fact, viz., that he is the man who, at sixty-seven years of age, began to write novels, and with such success that his first book, "Joseph Vance," leaped at once into an astounding popularity. Those who have followed his subsequent doings will add that he has since been the author of three notable books, "Alice-for-Short," "Somehow Good," and "It Never Can Happen Again." It may be news to some that he has written yet a fifth, "An Affair of Dishonor," which is to appear during the present autumn.

Five years ago William de Morgan, in the literary world at least, was entirely unknown, hence it will be seen that he has averaged a book a year, thus proving himself a most prolific as well as a talented writer, for his books are by no means short. Without exception they are long, so long as to remind us of the tomes issued in the days when the populace took time to read, and when the two and three volume works of such men as Fielding and Trollope, and Dickens and Thackeray, were not laid away

in petulance because of the multiplicity of their pages.

In spite of the length of his books, however, "De Morgan" is being read, and widely read. This fact of itself testifies in regard to the quality of his work.

William Freund de Morgan, as this late-flowering blossom of literature was christened, was born in 1839 in London, Eng. His father was a Professor of Mathematics, who traced his descent upon his father's side to a Frenchman, a soldier in the service of the East India Company, and upon his mother's to a Danish stock. In every other respect the writer is an Englishman through and through.

At ten he started to University College School, and six years later he passed into University College, where he remained for three years. At this time, however, all of his inclinations were towards art, and he spent much time on lessons in drawing and painting at the R. A. schools. The circumstance is, perhaps, not remarkable. The author is always more or less the artist. Perforce he must paint pictures, but his medium consists of words instead of paint and brushes.

Three or four years later Mr. de Morgan devoted himself to working on stained glass, and continued in that occupation until 1871. Subsequently he began the designing and manufacture of pottery, and set up business in a house on Marlborough Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Siddons. In the back of this building, it is of interest to note, is the large ball-room described in "Alice-for-Short," as in No. 40 — Street, Soho.

Most of his efforts, it will be seen, were thus directed, like those of William Morris, to designing rather than to the painting of pictures. His only achievement in that direction, it appears, was the illustration in 1877 of a book of fairy stories, "On a Pin-cushion," written by his sister, Mary de Morgan.

His first appearance in print was with an article on "Lustre Ware," which was published in the Journal of the Society of Arts for June 24th, 1892, but he never even essayed fiction until he began his long book, "Joseph Vance." Then, he has said, he undertook the story merely "as a lark," but the work grew under his hand. He had the experiences and memories of a lifetime to fall back upon. His father's rich humor and quiet habits of close observation, and his mother's literary facility and stories of the slum-life with which she came in contact by much work among the poor, now stood him in good stead, and as he went on he "lived" his story, a story that told about common everyday people, with all the detail that spelled life itself. And so the pages multiplied, and the characters began to stand out with a clearness that has been achieved by but few modern writers.

Mr. de Morgan says that his chief literary influence has been Dickens, whom he places at the very foremost of modern English novelists. Indeed, he himself has been compared to the earlier writer, but there are fundamental differences. He has a style peculiarly his own, his humor is of a different turn, and he is not so given to extravagance in description.

In this respect he has, perhaps, more faithfully depicted ordinary human life, and it is for this effect that he has aimed. What he has said in one of the opening chapters of "It Never Can Happen Again," may be said of all his books:

"Be good enough to note that none of the characters in this story are picturesque or heroic—only chance samples of folk such as you may see pass your window now, this moment, if you will only lay your book down and look out. They are passing—passing all day long—each with a story. And some little thing you see—a meeting, a parting, a quickened step, a hesitation and return—may make the next hour the turning-point of an existence. For it is of such little things the great ones are made; and this is a tale made up of trifles—trifles touching human souls that, for aught we know to the contrary, may last forever."

In conclusion, may we quote from an appreciative article, by A. St. John Adcock, which appeared in a recent number of the Bookman (London):

A profound tenderness for human weakness is an undertone through all his books. Even the egregious Mrs. Steptoe "had had great trials to excuse the shortness of her temper," and I doubt if there is any more simply and naturally pathetic episode in fiction than that which closes the maimed life of Mrs. Kavanagh, the mother of Alice-for-Short. You first make Mrs. Kavanagh's acquaintance when she and her husband and the small Alice are living in that "extensive basement with cellarage" at No. 40, — Street, Soho, and Alice, sent to buy the beer, has broken the jug. Mr. Kavanagh works down there as a sort of jobbing tailor, and his wife chafes and looks after the offices and rooms upstairs. He sustains himself with beer, she with spirits, and the result is squalor and frequent quarrels. One night after Alice has gone to bed in that cold cell where the cistern is, and where you hear curious hissings and chucklings at intervals when the water comes in, she falls asleep listening to her mother nagging and irritating her father, much as usual, but is wakened by a horrifying shriek. In a moment of drunken fury Kavanagh has struck the woman a fatal blow with the coal-hammer, and in the subsequent confusion he frenziedly commits suicide. From the thick of these horrors Charley Heath, the spectated artist upstairs, carries Alice off to his father's house in Hyde Park Gardens, to leave her in charge of his sister Peggy, one of the most piquant of the various charming girls that live in Mr. de Morgan's pages, and Peggy falls in love with the little maid and resolves that she shall not go back to that awful mother of hers even if she recovers. Next day Dr. Johnson comes round from the hospital to say that the woman has rallied, knows her husband is dead, and is fidgeting about the child, and when Charley protests that the child should not be taken to see her, because, "readily, my dear sir, the woman was such an awful woman. . . . A regular Jazebel—a drunken virago just on the edge of delirium tremens. A horrible hag!" the doctor is surprised, and remarks that this was also the impression of the house-surgeon and nurse who saw her when she was first brought in, but she does not seem the least like that now to him. So Peggy, strongly prejudiced, accompanies little Alice to the hospital, fully expecting to find there the horrible, dehumanized wretch of the day before yesterday, but the shock of recent happenings has resurrected the woman, as she used to be in the years that are long gone. She was the daughter of a Camden Town publican, and had served behind his bar until her marriage with Samuel Kavanagh,

one of the customers. Kavanagh was a sober enough fellow then; he opened a tailoring shop of his own, and for a while they had been hopeful and very happy; then the business began to go wrong, and her health was broken by the bearing of many children, and so the end began. This much the reader has learned already, but Peggy is unaware of it as yet, and still looks upon Mrs. Kavanagh with an excusable loathing.

"At half-past ten next morning, Alice found herself standing by something on a bed in an enormous roomful of beds, with Miss Peggy beside her telling her that that was her mother. For Alice found it hard to make out what was that colorless figure with the head bound up in bandages, like a sort of mummy, that lay so still and spoke so low. And then presently she saw that it was mother sure enough, though she spoke unlike her, and very slowly, and never moved her head, only her eyes.

"Is that Alice?"

"Please, mother, yes," said Alice, and was frightened at the sound of her own voice.

"It was the drink——" The woman got thus far—then seemed to stop less for want of something to say than from not knowing exactly to whom she was speaking. Peggy detected this, and sitting down by the bed placed her hand on the colorless hand that lay outside the coverlid. It moved slightly towards her in response—and her eyes followed the movement.

"I don't know, ma'am, who——" she began, and Peggy supplied the information she was framing her speech to ask.

"Mr. Heath's sister, on the first floor——" Peggy was colloquial, but people are, in real speech. It is only in books they talk like books.

"Mr. Heath in the spectacles—kind to Alice—I was not."

"Alice hasn't said so, Mrs. Kavanagh. Alice says you were often very kind." This was quite unwarranted, but Alice confirmed it with nods.

"Mr. Heath was kind," says her mother, avoiding the point. "He was kind when Alice broke the jug—the jug we found in the little cellar—— is that him?"

"No. This is Dr. Johnson." . . . The voice of the woman drops, and Peggy stoops to catch what she is saying. She speaks with much effort, but clearly and consecutively:

"You will wonder, miss, but I would like to tell you—— Peggy nods go on. "It was the drink—it was all the drink. My mother was good, but she died of it. It was one story alike—for her and for me." She paused a second. Best not to hurry her, thought Peggy. "She'd had six," she went on. "And she wasn't the strong woman I was, at the first go off."

"Peggy felt the whole tale was told, for both, but she let her finish it her own way.

"I had been a total abstainer, miss, from fear of it. And Samuel, I made him a total too, or near upon it. It made him some happy days, and made me——"

"But what was it made you give it up?"

"What can a woman do, miss, when her strength is not enough? And when the doctor comes and says, 'You must drink stout'—'You must take port'—? It began so with her—it began so with me! And what could you hope from a man, but follow on——?"

"Oh, Mrs. Kavanagh! I am so

sorry for you. I see it all—so plain!"

"The woman dropped her voice to a whisper. 'Does the child know? Does Alice know?'

"'About her father? I don't know. She knows he is dead.'

"'When she is old enough to understand, will you tell her all?'

"'You mustn't talk like that, Mrs. Kavanagh. The doctors say you will get up, and be yourself again.'

"'Not to trust to, miss. Much best the other way. Much best.'

"A nursing sister comes up and thinks the patient has talked enough. Her temperature will go up if she talks any more. Peggy says, 'Kiss your mother, Alice,' and facilitates her doing so. And mother feels like a bit of cold wood to Alice. And then Alice thinks she must be dreaming. For the beautiful young lady, the incredible being who has come like a strange revelation into Alice's life, herself stoops and kisses the cold wooden image and says, 'Good-bye, Mrs. Kavanagh. God bless you!'

And the image repeats, 'God bless you, miss. Tell Alice.' And then they go away."

No young writer could have written that. Its whole power lies in its sheer truthfulness; there is no attempt at all at fine writing or idealized dialogue. I recall pathetic passages from many great novels, but can think of none that is freer from artifice than this, none that is more quietly effective, more touching in its bare simplicity of narration, its underlying sense of tragedy, its covert understanding of and pity for human error.

Mr. de Morgan has passed the three score and tenth milestone of human life, but he is still hale and hearty, still busily engaged with his literary efforts, and it will not be strange if "An Affair of Dishonor" shall prove to be far from the last of his productions.

Mr. Edison, in an interview with a representative of the New York Independent, has expressed himself as utterly disgusted with the present state of our society. "The make-up of our society is hideous," he said, but he has confidence in the future: "Art will be increased and distributed as we emerge more and more from the dog-stage. Society will have to stop this whiskey business, which is like throwing sand in the bearings of a steam engine. In 200 years, by the cheapening of commodities, the ordinary laborer will live as well as a man does now with \$200,000 annual income. Automatic machinery and scientific agriculture will bring about this result. Not individualism, but social labor, will dominate the future; you can't have individual machines and every man working by himself. Industry will constantly become more social and interdependent. There will be no manual labor in the factories of the future. The men in them will be merely superintendents, watching the machinery to see that it works right."

Incidentally, one wonders what will become of the men in an age of so much machinery. Limbs atrophy if not used. Scientists tell us that teeth are becoming soft because no longer necessary for hard chewing. Upon the whole, it seems reasonable to conclude that good, hard, physical labor, in reasonable doses, is necessary to the making of a man of good physique and non-cobwebby upper story. Must sports, in the machine age, supply the exertion necessary? But then, sports to men past the schoolboy age are usually more irksome than work with a purpose at the end of it. Give it up. What's the use of worrying over what may take place one hundred years hence, anyhow?

Secret of Happiness.

"There never was a monarch with a people so loyal to him," remarked a scholar lately, while contemplating a pathetic picture of Prince Charles bidding farewell to Flora MacDonald. "Yet he died a drunken exile." Which

suggests the thought that, after all, it is not what the world is to us, but what we are to ourselves, that decides our destiny and determines the measure of our happiness. A fitting expression has been recently given to the same thought by Count Leo Tolstoy, the Russian philosopher, in commenting upon the exile of his secretary, who took with him into the wilderness the fountain of peace and happiness which it is beyond the power of human agency to separate from him.

The Coming of Age.

The late George Meredith, when congratulated on his eightieth birthday, remarked that people should not congratulate men who live to be eighty. He looked upon it as a misfortune to live so long. "A man's life," he thought, "ought to finish when he is five-and-sixty. He must stop working then, or do work that is inferior."

Although the lives of many men have proved that this need not inevitably be so, there is, perhaps, a modicum of truth in the assertion so far as the life of the average man in business or the professions is concerned, although, even granting so, the question arises as to whether the "failing faculties" are not due rather to failing effort than to any irreparable decadence of the faculties themselves.

The farmer, however, has little to fear from this oncoming of age. If he has sense enough not to "retire" to a life of do-nothingness in the town, there is always ample work for him to do about farm and garden at five-and-sixty, or at eighty. Man must have work to do in order to be happy, and it is none the less essential to provide work for old age than for youth and maturity. "When a man stops working," said Meredith, "nature is finished with him; and when nature is finished with him, he ought to go." The farmer's work is never finished, and for that he should be thankful. Do-nothingness, as a vision, may be sweet—so are apples of Sodom.

A haze on the far horizon:
The infinite tender sky,
The ripe, rich tint of the cornfield,
And the wild geese sailing high,
And all over upland and lowland
The charm of the golden-rod;
Some of us call it autumn,
And others call it God.
—W. H. Carruth.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Brace Up and Be Pleasant.

A merry heart is a good medicine: (margin—causeth good healing) but a broken spirit drieth up the bones.—Prov. xvii.: 22, R. V.

"We cannot, of course, all be handsome,
And it's hard for us all to be good,
We are sure now and then to be lonely,
And we don't always do as we should,
To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still,
But at least we can always be pleasant,
If we make up our minds that we will.

"And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful,
The world will soon smile back at you.
So try to brace up and look pleasant,
No matter how low you are down,
Good humor is always contagious,
But you banish your friends when you frown."

I think that if we could oftener see our own faces in a mirror, unexpectedly, we should grow much better-looking. A kindly, bright expression is so attractive and a dismal face is so disagreeable to look at, that we could not bear to wear a frown if we saw how it disfigured our faces.

It is grandly worth while to cultivate the habit of gladness. Though steady cheerfulness is by no means easy to maintain, yet "we can always be pleasant, if we make up our minds that we will." One important help to being constantly pleasant is the determination to stop finding fault with everything and everybody. If the critical habit is allowed to grow strong it can make any character ugly and unattractive. We must be constantly on our guard against the great sin of harsh judgment of our neighbors, and saying unkind things of them when they are not there to defend themselves. If we are going to brace up and be pleasant, it is necessary to check the fault-finding spirit which makes us look at everything from the darkest point of view. We don't want to forget the familiar story of the two children in the garden. One said, "It is a horrid garden, because every rose has a thorn." The other said, "It is a beautiful garden, because it is so full of roses." So it is in life. Two people will come home from the same picnic. One will talk about the heat and the mosquitoes, the broken cake and the lukewarm lemonade, and say that

it was "a stupid affair." The other may come in with a radiant face and describe all the fun that everybody had—quite forgetting the small disagreeables. There are some people whose letters are really an infliction—we dread to open them. They are like "The Lamentations of Jeremiah"—a Book which we may read from a sense of duty, but never, I should think, as a pleasure.

There are always pleasant things to talk and write about, and the unpleasant things—though they have to be mentioned sometimes—only grow darker and harder to bear when we talk them over and over unnecessarily.

In the eighteenth chapter of Second Samuel we read how Ahimaaz wanted to carry tidings of a victory to King David, but was forbidden to be a messenger because, as Joab told him, "the king's son is dead." Cushi was sent instead. But when Ahimaaz still pleaded to be allowed to run with tidings, Joab said, "Run." He overran Cushi, and when the king was told by the watchman that Ahimaaz was running towards the city, he said, "He is a good man, and cometh with good tidings." On his arrival he eagerly called out the news of the victory, but when the king said, "Is the young man Absalom safe?" Ahimaaz evaded the question, which Cushi—when he arrived—answered willingly enough. Evidently Cushi—like many people—rather enjoyed the position of one who is a bearer of bad tidings. I knew a man, a few years ago, who never called to see a friend without telling of some mutual acquaintance who had died or was very dangerously ill. Naturally people were not glad to see him.

Dorothy Quigley describes a girl at a boarding-school who grumbled at everything, thus making life a burden to her room-mate. One day her companion turned on her and said: "I wouldn't be you for all the money in the world, even if you are the first in all your classes. You always see the worst side of things. Nothing pleases you. Do you know I've been keeping an account of the things you've grumbled at this morning? It is only eleven o'clock, and you have scolded about twenty things. If you don't stop finding fault I'll ask Mrs. Parsons to let Sally Ridge room with me. She's untidy, but she always has a good word for everybody, and is not carping at everything." The girl was so shocked to find that she was judging everything by its defects rather than by its good points, that she fought her hardest to overcome the habit.

I know a young girl who is training in a hospital in Toronto. When she comes home, on her "half day" she sends the whole family into peals of laughter over



When Autumn Broods.

the funny things that have happened. The unpleasant things are either not mentioned at all, or are told in such an amusing fashion that they only seem like ridiculous jokes to herself and her hearers. If she came home to grumble and complain about the hardships of hospital life, her family would dread her arrival. As it is, they look out for her holiday as the pleasantest time in the whole week. And a merry heart is, as our text says, "a good medicine"—it "causeth good healing." Cheerful surroundings and a glad spirit do wonders in the way of keeping people well or curing them when they are sick.

But, while avoiding the danger of the critical habit, we must not fall into an insincere fashion of admiring everything and everybody. We all know people who go into raptures over everything, and we know also that their opinion carries no weight at all, because it is not the sincere expression of a true spirit. There is an easy optimism that is almost worse than gloom; it is weak and shallow and frivolous. A lady once said to me, "I always try to forget that there is any evil in the world; that is the only way I can enjoy life." If God had shut His eyes to the evil of the world it would have been allowed to multiply unchecked—there would have been no Flood, no destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, no certain punishment for sin. Let a father try to bring up a family on that principle and see what ruin he would work. Eli, the gentle and pious high priest, brought up his sons in that "good-natured" fashion. He only reasoned feebly with them when he heard of their evil dealings, and God sent him a message of awful punishment to fall on himself and his house, "because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not."

Flattery may be sweet, but it may also be a deadly poison. When God sends a message of warning through one man's lips to another, and it is not delivered, the messenger has committed a great sin and cannot go unpunished.

But God's prophets of woe are few, while most of us are called to rejoice in the Lord alway.

"Not by sorrow or by sighing
Can we lift the heavy load
Of the poor, the sick, the dying,
Whom we meet upon the road,
For we only help when bringing
Faith and courage to their need,
When we set the joy bells ringing
In their hearts by word and deed."

"All around are those who linger,
Weak, despairing, full of fear,
While with feeble beckoning finger
They implore us to draw near.
Let us pour the oil of gladness
On their hopeless misery,
Banishing their grief and sadness
By our radiant sympathy."

Before you read this I expect to be on the ocean, travelling to Copenhagen, by way of Glasgow. The date of my return is uncertain, so it is useless to expect me to answer letters for some time to come.

May I ask your prayers for a safe and happy voyage? Adieu, my dear friends of "The Farmer's Advocate."

DORA FARNCOMB

Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song-birds dwell,
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Somewhere, somewhere, beautiful Isle of
Somewhere,
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done,
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the garden won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate,
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

—Daniel Protheroe

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.]

It was very pleasant, on returning from a two weeks' holiday, to find that the Chatterers had been still writing letters to our Nook in spite of hot weather and the heavy work of midsummer. This year it was only to a quiet spot in the country that my way led, but every minute was enjoyed, walks through the fields and woods, two or three berry-picking expeditions, and meetings with old friends. It was pleasant, too, to hear a few of the old bird-acquaintances still singing an occasional trill. One had scarcely expected to hear them so late, yet there they were,—a white-throat sparrow calling to its mate from a tree-top as we tramped about among the berry-bushes below, a chickadee, a song-sparrow, a peewee, and one or two of the warblers. Bless the birds! How much interest they lend to the country, especially if one knows enough about them to be able to identify even a few of the commonest.—and the flowers, too,—golden-rod blazing yellow everywhere, cardinal flowers in burning red along the brooks, purple asters in the swamps hobnobbing with bulrush and boneseed and Joe Pye weed. Yes, the country is full of beauty, even in fall, isn't it?

I want to live it all over again, but I might talk too long, so will stop right now to make way for some of the letters that were piled up on my desk. I can't tell you how much these constant little notes from you mean to me. They seem always a connecting link with the country, which I love best of anywhere in the world; most of all, perhaps, when tied up among brick walls and sidewalks. Forgive me for being personal, won't you? D. D.

A Very Sensible Letter.

Dear Dame Durden and Nookers,—It seems selfish to enjoy all the helpful chats of the Nook, and not make any effort to extend a word of appreciation. Yes, I do so much enjoy them all. There is something so restful about it.

I have a number of thoughts burning on my mind, and I trust you will bear with me if I inflict them on you.

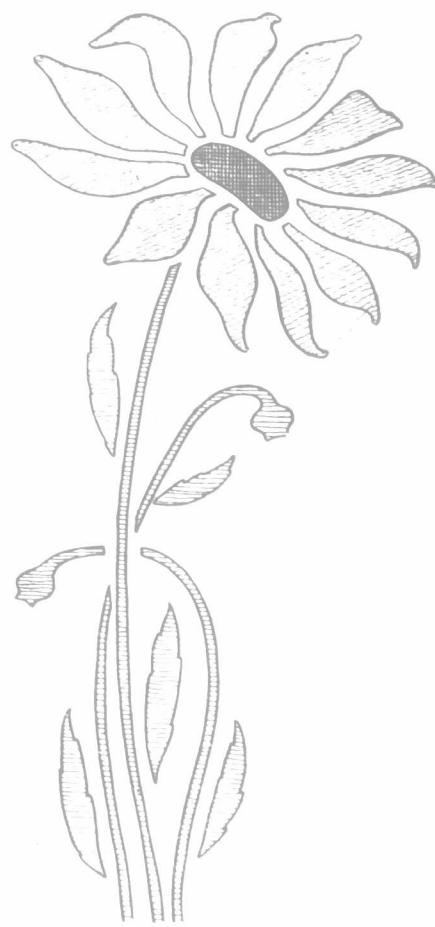
We so often hear people say, "I have not time for this and that," and when we consider how often it is the busy people who have time for things, I assure you we should not neglect our duty. But I venture to say, nine times out of ten, it is the busy woman who contributes to the Ingle Nook, and I fear the people who have no special ambition will not receive any comfort and benefit in the Nook. It is just the same every place. In Institute work and church work, the busy woman shines every time, even if it is only by regularity. She is an inspiration, and she talks less about what she does, and can always find room for more.

Perhaps we wonder why. Is it not due to the fact that the busy woman has developed her capacity for work, and the little duties do not seem so large?

I wonder if we do not waste time, sometimes. We all like clean homes, and pride ourselves in well-cooked meals, and yet do we not overdo it? Where must we draw the line? Just where health steps in. If we cheat nature, she will surely get back at us. These lives of ours are not given to us to wear out in a few years. We are to live lives of service, I grant you, but of improvement as well.

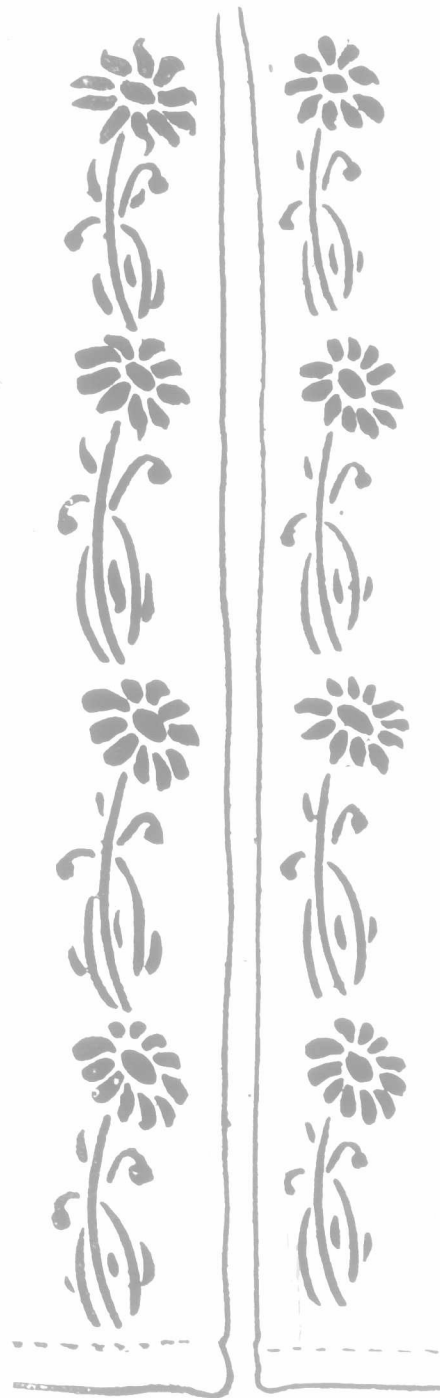
Do we read enough? And when we do, is it the proper literature? Have we a favorite poet or author? How much comfort the busy and tired ones would derive from the words of Wordsworth. They are so restful. Every woman would find her duties so much lighter if she had her mind stored with rich thoughts such as our poets have written. And with minds of such a type, they would find conversation so much more interesting and inspiring, and probably there might be less gossiping.

Then, nature is almost a fairyland.



The Stencil—Daisy Pattern.

The design must be drawn on stiff paper, or regular stencil paper; the paper is then laid on glass and the pattern cut out with a sharp knife. Afterwards, shellac on both sides, and the pattern is ready for use. Paint through the hole, according to instructions previously given in these columns.



Stencil Design.

(Suitable for curtains.)

Our eyes and ears must be constantly on the alert to derive all the delights which have been concealed in the birds, flowers, trees, skytints and landscapes.

So much for self-improvement. What about others? I guess we all think we live for others. Do we practice hospitality? Here is a scope for mission work at home. In every vicinity there are young men and women who have no homes or mothers near to look after their welfare. Therefore, it behooves us to open our homes and make their lives brighter and happier, and encourage their interests into proper channels. Many have fallen, when a good home or the influence of a good woman would have been their salvation. "Be not forgetful to entertain strangers, for, thereby, some have entertained angels unawares."

Then, we hear people say, "That boy or girl must lead a slow life." He does not enter into the swim of pleasure and society. He is too reserved and slow for his own good. Do not listen! It is not the public opinion we have to live up to, but, rather, a conscious satisfaction of right doing. There are so many healthful, good recreations, it seems a shame to waste time and strength on the lesser things. "Life is short at the longest," and as time goes on, we seem to realize that "we must be up and doing."

Trust you will take these thoughts into your consideration, and I know all agree with Wordsworth when he said:

"The world is too much with us: late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our Powers:
Little we see in nature that is ours;

We have given our hearts away,
A sordid boon!"

I know I have said too much to be printed in "the Nook," but I will have pleasure in directing my chat to dear Dame, and maybe she will give a few words of advice in her lovely talks some time.

Can anyone tell how to take a substance something like gum, off ashes-of-roses voile? I am not sure what it is, but it looks and feels like gum. Best wishes to all. "BROWNIE," Peel Co., Ont.

I heartily agree with every word you have said, Brownie, and have not cut out any of your letter. Yes, I do particularly think that a great many women make a mistake in working on when health says, "Stop and rest an hour or so." Why not study how to make work easier during summer? Would not outdoor sleeping-tents be a boon? They would save all the work of doing up bedrooms, and afford a short-cut to better health. With trees about, too, and an out-door stove—any old stove, placed under a bit of roof if necessary—one can wash out-of-doors, cook, iron, eat, even sew out-of-doors, thus effectually doing away with steam, smoke and muss in the house. I know some people who have tried these schemes to their entire satisfaction, too. Then, by "cutting out pastry," and using more raw fruit and salads, how greatly cooking may be simplified.

I have often thought, too, how greatly work might be lessened for the men, if we women and girls were satisfied with simpler things, simpler houses, furnishings, and clothes. You will think this rather inconsistent, seeing that concurrently with this is running a series of articles on house-building. But there is really no inconsistency. You see, we have to cater to all sorts of people, and to a great many who have made money, and ask for hints on building, furnishing, etc. We try to answer the requests and requirements of all; and, indeed, why should not people who have plenty of money, have also beautiful homes, if they choose? The mistake is for people to struggle over-hard for such things, wearing out health and the best of life in order to get them. After all, we can be just as happy in a little old house as in a big, costly one, and we can show our taste and refinement just as well in it, too. We can be careful about color and design, and have vines, and trees, and flowers enough to show what kind of people we are.

To be contented, to be comfortable, to be on good terms with our neighbors, to find time for a little rest and pleasure,

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and for entertaining our friends,—these are really the good things of life. If our neighbor across the way has fine things, why should we be jealous? Should we not rather be glad, if he is pleased at owning them, and not spoil our own happiness and contentment by petty jealousy and envy? We of the country should be too large of mind to value people according to what they own. In our dear country, people should count for what they are themselves, whether they live in mansion or in cottage, and the man in the mansion should be able to find his dearest friend in the man in the cottage, other things equal. What think you?

About the gum—have you tried some solvent such as turpentine?

A Good Suggestion.

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers.—As an old subscriber and appreciative reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" in general, and the Ingle Nook in particular, I take the liberty of calling attention to a class of recipes which I have noticed in the Nook from time to time. I refer to those of fermented, homemade wines. I wonder how many of the dear mothers and sisters stop to consider, that in this state of fermentation, those homemade drinks, be they called wine, beer, or cider, contain a surprising amount of alcohol. I have known, personally, of children being pitifully intoxicated by drinking of dandelion wine, made by their own mothers' hands, and supposed to be a refreshing summer drink. Now, it is a proven fact, that drinks containing even as small a percentage of alcohol as those homemade wines contain, create a thirst for something stronger. Oh, mothers! let us be careful lest we err in this. Let us beware of the "Little Foxes" that spoil the tender vines in our homes. Many a dear son has gone to destruction because of the appetite created in the home by his mother's homemade wines, brandy sauces, or brandy given as a medicine for his childish ailments, and has testified to this awful fact when his ruin was complete. It is also a well-known fact that thousands yearly go down to drunkards' graves, overcome by this same appetite. Dear mothers, are we doing all in our power to fortify our dear ones against this awful foe, or by our own hands are we creating an appetite which may be their eternal ruin?

ONE OF THE MOTHERS.

Stormont Co., Ont.

I, for one, think you are quite right, and vote that we include only recipes for unfermented fruit juices, vinegars, etc., in future.

Mildew.

Could you, through your scrap-bag column, give me some preparation to remove mildew? If so, give it as soon as possible.

A. R. A.

Mildew is one of the stains most difficult to remove. Wet the spots and rub them well with soap, then apply a paste of powdered chalk and water, and allow the article to lie in the sun. As it dries, repeat the operation. The mildew should come out after two or three applications. Some add salt and lemon juice to the chalk, or starch.

Gherkin Pickles.

Dear Dame Durden and all the Nookers,—I have always derived a great deal of benefit from "The Farmer's Advocate." Dame Durden, and all those kindly sisters that send us so many good recipes, but this time I am going to ask for help.

Would some Nooker please send, through "The Farmer's Advocate," a recipe how to pickle gherkin cucumbers (not the mustard pickles), and also how to can sweet corn? Thanking you in anticipation.

BLUE BELLE.

Stormont Co., Ont.

Cucumber Pickles.—Use the smallest cucumbers, having none over 2½ inches long. To 100, allow 1 ounce mustard seed, 1 ounce cloves, 1 large tablespoon salt, 1 cup sugar, and 2 small red peppers. Put the spices in thin muslin bags, use 2 bags to 100 pickles. Place the cucumbers in a kettle on the stove, with enough good vinegar to cover, add the bags of spices and the peppers cut in slices. Heat as slowly as possible, and, when scalding hot, bottle.

Sweet Pickles.—Will keep several years without sealing. Place the cucumbers (very small) in a weak brine overnight. Next morning, remove the cucumbers, scald the brine, turn it over the pickles, and let them stand two days. Repeat this process on the third morning. Let the pickles stand for two days longer, and then scald the brine (removing the pickles as before) each morning until the eighth day. Then take enough vinegar to cover the pickles, add a little molasses, enough sugar to make as sweet as desired, and cinnamon, allspice and cloves to taste. Remove the pickles from the brine, place them in the seasoned vinegar, heat thoroughly, and place in jars.

Sour Cucumber Pickles.—May be kept in any jar and will keep. Put the cucumbers in brine that will bear up an egg for 24 hours. Remove and cover with boiling water, letting stand till cold. To prepare the vinegar, take 1 gallon cider vinegar, 1 cup salt, 1 tablespoon alum. Put in your cucumbers, and the pickle is made.

See below for "Canned Corn."

Recipes.

To Can Corn.—Husk the corn when it is nicely in the milk, and cut half the kernel into one basin, scraping the pulp into another, and being careful not to scrape off any of the cob. When you have cut enough to make a gallon, cook the first part until nearly done, then add the pulp and finish cooking. Just before filling the jars, stir in one tablespoonful tartaric acid. Crowd into sterilized jars until there is not an air bubble left, and seal immediately, using two rubber rings. When cool enough to handle, wrap each jar in paper and set away in a cool, dark, dry place. Watch closely for a few days, tightening any lids that may seem loose. Quick sealing, and keeping out the air bubbles, are the important things. Before using, put a pinch of soda into the corn and skim off the foam. Ten cents' worth of tartaric acid is sufficient for two gallons corn, and about a quart of water will be needed in cooking the corn to keep it from burning. Another method is to stew the corn, put it in sterilized jars, and boil for three hours longer in a boiler; then fill up, adjust the tops (also sterilized), and seal.

Tomatoes.—Put small, ripe tomatoes in sterilized jars. Add whole cloves. Cover with a mixture of vinegar, and boiled and cooled water, half and half. Fill to overflowing, and seal.

Drying Fruit.—Plums: Cut in two lengthwise and stone. Put on earthen dishes and sprinkle with sugar. Dry in the oven, or in the sun, covered with mosquito netting to keep off the flies. Apples may be sliced and dried in the same way, and peaches also, cut from the stones and peeled. To dry ripe tomatoes, scald, peel, cook until soft, then dry. They are good for flavoring soup and gravy.

Cucumbers in brine for winter should be packed in jars rather than in kegs. The latter cause discoloration.

Potato Vinegar.—Wash the potatoes and boil them. Drain the water and strain it. Put in a jug and keep in a warm place, adding 1 lb. sugar to 2½ gallons of the water. Add some hop yeast, and let stand three or four weeks.

Snap or Wax Beans may be canned, or they may be kept in strong brine in jars, like cucumbers. When wanted for use, soak overnight, changing the water to freshen. Cook until tender. Put in strong vinegar and serve as pickles, or season with cream, butter, pepper and salt.

Cucumber Catsup.—2 dozen cucumbers grated, also 2 onions, and 2 tablespoons horse-radish. Add a dash of cayenne, 2 teaspoons sugar, salt and pepper to taste. Cover with cold vinegar, and seal.

Ripe Cucumber Pickle.—Take 1 dozen ripe cucumbers. Peel and remove seeds. Cut in large pieces, and cover with vinegar overnight. If vinegar is very strong, put one-third water. In the morning, drain, and add 1 pint vinegar, 2 pints sugar, 1 bunch stick cinnamon. Cook until cucumbers are clear.

Sliced Cucumber Pickles.—Pare and slice, sprinkle with a little salt, and let stand overnight. In the morning drain, place in a jar and pour the following

dressing over them: Place 1 quart good cider vinegar on the stove. Mix 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup flour, 2 tablespoons mustard, and 2 tablespoons celery seed with a little vinegar. Pour into the hot vinegar and cook. When cool, pour over the cucumbers, and seal.

Fruit Butters.—These are easier to make than jellies, go farther, and are quite as good. Rhubarb, watermelon heart cooked in its own juice, yellow musk melon, pumpkin, grapes, pears, plums, crab apples, quinces and peaches, also yellow and red tomatoes, may all be used. Simply cook to a pulp, rub through a colander, add the sugar and simmer again. When cooked, put in sealers or jelly glasses, and when cool cover with melted paraffine. If you have no paraffine, seal tightly while hot, heaping the jars to be sure they are quite full.

Sweet Plum Pickle.—Wash and prick large egg or blue plums. Make a syrup in the proportion of five pounds sugar to a pint of vinegar; spice to taste with cloves, cinnamon and mace; bring to a boil, skim, and drop in the fruit. As soon as the plums are scalded through, take out the fruit and pack in jars. Cook the syrup until thick and pour over. Seal.

Apple Catsup.—Pare and quarter 1 dozen tart apples and stew to a pulp. To 1 quart add 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon each of pepper, cloves, and mustard, 2 of cinnamon, and 2 medium-sized onions chopped fine. Stir all together, adding 1 tablespoon salt and 1 quart vinegar. Place over the fire and simmer for an hour. Seal tight while hot.

Our Homes.

(Continued.)

The Walls.

A great many people seem to think the walls of a house a quite secondary feature, and, accordingly, while spending money on furniture and carpets, they let the cheapest kind of paper do for the walls. Now, this is a great mistake. Given handsome walls, and everything in the house looks better. They are, in fact, the background and setting for everything else that goes into the house, and if they are cheap-looking, tawdry, or startling, everything else looks cheap-looking, tawdry, or startling.

Of course, this does not mean that the wall must always be trimmed expensively. It is only a warning to consider the walls, and to be very fastidious if cheap paper must be chosen. Occasionally, very inexpensive papers may be very tasteful, but, as a rule, one must look far and wide for them. If they cannot be obtained to suit, better paper with brown manilla in rolls, as did one girl of whom I have heard, and put on a handsome frieze, or, perhaps still better, use water-paint or alabastine in the desired shade, with a handsome frieze, either paper or stencil,—preferably paper, as it is likely to give more softness of effect.

On the "Other Side," many very handsome houses are not papered at all, the walls being simply finished in plaster,—the undercoat, made very smooth, with no putty coat. The plaster may be left in the natural gray, or may be slightly tinted to a warm stone color. Often such walls have dividing panels of narrow, wooden slats; and, of course, all the furnishings must be in keeping. Mission, Windsor, willow or rush furniture may be chosen with such walls; obviously elaborate mahogany pieces would be quite out of keeping. . . . Such a wall-treatment, which requires renewing but seldom, is, as will be seen, a good investment, being cheaper than that which requires constant change, even of very cheap paper. In addition, it has the merit of being decidedly artistic.

Coming to the more expensive finishes, there may be mentioned first, the better papers. For 25 cents a roll, you may find a very satisfactory quality, a paper that will not look cheap, and that will give good service. For 30 cents a roll up, you may find things as handsome as need be, and may give your taste full scope.

Good ingrains or oatmeal papers are always tasteful, provided the coloring is right, so are the two-toned papers; while some of the tapestry and landscape papers are very fine—if put in the right place. When choosing, see to it: (1)

that the color is quiet and artistic; (2) that the design does not obtrude; (3) that the finish is dull, not shining. . . . Gilt on paper is not now popular, except, perhaps, for very ornate drawing-rooms. It is somewhat garish, and one tires of it very quickly.

Very often, nowadays, no frieze or border is used, the paper being run quite to the top, where it is finished by a narrow wooden moulding, painted or stained to match the rest of the woodwork. If one chooses, however, one may have the lower two-thirds of the wall of one paper, the upper third of another that harmonizes, preferably one or the other plain,—a very good treatment where it is desirable to lower the apparent height of the wall. For dens, libraries, living-rooms and libraries, the upper portion may be two-toned or landscape, the lower plain; for dining-room, the lower portion is often two-toned or landscape, the upper portion being plain, to show the plates on the plate-rail. Instead of the plate-rail, however, one may have built-in china cabinets, and then the treatment of the wall may be different.

WALL-COVERINGS OTHER THAN PAPER.

Of these there is a great variety, to be used by themselves or in conjunction with handsome paper friezes, and most certainly they are among the most handsome and most serviceable wall-coverings on the market. Among them may be mentioned burlap, Japanese linen, and grass-cloth, all of which are suitable for living-rooms, libraries, dens, and dining-rooms. They are seldom used for bedrooms. Often wooden panels are added, with very fine effect. These coverings are all somewhat expensive to begin with, but they are very durable, and, even should fading occur, they may be very easily renewed by a fresh coat of stain. In very expensive houses, solid oak, or other wood panelling, is often placed over two-thirds of the wall in dining-rooms and halls.

We have not mentioned oil-paint, oil-cloth, or varnished papers. But it will be seen that these are especially suited to kitchens and bath-rooms. A pretty humor of the hour is to have a stencilled border of sea-gulls, water-lilies, iris, ships or fish in the bath-room.

In conclusion, may we quote a paragraph taken from an article written by a prominent house-furnisher:

VALUE OF A PLAIN WALL.

"The value of a plain wall needs to be emphasized from time to time, for the tendency in most house decoration is to neglect the necessary element of repose. Rooms used all the time need a quieter treatment than those occupied infrequently. If this fact were kept in mind, our houses would show a greater variety, as well as a greater harmony. Living-rooms and libraries are often marred by a conspicuous wall-paper, and a safe general rule to follow is to have the walls of these important rooms plain, even if the other rooms of the house are treated otherwise. Walls, when they are to be backgrounds for many pictures, should be plain in effect.

The figured wall has its place; to deny its beauty and value would be absurd, but it may be truly said that in the average house it is neither restful nor decorative. This is frequently because a poor pattern has been selected, one garish in color or poor in design, but more often because the conditions have not been understood, and the paper, which should have been made the decorative element, has been used as a background. Suppose that the library or living-room had been given a plain tone, that the walls up to the frieze presented a solid appearance, that the figured element, usually necessary in a room, had been provided by curtains and cushions and by a reserved stencil. Immediately order would come out of chaos, and, although the room might be faulty in detail, the general effect would be good.

"In a bedroom, the plain wall needs a greater consideration than it has received, particularly if photographs and other personal things are to be placed there. Repose is essential here, and flowered papers and other figured schemes are successful only where there is great restraint in the furnishing. The effect upon the nerves of a quiet, restful color is soothing in the extreme, and many disorders would be helped if people were

more careful in the choice of bedroom schemes. A plain color, rather low in tone, presenting an unbroken surface, is an excellent choice. Here, as elsewhere, the selection of color will depend largely on the exposure of the rooms."

(To be continued.)

Current Events.

Gas has been struck on two farms near Brampton, Ont.

A Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel, to cost nearly \$2,000,000, is to be built in Winnipeg.

The Rainbow, the first warship purchased by Canada, sailed from Portsmouth on August 18th.

According to Prof. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph, 80% of all the barley grown in Canada originated at the O.A.C.

The loss due to the destruction of the White City Fair Buildings in Belgium is estimated at \$10,000,000.

The first aeroplane flight from Paris to England was accomplished last week by John B. Moisson, in a Bleriot monoplane.

To facilitate communication between England and France, a submarine telephone cable has been laid across the English Channel from Dover to Cape Gris-nez.

A complete life-size statue of the Roman Emperor, Casar Augustus, has been discovered during recent excavations under the Vice Labicana, Rome.

Speaking at Vancouver last week, Sir Wilfrid Laurier emphasized the necessity of preserving friendly relations with the Asiatics, and of controlling Oriental immigration by diplomatic measures.

Florence Nightingale, the heroine of the Crimea, died last week in London, at the age of 90. On account of her work in providing for more efficient nurses, she has been esteemed the greatest woman of the nineteenth century.

Hon. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, has sailed for Europe, where he will speak for Canada at the International Congress on Social Insurance at The Hague. He will also attend congresses in Brussels, Paris and Lausanne, during which such labor problems as technical education, the unemployed, and kindred topics will be discussed.

Symptoms of Old Age.

(From Harper's Bazar.)

Here are the three deadly symptoms of old age:

Selfishness—Stagnation—Intolerance.

If we find them in ourselves, we may know we are growing old—even if we are on the merry side of thirty. But, happily, we have three defences, which are invulnerable, if we use them, we shall be young, if we live to be a hundred. They are:

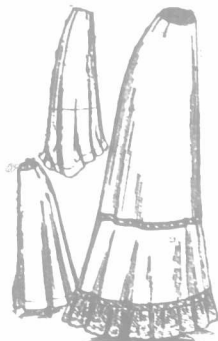
Sympathy—Progress—Tolerance.

The first is the hardest to most of us, because our little prison of the Actual is so immensely important to us. There is no denying the fact that when you have a toothache yourself, it is hard to have to consider other people's aches. But it can be done, though it generally involves physical effort, for we must bestir ourselves, and act; the mere feeling of sympathy, expressed by action is a poor, use less thing. The soul, determined not to grow old, can force the body to such physical effort, though there is no denying that it is hard work!

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6644 Costume for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6641 Circular Petticoat, 22 to 30 waist.



6735 Boy's Blouse, 6 to 12 years.



6643 Boy's Sailor Blouse Suit, 8 to 12 years.

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

A Morning Resolve.

I will this day try to live a simple, sincere, and serene life, repelling promptly every thought of discontent, anxiety, discouragement, impurity, and self-seeking; cultivating cheerfulness, magnanimity, charity, and the habit of holy silence; exercising economy in expenditure, carefulness in conversation, diligence in appointed services, fidelity to every trust; and a childlike trust in God. John H. Vincent

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.]

I was rather disappointed that so few of the Beavers wrote on our flower competition. But I forgive you. I know what holidays mean, and how much more pleasant it is to go fishing, or wading, or rambling about in the woods, than to sit scribbling a composition on those fine days. Then, I suppose many of you were helping with the haying and harvest, or picking berries. Oh, yes; I forgive you, every one.

The essay written by Luella Killough (who won the prize) is given below. Her drawings, of dandelion and red clover, were also very good, especially that of the clover, which is not at all easy to draw, as I know from experience.—I had to draw every part of it on a botany examination once.

I wonder if you have been observing the wild flowers that bloom during August and September. They are very interesting, and very handsome. During a short holiday out of the city this month, I saw, in full flower, golden-rod, aster, brown-eyed Susan, wild rose, wild clematis, cardinal flower, turtle-head, silver weed, wild carrot, St. John's wort, and yarrow—speaking only of the more-conspicuous kinds. Do you know many of these? And can you write us a description of them?

Now then, we must make way for Luella's composition, at least part of it. The part telling about purple cockle is withheld, as we are not sure that the flower was a cockle at all, and are rather inclined to believe it one of the thistles. If Luella can still find a blossom, and will send it to us, we shall be glad to have a look at it.

PUCK.

Flowers of My Vicinity.

(Prize composition, by Luella Killough, Auburn, Ont.)

RED CLOVER.

Red clover is a very common species of clover, and its flower-heads are the largest of its kind around here. It is generally to be found in lanes, or along the fence, but most commonly seen in fields, as it is used for feed for the cattle and horses in the winter.

A farmer is wise when he grows clover in his field, as it helps a lot in making the soil rich.

In color, the clover is not exactly what might be called red, as it is more like a pinkish-red, or purple. The flower-head is about an inch in diameter, and sometimes larger. Occasionally, if one is very observant, they might chance to find a double clover blossom.

Bumblebees are frequent visitors to the clover, and they delight in sipping the sweet nectar lodged at the bottom of the little flower-like tubes, their tongues being just sufficient length to touch the nectar.

The leaves are a compound of three, or, perhaps more, leaflets, which come out here and there on the stem. They are prettily penciled with white markings down the center.

Occasionally, one finds clover with four leaves, and this, they say, is a lucky sign. Here is a verse which tells us so:

"Why is the four-leaved clover more lucky than the three?"

I questioned Master Generous, and thus he answered me,

"It's because the four-leaved clover so kindly is and gay,

It has an extra hand, sir, to give its gold away."

The head of the clover is rounded, and thickly set with little flower-like tubes, while the roots are long and fibrous.

THE DANDELION.

The most common of all our wild flowers is the plain little yellow dandelion.

The single yellow flower-head is on the top of a long, round, hollow stem which issues milk. If this milk gets on the hand, it turns at once to a brown color, and makes the hand sticky.

The flower-head, resting on a little green receptacle, is composed of a great many little golden florets. This flower is found in almost every country, and flowering in almost every month, although most abundantly in the hotter season. In the evening, the dandelion closes up, and in the morning awakes when the dew is on the grass. If one observed the dandelion carefully, he would find out that it is always facing the sun. If the sun is just rising, it would be turned toward the east, at noon skyward, and in the late afternoon westward.

He would also observe that when the seed comes up, the first year it does not bear any flowers.

People often gather the leaves of the dandelion to make dandelion wine, but I have never tasted it.

When the flower dies, a little, round, white ball appears in its place, on the end of which numerous little seeds are ripening. By and by, the seeds fall off and scatter around all over, and in the spring, spring up again.

The root is a long, straight, hairy stick, and the leaves rather a light green color.

[Do the Beavers know that each flower-head of both clover and dandelion is made up of very many small, complete flowers? You can pick each of these out if you try.—P.]

The Letter Box.

What I Hope the Beavers Are.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I am too old to write on competitions now, I thought I would write a letter. I have read many letters in the Beaver Circle which were very good, but I don't think much of fairy stories. But I do like to see something with some substance in it, and I don't think that fairy stories have very much, so I will write about what I saw on the Twelfth of July.

Go where I would I could see a man with a pipe in his teeth, or a chew of tobacco in his mouth, and when I would see a bar lined with men drinking intoxicating liquors, or smoking cigars, or a boy standing on the sidewalk smoking a cigarette, I knew that all these people were throwing away money, that after the taste of whatever it was gone, they would be as ravenous as ever for more.

A friend of mine, an elderly gentleman, and I, were standing together, when my friend said, "I must have a chew of tobacco." The old gentleman said, "It will do you no good." My friend said, "Well, when I would get into a dirty job when I was butchering, if I did not have a chew of tobacco I would get sick, but I could take a chew and I would be all right." I worked with him one summer, and I was at all the dirty jobs without a chew of tobacco, and I never was sick. The old gentleman said, "I chewed a ten-cent plug of tobacco every day for many years, and when a friend of mine figured it for me, I had spit down on the ground fifteen hundred dollars."

Think of it! What had he for it? He told us also that the smell of his breath was terrible; but he had quit it a few years ago.

Then when I was coming home on the train there was a man drunk, as I would say, with some kind of intoxicating drink. A life and drum was playing, and he was supposed to be dancing to the music. He was waving his hat and hopping about, and I think if he saw a picture of himself, he would never be caught as bad as that again.

I think it is the most pitiful sight I ever saw to see a man intoxicated, he is so helpless and so weak-minded that all he thinks of in general is cursing and swearing. Surely none of the Beavers will ever be guilty of such things as cursing and swearing, smoking tobacco or chewing it, smoking cigarettes or a pipe, or drinking whiskey. For, I presume, all of you know that, with the most of these habits, a young man is always looked down on, and that same young man will never be respected the same as the person who never was guilty of such habits.

So I hope that the Beavers will grow up a united band of ladies and gentlemen. I think that I have written enough at present. I remain a constant reader of this valuable paper.

JOHN CUSICK (age 15).

Watson, Huron Co., Ont.

I hope your letter will be a good lesson to all of our little band, John. We shall be glad to hear from you in either the Beaver Circle or the Roundabout Club. Although Beavers of 17 and over must not write on competitions, they may still talk through our Circle, if they wish, to our Beaver colony.

We must not be too hard on fairy stories, John. The younger members enjoy them, and you know they cultivate the imaginative powers.

Our Picnic.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." Papa has taken the "Advocate" for quite a while. As I was reading this paper, I thought I would write and tell you about our picnic. When Miss Bell was leaving, we had a picnic in a bush. There were all kinds of races for boys and girls; two tables; one tent. There were candies, oranges, bananas, and lemonade and ice cream. Our new teacher's name is Miss Allen. I remain, as ever,

MARJORIE SANDILANDS
(Age 9, Senior Third Class).

Badjeros, Ont.

A Bird's Nest.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a silent reader of the Circle for over a year. I always thought I was going to write, but never could pluck up enough courage to do so.

The other day, as I was hoeing corn, I found a bird's nest on the ground beside a cornstalk, with three little eggs in it. The eggs were of a pale pink color, with all kinds of dots. The nest was made of hair. Would you please tell me what kind of a bird laid them? Will some of the Beavers kindly correspond with me?

MARY WOOLNER
(Age 12, Book IV.)

Breslau.

The eggs were probably those of one of the species of sparrows, but we cannot tell for sure without a much clearer description. You should tell the size and shape of eggs, also color of spots, and whether they were evenly scattered over the egg or more thickly at one end. Was the nest wholly made of hair, as your remark about it would indicate, or was it made of something else, and just lined with hair?

Won't you please remember, Beavers, that all descriptions must be very, very particular indeed?

A Newsy Letter.

Dear Puck,—I received the copy of "The King of the Golden River" last night, and I am delighted with it. I did not expect any prize, as I did the drawing in about fifteen minutes.

I was unexpectedly hindered from trying my examination, as I took the measles. I was disappointed, but as quite a few others in the High School took them at the same time, we are hoping that an examination will be given us in September.

Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" ever since I can remember, and for quite a long time before that. I always read the Beaver Circle, and think the letters are very interesting.

We have a Basket-ball Club in our school section. We play on the school grounds every Friday night. Before the hot weather, we played on Wednesday nights too. We had a picnic last Friday, and only thirteen of the club were there. Although these two circumstances seemed to indicate bad luck, we enjoyed ourselves immensely. We wandered along the river bank, and, although the River Sydenham is not large, we soon found that it had enough windings and turnings to satisfy anyone. We reached the swinging foot-bridge. Some of us crossed it, while those who were too nervous waded across. The foot-bridge is about ten feet above the water, and if one were to cross it quickly, would sway back and forth very uncomfortably. It was a strange, but pleasant, sensation, and after reaching the bank in safety, we took a short cut through the fields and soon saw our lunch-baskets sitting on a stump where we had left them. We waded across again, and after eating our lunch we stayed around for a while and then went to the schoolhouse and played

basket ball till dark. I think it about time for me to ring off, so good-bye.

GERTRUDE MORRISON.

Alvinston, Ont.

Names for Farms.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, and hope it will escape the waste-paper basket. I am twelve years old, and passed the Entrance this summer. I am going to High School after holidays. Will some of the Beavers please write to me?

I noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" that a Beaver wanted a name for his farm. Here are some names: Maple Grove, Sunnyside, Maple Shade, Villa Dell, Wheat Lands, Willowdale, Spring Bank, Cedardale, Maple Dale, Elmwood, Spring Valley and Alloway Lodge Farm. Well, I hope this letter is not too long. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

MARY WATSON (High School).
Sonya, Ont.

Our Junior Beavers.

Danny Boy.

"Oh, dear!" sighed Danny Dunn,
"There's not a single breeze in sight!"
Then Danny grabbed a basket
And ran with all his might:
"To the windmill," shouted Danny,
"To buy wind to fly my kite."

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the second time I have written to you.

We have a piano, and I am taking music lessons. I hope this will not discover the waste-paper basket. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years. I always read the letters in the Beaver Circle, and I like them very much. We have a bush of five hundred trees and an evaporator. I would be very glad if two or three girls would correspond with me. Wishing the Beaver Circle much success.

JACK GRAY.
Coldstream, Ont.

The Tribulations of Martha.

We were sittin' by the fire, Ned and me, and Ned looked peacable, purrin', like, at his pipe.

"Ned," says I, "what do you think of them 'phones?"

"Good enough for rich folks," says he. "Robsons has one," says I.

"Well, Robsons is rich folks."

"An' Stringers."

Ned took his pipe out of his mouth, held it at arm's length, an' looked at me. "Martha," says he, "this world is divided into three classes, rich folks, folks that likes to make out they're rich, and folks that don't give a darn. Stringers belongs to the second class, in other words, the apin' class."—and into his mouth goes the pipe again, puff, puff, puff, steady an' forcible like, as it always does when Ned's gettin' riled an' stubborn.

Now, from the very beginnin', I'd liked them 'phones. Just to think o' sittin' in yer own house an' talkin' to Mrs. Simpson, an' Mrs. Stringer, an' old Aunt Betsy, and maybe even Mrs. Robson, without as much as puttin' on a clean collar and apron,—real handy like, an' good company.

However, Ned's set in his way, so I said no more then.

Next day, however, I had to run over to Tom's folks for a yeast cake, and what was the first thing I heard but

"Ding-ding-ding-ding!"

"You don't mean to say, Ann Eliza,"

I said, "that you've got a 'phone in?"

"Why, certingly," says Ann Eliza, kind of superior-like, and off she goes to the 'phone. Well, it was only Mrs. Robson, askin' if her bronze gobbler had strayed

over, but you should have heard Ann Eliza, keepin' up the conversation like as if her an' Mrs. Robson was thick as blackbirds in a pie. "Beg pardon,"

says she over an' over, and goodness sake, thinks I, is that really Ann Eliza's voice? I've noticed, though, that some folks talks mighty nice over a 'phone.

Ann Eliza's always been my thorn,—I don't mind tellin' you that—always tryin' to keep her head just a mite over me an'

Ned, an' I hope I may be forgiven for many a story I've told her. "Do you know," she would say, "I've got six tubs

of butter packed an' ready for sale"

"Have ye now?" would say I, "An' I've jist got seven!" when I hadn't nary a one but three, an' so on! An' now, to think Ann Eliza had got a 'phone. I couldn't get ahead of that, for where would be the use of two 'phones, over-lookin' the fact that Ned wasn't willin' for one? I'd got around Ned before, though, so there was hope still.

There's one thing where I do get ahead of Ann Eliza, though. I will not say "certingly," and "beg pardon." But, then, of course, she thinks she's up-and-up there, though, bein' so polite.

Well, that night I cooked Ned a supper the likes o' which, if I do say it, can't be found everywhere. Ned is savin' enough, but he likes good meals.

Afterwards, when he was purrin' at his pipe, "Tom's folks has a 'phone," says I.

"Oh," says he.

"Ann Eliza thinks she's ahead of us this time, sure," says I. Ned never quite relished Ann Eliza gettin' the start o' me, but this time he was firm and set.

He takes his pipe out of his mouth and throws the ashes in the damper—I've trained Ned well, if I do say it myself—

"Martha," says he, "'phones is pure fold-rols for folks like Tom's and us."

"They're handy," says I. "Think of when you want a doctor, or fer askin' threshin' hands."

"We've got along so far," says he, "and I guess we'll git along the rest o' the way."

Well, all went along until fall, an' every time I went into Tom's, Ann Eliza was flourishin' that 'phone in my face.

Come threshin' time, an' the day Ned had to ask the hands—oh, what a day it was,—rainin' an' stormin', an' blowin' guns!

Most times I'd ha' made Ned a cup o' hot soup to fortify him like, an' tucked a scarf round his neck. This time I says, "Pity we hadn't a 'phone."

Ned was in bad humor startin' out, with the rheumatism in his knee, too.

"Better go over to Tom's an' use theirs," I said, but I knew he wouldn't, for he an' Tom had disagreed over a little affair an' he was independent.

That night he comes in soakin', and his knee worse than ever. I was real sorry for him, so I got him dry clothes an' slippers, an' a good supper.

That night we were sittin' beside the fire, an' Ned was smokin' real slow, the way he does when he's thinkin'.

I was thinkin', too, busy as could be lookin' over Robson's poultry-house half door—

figgeratively speakin', of course—at the bronze turkey that I thought o' buyin'.

"Guess we better have one, after all," says Ned, breakin' silence.

"What?—a bronze gobbler?" says I.

"Bronze gobbler nothin'!" says he.

Are you crazy, Martha? Who's been talkin' about bronze gobblers? It's 'phones I'm referin' to."

Then I knew I had made a coop all unbeknownst to myself, for if Ned thinks I'm not pertickler, he gets it into his head that he is doin' the suggestin', and half the battle's won."

"Oh, of course," said I, sweet and mild like, and jist a bit surprised. "Would you like to have a 'phone?"

"It saves a lot of trampin' in bad weather."

"You're not up to that now, Ned," says I.

"That's so," says he, "an' time saved is money earned."

I said no more, but next week in came the 'phone, an' I felt as big as Ann Eliza again.

Now, I'd never 'phoned in all my life, bein' too proud to practice on Ann Eliza's, so when the thing was all set up and the man gone, I began to get jist a bit scary. Of course, he'd explained all the rings, and wrote them down—but land sakes, who'd ha' thought different rings was so much alike?

In jist five minutes that 'phone started.

"One—two—three"—That was plain enough,—Stringer's ring.

By and by, "Ding-ding-ding-a-ling!"

"What on earth was that?"

Well, the more I listened to that 'phone the more confused I got. Some was easy, but more wasn't, an' ours was two long ones an' three short ones, one o' the hardest.

The first evening I didn't bother much, seein' as folks didn't know we had the 'phone in an' wouldn't be likely to "call us up," as Ann Eliza says; so I jist tried to get onto the rings. "Practice

makes perfect," says I to myself, "an' I'll get onto it soon."

But next day Ann Eliza had a quiltin' bee, an' of course I had to flourish that 'phone around so Ann Eliza couldn't crow over me. I believe I asked every-one there to "call me up" next day.

Well, next day, what a pickle was I in! Them calls wasn't any clearer than ever, and—well, I didn't want anyone to think I couldn't use a 'phone. Anyway, what was the use o' payin' for a 'phone if you didn't get the use of it?

"Ding-ding, ling, ling, ling!"

Surely that was ours, and I goes to the 'phone.

Someone seemed to be talkin' five miles off, but I says "Hello!" very polite like.

More talk.

"Beg pardon?" says I, politer than ever.

More talk, an' I couldn't make out a word.

"Will you speak a little louder, please?" says I, "I can't hear you."

Then I heard, very slow, an' only two miles off this time: "Mrs. Robson is trying to order some groceries from Boucher's store. Will the other party-get-off-the-line-and-give-her-a-chance!"

"Got my foot in it first go off," thinks I to myself, but I only says, "Oh, I'm so sorry, I thought it was our ring."

"Ding! ding-ding!"

"Ding a ling-ling-ling."

"Ling-ling-ling-ling-ling."

"Ling-ng-ng-ng-ng."

"Goodness me," thinks I, "what's them rings anyway?" so I tried it again, an' takes down the receiver. This time I didn't say "Hello!" "I'll see if anyone else is usin' the line?" thinks I, and so I jist takes it down an' listens a minute.

"Get-off-the-line!" says someone, savage like, so I puts up the receiver.

Well, that day and the next I thought I'd go crazy with that 'phone. Only onst was it me that was wanted. The rest of the times it was somebody else, and half the time I listened two or three minutes before I could make out a word or know whether it was me that was called up or not.

Next day, the voices was only one mile off, and I felt real encouraged, but them rings wasn't a bit plainer than ever.

I'd be sure it was ours and rush off, onst in the middle of peelin' the potatoes, and another time when upstairs makin' the beds, and onst when my hands was in the bread.

I was sure it was our ring that time, an' says I, "Beg pardon for bein' so long, but my hands was in the bread."

"Who is speaking?" says somebody.

"Mrs. Stover," says I, of course.

"Oh!—well, Mrs. Robson an' me is in the middle of a conversation. I'm Ann Eliza," says a voice.

Well, I could have sunk through the floor. Ann Eliza! An' the chance I gave her to tell me she was talkin' to Mrs. Robson!

Well, time went on, an' them rings didn't seem any clearer.

Most times I jist had to take down the receiver an' listen a minute, fer I didn't want to be always chippin' in with my tongue where I wasn't wanted. Sometimes I caught the words an' sometimes I didn't, and, of course, when I didn't I jist had to wait. Even then, at times I couldn't catch a word, an' then, fer fear 'twas me, I'd jist speak up an' tell them, civil as could be, to speak a little louder.

When Ned was in, I tried to get him to answer, but he wouldn't. Seemed as if the occasion never would come when he'd need to use it for himself. Between you and me, I believe Ned was scarder of that 'phone than of five wild-cats.

Well, in a few weeks there was the church social. I don't know how 'twas, but as soon as I got in, I sort o' felt a chill in the air. It's queer how you feel them things. Folks can seem to be friendly to you, and yet you know they ain't. Their smile is from the teeth out, as the sayin' is, an' their laugh is about as dry as my banty hen's cackle. Well, that night Mrs. Robson turned her back square,—an' Ann Eliza right there lookin' on,—and several more women acted queer. Well, I didn't know what I had done, and I went home early, but somehow I kind of mistrusted that 'phone.

Next day I didn't go near it all day, but when evenin' came it dinged so long at what was surely "two-three" that I

went. This time no one yelled, "Put up that receiver!" but someone asked, real kind, "Is that Mrs. Stover?" Well, I was quite relieved, so I says, "Yes, it's me, sir," real polite. "Well, I didn't call you, I called Jack Butler," says the man.

Do you know, it took me full half an hour before I reasoned out that I had put my foot in it again, and square into a trap at that; and then I just sat down an' cried. To think that I, the lawful wife of Ned Stover, councilman, had been made so little of! I made up my mind I'd just tell Ned about it, an' ask him to take that 'phone out, Ann Eliza or no Ann Eliza.

But when Ned came in, he was so out of humor I didn't dare say anything about my own troubles.

I got him up a good supper, an' waited for him to thaw out, put his easy-chair up, an' his slippers an' pipe ready.

But Ned wasn't in purrin' humor.

Puff-puff-puff, went that pipe, mad as a hornet.

After a while he took it out and held it at arm's length like he always does when he's riled.

"Martha," says he, lookin' at me quite severe like, "Did anyone at the social say anything to you about that 'phone'?"

"Why," says I, "two or three o' them asked me how I liked it."

"Humph!—was that all?"

"Why, Mrs. Butler said she 'sposed I found it real good company."

"Any more?" says Ned.

"Nothin', only Mrs. Moore asked me how the tenth line school fuss was comin' on. Secin' 's we had a 'phone, she said, she 'sposed I'd know."

"Martha Jane," says Ned, real solemn like,—"Do-you-know-what-folks is sayin'?"

"Why no," says I, my blood curdlin' with fear.

"They're sayin'," says he, "that you sit there half the time listenin'—you, the lawful wife of Ned Stover! An' they say that you have a thing fixed to hold the receiver to your ear so's you can knit an' listen."

With that I up and began to cry. "Ned Stover," says I, "what did you do to them that said that?"

"Never mind what I done," says he.

"If you had the spunk of a flea," said I, "you wouldn't stand for it. An' now, I want you to take that 'phone out."

"You were anxious enough to have it in," says he.

"Ned Stover, you know you proposed it," says I, an' he couldn't contradict that, sure enough.

"How'll I ever go in an' out among people again?" says I, cryin' again, "an' them believin' sich lies!"

With that, Ned seemed to get sorry. "Never mind," says he, "we'll hev it taken out right away, Martha. An'—Marthy—do you know I'm kind o' glad we had it in after all."

"Glad?" says I. "What use has it been? You wouldn't use it, an' I couldn't."

Ned purred a long time, but I knew somethin' was comin' by the way he was fingerin' his pipe stem, uneasy like.

"That's just it," he said, after a while. "Marthy, you've been sich a darn sight smarter than me all along, that it's a real satisfaction to find out you were too stupid to use a 'phone."

It was a real victory, for Ned doesn't throw bokays like them around every day!

Well, the 'phone went out quicker 'n it came in, but I didn't care now. Next time I saw Ann Eliza, I just says, "Yes, we've had the 'phone taken out. Ann Eliza, they were gettin' too common. We're goin' to have a kerridge instead, with two lanterns."

A farmer, findin' a motor-horn in the road, took it home, determined to turn it to some wise use. So he taught his poultry to gather for meals at its foot, and all nature may be said to have smiled, till some mornin' a motor car, passin' the farmyard, blew a loud blast. The full strength of the poultry-yard instantly ran out into the road, and began to pass to and fro with all the ardor of railway travellers charging into the refreshment room for a drink. At the end of the yard, some fourteen pullets and three roosters scambled through exhaustion. The rest are still running.

Moosie.

Moosie was a cow, a fairly good cow too, as the run of mongrels goes, but Moosie had a most serious fault, a very feminine one you will say, and true. Moosie loved dry goods, not to wear, that goes without saying, but to eat. Her sweet tooth craved the chewing of rags. Cotton or woollens made no difference; she took her meal off them with equal gusto.

The joint owners of Moosie were a good, pious, childless pair. On the day that this story opens, which was a Sunday, they had gone to church and were now home, preparing to sit down to the cold dinner that had been carefully laid out before they had left in the morning.

"By George! there's Smith's cows in the sweet-corn patch!" cried Uncle Davy, standing in the open doorway. "Martha, put the teapot back on the stove. I must chase out those blamed cattle."

Martha did as she was told, and, moreover, cold to warm what was to have been cold potatoes. For that reason she did not happen to look outside for about half an hour. At the end of that time Uncle Davy, coming in through the front door from Smith's, found her on the back steps sobbing violently.

"Why, Martha!" he gasped, "What has happened? Are you sick?"

"Sick!" cried Aunt Martha, with as much violence as she could put into her naturally sweet voice, "I'm sick of that cow!"

Uncle Davy's face fell. What has she eaten now?" he demanded in dismay.

Aunt Martha rose with dignity, and waving her arm towards the back lot, said with a touch of sarcasm, "Where's your coat, Davy?"

Uncle Davy made a dash in the direction indicated, then stopped and groaned, holding his stomach as if there raged mortal pain. In front of him a large, lazy-eyed cow, was contentedly chewing up the last fragments, which he could see depending from her mouth, of the precious garment.

He trotted back a few steps and dropped on a log, with his arms akimbo.

"She's chewing up the last button, the coat you and me was married in, Martha. Think o' that," groaned the old man. "I hope she dies of belly-ache; that I do," he added viciously.

"I slipped to the door to see if you were coming, and she had it all in but one sleeve," Aunt Martha wept softly; "I felt so used up, I didn't have the heart to pull it from her."

"The mean brute," stormed Uncle Davy, angrily. "When I saw Smith's cows, I knew there was a run ahead of me, so I pulled off my coat and threw it across the fence, never thinkin' o' her, the mean old brute!"—the "brute" sounded like a swear word.

"Oh, Davy!" said Martha tearfully, "an' it Sunday!"

"I don't care," answered Dave irreligiously, "a cow like that 'ud make a saint swear."

"Well, it is too much," agreed Aunt Martha. "When the measure is full it runs over; that's all. First it was my best lace curtains on the line, then my finest linen bleaching on the lawn, then the baby clothes, that I had washed so's they'd keep good color, and now your Sunday coat—best broadcloth, that cost four dollars a yard. It is too much!" and the good dame, sinking under her burdens, dropped on the log beside her spouse, and buried her face in her white apron.

"Well, it's just this once too much," spoke Uncle Davy with sudden decision, "I'll sell her!"

Aunt Martha's face shot up from her apron, blank with consternation.

"What? Sell Moosie? Are you mad, Davy?"

"I am, if selling her means that," snapped Uncle Davy, with still greater determination. "She'll eat no more dry goods on me."

"But she's such a good cow," pleaded Aunt Martha, "and I raised her, and her mother before her, and when her mother was a calf our little Joey was so fond of her, and—and—I love her, Davy."

"And because of that you'd let the blame brute eat the wool off your back. Not if I know it," he added with emphasis. "I'll get one of Smith's men to take her to Ottawa in the morning."

Aunt Martha sighed. "When a thing gets in your head, Davy, I know that

it's not in your feet, but you'll be sorry same as me for selling Moosie; you'll see."

The very next week Uncle Davy's niece, junior partner of her father's ranch in Texas, and a dashing beauty, came for a visit. In doleful reminiscence, Aunt Martha told of the sale of her pet cow.

"'Twas a shame to sell her when you wanted her so much," said Arabella indignantly.

"And so hard to get a fresh cow at the fall of the year like this," mourned Aunt Martha; "besides, your uncle, what with the rheumatism and the work, can't leave the farm to look around."

"I'll tell you what, auntie," cried Arabella, with bright assurance, "I'll look for a cow and buy one for you before I go back. Let me see. To-morrow is Saturday. I'll go around the market and enquire of the farmers."

True to her word, she was off for Ottawa, a five-mile drive, early the next morning, and came back to dinner in jubilant mood.

"I think that Canadian farmers are so nice, Uncle Davy," she said. "I met one who lives at Cantley, and he told me that a neighbor of his had as fine a freshly-calved cow as you'd want to buy. I'll go up on Monday and see her."

"Cantley," mused Uncle Davy, "must be fourteen or more miles 't' other side the Ottawa. A longish drive, my girl. Besides, how'll you find your way to the man's place? I hear the roads are complicated back there."

"Granted speech and sight, I'll answer against losing myself," laughed the girl confidently, and the question was settled.

Early Monday morning, with Uncle Davy's fast pacer in the covered buggy, Arabella started on her quest. The sun had risen in glorious fashion, and had changed to flashing jewels every drop of morning dew. A touch of early frost had painted to gorgeous reds and yellows the sombre green of the soft maples dotted all over the country and along the road. On the highway a convenient shower of the night before had laid low the dust for early travellers. Arabella, leaning back in the comfortably padded seat, drawing long breaths of the balmy morning breeze, and absorbing the beauty of the world around her, felt it good to be alive—in Canada.

Before eight o'clock she had reached Ottawa. Here she bethought herself that she had better buy a portion of oats for her horse, to feed him in case of necessity; so going to a grain store on the market place, she asked the man at the counter for two gallons of oats.

"How much is it?" she asked, as he handed her the package. "Twenty-five cents," answered the man bluntly.

"Twenty-five!" exclaimed Arabella, surprisedly. "That makes it one dollar a bushel, and they sold for forty cents a bushel on the market Saturday. You must be very rich, sir, when your profit is so large."

The man grew red in the face and coughed in embarrassment. "I'll make it fifteen, miss," he apologized.

"Not at all," said Arabella sweetly. "If you want the money so much your need is greater than mine. By all means keep it," and with a look of disdain she swept out of the store, leaving the man open-mouthed.

She started again, and the miles flew past rapidly. At the corner of the Inter-provincial Bridge the shadow of a policeman made her draw East Pete to the sober pace demanded by the law. It gave her time to observe the majestic scenery surrounding her. The mighty Ottawa beneath, fresh from the throes of the Chaudiere, rolled its black depths foamingly. Across its white crests a couple of small punts were beating the current for the other shore. Booms holding captive millions of logs stretched interminably, and to right and left behind her arose steep, green-clad hills, all rough and rugged with masses of boulders and clumps of evergreens. On the highest of these, to the left, the Parliament pile reared its graceful towers, crowning the rural green of its pedestal with stately beauty, while from the distance could be heard the roar of the river rushing over the falls, the spray rising in the air like white smoke.

On the Hill side of the river a walking advertisement of strong spirits, though at that time of the morning perfectly sober, gazed Arabella her way.

"I want to go over the Gatineau Bridge," she explained to him.

"Turn and follow your right, miss. You can't miss it."

"That's quite a comfort," said Arabella, and shot ahead again. One thing, however, soon bothered her, and that was the number of bridges. How was she to know the Gatineau Bridge in this multiplicity? At the fourth she stopped and spoke to two urchins with schoolbags slung to their backs, fishing over the side.

"Is this the Gatineau Bridge, sonny?" she asked.

"Naw," he responded, grinning at her ignorance.

"What bridge is it then?" she pursued, undaunted.

"The little red bridge," answered the biggest lad, commiseratingly.

I might have known that, indeed, thought Arabella, as she surveyed the shaky structure painted all over in the soul-torturing color beloved of the French-Canadian.

In due time she came to the Gatineau Bridge; then she knew why the boys had thought her so ignorant. This bridge was quite large in comparison to the others that she had crossed on the Hull side.

At the entrance to the bridge a very old man came out of a very old hut and intercepted her passage.

"This bridge belong to man," he explained in difficult English. "He lots of expense. Five cents to go over bridge; five cents to come back."

Once over the bridge, Arabella drove until she felt sure that the prescribed four miles were fully covered. At the open door of a farmhouse she again asked directions.

"Mr. Jack Sheridan?" repeated the woman to whom she spoke. "Ah, yes, I know him well. Just four miles from here, miss."

Arabella drove on cheerfully. The road followed the high cliff, on the very edge of the river, which, seething and frothing, rolled its murky waters over series of falls and huge obstructions of logs and boulders. In unending succession, on the dark, troubled current came the logs and timber, giants of the forest, whom the hand of man had at last laid low, travelling inertly and ingloriously to the boom and the mill. All along the road towering oaks, beech and butternut trees were shedding their fruits, literally covering the ground. Arabella, looking down at the seeming footsome waste, wished with all her heart that Providence had but planted them along the urchin-crowded city street.

She was again beginning to feel that she had covered about four miles since her last directions, when a turn of the road brought her face to face with her acquaintance of the market, the man she was searching for. He was walking along the road as if looking for her.

"You told me that you lived four miles from the bridge," she smiled, "and I'm sure I have at least driven eight."

"Just about," he smiled back, "but you must have misunderstood me. I said twelve. It is yet four miles to where I live."

"Well, I declare!" exclaimed Arabella, "the way that you Canadians can fib is something wonderful!"

"And yet we are very true, in some respects," he said with a swift look in her eyes, as he climbed to the seat that she offered beside her.

But she let the challenging words pass without comment, and they drove on in silence for a while. Yet all the time their minds were dwelling with admiration and approval on one another; he thinking of her as the prettiest, most self-reliant, womanly girl he had ever seen, and she of him as the finest, straightest, healthiest specimen of manhood it had ever been her good fortune to know. Even the silence seemed to draw them together. When souls are kindred, love awaits, full-blossomed and fragrant, ready for the plucking.

When next she spoke, her words were very irrelevant.

"Tell me," she asked, "why you wear that tiny gold ring in your left ear, Mr. Sheridan?"

"A relic of barbarism, I suppose," he laughed gaily. "It's the fashion of the old men—old women will tell you that it gives a clear, strong vision."

She broke into irrepressible laughter, and he joined her. "It's the funniest thing I've heard for a long time, she

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said. "To think that you see better be-
cause you have a ring in your ear! Oh,
dear!" and again her laugh rang out
clear and catching. "I think that if the
men saved on gold earrings and put the
money towards footwear for their wives,
sisters or daughters, it would be more
fair and more sensible. All the women
that I have seen up this way were in
bare feet," she said.
The man grew very red. "I have no
mother, wife or sister," he said in a sad
voice, "but after what you have said I
will not want to wear the ring. Here,"
—a trick of the fingers removed it and it
lay in his broad palm, a shining circlet,—
"Shall I throw it away?"
"Please, no," begged Arabella, "put it
on again; I like you best with it on."
He did as she bid him, but she,
ashamed of her burst of feeling, would
not speak again till they had arrived at
the place.
"This is where I live," he told her, in-
dicating with a wave of his hand a little
white vine-decorated cottage, set well back
from the highway. "I must go there
now and do my chores, but if you buy
the cow, I'll be on hand to help you
drive her home."
Arabella drove on to the next house,
and was most cordially received. A small
boy was sent to take out her horse, an-
other to fetch him a bucket of water, an-
other to feed him hay; indeed, it seemed
to the astonished girl as if the supply of
small boys was inexhaustible.
After a good substantial dinner of fat
mutton and potatoes, the whole family
adjourned to the pasture to find the cow.
Arabella was quite pleased with the ap-
pearance of the much-vaunted bovine, a
large, lazy-eyed animal, with well-devel-
oped, well-balanced udder and teats, and
fine silky coat, which seemed to have re-
ceived as much care as that of a Thor-
oughbred horse. She seemed very tame
also, coming right up to Arabella, sniff-
ing softly, and putting out her tongue
as if to lick her, but the owner struck
her sharply and turned her head away.
"I declare, she's just like a dog," said
the well-pleased girl. "If your price is
reasonable I'll certainly buy her."
The owner named forty dollars. The
girl demurred; finally everyone concerned
agreed on thirty-seven.
And now came the question of getting
the new acquisition to her future home.
First the man fitted her with halter and
rope and tried to lead her, but all the
way she would go was in a circle around
his own person; then he took off the
rope and attempted to drive the cow
ahead of him, but not for long, for with
head and tail erect, she turned, and,
charging straight past, cantered back to
the pasture.
Arabella was in despair. Just then
Jack Sheridan appeared on the scene,
carrying a bulky parcel roughly rolled in
newspaper under his arm.
"If you will engage me, miss," he said
pleadingly to Arabella, "I'll promise to
get that cow home for you as quiet as a
lamb."
"And how much will you take to do
it?" asked the girl in practical fashion.
"A dollar and a quarter," responded the
man, after a moment's hesitation.
"Why the quarter?" asked Arabella,
suspiciously.
"So I can come down if you say it's
too much," answered Sheridan, with
twinkling eyes. "May I come?"
"All right," agreed the girl, "but
hurry."
"I'll have her in a minute," he prom-
ised, and still with the parcel under his
arm he rounded on the cow and drove
her to the back of the covered buggy, in
which the girl sat waiting. As it hap-
pened, the flap was down at the back,
and she did not see Sheridan remove the
parcel from his parcel, which proved to
be an enormous ball of rolled carpet-rags,
cut strip-fashion, and deposit it in the
back of the vehicle, letting the ends of
the strips dangle down invitingly. With
a half-roar of delight the recalcitrant cow
caught at the offering and began to chew.
The man sprang beside the girl and
started the horse; the cow behind me-
chanically followed at the end of the slowly
unwinding rag strips. The battle was
won.
In the middle of the golden afternoon
they drove up Uncle Davy's dooryard.
With a furtive glance the man had ascer-
tained that for a couple of miles back
the rag repair had come to an end, but
the cow vigorously followed; indeed, the

neared their destination the more anxious
to go did she become, till at last she
broke into a mad gallop and shot away
ahead of the horse, and most wonderful
of lucky happenings, made straight for
Uncle Davy's expectantly open gateway.
Either the sunlight, or some other
equally dazzling glory, had shone into
Arabella's pretty eyes that afternoon, for
she had an unusually happy expression,
and her cheeks were flushed to a most
alluring wild-rose tint. As she sprung
from the buggy, assisted by a strong,
sunburned hand, that closed so firmly,
yet so tenderly, over hers, she was con-
scious of a great feeling of wonder at-
tempting to find room in her already
overcrowded heart and brain, for there,
at the corner of the kitchen, Uncle Davy
was letting off surplus steam in most
unorthodox fashion; while a few yards
further, Aunt Martha, with her two arms
around the head of the cow, was playing
accompaniment with tender blandishment
and caressing pet names; the cow sur-
reptitiously, meanwhile, chewing the bot-
tom of her second-best, crochet-lace-
trimmed, white-lawn apron. Dimly at
first, then with a rush of comprehension,
Arabella realized that not only had she
captured Jack, but more important to
Aunt Martha, and in his heart, to Uncle
Davy, she had brought back Moosie.
"Forgive me for the trick," whispered
Jack a few weeks later, "but I scented
another trick in the wind. See?"
MRS. W. E. HOPKINS.

**Would You Carry Youth
Into Age?**

Expect a good long, useful life.
Hold young thoughts persistently.
Simply refuse to grow old by count-
ing your years or anticipating old age.
Refrain from all kinds of stimulants and
sedatives; they will shorten your life.
One of the best preventives of old age
is enthusiasm and interest in affairs of
the day.
Keep in the sunlight; nothing beautiful
or sweet grows or ripens in the darkness.
Avoid fear in all its varied forms of
expression; it is the greatest enemy of
the human race.
Nature is the great rejuvenator; her
spirit is ever young. Live with her;
study her; love her.
Avoid excesses of all kinds; they are
injurious. The long life must be a tem-
perate, regular life.
Contemplate beauty in all its forms,
and you will drive everything that is
ugly out of your life.
Keep mental cobwebs, dust and brain
ashes brushed off by frequent trips to
the country, or to travel.
Don't allow yourself to think on your
birthday that you are a year older,
and so much nearer the end.
Never look on the dark side; take
sunny views of everything; a sunny
thought drives away the shadows.
Be a child; live simply and naturally,
and keep clear of entangling alliances
and complications of all kinds.
Cultivate the spirit of contentment; all
discontentment and dissatisfaction bring
age-furrows prematurely to the face.
Keep your mind young by fresh, vigor-
ous thinking, and your heart sound by
cultivating a cheerful, optimistic dis-
position.
Don't live to eat, but eat to live.
Many of our ills are due to overeating,
to eating wrong things, and to irregular
eating.
Don't be too ambitious; the cranker
of an overvaulting ambition has eaten
up the happiness of many a life and
shortened its years.
Throw aside your dignity, and romp
and play with children; make them love
you by loving them, and you will add
years to your life.
Think beautiful thoughts — harmony
thoughts, beauty thoughts, truth thoughts,
thoughts of innocence, of youth, of love,
and of kindness.
Love is the great healer of all life's
ills, the great strengthener and beauti-
fier. If you would drink at the foun-
tain of perpetual youth fill your life
with it.
Eat plenty of fruit and fresh vege-
tables in summer, and cut down your
meat diet. Drink a liberal allowance of
pure water at all times, but not ice
water.
Pure air both indoors and outdoors is
absolutely essential to health and lon-

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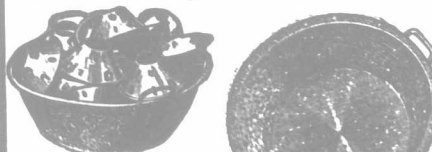
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One Fact Beats 40 Claims

Remember that one proven fact beats forty groundless claims. It is to be expected that makers and agents of disk filled or other common, complicated cream separators will claim that disks or other contraptions are necessary in a modern machine. They have only complicated machines to sell and want you to believe they are modern. Though forty such makers and agents make that claim, you can't believe it in the face of one proven fact which makes all such claims groundless. And that fact is that

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contain neither disks nor other contraptions, produce twice the skimming force, skim faster and skim twice as clean as common machines. The World's Best. The only modern separator.



Full pan contains disks from common separator discarded for Dairy Tubular. Other pan contains only piece used inside Dairy Tubular bowls.

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gevity. Never allow yourself to remain in a poisoned or vitiated atmosphere.

Avoid anger, discord, hurry, or anything else that exhausts vitality or over-stimulates; whatever frets, worries, or robs you of peace or sleep will make you prematurely old.

Refuse to allow the mind to stiffen the muscles by the suggestion of age limitation. Age is a mental state brought about by mental conviction. You are only as old as you feel.

Form a habit of throwing off, before going to bed at night, all the cares and anxieties of the day—everything which can possibly cause mental wear and tear or deprive you of rest.

Age is conservative. Keep your mind open to truth and receptive to all that is broadening and ennobling by reading and thinking, and your sympathies alive and generous by taking a warm interest in the lives and welfare of others.—Sel.

Pat McBride & Co.

Stretching away on every side
 A fair domain you see;
 A part belongs to Pat McBride,
 A part belongs to me.
 I own the golden light of morn,
 With all its tints that play
 Upon the springing grass and corn—
 Pat owns the corn and hay.
 I own the cat-bird, thrush, and jay,
 The larks that sing and soar—
 Pat owns the barnyard fowls that stay
 About his stable door.
 But where the shadows on yon stream
 Are changing every hour,
 I own the right to float and dream—
 Pat owns the water-power.

Mine is the murmur of this rill,
 Whose sweet tones never cease.
 But all the air with music fill—
 Pat owns that flock of geese.
 I own yon creamy summer cloud,
 That o'er the meadow floats
 Like some pure angel in a shroud—
 Pat owns those Berkshire shoats.

Mine are these drops of dew that shine
 And fill my wild rose full;
 These tiny violets are mine,
 Pat owns that mighty bull,
 Where such things can be got for pelf
 Pat buys the finest breeds.
 I hold communion with myself—
 Pat holds the title deeds.

Pat rises when the morn is new,
 And so, sometimes, do I;
 I see he has enough to do
 As I am passing by.
 His muscles seem to be of steel,
 But mine sometimes relax;
 While he so sturdy seems to feel,
 I let him pay the tax.

My golden profits ne'er escape,
 I hide them in my breast;
 Pat takes his gold in different shape
 And sticks it in his vest.
 I count my treasures o'er and o'er
 As higher still they mount;
 Pat's go with those that went before
 To swell his bank account.

Pat owns that clover field in fact,
 And so I sadly fear
 That love of gain will make him act
 Just as he did last year.
 The crimson blooms I prized so high
 He cut without remorse,
 And sold the seed off by and bye,
 And bought a Norman horse.

No man has wealth enough to buy
 My part in this domain
 I would not sell my clouds and sky,
 My shadows on the plain.
 I would not sell this golden light,
 These tales the breezes tell.
 Gold has no power to buy my right—
 For money Pat would sell.

I gaze at ease on every hand,
 At our possessions fair.
 Pat plows and sows and reaps the land
 And keeps it in repair.
 So Pat does me a world of good
 While I do Pat no harm.
 And on these terms, well understood,
 We both enjoy the farm.

—Otto F. Parr
 The inability to induce solitude and silence is the pressing cause of modern life. Arthur Rendley.

Bucolic.

Where shall we wish to go, when we die?
 Where a red-tiled roof climbs a pale, mild sky
 From over a whitewashed, sun-baked wall.
 In the eaves, bees buzz in a cobweb . . . fall
 On the cobbles, where stray straws gleam, all gold.
 Geraniums glow in the curtain's fold,
 Between shutters, green as the water-butt
 Below, on the flags, where pigeons strut.
 An old dog blinks at a fly on his nose.
 The hollyhocks caught in a full-bloom rose.
 On the bench, by the porch, here's someone set
 A blue bowl of stocks and mignonette.
 Open wide swings the garden gate
 On the green, with the poplars, tall and straight:
 The idle breeze that rattles the latch
 Brings scents of the orchard, and lavender patch . . .
 Of gorse, from the field where thistle-downs fly,
 Where a cow and donkey keep company.
 The children swing on a plank and scream,
 The pony stands knee-deep in the stream.
 Out of the pool wade ducks, with a splash.
 Someone sings, as she hangs out the wash,
 Somebody gossips over his beer.
 The hills trend off to the sea, quite near . . .
 There would I float, a mote, in the sun
 Of an afternoon that is just begun!

How Did You Die?

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
 With a resolute heart and cheerful?
 Or hide your face from the light of day
 With a craven soul and fearful?
 Oh, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
 Or a trouble is what you make it,
 And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
 But only how did you take it?
 You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
 Come up with a smiling face.
 It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
 But to lie there—that's disgrace.
 The harder you're thrown, why the higher you bounce;
 Be proud of your blackened eye!
 It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
 It's how did you fight,—and why?
 And though you be done to the death, what then?
 If you battled the best you could,
 If you played your part in the world of men,
 Why, the Critic will call it good.
 Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
 And whether he's slow or spry,
 It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
 But only how did you die?
 —Edmund Vance Cooke
 (By permission of Bodge Publishing Co., New York.)

TRADE TOPIC.

Autumn is here, foreshadowing the approach of winter, and E. behoves all prudent housewives to take time by the forelock and prepare for cold weather. A Study of the Fall and Winter Catalogue of The Robert Simpson Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont., will be of material assistance in this preparation, giving as it does the latest and most approved styles in garments for men, women and children, including furs, millinery, footwear and clothing of every description, at reasonable prices. The catalogue also contains a complete list of house furnishings, groceries, jewelry, books, stationery, etc., etc. Special attention is given to mail order purchasing, and charges, with a few exceptions as per catalogue are prepared to all parts of the Dominion. A copy of this catalogue will be sent to any address, on application.

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See that you leave your daughters a good legacy. Teach girls occupations that will pay, so that they are not forced into matrimony for a livelihood. —Countess Russell.

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 heggery and poultry-house. There is a fine orchard of choice apples, pears, plums, cherries and grapes, 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.

TRADE TOPICS.

TORONTO EXHIBITION AND LONDON FAIR.

One of the interesting points at the Toronto Exhibition and Western Fair, London, will be the exhibit of Royal Brand farm fencing by the Sarnia Fence Company, who sell their product direct to the farmer. Don't fail to see this exhibit and get a price list. It means dollars to every farmer who requires fence.

The London cement drain-tile machine will be an attraction at the Toronto and London Exhibitions, as indicated in the advertisement of the London Concrete-machine Company, on another page in this issue. Look for their sign at the shows, and see their fine exhibit. Cement tiles are everlasting, and can be made on the farm.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

The prize list of the Central Canada Exhibition, to be held on the dates Sept. 9th to 13th, is a very liberal one. \$16,000 in cash prizes being offered, besides between 50 and 60 gold medals. The management have made arrangements whereby successful exhibitors who prefer it may have cash instead of the gold medals. The classification of prizes in the live-stock department is of a very satisfactory nature, and the prizes are liberal, first prizes in horses in many sections being as high as \$50, and some up to \$75. Entries close Sept. 7th. Prize lists and entry forms may be had on application to the secretary, E. McMahon, 26 Sparks St., Russell House Block, Ottawa. A visit to the capital is an education, and the Ottawa Exhibition is one of the best in the Dominion. Single-fare railway rates will be available.

GOSSIP.

Shropshire shearing ewes, including Provincial prizewinners, also ram and ewe lambs, are offered for sale in the advertisement of W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont. Also White Wyandotte chickens.

Both farmers and dairymen should look up the advertisement on page 1377 in this issue of W. A. Drummond & Co., of Toronto, and make it a point while at the Toronto Exhibition to see their complete set of dairymen plant in operation in the dairy building. Note the important part they make their booth headquarters in showing the show.

GOSSIP.

PERCHERON MEN MEET.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association was held in Calgary, Alta., July 5th, during the recent Provincial Fair. There was a fair representation of the different provinces, the West naturally predominating. The financial statement for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1910, showed the association to be in a flourishing condition, there being some \$1,900.00 on hand at that time after paying all expenses and prize moneys, cups, etc., at the principal fairs in Canada.

This year the association is offering special prizes for Percherons in the form of gold medals and silver cups at more fairs in Canada than it has done heretofore, and the exhibits of Percherons at these fairs are becoming more numerous and of better quality each year.

It is fully expected that the first volume of the studbook will be ready for distribution very soon.

The publication of this book has been unavoidably delayed by the enormous amount of correspondence entailed both with the French and American secretaries in getting everything correct before the work is proceeded with.

The officers of the association for the current year are: President, W. B. Thorne, Aldersyde, Alta.; vice-president, R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask.; secretary-treasurer, F. R. Pike, High River, Alta.; directors: George Lane, Calgary, Alta.; R. P. Stanley, Moonson, Sask.; J. Franklin, Macleod, Alta.; J. Colquhoun, Brandon, Man.; J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.

USES FOR SUNFLOWER.

Oil from the Seed, Fine Fabric from the Stalk.

Americans do not regard the sunflower, which is said to be one of our native plants, as being of much practical service, but in Russia it is utilized in many ways.

There the seeds are eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanuts are eaten in America, and the oil obtained by pressing the seeds is an important article of food. The frequent religious fast days in Russia restrict the use of meat, and lead to a large consumption of vegetable oil, and the manufacture of sunflower oil has consequently grown to considerable dimensions in that country. The best seeds yield an oil that compares favorably with olive oil for table purposes.

Even the upper classes in Russia, it is said, eat the seeds, the larger and finer ones being quite equal to most nuts in respect of palatability and wholesomeness. The stalks and dried leaves are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of the empire almost the only available substitute for wood. An acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good fuel.

The oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than has any other known vegetable oil. It takes about a bushel of seeds to make a gallon of oil, and fifty bushels of seeds can be grown on one acre of land. As the oil sells at about a dollar a gallon, the profit is large.

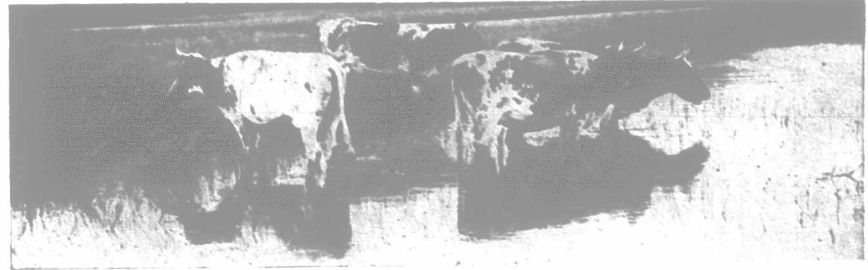
At one time, purified sunflower oil was used quite extensively to adulterate pure olive oil. It is of a pale yellowish color, and decidedly palatable. In a crude state, it is used by painters to some extent, but it is inferior to linseed oil for use in paint.

In addition to the oil from the seeds, the stalks, when green, and the oil cake, make excellent fodder. The fibre of the stalks, which is fine, silky and strong, also has a value. In China, it is woven into beautiful fabrics, and it is believed that by the use of proper machinery it might be used most profitably in this country.—From the Chicago Tribune.

AND LIKEWISE A LOBSTER.

The young evangelist with a pompadour was relieving himself of momentous thoughts.

"The Being that filled with surging seas the vast caverns of the oceans," he proclaimed, "also holds in aerial suspense the aggregations of tiny drops that give to each wondering eye the marvellous spectacle of a separate rainbow. The Omnipotence that made me, made a daisy."



YOUR STOCK WILL HAVE THAT WELL-FED LOOK
IF YOU PREPARE THEIR FEED WITH A

Massey - Harris Feed Cutter



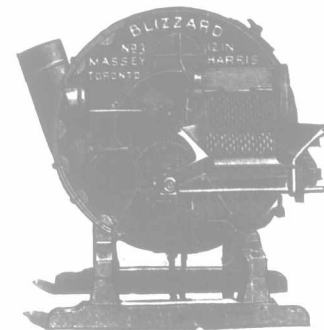
Root Cutter and Pulper.

ROOT CUTTERS AND STRAW CUTTERS

are made in a variety of styles and sizes, for hand and power. All have substantial hardwood frames, roller bearings, can be adjusted to cut as desired, and knives are easily removed for sharpening. A small investment for a cutter and a little time daily spent in preparing the feed for your stock will yield big returns.



Straw Cutter.



Ensilage Cutter.

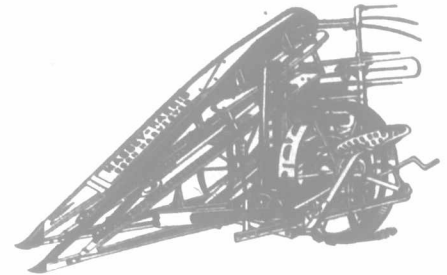
For filling the silo nothing can compare with the

MASSEY-HARRIS BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER AND SHREDDER

for capacity, thorough work, reliability, safety and durability.

ADD A MASSEY-HARRIS CORN BINDER

to cut and bind the corn ready for the "BLIZZARD," and you have the best outfit possible to secure for converting a field of corn into juicy, nutritious food.



Corn Binder.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited

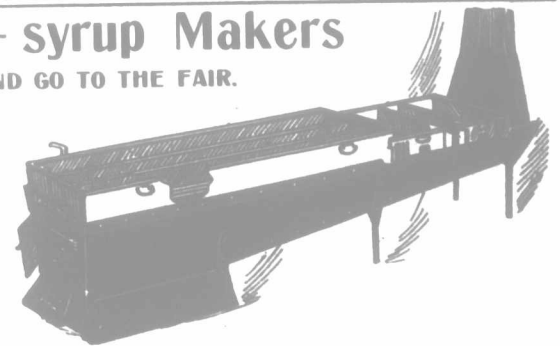
Toronto Montreal Moncton Winnipeg
Regina Saskatoon Calgary

Ontario Maple - syrup Makers

TAKE A DAY OFF AND GO TO THE FAIR.

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 Exhibitions: Industrial Building, Toronto; Machinery Hall, Ottawa and London; with competent demonstrators in charge. CALL AND SEE US.

The Grimm Mfg. Co.,
58 Wellington Street,
Montreal, Que.



Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910.

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

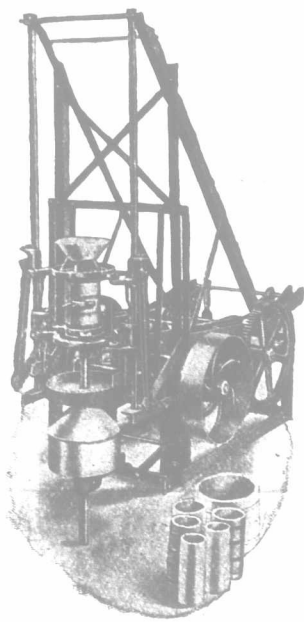
A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

"What's making all that noise?" asked the summer guest. "Surely you are not running a threshing machine at this time of year?"

"No," answered Farmer Clark, "the boys are figuring up the farm's profits on our new rapid-calculating machine."

LONDON Cement Drain Tile Machine



SEE IT AT
TORONTO EXHIBITION

on the grounds south-east of the Machinery Hall.

This Machine will also be in operation at

LONDON EXHIBITION
in Cement Machinery Exhibit Building.

Thousands of People will visit our exhibit at those fairs.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

our machines at work. The Cement Tile making industry is one of importance.

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:

London Concrete Machinery Co., LIMITED,

Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada,
19 MARMORA ST., LONDON, ONT.

**GRAND
TRUNK
RAILWAY
SYSTEM**

**ADDITIONAL
FARM LABORERS'
EXCURSIONS**

Aug. 30 and Sept. 6

To certain points in **MANITOBA** and **SASKATCHEWAN**, including many points on **Grand Trunk Pacific** and **Canadian Northern Railways**, via Chicago, Duluth and Fort Frances.

\$10 Going.

\$18 Additional Returning.

From all stations, Kingston, Renfrew and west in Ontario.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO

Return tickets at **SINGLE FARE** from all stations in Canada west of Cornwall and Ottawa. Good going **Aug. 27 to Sept. 10**, inclusive. Return limit **Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1910**. Special low-rate excursions on certain dates. Full particulars and tickets from:

ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT, or address **J. D. McDONALD, D. P. A., Toronto**.



Percherons a 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.

"John, I understand that you have been saying nasty things about me to your acquaintances."

"Why, dear?" "Everybody knows that so I do. Why, I tell everybody that it is you that has made me what I am."

"That's what I mean."

Customer: There used to be two or three little bald spots on the crown of my head, away back. Are they there yet?"

Barber: No, sir; it ain't so bad as all that. Where those spots used to be, there's only one now.

GOSSIP.

The number of Clydesdales exported from Scotland for the week ending August 6th, was 53. The number exported since the beginning of 1910, is 816. Among those shipped in the first week of August, were 14 for Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.; 13 for Geo. Boyd, Owen Sound, and 8 for J. Torrance, Markham.

A. O'Neil & Son, of Birr, Ont., the pioneer Canadian breeders of Hampshire hogs, the white-belted breed, will exhibit a portion of their herd at the coming Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and the Western Fair, London, and will be pleased to show their stock to farmers, and give information as to the qualifications of the breed.

Any person desiring a fine country home in the Province of Ontario, could not do better than examine that fine farm of 200 acres, owned by the late James St. John, Esq., which is situated 1 1/2 miles west of the village of Sunderland, G. T. R., in the township of Brock, in the county of Ontario, and about 50 miles north-east of Toronto. Ontario County is noted for its fine farms and stock, and it is seldom that a choice farm of this kind is placed on the market, but owing to the death of the owner, it must be sold. Hy. Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., the well-known agriculturist, has charge of the sale of the property. For full description, see advertisement in another column.

OTTAWA JUDGES.

Following is the list of judges for the breeding classes of stock at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 9th to 17th:

For Horses—E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.; Dr. A. H. Fitch, Boston, Mass.; Dr. F. C. Grenside, Guelph, Ont.; Alf. Rogers, Toronto; Senator R. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.; Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.; Wm. Allen, Hull; Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Que.; Robt. Ness, Howick, Que.

Cattle Judges—R. R. Sangster, Lancaster, Ont.; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; S. J. Lyons, Norval, Ont.; B. Malory, Belleville, Ont.; Louis Lavallee, St. Guillaume, Que.; Robt. Ness, Howick, Quebec.

Sheep—D. G. Hamner, Barford, Ont.
Swine—Wm. Jones, Zenda, Ont., and Geo. Gray, of Matthews Company, Hull.

BUENA VISTA PURE-BREDS.

Shorthorn cattle, Oxford Down sheep, and Yorkshire swine, are the specialties in pure-breds at Buena Vista stock farm, the property of J. Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont. The Shorthorn herd is an old-established one, founded on descendants of Imp. Princess, of Bates breeding, the strain being noted for their dairy or dual-purpose qualities. The present stock bull, and the sire of several very promising heifers that are offered for sale at easy prices, is Baron Brave, a son of the Bruce Augusta-bred bull, Imp. Baron Cyprus, dam by Imp. Lord Kintoro. He is a bull of the low-set, thick-fleshed order, and is nicking remarkably well with the big Bates-bred cows.

The large flock of Oxford Down sheep is one of the best in Ontario, founded on sheep of Arkell's importation, no expense having been spared in the selection of flock-heads, the one- and two-shear ewes being sired by Imp. Hamptonian 96, winner of first and sweepstakes at the Royal and at Toronto, and this year's crop of lambs are the get of Imp. Hamptonian 136, winner of second at Toronto and first at London. The quality, covering, and uniformity of size and type of the youngsters, are just what might be expected from such right royal breeding. The Mosses, Cousins are now booking orders for flock-heads, which will be selected in the order received, which make an early order desirable by parties wanting something extra good. There are also for sale a few young Yorkshire sows of the popular Baroness strain.

"Do you find any trouble writing stories, Pawdy?"

"None whatever. But I'd pay a fair price for that could sell them for me."



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

AGENTS WANTED—Smart, active ladies to take orders in country districts for our famous Made-to-order Corsets and Skirts. Good commission. Apply: Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ontario.

BROTHER accidentally discovered root, will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. J. M. Stokes, Mowhawk, Florida.

FARM SALE—A fine farm and dairy business. Apply: Box 85, Harriston, Ontario.

FARM FOR SALE—In the Niagara Fruit Belt—Hamilton and Queenston Stone Road, 134 acres, fertile, well watered, suitable for stock, grain or fruit. For particulars apply: Box 11, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

FARM SALE—Iron, Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Ralls, 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, Hespeler, Ontario.

VANCOUVER ISLAND offers sunshine, 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—Good farm hand, single. W. C. Good, Brantford.

78 ACRES—Adjoining Myrtle; good clay loam; 14 acres of orchard; good water; comfortable frame dwelling; barns, drive-shed and pigpen in good repair; G. T. R. station across road; near churches, school and office; easy terms. Apply: Mrs. R. G. Bedson, Pickering, Ontario.



ANCONA Cockerels, Single-comb White Leghorn hens and cocks, yearlings. Cheap to clear. Write your wants. E. C. Apps, Box 234, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

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 (130 eggs), \$10.00; 1 Cyphers Standard incubator (70 eggs), \$5.00; 1 Storm King brooder with brooder stove, \$3.00. Dr. J. A. Butler, Baden, Ontario.

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

Farms For Sale by Philp & Beaton, Whitevale, Ont.

225 acres, Township of Markham, County of York, being Kinnelhar Stock Farm, the property of Mr. John Isam, 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.; 2 1/2 miles from country at Louest Hill, C.P.R.; 21 miles from Toronto; rich clay loam, clean, level, free from stumps and stones, and most thoroughly underdrained; 4 good wells, two of which are equipped with windmills, eastern, 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 stalls; piggery; sheep pen; driving house; implement house; henhouse and silo; 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; barn, 36 x 50; second barn, 25 x 50; stabling for 5 horses and 12 cattle. Price, \$5,000; half down.

PHILIP & BEATON,
Real Estate Brokers,
Whitevale, Ontario.

Representative Washburn, roastermaster at the prologation dinner of the Massachusetts Legislature recently, told a story of a pastor, who, coming to a new parish, got his words slightly twisted in his announcement. Said he: "I have come here to heal the dead, cast out the sick, and raise the devil."

Another ministerial friend of Washburn's, speaking to a congregation, remarked: "I am sorry to see so many absent faces I used to shake hands with."

You can pay a hundred more

—even two hundred dollars more—and get no more value, no more satisfaction, than our advanced manufacturing methods afford you in the Sherlock-Manning. See it. Hear it. Examine it closely. Then ask its price. You will doubt your ears, yet this exquisite instrument is **GUARANTEED IN EVERY DETAIL FOR TEN YEARS.**

Ask, and we will name reliable music house near you, where you can judge for yourself. Write us.

This Louis XV. style has most graceful lines, superb finish (hand polished); famous Weickert felt hammers (tone-improving). A piano to be proud of, yet moderately priced. See it.

Sherlock-Manning

Piano and Organ Company London, Canada

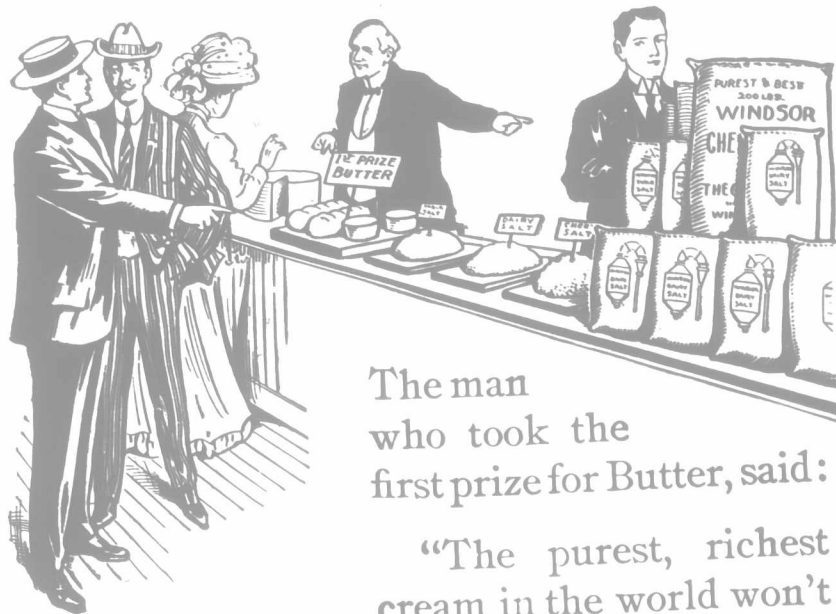


GOSSIP.

GRAHAM BROS.' 1910 IMPORTATION.

The 1910 importation of Clydesdales made by Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont., is one calculated to increase their already enviable reputation as importers of Scotland's best in Clydesdale blood and individuality, and while it seems a bit presumptuous to say that this lot is the best they ever imported, a look over them by anyone disinterested and capable of speaking with authority will bear out the fact that never before in their many years' successful experience have they landed so choice a lot of big, quality stallions, standing on so perfect underpinning, moving with so true and faultless action, and carrying so great an infusion of Scotland's champion blood. There are thirteen stallions and three fillies. In ages, the stallions are: One 4 years old, three 3 years old, seven 2 years old, and two yearlings; the fillies are 1, 2 and 3 years of age. Mikado is the 4-year-old, a bay, sired by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, by Hiawatha, dam by the renowned Macgregor, grandam by the Royal and Glasgow first-prize winner, Prince Robert, the sire of the great Hiawatha. He is a show horse from the ground up. As a yearling, he was first at Newton-Stewart, Dumfries and Stanraer; as a 2-year-old, he won first at Wigton and Dumfries. Baron Ivy is a bay 3-year-old, sired by the famous Baron's Pride, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan, grandam by the great Sir Everitt. As a yearling, he was first at Castle Douglas and second at Kilmarnock; as a 2-year-old, he was first and champion at Kirkcubright, and at Winnipeg's late show, in one of the strongest classes ever seen in Canada, he was second. He is a most perfect horse, majestic in carriage and flashy in quality. Windfall is a black 3-year-old, by the good breeding horse, Fickle Prince, dam by Farmer's Profit, grandam by Bold Gartscherie; he has size, character and quality. The Bruce is a brown 3-year-old, sired by the Cawdor Cup champion, Revelanta, dam by the great sire Royal Favorite, grandam by Sir Everitt. This great colt was first and reserve champion at the Royal this year, and was first at Winnipeg, few of his kind have ever been imported. Prominent among the 2-year-olds is Baron Chapmanton, a bay, by Baron's Pride, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion Prince of Carruchan, grandam by the noted prize horse Flashwood. As a yearling, he has to his credit second at Castle Douglas and at the Royal, being beaten at the latter show by the Highland first-prize winner. He also won first at Winnipeg. He is a right royal colt, up to a big size, and full of flashy quality. Bear Ideal is another 2-year-old, black, sired by the good breeding horse Rowellan, dam by the noted prize horse Knight of Cowal, grandam by Ormond. This year he was third at Edinburgh. Leaving the first-prize colt at Kilmarnock. He is up to a very big size and of grand quality. Loretta is another black 2-year-old, put up on show lines; he won first at Lanark; sired by that sire of champions, Baden-Powell, dam by Royal Favorite, grandam by Balmiedie Prince. Other 2-year-olds of equal merit are: Solway King, a black, by the unbeaten Baron Solway, by Baron's Pride; Ruby Rowellan, a bay, by the H. & A. Society's first-prize horse, Ruby Pride; Percy, a bay, by Baronson, the sire of the champion, Oyama, and Royal Line, a bay, by the noted winner, Royal Edward. The yearlings are: Royal Ruby, a bay, by Ruby Pride, and Scottish Signet, a bay, by the H. & A. Society's champion, Scottish Crest; both these colts were winners in Scotland, the former winning first at Winnipeg. The fillies are: Iolanthe, a bay 3-year-old, by Hiawatha; she won second at Greenock and third at Winnipeg this year. Seabreeze is a bay 2-year-old, by Lord Apton; she was first at Winnipeg. May Morning is the yearling, also a bay, by the famous prize horse, Iron Duke; she was also first at Winnipeg. The Messrs. Graham will be out particularly strong in Canadian-bred stallions. Look them up when at Toronto or Ottawa Shows.

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT



The man who took the first prize for Butter, said:

"The purest, richest cream in the world won't make prize butter without Windsor Salt.

Of course, I know how to make good butter and I am careful to use the best cream—but I consider Windsor Dairy Salt the biggest help that we dairymen have.

Practically every butter prize awarded at the Fairs last summer, went to those who like myself, used Windsor Dairy Salt". 40

ciety's first-prize horse, Ruby Pride; Percy, a bay, by Baronson, the sire of the champion, Oyama, and Royal Line, a bay, by the noted winner, Royal Edward. The yearlings are: Royal Ruby, a bay, by Ruby Pride, and Scottish Signet, a bay, by the H. & A. Society's champion, Scottish Crest; both these colts were winners in Scotland, the former winning first at Winnipeg. The fillies are: Iolanthe, a bay 3-year-old, by Hiawatha; she won second at Greenock and third at Winnipeg this year. Seabreeze is a bay 2-year-old, by Lord Apton; she was first at Winnipeg. May Morning is the yearling, also a bay, by the famous prize horse, Iron Duke; she was also first at Winnipeg. The Messrs. Graham will be out particularly strong in Canadian-bred stallions. Look them up when at Toronto or Ottawa Shows.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS.

The reputation of excellence of the Rowan Hill herd of Shorthorn cattle, the property of R. F. Duncan, of Carluke, Ont., is a reputation to be proud of, as it was honestly won in the strongest kind of company at Toronto, a reputation considerably enhanced when, in 1908, the grand championship for best bull, any age, went to the head of the herd on that grand, thick son of Mildred's Royal, Royal Chief. Not only was he a great show bull himself, but he was prepotent enough to sire winners. A son of his now in the herd, Royal Choice, a roan 15-months-old, of the famous Roan Duchess tribe, is a right good one, low-down, thick and mellow. He will be a hard nut to crack in his class at Toronto this fall; he is for sale. The present stock bull is a Campbell Bessie-bred son of that great sire, Imp. Uppermill Omega, and looks like developing into a show bull superior to his illustrious predecessor. Among the many good females is the cow Louisa, a Roan Duchess, sired by Imp. Christopher, a big, thick-fleshed cow, and the dam of the young bull, Royal Choice, and a grand, thick show heifer, Royal Queen, a roan 2-year-old full sister to Royal Choice. This heifer will surely be placed well up in her class. Another show proposition, bred the same, is a 10-months-old heifer, grandly fleshed, and quality all over. The 2-year-old heifer, Roan Queen, that won second at Toronto last fall, has gone on well, and will take some beating this fall. Other good ones is a Bracelet-bred daughter of Imp. Greengill Archer, a Crimson Flower-bred daughter of Heatherman, that good breeding son of Imp. Merchantman. The herd is in grand condition, and parties interested may see the quality of the herd by looking up the exhibit at Toronto, as anything is for sale.

ANGORA GOATS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

J. H. Baker, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes: Mr. C. J. Faul and I, as partners, recently bought a flock of fifty registered Angora goats from A. P. Hagamon, of Leonard, Michigan, and shipped them to our farm at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, and intend breeding for the Canadian market. We certainly have an excellent flock of fine-bred animals. We received them about two months ago, and put them on fifteen acres of bush land we had fenced, and it is wonderful the underbrushing they have already done.

THE WESTERN FAIR LONDON, CANADA

September 9th to 17th, 1910

\$25,000.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS.

EXHIBITORS
BRING
YOUR
STOCK
TO LONDON.

THIS IS THE GREAT LIVE-STOCK
EXHIBITION OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

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.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

inserted under this Properties, Help and et Stock. word each insertion. one word and figures addresses are counted. pay the order. No less than 50 cents.

art, active ladies to try districts for our ets and Skirts. Good nison Corset & Coe.

discovered root, will habit and indigestion. J. M. Stokes, Mo.

n and dairy business. riston, Ontario.

the Niagara Fruit Queenston Stone Road, watered, suitable for or particulars apply: nte." London.

Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Iron Posts, etc.; all for list, stating what ed, good commission. etal Co., Queen St.,

Must have some ex- se work, and able to ear. Apply: W. H.

offers sunshiny, mild ts for ambitious men business, professions, rning, manufacturing, railroads, navigation, thunder storms; no For authentic infor- ite Vancouver Island m A, 102 Broughton

hand, single. W. G.

Myrtle; good clay orchard; good water; ng; barns, drive-shed air; G. T. R. station Mrs. R. G. Bedson,



single-comb White Leg- cks, yearlings. Cheap wants. E. C. Apps, International Ancona

Rock rockers and \$2.00 each; 40 White (nests); Mann's No. 5 Standard incubator; Cyphers Standard in- 1 Storm King brooder. Dr. J. A. Butler,

te farmers to ship me try Butter, Honey, and Will pay highest mar- Prince Albert Ave.

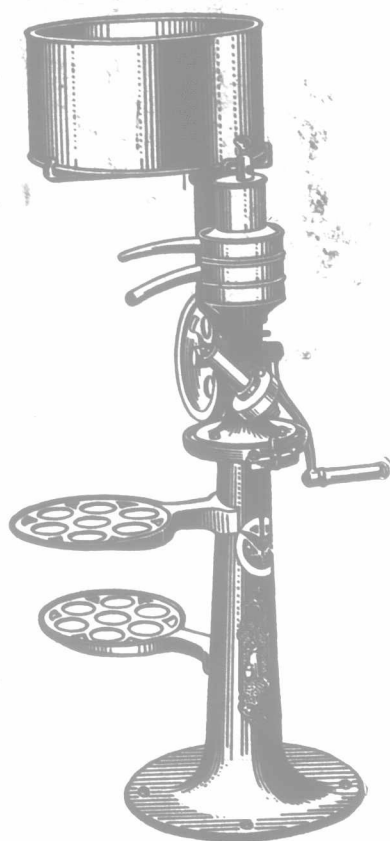
Philp S. Beaton, e, Ont.

Markham, County of ck Farm, the property ell-known stock-breeder from Markham Village, die and high schools etc.; 2 1/2 miles from 1/2 mile from mostly underdrained; 4 ch are equipped with need; one acre of bear- ts planted, best varie- 2 stories containing 36 x 95, with basement 40 cattle, root cellar y, sheep pen, driving ition and repair; very ice. \$20,250; \$7,000

Pickering, Co. Ontario; illage, half mile north 21 miles from Toronto; and in good condition; acres of good orchard, t bearing; good fences ame house of 6 rooms; n. 25 x 50; stabling for Price, \$5,600; half HILL & BEATON, Real-estate Brokers, Whitevale, Ontario.

burn, toastmaster inner of the Massa- ecently, told a story ng to a new parish, y twisted in his an- e. "I have come t, east out the sick,

friend of Wash- a congregation, re- ry to see so many shake hands with"



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

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

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

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

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

Write for the book to-day—NOW.

THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., LIMITED.

Head Office: Ottawa.

Factories: Ottawa and Brockville.

Branch Offices:—Regina, Sask.; Edmonton, Alta.; Moncton, N.R.

Foot-and-mouth Disease in England.

(Our English correspondence.)

English farmers are seriously concerned on account of the outbreak of the dreaded foot-and-mouth disease on a farm near Ripon, in Yorkshire, some seven or eight head of cattle having been affected. This disease has caused frightful havoc in former times, and is dreaded on account of the great rapidity with which it spreads. In 1883, there were 18,732 separate outbreaks in Great Britain, and nearly 500,000 animals were affected. Severe restrictions followed, but the disease broke out on a smaller scale in nine different years up to 1900. In 1900 there were 21 outbreaks; in 1901 there were twelve, and in 1902 only one. Immunity followed for six years, but the disease re-appeared near Edinburgh in 1908, and cost about £4,000 to repress. Ireland has been free from the disease since 1884. Before the present outbreak was discovered, another attempt had been made to have the embargo on live Argentine cattle removed, but, like previous attempts, it failed. This new complication will spoil any possible chance of raising the embargo for a long time to come. Meanwhile, live cattle imports continue to decrease. The imports for 1903 were 522,546 head. By 1908 these had fallen to 383,129 head. In the same period, imports of dressed beef increased largely.

GOOD WEATHER FOR SHOWS.

The Lincolnshire, Durham and Derbyshire shows were all favored with grand weather.

CANADA IN ENGLAND.

Canada and Canadians are much in evidence in England just now. The Winnipeg four were the heroes of Henley Regatta; Canadian marksmen were prominent at Bisley; the Canadian teachers caused much interest in London, and were loyally treated by the educational authorities.

In matters financial, Canada has been prominent lately, for in the first six months of this year Canadian borrowings in London totalled £26,500,000. This is powerful evidence of the rapidity of Canadian development. Capital issues of all kinds in Great Britain in the first half of the year reached the stupendous sum of £188,000,000, which is more than the issues of France and Germany combined. This hardly looks like decadence, at least financially. Of this total, nearly £60,000,000 was for the overseas dominions.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ON TARIFF

In view of the memorial presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by your Western farmers' delegation on the tariff issue, a speech by the Prime Minister in the British House of Commons on colonial preference is of considerable interest. He states the position of the Imperial Government very clearly in this manner: "There is one limitation to all colonial preference as given to this country. They are not going to allow your manufacturers to become effective competitors to theirs. Anything up to this they are perfectly prepared to concede.

"I make no complaint of that. On the contrary, I should like to see an inter-Imperial Free Trade. But it is not possible so long as colonial opinion leads them to the practice of protection of native industries.

"To us, here, cheap food and cheap raw material are an absolute essential to our industrial welfare, and we cannot consent either upon food or upon raw material to impose taxes which would enhance their costs, and handicap us in the great industrial competition of the world.

"We allow our colonies complete fiscal autonomy. The result has been undoubtedly to some extent a handicap upon our trade, and upon the expansion of our own markets. That is the price we are most glad to pay for a free Empire, for an Empire which does not rest on the subordination of one part to another, but upon the free consent and the fullest local development of the whole. Complete freedom in these matters is the best security of unity."

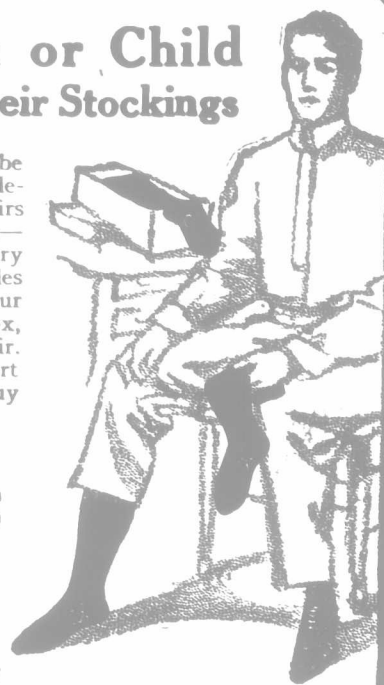
P. DEWHURST.

Mary (aged six)—Uncle Charlie, I wish you many happy returns of your birthday, and mamma said that if you gave me a dollar, not to lose it.



No Man, Woman or Child Need Have Holes in Their Stockings

That annoyance and discomfort can be done away with. Neverdarn Holeproof is guaranteed hosiery—six pairs guaranteed holeproof for six months—and they cost no more than ordinary hose. For any pair that comes to holes you get a new pair free of charge. Our signed guarantee slip is in every box, with a separate coupon for each pair. Know what absolute hosiery comfort is—no darning—no mended hose—buy



NEVERDARN
Holeproof
Hosiery for the whole family

"Neverdarn" Holeproof Hosiery is made of specially prepared maco and long fibre Egyptian Lisle yarns—the best that money can buy. This yarn is interwoven by special machinery. Ordinary methods would not produce Holeproof quality. The heels and toes are doubly reinforced, as are the knees of the children's hosiery. The dye is absolutely fast. "Neverdarn" Holeproof Hosiery is stylish in appearance, soft and easy on the feet, and perfect fitting. They combine durability, elegance, economy and comfort. Look for the Trade Mark on the box and on the hose. Look for the guarantee slip in the box.

Read this Guarantee

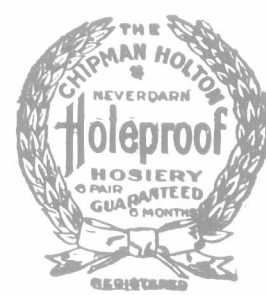
If any or all of this six pairs of hosiery require darning or fail to give satisfaction within six months from date of purchase, we will replace with new ones free of charge.

6 Pairs Guaranteed 6 Months \$2.00

"Neverdarn" Holeproof Hosiery for men and women is sold six pairs in a box for \$2.00. Children's sizes are 3 pairs in a box for \$1.00. Only one size and color in each box. A box will surprise you, please you and convince you. Order from your dealer; if he hasn't them, write us enclosing money, money order or bills, and we will send them express paid. State size and whether black or tan. Write to-day.

The Chipman-Holton Knitting Co., Ltd.
144 Mary Street, Hamilton, Ont. 2513

"It's the name behind the guarantee that makes it good."



Present Your Daughter With a Bank Account

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

3 1/2 %

This will teach her to be thrifty, and give her an education in the value of money—knowledge every girl should have.

\$1 opens an account; 3 1/2% interest, according to agreement. Obliging clerks.

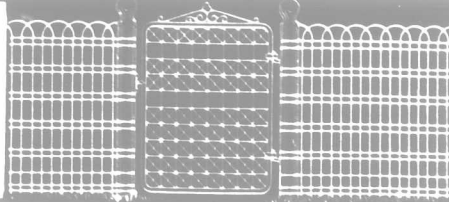
Agricultural Savings & Loan Co., 109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

"Have you ever noticed," began the bald gentleman, who liked to entertain the people gathered in his corner of the hotel piazza, "that little men invariably marry large women?"

"It may be so," murmured a mild-eyed fellow guest, "but I had always supposed that it was the other way about—that the large woman married the small man."

Peerless Lawn Fence

Is Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, heavily galvanized and coated with white enamel paint. Never sags, never rusts. Improve your property with a Peerless Fence. Cheap as wood and more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.
THE SANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. B, Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



South Disease and.

(Correspondence.)
 seriously concerned
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FOR SHOWS.

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ENGLAND.

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TARIFF

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DEWHURST.

e Charlie, I wish
 as of your birth-
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 e it.

Saskatchewan Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition of Saskatche-
 wan was held at Regina from the 2nd
 to the 5th of August. The fair was
 very successful. Live-stock exhibits were
 ahead of last year in numbers and gen-
 eral excellence. Shorthorns were, through-
 out, a strong show; sheep and swine made
 the strongest show they have yet made
 there; the poultry display was large; the
 horse show excellent. Exhibitors and chief
 awards:

Horses.—Clydesdales—Exhibitors: P. M.
 Bredt & Sons, Edenwold; Traynor Bros.,
 Condie; R. H. Taber, Condie; J. E. Mar-
 tin, Condie; J. H. Pearce, Condie; R. H.
 Miller, Lumsden; Colquhoun & Beattie,
 Brandon; and N. McCannell, Regina.

Awards.—Stallions, aged—1, Bredt &
 Sons, on Trojan; 2, Colquhoun & Beattie,
 on Polar Star. Three-year-olds—1 and
 2, Taber, on The Bruce and Lumlock
 Laird. Two-year-olds—1, Bredt & Sons,
 on Baron of Edenwold. Yearlings—1,
 Bredt & Sons, on Middleman; 2, Taber,
 on Hillcrest Baron. Mares—Brood mare:
 1, J. H. Pearce, on Royal Eve. Yeld
 mare—1, Traynor Bros., on Mayoress; 2,
 Bredt & Sons, on Irene. Three-year-
 olds—1 and 2, Traynor Bros., on Royal
 Gem and Mona's Queen. Two-year-olds—
 1 and 2, Bredt & Sons, on Ruby Rose
 and Sultana. Yearling—1, Bredt & Sons,
 on Pirene. Three, the progeny of one
 stallion—R. H. Miller, on get of Per-
 petual Motion. Champion Canadian-bred
 stallion—Baron of Edenwold. Champion
 Canadian-bred mare—Royal Gem. Best
 female, any age—Mayoress. Best stal-
 lion—The Bruce.

Judge.—John Gardhouse, Highfield, On-
 tario.

Percherons.—Exhibitors: W. E. & R.
 C. Upper, H. O. Hutchins, Keller, both
 of Saskatchewan; Colquhoun & Beattie,
 Brandon.

This display is increasing both in num-
 bers and quality each year.
 Awards.—Stallions, aged—1, 2 and 4,
 Colquhoun & Beattie, on Harpoeneur,
 Gaetan and Blandin; 3, Upper, on Bijou.
 Under three years—1, Hutchins, on An-
 sbert 2nd. Mares, brood—1, Upper; 2,
 Hutchins. Yeld—1 and 3, Upper; 2,
 Hutchins. Champion stallion—Har-
 poeneur.

Judge.—R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.
 Cattle.—Shorthorns—Exhibitors: J. G.
 Barron, Carberry; P. M. Bredt & Sons,
 Edenwold; H. L. Emmert, East Selkirk;
 Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk.

Awards.—Bulls, three years and over—
 1, Barron, on Mistletoe Eclipse; 2, Van
 Horne, on Huntleywood. Two-year-olds
 —1, Emmert, on Oakland Star; 2, Bredt
 & Sons, on Admiral Ruby; 3, Van Horne,
 on His Majesty. Junior yearlings—1,
 Van Horne, Baquhar Hero; 2, Barron, on
 Mistletoe's Heir. Senior champion bull—
 Oakland Star. Junior champion bull—
 Baquhar Hero. Cows, three years and
 over—1 and 2, Van Horne, on Spicy's
 Lady and Sunbeam's Queen. Cow, with
 calf at foot—1, Van Horne, on Mina's
 Princess 4th; 2, Bredt & Sons, on Ury of
 Castleavery. Two-year-olds—1, Emmert,
 on Susan Cumberland; 2, Van Horne, on
 Spicy's Rose. Junior yearling—1, Bar-
 ron; 2, Van Horne. Champion cow—
 Mina's Princess. Junior champion fe-
 male—Spicy's Lady.

Judge.—A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, On-
 tario.

Angus.—Exhibits were made by J. D.
 McGregor, of Brandon, and James Bow-
 man, of Guelph, Ont., both showing good
 herds and dividing the honors. A. W.
 Smith judged these also. Champion
 bull—Bowman, on Elm Park Mark. Cham-
 pion cow—McGregor.

Holsteins.—Exhibitors: A. B. Potter,
 Langbank, Man.; H. Hancox, Dominion
 City, Man.; Thompson Bros., Boharm;
 Boyd Bros., Regina.

Judge.—J. W. Grisdale, Ottawa.

Awards.—Bulls, aged—1, Potter, on
 Sarcastic Lad; 2, Hancox. Two-year-
 olds—1, Potter, on Sir Quillemet. Year-
 lings—1, Hancox; 2, Thompson. Cham-
 pion bull—Sarcastic Lad. Cows, aged—
 1, Hancox; 2 and 3, Potter. Two-year-
 olds—1, Potter; 2, Thompson. Year-
 lings—1, Potter; 2, Hancox. Heifer calf
 —1 and 2, Potter. Champion cow—
 Potter, on two-year-old heifer, Martha
 Ann.

Ayrshires.—Exhibitors: J. M. Bruce,
 Lashburn; A. H. Trimble & Sons, Red
 Deer, Alta.; F. H. O. Harrison, Pense,

Sask., were the chief exhibitors, and had
 out choice selections of this aristocratic
 breed.

Judge.—Mr. Grisdale.
 Awards.—Bull, aged—1, Bruce; 2, Harri-
 son. Two-year-old bull—1, Bruce; 2,
 Trimble. Yearling bull—1, Bruce; 2,
 Trimble. Champion bull—Bruce, on Bar-
 cheskie King's Own. Cows, aged—1,
 Bruce; 2 and 3, Trimble. Two years
 old—1, Trimble; 2, Bruce. Yearling
 heifer—1, Bruce; 2, Trimble. Champion
 female—Bruce.

Jerseys.—Exhibitors were B. H. Bull &
 Sons, Brampton, Ont., and Joseph Har-
 per, Kinley, Sask. They brought out
 two splendid herds, Bull's being one of
 the oldest in Older Canada, and the other
 probably the best in Western Canada.
 Champion bull and champion cow awards
 both went to Bull & Sons, as well as
 herd prize.

Sheep and swine made rather light,
 though the best showings yet made here
 by them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

RYE AS CROP AND FEED.

I have a three-acre field which I would
 like to sow with fall rye. It is well-
 drained, loamy land, and has grown two
 crops of oats since it was sod. Would
 such land be suitable for rye, and how
 many bushels per acre ought I to sow?
 What is rye meal good for? Is it any
 better than barley for feeding to fat cat-
 tle and pigs, and what is about the aver-
 age yield per acre? I would feel much
 obliged if you could answer these ques-
 tions in your column for that purpose
 as soon as possible, and any more in-
 formation which you would give me about
 fall rye would be welcome. R. A.

Ans.—Rye should do fairly well on such
 soil if the seedbed is well prepared. Sow
 1½ bushels per acre. According to chemi-
 cal composition, rye meal should have a
 feeding value corresponding rather closely
 to that of wheat and barley, as indicated
 by the following table of digestible in-
 gredients:

	Lbs. digestible protein.	Lbs. digestible carbohydrates.	Lbs. digestible ether extract.
Rye	9.9	67.6	1.1
Barley	8.7	65.6	1.6
Wheat	10.2	69.2	1.7

Such experiments as we find on record
 seem to bear out the deductions of the
 chemists' data. For milk cows, rye is
 believed to be open to the objection that
 it is liable, if fed in quantity, to impart
 a characteristic flavor to the milk, and
 may cause bitter butter. For beef cattle,
 hogs, and even horses, it may be used
 to advantage in the meal mixture. Rye
 does not ordinarily yield so well as fall
 wheat, probably because it is more often
 sown on poor or poorly-prepared land.
 The Ontario Bureau of Industries report
 for 1908, records a 27-year average yield
 of 16.4 bushels per acre for rye, as com-
 pared with 20.7 bushels for fall wheat.
 In plot tests at Guelph, a five-year aver-
 age for Mammoth White rye, the best-
 yielding variety grown there, was report-
 ed in 1908, as at the rate of 63.3 bush-
 els per acre, comparing very favorably
 with the best wheats.

GOSSIP.

A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills, near
 Guelph, Ont., ordering a change in their
 advertisement of Shorthorn cattle, write:
 We intend making a small showing of
 our herd at the Canadian National Ex-
 hibition, Toronto, this fall. Any person
 looking for a bull, would do well to see
 our offering there, or at the farm, five
 miles east of Guelph.

"IT" STABLE CONSTRUCTION.
 Beatty Brothers, Fergus, Ontario, issue
 a valuable and instructive pamphlet deal-
 ing with cow-stable construction. They
 manufacture most everything needed for
 the completion and equipment of stables,
 and endeavor to put in a quality of
 goods that will always give satisfaction.
 Their structures for stalls, mangers,
 litter carriers, etc., and their recom-
 mendation for floors, light, shape and
 general plans, are well worth reading.
 This literature is obtainable for the
 asking.



"Galt" Shingles

The new "Galt" Steel Shingles and Sidings are the surest protection from the fiercest storms that rage—yes, even lightning storms.

They are made from the Best British Galvanized Steel Plates, which shed lightning like water from a duck's back. No wind, rain or snow can penetrate the new Gale-proof, closed-end side-lock or the continuous interlocking and overlapping bottom joint. They are twice as securely nailed as any other—that's very important. They are easily and quickly laid, and the Bold Gothic Tile pattern makes a very handsome roof. They cost no more than ordinary metal shingles—why not have the "Galt Kind?" Our free Catalog "B-3" explains all about them. THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE. THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT. Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS
The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada

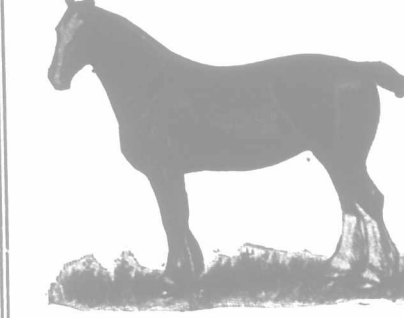
Insure stallions, and also make a specialty of insuring entire colts against risk of death during and after castration.

All kinds of live stock insured.
 For particulars apply to:

The General Animals Insurance Co., Limited.
 25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
 'Phone M. 4154. J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.

Imported Clydesdale Fillies

WHERE QUALITY AND BREED CHARACTER PREDOMINATES



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

LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE On the C. N. and G. T. Railways.

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.

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


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



Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure
For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.
This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair.
Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Sent to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St. E. TORONTO, ONT.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
Took Off Bog Spavin
Edison, Alberta
"I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure on a colt that had a bad Bog Spavin and it took it clean off. Kendall's is the best liniment I ever used."
Yours truly, F. H. Smith.
Kendall's is the best for Spavin, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Swellings, Sprains and all Lameness. 40 years use prove it.
\$1. a bottle—4 for \$5. Be sure it is Kendall's you get and ask for free book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enochburg Falls, Va.

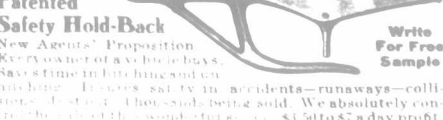


LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with
ABSORBINE
Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. Does not blister or remove the hair, and the horse can be worked. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Horse Book 9 E free.
ABSORBINE, J. R., for mankind, \$1 and \$2 a bottle. Removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Old Sores, Allays Pain. Your druggist can supply and give references. Will tell you more if you write. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents: Lyman's Ltd., Montreal.



HIGHLY-BRED CLYDESDALES FOR SALE
Always on hand, stallions, colts, mares and fillies. The champion stallion, "Baron Howes" (13847), was purchased from this stud. Apply:
JOHN R. BEATTIE,
Baurch Farm, Annan, Scotland
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' Proposition
Key to market of 80,000,000 horses.
Saves time in fitting and on finishing. It never sets in accidents—runways—collisions. It is a hot and cold neutral acid. We absolutely control the world's supply. \$1.50 to \$7 a day profit.
L. THOMAS MFG. CO., 1111 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio



How do you get it?
How do you use it?
How do you hold it on the saddle?
What is the best way to use it?
What is the best way to use it at home?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Heifer strained when lying down for six weeks before calving. Delivery was difficult, and she required assistance. Since then, the floor of her abdomen and her navel have swollen. She keeps thin and gives little milk. For a month after calving, she passed large quantities of nasty-looking matter. Would it be safe to breed her again?

2. Three of my cows have lumps on their jaws. If lanced, they discharge matter and get better. There are a great many; some small, some large. After a lump is blistered, it becomes soft and full of pus.

3. Another cow lost a teat last spring. Teat and quarter became hot and hard, and there was no milk. I rubbed with Egyptian liniment and the soreness and heat disappeared; but the quarter does not yield more than half a cupful of curdled and stringy milk.

Ans.—1. The continued straining before calving was unusual, but that is over now. She retained the afterbirth after calving. This caused the discharge mentioned, and caused her to fall in flesh, and also caused the swelling mentioned, which is due to a form of blood poisoning, due to absorption of pus. Feed her well. Give 6 drams hyposulphite of soda, three times daily, as an antiseptic, and for a tonic give a tablespoonful, three times daily, of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nuxvomica. It is probable that she will do well next calving if she gets over this trouble.

2. These are abscesses, and not contagious. Lance each as it becomes soft, and flush the cavity out twice daily until healed, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. As an antiseptic, give hyposulphite of soda in 6-dram doses, three times daily. If the lumps do not disappear after healing, give the iodide-of-potassium treatment for lump jaw so often given in detail in these columns.

3. Bathe this quarter often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub with camphorated oil. Milk the quarter three times daily. The quarter will probably become inactive, but should be all right again after next calving.

Miscellaneous.

AN OUTLET WANTED.

I have an open ditch running through my field; a large amount of water comes into it off the road; I am going to put in six-inch tile and fill it up. The water runs into my neighbor's land. Can I make him give me an outlet? If so, how should I go about it?

Ans.—Yes; if you cannot come to an agreement with him, call on the Township Engineer; he will make an award, and so adjust matters.

MEANING OF MONEYFULFEL.
Having read with interest the honor roll of Shorthorns in your valuable paper, my curiosity leads me to inquire what was the origin of the name of the champion bull, Moneyfulfel Lad. Can you furnish the information?

Ans.—The bull was sold when a calf, unnamed, by J. & W. Russel, of Richmond Hill, who bred him, to James Leask, of Greenbank, and when about to register his pedigree, Mr. Leask was asked to choose a name to suit himself. The name of his father's farm in Scotland was Moneyfulfel, which is also the name of his own farm at Greenbank, hence the choice of the name, Moneyfulfel Lad.

FENCING ON PUBLIC ROAD.
A and B both live along a public road. A on east side, B on west side; A's creek runs along the road on B's side, and last spring high water washed B's fence out, and also raised A's out. A has fixed his.

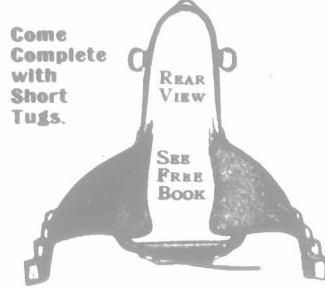
1. Can B be compelled to fix his up, as A's cattle have to go along by B's fence every day to get to the pasture?
2. And, also, could A collect damages if he got hurt by falling into one of B's old muddled post holes?

Ans.—1. No.
2. We think it very doubtful, it would depend entirely upon the circumstances connected with the accident.

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.

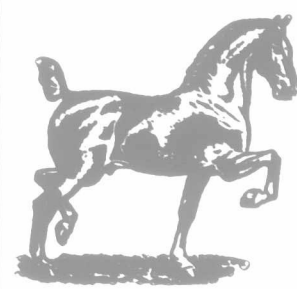
HUMANE HORSE COLLARS



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
Hamilton, Ontario.



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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 fifteen imported and registered mares. The mares have all been bred, are all up to a big size, 2 and 3 years old, and are of choice Clydesdale breeding. C. P. K. and phone connection.
T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario

OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

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

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.

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES
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 ORMSTOWN, QUE. orders a large consignment of yearling and two-year-old Clydesdales will arrive at the end of September. Special orders will be executed at minimum cost. Everything so far imported by us has given unequalled satisfaction as to quality and price.

Imported Clydesdales
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.

SMITH & RICHARDSON
are in Scotland at present purchasing more Clydesdales. Watch this space for further announcement. Myrtle, C. P. R. Brooklin, G. T. R. Phone.
SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, 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 Terington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.
T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor. E. Watson, Manager.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
LOW RATES TO TORONTO
 From all stations in Ontario, account of
Canadian National Exhibition
 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.
 Secure tickets and full information from:
ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT.

SILOS
John B. Smith & Sons
 (LIMITED)
 TORONTO, 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 Month, imp., and a few good shearing rams. White Wyandotte chicks for sale. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

WANTED, a young **BERKSHIRE** sow bred to pedigree boar—date due to farrow. Twenty or thirty **WHITE WYANDOTTE** pullets. Twelve **YOUNG TURKEYS**. P. O. Box 113, St. Agathe Des Monts, Que.

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.
GEORGE DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS—Present offering: Eight choicely bred one and two year old heifers, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont. Caledonia Station.**

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

A Richmond minister not long ago was asked to perform a marriage ceremony by a young negro couple. As he had employed the groom for a year or two, he consented, knowing what prestige would come to the couple by reason of having been married by a white minister. At the appointed time the happy pair arrived, and the ceremony proceeded.
 "Do you take this man for better or for worse?" the minister asked.
 For all her shyness, the bride spoke up bravely.
 "No, sah; Ah don't," she said. "Ah'll take him just like he is. If he was ter git any better, I's 'fraid he'd die; an' if he was ter git any wuss, Ah'd kill him myself!"

FILLIES
 Both fillies, exceptionally well bred, have only one stallion left, a business. Phone connection.
HOWICK, QUEBEC.

SALES
 My new importation of Clydesdale stallions for Canadian standard, combining richest blood. They will be **ATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

SON
 space for further information.
ONTARIO.

Heights, Quebec.
 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, sired by Copper King and Terence phone.
E. Watson, Manager.

present six Clyde mares bred by Lord Charming (2264), five head of both sexes. Our farm, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil
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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure
 even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.
 Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

GOSSIP.

Sir William Mulock has recently imported twenty-five Shetland ponies, which will go to his farm at Newmarket, Ont. One of them is so small that a man carried it ashore in his arms.

CHAMPION SHORTHORN SOLD.

William Craigie, Pennan, Scotland, has sold his Shorthorn bull, Golden Flash, which was champion of the breed at Turriff show this year, to Captain A. T. Gordon, Combscauseway, for £500. This stylish roan four-year-old was bred by Mr. John L. Reid, Cromleybank, and got by his great breeding sire, Royal Crown, and out of Goldie 41st, by Captain of the Guard.

Shepherd dogs are indispensable to the man who handles sheep. In Scotland, and in Australia, perhaps more than elsewhere, are they used, and there one may learn their value and dexterity. A Scotchman, however, says little and seldom commends, let alone lauds, his faithful collie; but the Australian cannot too highly praise him. Two of these shepherds on one occasion were each trying to show the superiority of his dog. Finally, said one: "Why, sitting in my door the other day, I watched that pup of mine yard a full-grown chicken into an empty tomato can." The other replied: "Well, sir, hearing a bit of a fuss behind me the other day, I turned about, to find my dog just finishing the job of working a blue fly into an empty pickle bottle." Then each lit their pipes.

DOG DAYS.

Hydrophobia is said by veterinarians to be no more likely to occur in August than at any other time of the year; but, through a mistaken notion, many regard August as a month fraught with danger. Though "dog days" are here, no connection between them and the disease has ever been traced. At this season, Sirius, often called the "dog star," passes around the sun—hence the term. Don't let the season disturb the mind in relation to hydrophobia. It may occur in any season. Not all dogs "acting strangely" are infected with the disease. Dogs, especially young ones, in the opinion of Dr. Ravenel, of the Wisconsin University, have convulsions just as children do, from over-eating, indigestion, and particularly from intestinal worms. All they need is some physic and bromide of potash. If this treatment had been followed, in many cases valuable dogs killed as mad might have been saved, to live for years. Collie puppies are especially prone to the nervous indigestion so frequently mistaken by the uninitiated for rabies.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE BOOK OF THE "DODDIE."

An admirable portrait in Highland costume of His late Majesty King Edward VII. adorns the opening page of the revised "History of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle," first issued in 1882, by James Macdonald and James Sinclair. The late King, it will be remembered, maintained at Aberfeldie Mains a notable herd of Angus cattle, formed by Queen Victoria, after a visit paid by Her Majesty to the herd of Mr. McCombie, Tillyfour. Like the beautiful breed, it is a comely and satisfying book, which any breeder may feel proud to have upon his library shelves. In the introductory chapters are interesting observations on the origin and varieties of polled cattle in general, followed by an account of the founding and improvement of the breed in question, famous historic herds, show-yard winners, breeders of eminence past and present, with a careful presentation of the characteristics of the breed and systems of management which will appeal especially to those of practical turn. Chapter XI. deals with the breed in Canada and the United States. The excellent portraits with which the volume is embellished, include those of distinguished men and animals in the Old Land, the charm of which, once realized, can never be forgotten. Vinton & Co. are the publishers, and copies may be obtained through this office, at \$5.30, post-paid.

Standard Gas Engine Oil

Is the Only Oil You Need for Gasolene and Kerosene Engines



It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

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

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

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

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to
The Imperial Oil Company, Limited
 Ontario Agents: **The Queen City Oil Co., Ltd.**

ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS
 Young bulls and one- and two-year-old heifers, of show-ring quality and most fashionable breeding; thick-fleshed, smooth and even.
L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!
 When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to **Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.**
 Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE MOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

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

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.

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

MILLGROVE HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

With the same business ability and determination to excel that characterized their advent in the importing and breeding of Yorkshire hogs, which outranked all competitors, D. C. Flatt & Son, of Millgrove, Ont., entered on the breeding of Holstein cattle. In the few years they have been breeding the black and whites, their herd has reached a standard of excellence probably never before equalled in any country in the same length of time. The herd is now 65 strong, practically all of which of milking age are in the official Record of Merit, and include such great cows as Francy 3rd, twice champion of the Dairy-test at the Winter Show at Ottawa, in her third and fourth years, over all breeds and ages, holding a seven-day butter record of 29.16 lbs., and showing a butter-fat test of 4.16 per cent., she gives promise of breaking the world's record for a seven-days' test at her next freshening. Her dam was never officially tested, but gave 103 lbs. milk in one day; two of her daughters are now in the herd not yet in milk, and a half-sister, Francy Bonerges, with one-half of her udder destroyed by being staked, gave out of two teats 75 lbs. of milk a day, she being the dam of the world's champion two-year-old, Jennie Bonerges Ormsby, also a member of this great herd. She gave of milk, in one year, 16,850 lbs., and of butter, 832 lbs., which constitutes a world's record for a two-year-old; also, ten months after freshening, this heifer gave 14½ lbs. of butter in seven days, which is also a world's record for the age. She finished her year's work on the 7th of May, and was still giving 30 lbs. a day. On the 19th of June she dropped her second calf, and in a seven-day official test made 23½ lbs. butter, with a butter-fat test of 4.54 per cent., which is also a Canadian record for a three-year-old. Her sister, Jennie Wayne, at two years, made an official record of 19.58 lbs. butter, and her butter-fat test was 4.13 per cent. Another of the Francy tribe, Francy Calamity De Kol, at 1 year and 11 months, made 16.47 lbs. butter. Still another of this great family, Francy Bonerges Ormsby, as a three-year-old, made 20.26 lbs. butter, test, 4.05 per cent. In the herd are 13 head of this, one of the world's two best producing and testing tribes the breed has ever known, and these being bred to the great Ormsby bull, which we shall note later, combines the most potent blood of the breed. Another of the great cows of the herd is Daisy Pietertje Johanna, a daughter of Johanna 4th's Rue Lad, whose five nearest dams have records that average 22 lbs.; her test for seven days, just completed in July, at five years of age, showed 27.14 lbs. butter and a butter-fat test of 5.11 per cent. Out of her, for sale, is a bull calf by Summer Hill Choice Goods, who has four half-sisters with records that average 30 lbs., and his dam has a seven-day record of 25 lbs., and gave 18,000 lbs. of milk in one year. This young bull has few equals in breeding on producing lines. Chief bull in service is Sir Admiral Ormsby, by Duchess Ormsby Butter King, who has 28 daughters and 5 sons in the A. R., he by Piebe De Kol Burke, with 24 daughters and 8 sons in the A. R., two he again by De Kol Burke, with 46 daughters and 15 sons in the A. R., two of the daughters with records of 31 lbs. each, and he by the great De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy. The dam of Duchess Ormsby Butter King is Duchess Ormsby, whose record is 25 lbs., and butter-fat test 5.44 per cent.; she has five daughters and two sons in the A. R. The dam of Sir Admiral is Alta 3rd, who, in her 12-year-old form, made a record of 21 lbs. The Ormsby strain to which this bull belongs is the highest-testing strain in the United States. Assistant in service is Sir Albino Segis, a son of King Segis, who, at five years of age, sired four world's champions; his grandam, on his sire's side, is a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, who has over 80 daughters in the A. R. The dam of Sir Albino Segis is Parana Albino Burke, who, at 2 years and 41 days, made a seven-day record of 29½ lbs. butter, and a one-day milk record of 72½ lbs. Only four of the old bull's daughters have as yet been tested by Messrs. Flatt, one of them is the



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of Cream Separators

Be sure to see them if you go to the Exhibition—or to the Western Fair at London, or the Ottawa Fair. Have our people prove to you that an Empire actually will earn fully half its cost price every year you use it.

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You can be shown why and how the Empire **does** get most butter-fat out of milk, cold or warm; **does** run easier; **does** stay in order; **does** clean easily; **does** pay best. See it, or read about it and **know**.

EMPIRE CREAM SEPARATOR CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

SUSSEX, N. B.
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Willow Bank Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.
 Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.
JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

HAWTHORN HERD
 OF DUAL PURPOSE
Shorthorns
 For sale: Young cows and heifers; bred right; priced right; and the right kind. Come and see them.
Wm. Grainger & Son, Londesboro, Ont.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
 BINKHAM P. O., ONT.
 Offers a few choice **Shorthorn Cows** at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69951, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. **Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.**

Spring Valley SHORTHORNS
 We have for sale Newton Ringleader (imp.) = 75783. A good bull, with first-class breeding. Also a Canadian-bred 15-months-old bull of the choicest quality. Phone **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

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

SHORTHORN FEMALES
 OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.
 Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-months-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.
J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns We are offering young Shorthorn bulls, 8 to 11 months old, sired by Royal Lightfoot = 62890. Extra good ones. **OMAHA, SASK. FARM.**

SHORTHORNS One yearling young Lady Fanny Berkshires and 1 yearling 2858 head heifer; also several young fillies. A few weanlings, Berkshires, both sexes. Write or call and see them. Prices moderate.
ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275
3 Choice Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls—yearlings.
1 Imported 2-year-old Bull, red—an extra sire.
10 Bulls, 9 to 16 months old—all by imported sire.
30 Choice Young Cows and Heifers—mostly bred or have Calves at foot. Long-distance telephone. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.
J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS—Eight extra good young bulls, from 10 to 15 months old; 20 choice cows and heifers, forward in calf or with calves at foot. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.
Farms close to Burlington Jct., G. T. R.
W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

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

Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs
 1- and 2-yr. old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted.
PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

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

IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS
 5 good young bulls under one year, also heifers. All sired by imp. Pride of Scotland. Strong show material in this lot. Prices moderate. Correspondence solicited.
J. Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Elora Station, C. P. R. or G. T. R.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS
 For Sale: Fred Brown, 2-year-old show bull. Several good bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.
GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO
 Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. ½ mile from farm.

Cruickshank Nonpareils
 BY PRIVATE SALE. Have still 6 head left: 2 fine yearling bulls, 1 two-year-old bull and 3 heifers, two of which are yearlings and 1 two-year-old. All in prime condition, and choice animals. The best and most richly-bred lot for sale today in Canada.
W. D. ROBERTSON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS
 FOR SALE, HERD-HEADING QUALITY.
H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont. Farm Adams E. side of G. T. R.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS
 Choice Scotch Shorthorn cows and heifers. Also several choice young females, sired by a world's champion, and young bulls for sale at present at 90¢ per lb. live weight. Long-distance phone.
A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT.

BOG SPAVIN

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

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

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

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



"ELECTRO BALM"
CURES ECZEMA,

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

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

Angora Goats!

I will sell three pair of choice, thoroughbred, registered Angoras from my recently imported flock. If interested, write me at once, as I will sell no more this year. Address:

C. J. Faul, Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

INVENTIONS Thoroughly protected in all countries. **ECERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO.** Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

Holstein - Friesians

FAIRVIEW FARM offers young bulls, sired by Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke, without question the two greatest Korndyke bulls in the world, and out of cows with large A. R. O. records and testing 4% fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.
Near Prescott.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing.

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn.
LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

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

Fairmount Holsteins.

Must sell 35 head before fall, as I have sold one of my farms. Herd headed by Auggie 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. On sale at a bargain at once.

W. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.

The Maples Holstein Herd

of Record-Merit cows, headed by King Posch De Kol. Nothing for sale at present except choice bull calves from Record-Merit cows. Also one or two good heifers.

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDEN'S, ONTARIO

GOSSIP.
(Continued from page 1376.)

world's champion above described, the other three are three-year-olds, and made an average record of a little over 20 lbs., and their average butter-fat test was 4.10 per cent. Thirty heifers are being bred to this great Ormsby bull, which will be for sale this fall.

The Yorkshires are up to as high a standard of excellence as ever in the history of this great herd. The usual number will be out for honors again at Toronto, where the Messrs. Flatt will be pleased to meet their many friends, and all others interested.

A well-coated Shorthorn should have two coats of hair, a nice mossy one next to the skin, and a fine coat of long hair to form a kind of thatch to turn off the rain. The beast must handle well (the great Bakewell was the first to lay proper stress upon the use of the hand), must not be either soft or flabby, nor yet hard-fleshed, but firm and pleasant to the touch.

A. A. Colwell, Newcastle, Ont., the well-known breeder of Tamworth swine, in ordering a change in his advertisement, reports, among recent shipments, scattered from Newfoundland to Iowa, the sale to the Ontario Agricultural College of a very choice young sow, which promises to make one of the largest and best-quality Tamworth sows ever bred in Canada. She was sired by the imported boar, Cholderton Golden Secret, and her dam by the champion, Colwell's Choice. A full sister was recently shipped to Chas. Ford, Mortonville, Kentucky, and both purchasers have written that they are well pleased with their purchase. Mr. Colwell will not exhibit at Toronto this year, but states he was never in better position to supply high-class stock, especially sows in farrow.

GEO. GIER'S SHORTHORNS.

The high standard of individuality, quality and breeding attained in the herd of Scotch Shorthorns, the property of Geo. Gier, of Grand Valley, Ont., is a tribute to the foresight and excellent judgment of the owner. It was a great day for the herd when Mr. Gier purchased the renowned bull, Mildred's Royal, a double grandson of imported Royal Sailor, and one whose reputation as a show bull, and as a sire of champions, and whose unsurpassed breeding on both his sire and dam's side is too well known to need comment. No lesser judgment on the part of the owner was evidenced in the selection of breeding cows, imported and home-bred, on blood lines representing the Celia, Bellona, Verbena, Languish, Emeline, Lady Ythan, Campbell, Claret and Duchess of Waterloo tribes, up to 1,850 lbs. in weight, of the very thick type, they are a choice lot of breeding matrons. Although many winners at Toronto and elsewhere have been bred in this herd, there never was so strong a bunch of young things in the herd as now. This is particularly true in regard to the young bulls. One of the best we have seen for many a day is a roan, ten months of age, of the Lady Languish breeding, sired by Mildred's Royal, the sire of the 1908 Toronto grand champion, and his dam is by Bonnie Knight, a son of Prince of Gloster, the sire of the 1909 Toronto grand champion. He is royally bred, and he looks like a coming grand champion. Another is a roan nine-months-old, by Mildred's Royal, dam a Matchless-bred daughter of Imp. Scottish Beau, granddam by the renowned Imp. Royal Sailor, and great-granddam by the greatest Shorthorn sire known, Bampton Hero. There is no better breeding than this, and few better young bulls. Still another is a red ten-months-old, by Mildred's Royal, dam Imp. Emeline 9th, a 1,750-lb. cow. This is a very large bull for his age, very straight and even; will make an extra good one. Space will not permit the mention of all, nor of the several exceptionally choice heifers that are being bred for exhibition. A strong representation of this herd will be out at Toronto, where parties wanting show material in either bulls or heifers can make their selection.

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.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
Hamilton Station. Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

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

Silver Creek Holsteins—Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams' records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P. O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. 'Phone connection.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also bull calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONT.

Elmwood Holsteins—Choiely-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.

Springhill Ayrshires—Present 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. BOLLETT CASSEL, ONT.**

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires! We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

Ayrshire Cattle—Of the choicest producing strains. Record of Performance work a specialty. Good udders. Good teats. Good records. For particulars write: **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario.**

Cherry Bank Ayrshires! Present offering: One yearling and three last fall bulls. All good ones, with good breeding; also females any age, and calves of either sex. Write for prices.

P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

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

Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES—Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Present offering: Four spring heifer calves. All good ones, with good breeding. Are now booking orders for calves of either sex.

A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.
Three miles south of Hamilton.

Ayrshires—Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

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

D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STA., QUE.

HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES FOR CONSTIPATION

**FOUND NONE TO EQUAL
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills**

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will very seldom be sick. Mrs. M. Bell, 467 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

We always keep them in the house and would not be without them. "I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, as her's is a very difficult case, and she expected no good results from them. You may imagine her surprise and gratification when she found that they completely cured her." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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.

LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

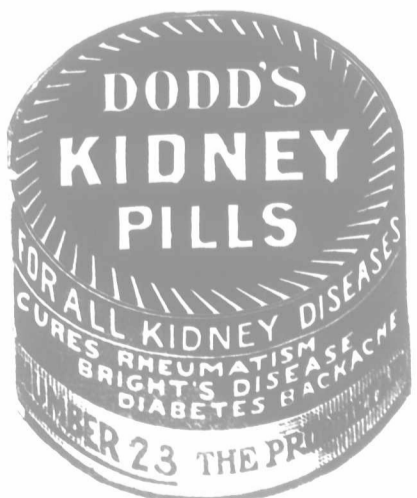
And Shorthorn Cattle.
The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by **MR. HENRY DUDDING,**

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: **THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND.**

WOOL HIDES
WRITE FOR PRICES.
E. T. CARTER & CO.,
84 Front St., E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

Tourist—Why do you call this a volcano? I don't believe it has had an eruption for a thousand years!
Couples—Well, the hotel managers in this region club together and keep a fire going in it every year, during the season.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.

I have a horse, four years old, that has been troubled with sore eyes a great deal. They get sore, run water, and the lid seems to drop over eye; will stay this way for some time, then seems to get all right for a while, but a bluish scum seems to form over eye. Is this moon-blindness, and what is best to be done? Is there any cure?

2. Also, an aged horse, that has been covered with small pimples for about a year; sometimes they are not so bad as other times. What is the cause, and what would be good for them?

3. Do you know anything about the Visio Remedy?
W. H. Wellington Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Your horse is suffering from a contagious disease of the eyes, commonly known as periodic ophthalmia, from the fact that it occurs periodically. The disease is now known to be due to a germ, and, therefore, a horse suffering from the disease should not be kept in the same stable with sound horses. It invariably ends in cataract, or solidification of the crystalline lens and total blindness. Relief during an acute attack is best brought about by dropping in the affected eyes, two or three times a day: Potash iodide, 8 grains; boracic acid, 6 grains; atropine, 4 grains, and distilled water, 2 ounces.

2. The cause of skin troubles such as you describe is generally due to some impurity of the blood, and can generally be remedied by feeding for some time one-teaspoonful, morning and evening, of the following mixture: Sulphur, 1 pound; Glauber's salts, well powdered, 1 pound; thoroughly mixed.

3. From reliable experiments recently performed that have come to our knowledge regarding this remedy, we cannot say much in its favor.

FITTING TEAM FOR SHOW.

1. I would like to fit up a team for the fall fairs. Would you tell me, through your valuable paper, what to feed; also quantity? They weigh 2,500 pounds. They are in fairly good shape, except their coats. They have worked hard, and sweat freely, and their coats are dull in color and very dry. In what way can I make their coats glossy?

2. How can I destroy wild carrots that have come up in clover?

3. Is wheat, fed in small quantities to horses, injurious?

4. Can anything be fed to a horse to prevent him from scouring while driving?
A YOUNG FARMER.

Lambton Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Feed your team a bran mash once or twice a week; eliminate corn or barley from the ration and feed mainly oats, with a slight quantity of bran; let the quantity of bran be regulated by the condition of the bowels. Add a small quantity of oil meal (one pound in twelve of oats) to the ration. Feed one pound of grain for every 100 pounds in weight, varying from that according to the apparent needs of the animal. Feed carrots once or twice a week. It would be well to give them a purgative before you start fitting them. In addition to the feeding, frequent, careful grooming, and light blanketing will be necessary to put the coats in proper condition.

2. If not too numerous, pull up and spud out the roots. If numerous, break up and cultivate, being careful not to allow any plants to go to seed.

3. No; if the wheat is clean.

4. What is being fed to the horse is causing him to scour. He is probably being fed too freely upon too green clover hay; too much bran or oil meal will also produce purgation. Feed well-cured timothy hay, lessen the bran, and do not drive immediately after the horse has drunk much water.

The largest flock of pure-bred sheep of any breed in America is said to be the newly imported flock in Idaho. H. T. French, manager of the Canada Stock Farm, of Caldwell, Idaho, states that he has recently received 2,000 head of Hampshire ewes, imported from England at a cost of \$10,000.



Amatite ROOFING

Saves Labor and Money

A roofing that has to be painted every year or two is a constant care. Suppose you should neglect to paint yours in time. The chances are that when you did remember, (which would probably be when you discovered it leaking) it would be too late to paint or patch. You would need a new roof.

Now you can avoid all this bother and expense by buying Amatite, which needs no painting or coating of any kind.

We will send you a sample free. Write for it to-day and settle the question for yourself. It will only cost you a postal card and will save you many

dollars in the end. Amatite comes in convenient rolls ready to be laid on the roof. Anyone can do the job. Liquid cement to seal the laps and large headed nails are supplied free in center of each roll.

We wish you knew as much about Amatite as we do; you'd buy it every time. It's the kind of ready roofing that makes satisfied customers.

Send to-day for a free sample to nearest office. That tells the story.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., LTD.
Montreal, Winnipeg,
Toronto, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S.

SOUTHDOWNS

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

Springbank Oxford Downs One imported 3-year-old show ram, 1st at London and Ottawa and 2nd at Toronto as a lamb. Shearing ewes. Prices right for quick sale. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.** Fergus station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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.**

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.

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 222nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured. **J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P. O., ONT. Bradford or Beeton Station.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

To make room for the natural increase in our herd, we now offer for immediate disposal: 25 choice young and very typical sows, an exceedingly choice, easy-feeding bunch. Many of them sired by M. G. Champion—20102—champion and silver-medal boar at Toronto in 1907, and first as a three-year-old in the aged class in 1908; a grand stock-getter. Many of our sows are prize-winners, and are of the best Yorkshire blood in England and Canada. 100 Feb., Mar. and April pigs—pairs not related. We are putting prices low, because we must sell. Satisfaction guaranteed.
H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.
Shedden Station. Long-distance phone in house.

Monkland Yorkshires

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

MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES

For sale: Young sows bred and ready to breed; sows fit for service; also young pigs; farrowed in March and April. Imp. sires and dams. Pairs not akin. C.P.R. and G.T.R.
JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Centre P.O., Ontario.

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.

I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. A number of Bronze turkeys and toms, and Red Cap cockerels and pullets.
W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P.O., Ont.

MORRISTON TAMWORTHS

A grand lot of 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.

SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

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 and Duroc-Jersey Swine

Chatham. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, Ontario.**

Labels

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership, for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.
F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

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.

NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canadian champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pairs both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Sire and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and 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.**

Hillcrest Tamworths

are second none in America for type and quality. For sale are both sexes of all ages, from sows bred and boars fit for service down to youngsters. **Herbert Germain, George, Ont.**

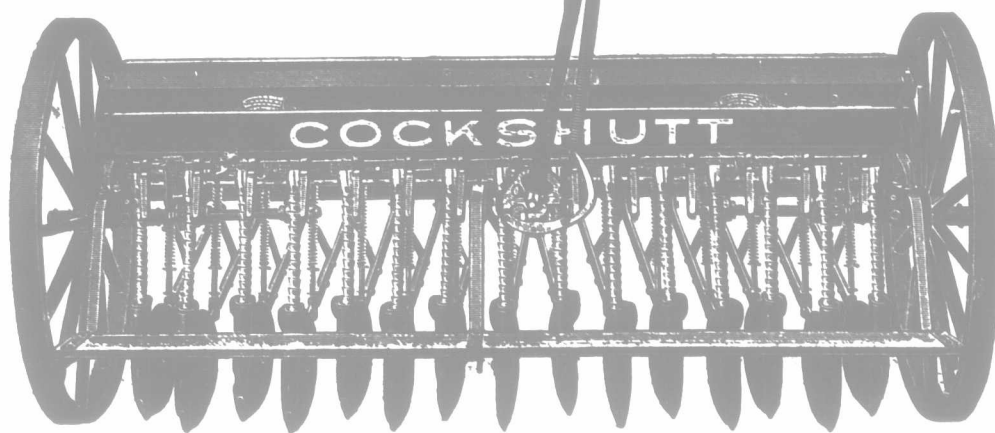
BIGGER CROPS — BETTER GRAIN MORE MONEY

IS THAT WHAT YOU WANT?

LIKE lots of other farmers at this time of the year, you are thinking of buying either a Disc or a Hoe Drill. Read this advertisement carefully before you decide—study the principle of

this Cockshutt Disc Drill—get our Drill booklet and go into this matter thoroughly, because here is a machine that will help you get better crops.

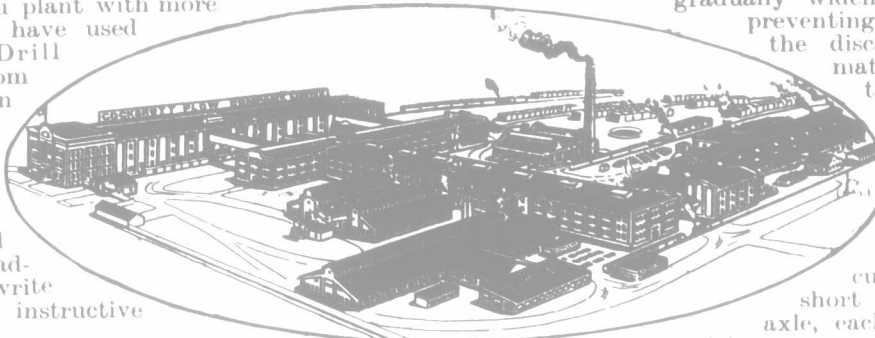
Cockshutt
New
Model



15
Disc
Drill

Also made with 13 Discs

THE particular advantage which the Cockshutt Disc Drill possesses, is that it sows the grain 6 inches apart—not 7 inches as is the usual method. Close seeding gives the grain a better chance to germinate—to sap all the nourishment of the soil. Thus the grain grows up closer and firmer—holds moisture better—resulting in a bigger yield and better grain. Close seeding does not mean that you have to sow more seed—you simply plant the same quantity of seed as you would with old style machines, but you plant with more discs. Farmers who have used this Cockshutt Disc Drill report an increase of from 2 to 5 bushels an acre, in other words this Cockshutt Disc Drill will easily pay for itself in one season and still leave you a nice profit over and above. Read all about the other advantages it has—then write us and get our very instructive booklet about it.



The discs on this machine are 6 inches apart—not 7 inches like old style machines. Footboard runs the whole length of the machine, which makes it optional with the driver whether he walks or rides. Footboard can also be used for carrying seed bag to the field. The frame is built of high carbon steel, the corners being re-inforced by heavy malleable castings and steel corner braces. The castings pressure bar and short self-aligning axles are rivetted to the strong I beam which runs the

whole length of the machine. One of the great advantages of this I beam is that it never allows the machine to sag in the centre. Axles are made of cold rolled shafting, always uniform in size and set at the right angle to give the wheels proper pitch. The self-oiling device keeps the disc bearings in good shape a whole season. The grain flows down the closed boot right into the bottom of the furrow and is always sown at uniform depth. The space between the grain boots and discs gradually widens from bottom to top, preventing mud and trash stopping the discs from revolving. No matter how wet or sticky the soil, these discs will always revolve and cut. Scrapers are provided so as to keep discs clean on each side. The feed on this Cockshutt Disc Drill is a positive force feed of great accuracy and is driven by a short steel chain from the axle, each half of the feed being driven separately. The seed box is made of choice seasoned lumber and the cover locks automatically.

We use metal bridges between feed cups to prevent grain from clogging, so that the last seed is sown out of the box at the same rate per acre as when the grain box is full.

You can't realize all the advantages and improvements of this Drill until you read full explanations in our booklet. Don't buy a Drill of any kind until you read it.

Read These Letters—Then Write for Booklet

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.,
Brantford, Ontario

Dairy Farm, Bay View
May 31st, 1909

I purchased a Cockshutt 15 Single Disc Drill from your agent, Mr. J. H. Finlay of Collingwood, and I desire to state that I am more than pleased with the work done by it. After giving it a severe trial in lumpy ground, also in wet and sticky soil, I could not clog the drill. I would recommend this drill to all farmers intending to purchase.

(Signed) R. S. BAKER.

Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.,
Brantford, Ontario

Thorndale, July 20th, 1909

Gentlemen:—

I have very much pleasure in recommending the 15 Single Disc Drill purchased from your agent, W. McMartin of Thorndale. After putting in seventy acres of spring seeding with two horses I think it the best drill I have ever seen, and the easiest to operate. I have not seen its equal, and think it has to be made yet. I cannot say too much for it.

(Signed) JOHN MORDEN.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. **BRANTFORD**
LIMITED

This 5-Ton Scale Is Easy To Buy—

You need not club with your neighbors to equip your farm with the scale you need—the CHATHAM Pitless Scale. **COMES READY FOR USE** You can afford to buy it yourself. It will save you more than its cost in one season. **YOU HAVE NO BOTHER** Up to five tons it will weigh accurately all you buy or sell. You can erect it ready to use in a morning.

**No Pit to Dig
No Extras to Buy**



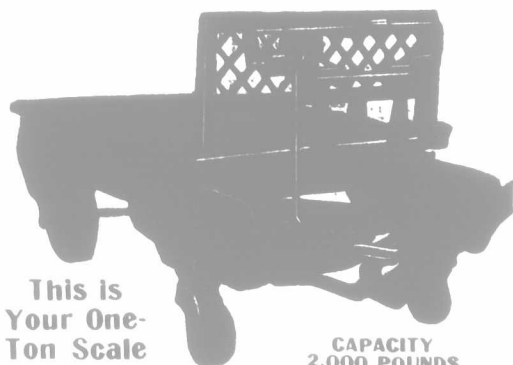
Your CHATHAM Pitless Scale will be YOUR Scale, that you can take with you when you move. You can always get for it what you paid for it. And you need no skilled help to set up the CHATHAM—it comes to you complete, with plain directions. Built wholly of heavy steel. Nothing to rust, decay or go wrong. Government guarantees its absolute accuracy. Tested before it leaves the factory. Warranted fully.

This is the Complete Scale

Bear in mind that you have no hard work to do in setting up a CHATHAM. It is all solid steel, stands on its own feet above ground—no pit to dig, no fussy preparation needed before you use it. Comes to you so you can be weighing on it in a few hours after you get it. No skilled mechanic necessary at all.

Special Compound Beam—No Extra Cost

This season we include our new Compound Beam with each CHATHAM Pitless Scale without adding a cent to the price of it. You can find no bigger bargain, yet the price is away down low. In sections where we have agents we offer special long-time credit terms to those who would rather try the Scale before they pay for it. Write us and ask for full details.



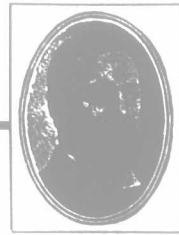
**This is
Your One-
Ton Scale**

**CAPACITY
2,000 POUNDS**

Handy to move about as a wheelbarrow, yet accurately weighs up to a full 2,000 pounds. Swivelled pole and front wheels let you turn it short through doorways and around corners. Strong and staunch, too, like all scales we build.

You'll Never Wear it Out

Main frame is one solid and very heavy casting. Levers are specially heavy and strong, so they won't spring under excessive strains. Bearings align themselves, because pivot pins wear long loop—tilt the scale and it will fall right. And...



I personally vouch for every statement this advertisement makes, and I further guarantee that my Chatham Pitless Scale is the biggest scale value you can buy for money in this or any other country. Write me about it and I will see that this is proved to your complete satisfaction. Write now.

MANSON CAMPBELL
President

SAVES—MONEY— —TIME— —WORK— AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



**Whole
table-top
one heavy
sheet**

OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY-POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow-white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shelf-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

Everything in its place And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes—enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if anyone comes.

The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

You should now investigate

Yet, with all these conveniences—features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can name you a price that will surprise—and he will gladly show you the Cabinet and point out its merits. Allow us to send you illustrated explanatory.

**FREE BOOK
JUST ADDRESS**



We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half. And I know we build it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.
Manson Campbell, President

The Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ontario.

Quebec Agents: Cote & Company, 6 St. Peter St., Montreal.

Makers of the famous Chatham Fanning Mill.