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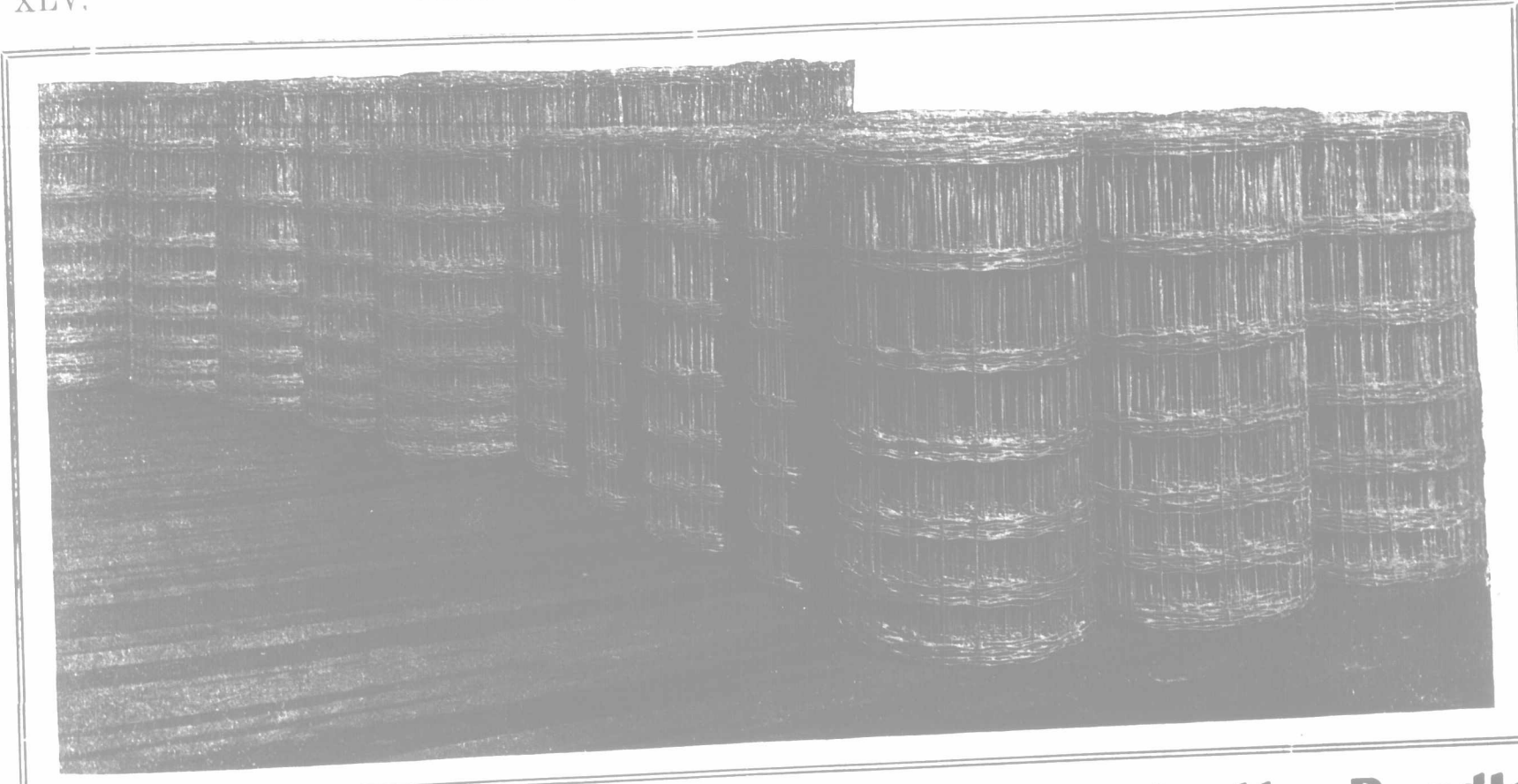
Dept. of Agriculture
Census and Statistics
Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1910

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VOL. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 15, 1910.

No. 951



Looks as Neat When Erected as it Does in the Bundle

The real quality of "Frost" Fence cannot be known until it is stretched on the posts. Yet the appearance of the bundles gives you a good clue to the excellence of the fence. For, unless the lateral wires are exactly even in length, the fence cannot roll up neatly. Neither can it if the stays are bowed; for then the stays, when rolled up, will be crisscrossed instead of parallel and straight with each other, as the picture above shows. There is no trick about bundling a tidy fence like this. The bundles look neat because the fence is made right.

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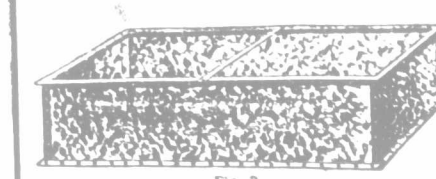
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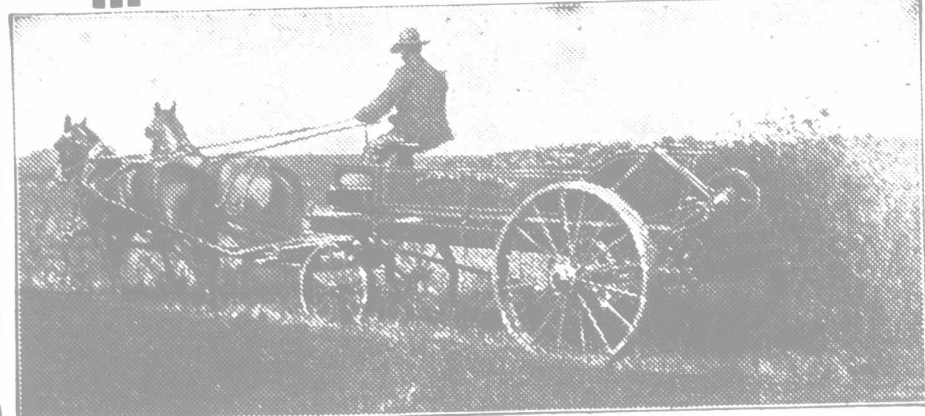
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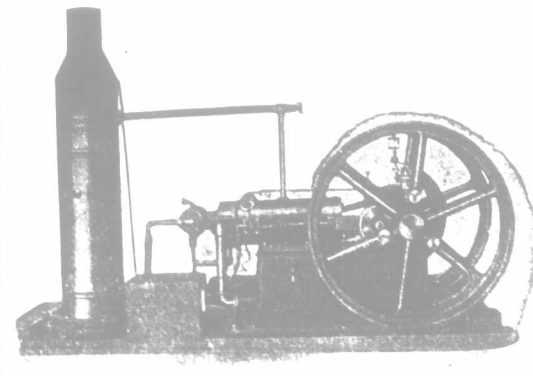


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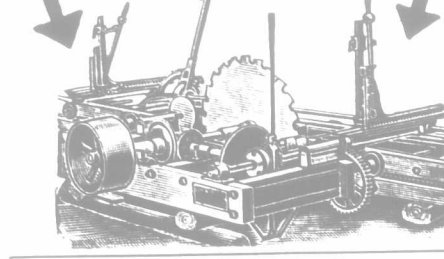
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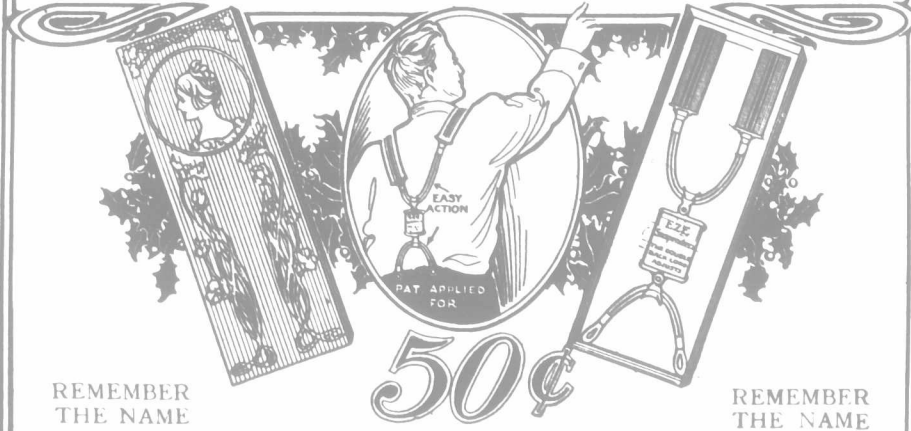
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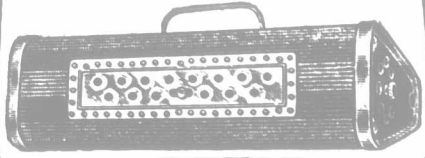
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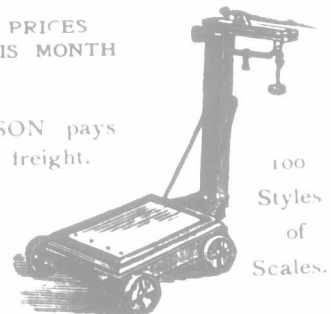
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 15, 1910

No. 951

EDITORIAL.

Renew before Christmas.

By the will of a wealthy Texan, 63 farms, of ten acres each, are provided for superannuated ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Canada does not always follow. In not a few matters she has blazed the way for her progressive Republican neighbor. The National Records system is one. Its advantages become clearer every year.

The educational problem of the twentieth century, observes Prof. Harold Waldstein Foght, is to instill in the minds of country boys and girls a love for the country and country life, so that not only will they be content to live there, but will do so intelligently.

Renew now. There is always a rush in our circulation department at the end of the year, necessitating many delays in changing labels and acknowledging receipt of money. The pressure can be relieved by a thoughtful promptness on your part. Let us have your renewal next week.

It is practical results that count. Reading "The Farmer's Advocate," watching our orchard experiment, and applying what he learned thereby, one of our subscribers netted a good five hundred dollars more from his apple crop the past season than he would have probably done had he not followed our advice. As we observed in the Christmas number, that is pretty good value for a dollar and a half.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture has pointed out to his fellow countrymen that the cost of making and mounting a 12-inch gun would reclaim by irrigation enough land to support permanently 196 people, and that when all the guns on all the United States battleships fire one round, the country has blown off in mere noise and smoke dollars enough to reclaim by irrigation 4,000 acres. On some territory reclaimed, that area, as proved by statistics, is capable of comfortably supporting 100 families.

Those few remaining skeptics who distrust the findings of bacteriology and every other science they cannot comprehend, are invited to ponder the miracle wrought in Panama, that hotbed of pestilence, which has, by scientific precautions and methods, been made so healthful that the last annual statement of the Isthmian Canal Commission reports over thirty-five thousand men working, with no cases of yellow fever or plague, the death rate for employees being 10.84 per thousand.

At an investigation in New York of the affairs of the Jockey Club, which controls horse-racing throughout the United States, it was disclosed that in 1906, 1907 and 1908, \$320,000 was spent in legal expenses, a press bureau and advertising. In the year preceding the passage of the anti-gambling legislation in New York State the legal expenses of the club were \$175,620. One lawyer recommended to the club by the Speaker of the Assembly received \$12,200, but no records were kept by the club of the details.

It is a tribute to the standing of our National Live Stock Records that the United States Bureau of Animal Industry recognizes our registers for practically all the breeds recorded in Canada, subject to the same provisions prescribed for books of record across the seas in the countries of origin of the respective breeds.

"The student will not fail to be impressed with the remarkable significance of the fact that alfalfa, the oldest of all the cultivated forage plants, should have been the last to be introduced into American agriculture, nor will he fail to note the scientific basis (lack of soil inoculation) for the failure of our first attempts, which, had they been successful, might have greatly influenced the development of the Eastern and Middle States."—[Prof. E. Davenport.

That the hope of the Canadian wool-grower lies not in the extravagant and fanciful proposition to build up in Canada a worsted industry by means of a big duty on the raw material, and a still bigger duty on the manufactured product is realized, we believe, by the great majority of Canadian sheep-raisers. What they would rather court, and what Hon. Mr. Fielding will doubtless aim to secure, in the event of reciprocity negotiations being resumed, is a reduction in the American duty on wool. Of course, this would be strongly opposed by Western American wool-growers, but the American people, tired of the extortion of their woollen trust, are liable to demand cheaper wool and cheaper woollen goods.

The difference between fresh eggs and rotten ones is a matter of care—and not expensive care, either. At Chatham, Ont., the center of a district from which come in summer the largest proportion of bad eggs of any section shipping to Montreal, with the possible exception of Prince Edward Island (distance of shipment having possibly something to do with the quality) a meeting was held this past summer, with a view to organizing poultry circles. None have been formed there yet, but after that meeting the buyers noticed an immediate improvement in the quality of the eggs shipped thence, and throughout the balance of the summer the losses experienced by one firm on rots and spots from that territory have been 50 per cent. less than before. Why can't we all sell good eggs and strengthen the market for this wholesome food product?

United States Postmaster-General Hitchcock has been pursuing swindlers who rob the public by use of the mails. Some of the revelations are very interesting. A firm of deliberate swindlers called Burr Brothers included as one of their assets a long list of addresses which they called their "sucker list," and valued in their books at \$100,000. It is estimated that they sold between forty and fifty million dollars' worth of stock in thirty-two companies, most of them now out of existence. The day they were arrested, their mail contained \$20,000, coming from farmers in the West, from mechanics in the East, and from widows who gave these rascals the life-insurance money left by their husbands. It is right that such frauds should be ferreted out, exposed, and the use of the mails, and otherwise discouraged. But, after all, so long as there are fools with money, there will be rogues to part them.

German Rural Co-operative Banks

An important bulletin has been issued by the International Institute of Agriculture, dealing with agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in Germany, Austria, Denmark, United States, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, and Japan.

In co-operative marketing of products, the United States leads. Her Fruit-growers' Unions are the greatest associations of the kind in the world. But of these we have some knowledge, while in Germany there has developed a system of co-operative rural credit banks, of which till now we have scarcely heard. These are worked on two plans, the principal one of which, known from its founder as the Raiffeisen Bank, started in 1862. Beginning in that year with four co-operative banks, they have steadily increased, until, on June 1st, 1910, their number was 15,476. As these rural banks (savings and loan and purchase societies) form, so to speak, the basis of the great edifice of co-operation in Germany, it may be well to describe the manner of working of one of them.

A Raiffeisen Bank is a registered co-operative society, with unlimited liability. Its operations extend over a district defined in its rules, which must be more or less limited—a parish, often even a single village. The society consists exclusively of inhabitants of the district. The management of its affairs is not unlike that of one of our township mutual insurance companies, being vested in a committee of four or five members, who decide as to admission of new members, upon the loans to be granted, feeds and manure to be bought, etc. The committee must put itself in touch with the office in which the society is registered, and report regularly as to changes in membership, in the committee itself, and each year transmit a certified balance-sheet, showing the financial condition.

Besides the committee, there is a council of supervision, which has oversight of the work of the committee, and sees that business is done in regular form, and without warning inspects the cash occasionally to see whether the cashier is acting conscientiously.

The services of members of the committee and the council of supervision are gratuitous, their expenses only being paid. The only paid officer is the cashier.

The supreme authority in the society is the general assembly of members, which meets once a year and passes upon the work of its committees, and decides upon the division of the net profits. Each member has only one vote.

The working capital of the society is composed, in the first place, of members' shares, but the principal working capital consists of savings deposits which are accepted from anyone.

From the profits a sum is first set aside for a small dividend of from 3 to 4½ per cent. on members' shares, another amount is placed in the reserve fund, and the remainder is generally assigned by decision of the general assembly to some work of common utility.

These rural German banks, small but numerous, in 1908 did a business of over \$1,400,000,000. Simply organized, they have become an increasing source of prosperity for the farming population. Each one is, of course, in affiliation with a central organization, and all are under

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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LONDON, CANADA.

Government regulation and supervision. The movement has spread into Austria and Italy.

As already hinted, the co-operative principle has spread in Germany from rural banks to societies for sale and purchase, dairy work, stock-breeding, storage of corn, wine-growers, electric light and power, and others. But not to dwell upon these, let mention be made of co-operative institutions whose object is to obtain for their members the credit they require on their land, by means of bonds guaranteed by the land-owners of the Province collectively. These are large concerns, whose operations extend over a Province, usually. There are in all twenty-five of them in Germany. This form of co-operation furnished German agriculturists in 1906 with a total of loans on mortgage of practically \$800,000,000, from which some estimate can be formed of their importance. These societies exist not to make money, but to serve their members, and but 3½ to 4 per cent. interest rates are charged.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that one part of the world can learn much from another, and that the publication of this Bulletin on Economics, a part of which only we have touched upon, will tend to stimulate thought and experiment on such subjects everywhere.

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Dundas Co., Ont.

Special Renewal Offer.

It is a simple problem in multiplication, but if every present subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" were to send us with his renewal one new yearly subscription, our circulation would be doubled and a much larger and better paper than the present high standard could be produced. To encourage our friends to work, and to reward them for so doing, we have made a special renewal offer, good until DECEMBER 31st, 1910:

For one new yearly subscription and your own renewal for 12 months, we will accept \$2.00. For each new name in addition to the first one we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50 cents being retained by you as a commission. Or, if preferred, you may send in the new names, accompanied by the full subscription price of \$1.50 each (United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year), and take your choice of one of our splendid premiums. These, like the paper, are astonishingly good value.

NOTE.—This is a special offer, good only till the end of the year. Speak to your neighbor to-day. Get his name before he has signed for other papers. Roll in the new names now.



Best Christmas Present.

As a Christmas gift for a friend interested in farming, what could be happier than a year's subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," commencing with the handsome and fascinating 1910 holiday issue, renewing the remembrance weekly throughout the year? By taking advantage of our special December renewal offer, you may give your friend this treat, and also have the date on your own label extended, for two dollars. A card will be sent, notifying him of the gift as coming from you, with the season's greetings. Immediate remittance will insure his receiving the Christmas Number before Christmas Eve.

What Every Farmer Needs.

Every farmer in Canada should be a regular subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Its weekly pages are packed with practical information and food for thought. It fights the farmer's battles, and advocates discerningly his true interests. Letters from men who write of what they practice are a strong feature. Three thousand questions a year are answered through its inquiry columns. The recommendations advocated by the editors are progressive, practical and sound. The Home Magazine is a treasure-store of good reading for the wife and children, far outclassing similar departments in other journals. The paper is famous everywhere for its elevating tone, high-class illustrations, practical character and common sense. And over 2,000 pages a year of this matter, fully indexed, for less than three cents a week! What book offers anything like the value?

Yet, there are tens of thousands of intelligent farmer in Eastern Canada unaware of the rare

value presented. We cannot reach them all with canvassers. We must ask our friends to help spread the leaven of a better agriculture. We want every present subscriber to send us this year with his renewal at least one new yearly subscription, and to this end have made a most extraordinary special renewal offer, good till the end of 1910. See this special announcement.

The Truth, the Whole Truth.

Surprise has been expressed that we should have presented in the Christmas Number as full an account of our demonstration orchard work as we gave in 1909, seeing that this year the balance sheet showed a loss of \$14.88, instead of a profit of \$300. As a matter of fact, we consider the results of the second year's operations not less notable than those of the previous year, considering the very unfavorable season, aggravated in one case by the devastations of an exceptionally severe local hail-storm, plus hard frost at Thanksgiving, which alone knocked \$50 or more off the value of the Spies. Under these circumstances, it is remarkable that we made up \$85.12 of the rent, or equal to over 5½ per cent. interest on five hundred dollars an acre, whereas few farmers in the locality had enough winter apples for their own use.

But even had the showing been wholly disappointing, we should have published it just the same. We announced when undertaking this orchard demonstration work in the spring of 1909 that we would publish the exact results, and we mean to keep our word. It is largely because of our candor in stating the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, that such great and widespread interest has been manifested in our experiments. There have been altogether too many exaggerations demonstrated (?) to the public in so-called experiments, especially in some of the State institutions across the international boundary line. The consequence is that when farmers, in their every-day experience, do not realize the expectations suggested by these exaggerated results, they lose faith, and condemn such work to polite indifference. This is too bad, for even exaggerated results are better than none. And, moreover, there are, too, a great many honorable investigators seeking the simple truth, and conducting experiments of immense value to men needing light on the problems of commercial practice.

As a rule, the errors alluded to occur in this wise: In every experiment there are elements of chance, such as individuality of the animals or plants, soil variations, variety in seasons and other conditions. Sometimes the sum total of these chance factors will go to magnify the results of the experiment, and then they will be published abroad with much oratory and blare of trumpets. On other occasions the chances will minify the results, and then the experiment will be merely whispered, with apologies and explanations. The net result is to overemphasize the lessons supposed to be taught by experiments, raise false hopes in the breasts of enthusiastic men, and incredulity in the hearts of skeptics. We maintain that this is all wrong, and that absolute candor is the bed-rock of real progress and confidence. Last year we made an extraordinary showing with our orchard, but the season was exceptionally favorable, and we said so. This year we did not do so well, owing to an unusual combination of adverse circumstances. But we give this year's results equal prominence. The fact is, neither season has been a fair criterion of orchard profits. The average of the two years' results is nearer the truth, and the average of three or five years' work will be better still. At all events, frankness is our policy, and we shall give the facts as we find them.

Exchange Gifts.

Our annual Christmas present is already in your hands. We trust you are enjoying it. If you wish to return the compliment, kindly send us a new name with your renewal. We would like to have it before Christmas Eve. Help make our Christmas glad with a bumper December mail. Others are doing it. Do not forget your part.

HORSES.

An Eye-opener on Cost of Horse Power.

Who that has not gone into the matter would suppose it cost a farmer one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year, or thereabouts, to keep a horse? Yet such is the result of the figuring done by those who have competed in our "Cost of Horse-power" essay competition, announced October 13th, 1910. Some of the correspondents were rather disappointingly brief in their treatment of the topic, a few confining themselves to mere statements of figures. However, in nearly, if not quite, all cases their calculations have surprised the writers, and will afford food for considerable thought. The judging has been no easy task, for, of the dozen contributions received, some touched one detail while omitting others of importance, and vice versa. Then, too, several have shown an excusable carelessness in checking their arithmetical calculations. Even the prize articles had to be revised in minor details before publication. The one placed second would have been first, but for a rather serious error in multiplication which had made the cost of attendance out to about half the sum to which the stated allowances foot up. Even when correctly multiplied, it is too low, and the article was criticised on that score. This competitor was commended, however, by all who passed upon his manuscript for his painstaking detail. Mr. Caughell, the first-prize winner, gives a good, clear, sensible article, though we think he has valued the manure quite too high, and has rather underestimated the risk. In spite of these defects, and a very slight error in addition, we have awarded him first place. The prizes go as follows:

1. David Caughell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.
2. C. J. Bailey, Governor's Road, Dundas, Ont.
3. Alex. A. Watt, Brucefield, Ont.

A number of other essays will be retained for publication. We present below the article which received first award.

\$147.35 a Year to Keep a Hard-working Horse.

If you had asked, "What does your horse-power cost?" that would have been easily answered; but when you say, "What does the average farm horse cost?" that makes it different, as some have work for their horses the year through, while others have not. The one man has to keep his teams the whole year in order to have them do a few months' work; he could keep his horses at a less cost per year than the man who has steady work, but his horse-power would cost him more per day for the days he used it than in the case of the man who used his horses constantly. I happen to be one of those who have winter work for their horses, having purchased a 200-acre farm a few years ago with 80 acres of timber on it, the buildings practically gone, and the land undrained. My horses have been busy during the winter getting gravel or material home for building, getting tile home, or drawing logs or wood when the weather was fit, and they have had to be fed and shod accordingly, which would make the annual cost of my horse power a little high; but, at the same time, I have had the returns. I keep five horses to do my work, weighing about 1,300 pounds each, with some hot blood in them. I have found them to be the most serviceable horse for me, requiring less care and less holidays than the heavier ones. Keeping five allows me a three-horse team for two-furrow plow and binder, and also does not break up teams if one is on the buggy. I generally keep my horses stabled from the first of November till the first of June, calculating to have my planting done by that time. After that, they are out to pasture when not in use, but get their grain rations pretty regularly, as I do not care to have them get down in flesh. Now I will try to give you the cost of keeping one of my horses, giving the feed bill first.

Month	Hay, Lbs.	Grain, Lbs.	Pasture Value	Straw for bedding, Lbs.
January	775	400		200
February	770	360		200
March	775	400		200
April	750	390		200
May	750	400	\$1.50	
June	100	300	1.50	
July	200	400	1.50	
August	200	400	1.50	
September	200	400	1.50	
October	300	400		200
November	700	400		200
December	775	400		
	6,295	4,650	\$7.50	1,400

Value of horse at five years old, \$180

Interest on money invested.....	\$ 9.00
Decrease in value per year.....	12.00
Risk on horse per year.....	5.00
Four sets of new shoes.....	5.50
Extra setting.....	5.00
Wear and interest on harness.....	3.00
Clipping in the spring.....	1.25
Grooming and care for year.....	35.00
Pasture.....	7.50
Straw for bedding.....	2.80
Grain, 4,650 lbs., at \$1.25 per cwt.....	58.12
Hay, 6,295 lbs., at \$8 per ton.....	25.18
Cost of stable room per year.....	8.00

Gross cost for one year.....	\$177.35
Value placed on manure.....	30.00
Net cost per year.....	\$147.35
Net cost per day—40 cents.	

Where a person did not have so much work for his horses to do, a cheaper horse would do. This would cut down the decrease in value per year a little; also, if not working, the grain ration could be reduced, and also blacksmith's and groom's account. Again, if a man were so situated as to do work with brood mares, by keeping the right class of mares, the colts in the fall would net him \$50 each over cost of production, and reduce the cost in that way. Another very good plan, where one does not have too much rough or heavy work to do, is to purchase good heavy colts in the winter that are coming three in the spring. These horses, instead of decreasing in value, will increase in value \$25 per year for two years, if properly cared for. I know of persons who follow this practice, and never keep a horse after he is six years old; this also reduces the cost of one's horse power.

Elgin Co., Ont. DAVID CAUGHELL.

Breed-study Contest.

We have for the last two or three months been conducting a breed-study contest, by publishing photographs of typical pure-bred animals, mostly of breeds not common in this country, though in nearly all cases here in more or less numbers, and have been gratified in the interest taken in the contest by our readers in the various Provinces.

Fifty-seven opinions were received concerning the solid-colored horse illustrated on page 1807 of "The Farmer's Advocate" of November 17th. Of these, fifty-two were from Ontario, two from Quebec, two from Nova Scotia, and one from British Columbia. Thirty-two classed the horse as Suffolk, twelve as a Belgian, five as a Percheron, three as French, and one each as German Coach, French Coach, Arabian, Welsh Pony, and Blair. The prize has been awarded to D. de L. Badham, Kippewa, Que., whose reasons are given as follows:

"The illustration is that of a Suffolk stallion, or, as he is perhaps more familiarly known, the Suffolk Punch. The breed is immediately distinguishable from the Shire and Clydesdale by the absence of all 'feather' below the knee—a great point in its favor when one considers the ease with which the fetlock and pastern may be kept clean and dry after a day's work in the slush, thereby reducing chances of scratches to a minimum. Amongst its other features may be mentioned the short legs, with the best of good

flat bone, good girth, combined with great weight and drawing power. The color is chestnut. Occasionally one is seen of a different color, but in the county from which they derive their name, and whence come the best of our importations, and whence come the best of our breeding purposes. While there is some similarity between the Suffolk, Percheron and Belgian, a first glance would enable one to distinguish between them; the color, of course, for one thing, and the croup being as a general rule fuller and straighter than in the two latter breeds."

Feeding City Work Teams.

In our Christmas issue, the number of draft horses used constantly, and bought annually by certain firms in a few of the principal Eastern Canadian cities, was discussed. The routine of work and the system of feeding these hard-worked horses is almost as interesting and profitable a story as the one previously told.

Usually, in the cartage and transport service, the teams turn out to work at 6.45 a. m. Feeding is done in the morning from 4.30 to 5 o'clock, by the regular barn men, whose duties are to attend to the feeding and the stables of from 25 to 30 horses, and in some cases as many as 48 animals. The teamsters reach the barn from 5.30 to 6 o'clock. They have nothing to do with the feeding of their horses, but each man has to care for his own team and harness, and everything is done by the companies to stimulate a pride on the part of the driver in the fitness and attractiveness of his hitch. Each man is supplied with brushes, combs, dressings, cloths, and whatever he can use in caring for his team and harness, and no questions are asked, no matter how often the brushes are worn out or the bottles emptied. The teams come in as near twelve o'clock as their work permits, and at night as near six as possible; in such haulage work, however, teams may be from two to three hours late.

Feeding is a most particular task with so many horses at hard work. At all the barns visited, the horses were fed in three equal feeds. The Shedden Cartage Company, of Montreal, feed from 7 to 8 pounds of concentrates three times a day, consisting principally of oats, with some bran and molasses added. Timothy hay is largely used, although a fair mixture of clover in the timothy is found to make a more palatable and more desirable hay. In the morning, the horses at this barn are watered as soon as the teamsters arrive at the barns, then are returned to the stalls to eat hay while being cleaned and harnessed. At noon and at night, unless the teams are too warm, they are watered as soon as unhitched. The same practice in watering pertains at the Dominion Transport Company's barns. This company feeds 18 pounds of mixed grain feed per day in three equal feeds; 20 pounds of hay is given each horse per day, most of it being given at night. The grain feed is made up of oats, bran and molasses, mixed in the following proportions: 70 pounds oats, 15 pounds bran, 15 pounds molasses, the molasses in this mixture being two-thirds water. This is found to be a most satisfactory ration, and has been used since the 13th of July. It is an economical ration, the horses seem to be in better physical condition, their coats are glossier, and there is less trouble with irregularities of the digestive



Competitor at Work in Horseshoeing Trial. Yorkshire Agricultural Society, Leeds Show, England.

system from the use of this ration. At this barn, mixed hay is again preferred to No. 1 timothy. At this rate of feeding, it costs from 40 to 45 cents per day to supply feed to a horse.

The system of feeding with the lumber companies is essentially the same as with the transport companies. The J. R. Booth Co. feed 17 pounds of oats and bran per day, and from 25 to 35 pounds of hay. The cost per day of maintaining a team for this firm, in Ottawa, is 85 cents, while up the river the feed bill runs up fully a third higher.

With the transport companies in Montreal great care is constantly exercised in regulating the feed of horses coming in late, exhausted and overheated. If the horses are very fatigued, they are allowed only a small portion of water and a small part of their regular rations, until they have rested and been refreshed by the benefits of this first small portion of food. If they are overheated, water and feed are withheld until they are cooled out. This is the most responsible duty of the barn-men, and their keenness and good judgment in thus caring for their horses regulates their value.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

The weather first of all! We are fairly into winter, and the prospects are that we are to have a hard winter. The frost has come early, and the snow has shown a stubborn reluctance to leave the hills. Withal, we have been industrial war in the Clyde valley and in Wales. The prospects for the winter are about as gloomy as they can well be. The atmosphere is in keeping with the social state. To-day (Nov. 21st) we have been enveloped in a thick fog, and, with bitter cold and such darkness in the city, life is not quite a pleasant dream. To add to our further troubles, the Government which came into power in the beginning of the year has seen fit to dissolve Parliament, and a week hence the country will be in the turmoil of a general election. An affair of that sort is somewhat of a nuisance at any time; in the dead of winter, and such a winter as we are threatened with, it is far beyond the limits of a joke. The writer is no politician. He belongs to neither of the political parties; is a member of no club. But the country must be governed somehow, although it is worth remembering that the moral condition of the people has infinitely more to do with good Government than all the doings of all political parties. An All-for-Empire policy would meet with our hearty approval, and possibly some day a party having that for its motto may be evolved out of existing chaos.

To Clydesdale breeders in Canada, the name of Peter Crawford has long been familiar. Peter is one of the best men in the Clydesdale trade. He is an excellent judge of Clydesdales, and is universally regarded as an upright, straightforward man in a deal. Unhappily, his health has broken down, and the illness takes the form of mental depression. This has gone on for more than a year, and, in consequence, his financial affairs have been in liquidation. A settlement of these things has now been reached, and a movement has been inaugurated to raise a fund which will enable the farm which he has occupied to be carried on for the benefit of his wife and family, many of whom are as yet unable

to do anything for themselves. It is also hoped that, should the cloud that rests on Peter's mind at present be lifted, the fact that he can return to a place where everything is familiar to him may do much to restore him to perfect health. Full information can be obtained from T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., who, on his recent visit to Scotland, had an interview with our friend. The secretary and treasurer of the fund in Scotland is Archibald MacNeilage, 93 Hope St., Glasgow, whose signature should be very well known to all breeders of Clydesdales in Canada. This year it has been appended to about 1,400 export certificates, and in 1909 it would be appended to about 1,300. Contributions for the benefit of Mrs. Crawford and family may be sent to him direct.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR CLYDESDALE BREEDERS.

Clydesdale breeders have had an extraordinary run of success and prosperity during the past twelve months, or, rather, twenty-four months. The export trade during 1910 must have meant something like £70,000 to them, and this means an immense addition to the purchasing power of the Scottish farmer. The buoyancy of the market is reflected in the extraordinary fact that, during the past three months, horses have been hired by district societies for the year 1912. This is something wholly unprecedented. It was thought out of the common when, in the early days of 1910, engagements were made for 1911, but nothing like the engagement of horses nearly two years ahead has ever before been known in Scotland. The successful Clydesdale sires of 1910 have, as judged by the eight or nine leading show-yards, been those whose pre-eminence has been pretty well an accepted fact for several years past. Baron's Pride stands first, with Hiawatha second, and Baron o' Buchlyvie and Everlasting, in one sense, equal thirds, and, in another, third and fourth, in the sequence named. Coming pretty close up to them is the young horse, Oyama. He has made an astonishing record for a horse of his years. None of these horses travels. All of them are alive, and stand at home on big terms. It is remarkable that they should top the lists as sires of show-yard animals. The best record made by a horse which is hired for the season stands to the credit of Revelanta. He is one of the horses engaged during the past few weeks for 1912, and he is then under hire for a society and district which has already had experience of his merits. A remarkable feature of the Clydesdale show season of 1910 was the pre-eminence in the prize lists of animals produced by sires and dams which were themselves highly distinguished in the show-ring. The day seems to be past when show animals were so fed that their breeding powers were destroyed. About thirty years ago, or perhaps a little less, it was quite a common thing for highly-fed show mares to die in parturition. Now such a thing is seldom heard of, and many of the best show mares have proved themselves exceptionally good breeding mares. This is true in a marked degree of the daughters of Baron's Pride. Many of them have made records quite as noteworthy in the breeding paddock as were their performances when they were themselves in the show yard. But enough about horses. Let us turn to cows.

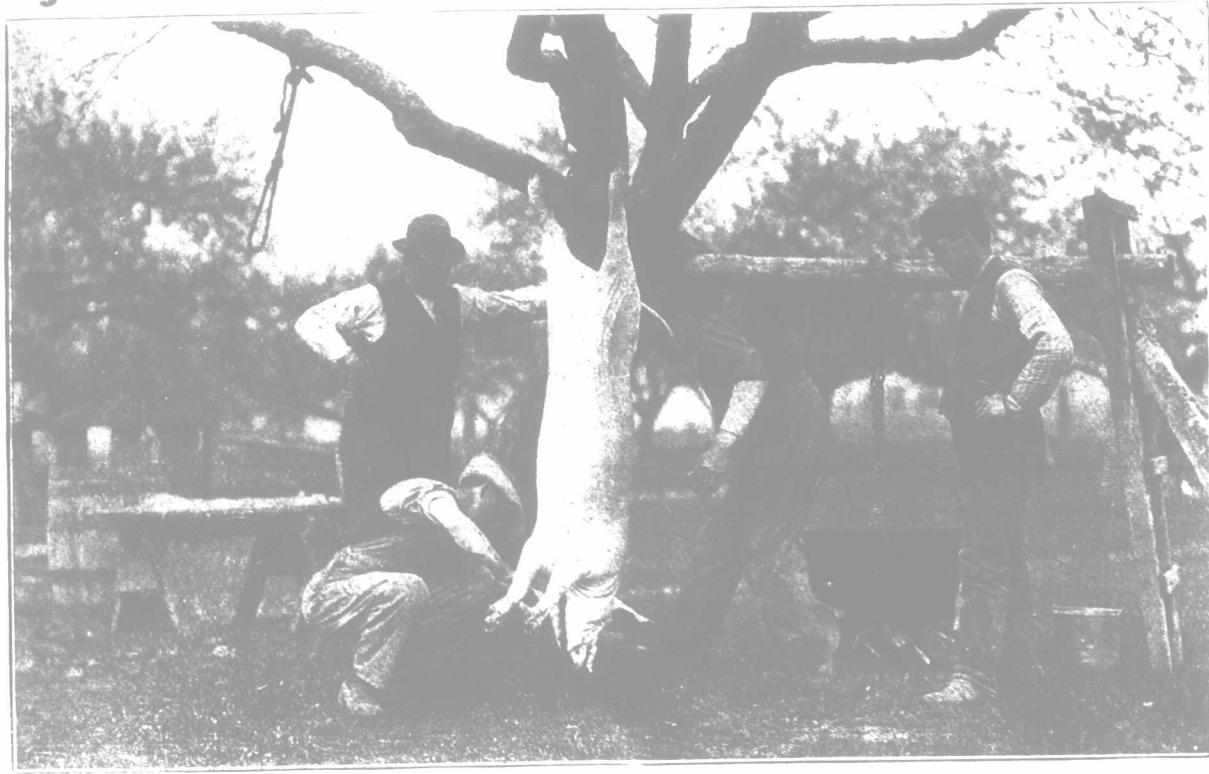
BOVINE AND HUMAN TUBERCULOSIS.

We have again been debating the perennial theme of tuberculosis, and the merits and demerits of milk as an article of food. A most interesting lecture on the subject was last week delivered in

Glasgow by Dr. Watson, a well-known consulting physician in the city. Dr. Watson has the advantage over most medical men of knowing a good deal practically about cows and stock-breeding generally. As a matter of fact, he is a farmer and breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Blackface sheep. He has given an independent study to the question, and his findings are not quite the same as those to which we are accustomed at the hands of medical men. He is of opinion that heredity plays a considerable part in the dissemination of the "white scourge." He proved conclusively that the environment in which men and women and children are herded in our great cities form the breeding-ground for the tubercle bacillus. He believes the bacillus is far more frequently present in the human body than men suppose, and that its multiplication and virulence are due to the environment in which men are placed. The fact that these overcrowded areas are the great seats of the disease, is more than confirmatory of his view. With regard to the influence of the cow and her milk in propagating the disease, Dr. Watson is a follower of Dr. Robert Koch. He believes the cases in which the disease can be traced to a milk supply are so very limited in number as to be scarcely worthy of special notice. His idea is that tuberculosis in the human subject, and tuberculosis in the bovine subject, have not been proved to be the same, and that it is still "not proven," that the bacillus of the one can produce the disease in the other. In connection with the responsibility of the cow for spreading the disease, the doctor referred to an interesting series of experiments which have been carried out for two years to test an important point in dairy practice. The question is, "What effect has the temperature of a byre on the milk yield of the cows stalled therein?" The idea long prevalent was that, in order to milk yield, you must have warm cow-sheds. You must have cow-sheds which are not only warm, but cow-sheds with a high range of temperature readings. This belief is so burned into the experience of dairy farmers that, in the effort to keep up the heat, ventilators are often stopped, and a condition of things is initiated in the byre which is the reverse of healthy. The atmosphere, as has often been experienced by those who have entered a byre on a cold, frosty night, is something stifling, and one would certainly not like to live in it. The result of the tests carried out in 1909 went to show that cows milked quite as well in a cold byre as in a warm byre, but a sudden change from heat to cold had the tendency to cause a sudden drop in the milk yield. In other words, the results seemed to be that cows kept in the byres with the lower thermometer readings were quite as profitable as those kept in the byres with the higher readings in temperature. The result was so opposed to popular belief that a repetition of the experiment was called for. This has now been granted, and the report of the second series of experiments will shortly be published. The general result is, however, already known. It is the confirmation of the findings of 1909. Some are disposed to question the value of the results, on the ground that, before you can determine anything as between "heat" and "cold," as applied to byres, you must have exactly parallel conditions with respect to ventilation; that is to say, if "heat" is secured at the cost of fresh air, it is not surprising that the yield of milk in the "cold" byre should appear the better. It will be produced under the more healthy conditions, and, therefore, its greater volume is not to be surprised at. The ideal condition for a cow-shed would appear to be perfect ventilation, with artificial heating; but it has yet to be proved that such a system of keeping cows can be made to pay.

THE SHOWS OF THE YEAR.

Before this appears in print, the great shows at Chicago and Guelph will have passed into history. Among those who have gone over to visit these exhibitions is William Montgomery, Banks, Kirkcubright. He sailed by the Mauretania, Saturday last, and expects to be home by the New Year. The financial results of the two great shows of Great Britain in 1910 have been announced, and, curiously enough, the Royal Liverpool has yielded a surplus exactly ten times in excess of the surplus from the Highland, at Dumfries. The figures are £5,400 from the Royal, and £540 from the Highland. These results are directly due to the difference in population between the two areas in which the respective shows were held, and the greater enthusiasm of the Lancashire people for such outdoor events. The rural Scotchman is much more cautious in his expenditure than the masses of the English people, and at Liverpool the Royal Show tapped one of the most densely populated parts of Great Britain. Next year it will be otherwise with both shows. The Royal is to pitch its tents during Coronation week in the ancient City of Norwich, and the Highland visits the fair City of Inverness—its furthest north site. At neither center can large surpluses be looked for. If the Highland pays its way, it will do very well, and if the Royal comes out of Norfolk no loser, it



Butchering.

DECEMBER 15, 1910

may congratulate itself. In 1886 the Royal last visited the famous cathedral city of East Anglia. It is a most quaint old place, and no one will grudge the time spent in exploring some of its ancient quarters. The County of Norfolk has distinctions all its own in an agricultural way. It was the home of the Hackney, originally known as the Norfolk cob, and it also had its indigenous breeds of sheep and cattle. The modern Suffolk sheep is the product of crossing the old Norfolk horned with the modern Southdown. No mutton breed is in higher favor with the modern butcher than the Suffolk. It gives a higher percentage of lean mutton, and it leaves very little waste. The feeder does not love it so much, as it is a somewhat "hard" feeder, and the profits from its production are not great. It is slow to put on flesh. The famous Red Polled cattle are a Norfolk product. They have been produced by crossing the native horned breed with the Galloway. In the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century, immense droves of Galloways went into Norfolk for grazing purposes, and out of their use with the native Norfolk came one of the best breeds of cattle in England. As a dual-purpose milk and beef producer, there is scarcely anything to beat the Red Polled. Norfolk is also famous for a system of cropping which has come to be known as the Norfolk course. The farmers there have long been noted for enterprise, and they are generally to be found in the minority, so far as a cattle policy is concerned. Speaking broadly, Norfolk is the only English county which favors the importation of store cattle from overseas. The county goes in strongly for feeding, as distinguished from breeding. Hence, its predilection in this matter. Possibly some who read these lines will be the more inclined to favor the Norwich show with their presence on this account. "SCOTLAND YET."

Number of Pedigrees Recorded in National Records.

Pedigree records of pure-bred stock under the Canadian National Live-stock Record system, with headquarters at Ottawa, have proven a very satisfactory and successful arrangement. The accompanying statement of the total number of registrations of the various breeds requires the explanation that, in the case of many of the breeds with few registrations to their credit, records for such have been but recently opened. The number of animals recorded to date is given below. The Holsteins, of course, are not registered at Ottawa, as the Association controlling the registration of that breed was working under a Dominion charter previous to the organization of the National Records plan, and chose to remain independent. Following are the number of registrations to a recent date in the National Records, the Shorthorn and Ayrshire and Clydesdale registers being the earliest founded.

Cattle.—Ayrshire, 31,928; Angus, 4,409; Galloway, 1,880; Hereford, 9,828; Red Polled, 1,155; Guernsey, 311; Holstein-Friesian, 25,211; Jersey, 1,523; French-Canadian, 2,082; Shorthorn, 173,865.

Horses.—Standard-bred, 32 (new record); Welsh Ponies, 51 (n.r.); Hackney Ponies, 22 (n.r.); Shetland Ponies, 124 (n.r.); French Coach, 39 (n.r.); Thoroughbred, 858; Percheron, 3,281; Shire, 1,695; Hackney, 1,288; Clydesdale, 35,841; French-Canadian, 921; Belgian Draft, 248; Suffolk, 20.

Sheep.—Oxford Down, 855; Lincoln, 314; Suffolk, 164; Hampshire, 119; Cheviot, 5; Cotswold, 1,087; Leicester, 4,398; Shropshire, 4,815; Southdown, 85; Dorset, 390.

Swine.—Chester White, 6,717; Tamworth, 6,682; Duroc-Jersey, 844; Yorkshire, 31,745; Berkshire, 24,636; Hampshire, 103; Essex, 263.

THE FARM.

"Two Furrows are Better Than One."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The recent statement of a large plow manufacturing concern, that the demand for two-furrow plows had exceeded the supply, indicates that the farmers of to-day are realizing the possibilities of this implement. "Tried and found not wanting," is the verdict of many of its hitherto bitter detractors.

To the majority of farmers of an older school, plowing is an exact science—a fine art—and, as such, calls for much that is best in man and beast. The two-furrow plow was regarded by many as an intrusion, amounting almost to sacrilege. Then, some of the more progressive were of opinion that the "big plow" might be of service, provided the striking-out and finishing be done with the single plow. The man who went the whole hog, and not only used the two-furrow plow from start to finish, but who plowed potatoes in and out with it, must have been regarded as was Haroni or Edison.

Considering the spontaneous welcome accorded

the 7-foot binder, the 6-foot mower, the 12-foot harrows, and proportionately large machines, it is somewhat surprising that the two-furrow plow should not yet have ousted the single-furrow walking-plow as a general-purpose implement.

The following incident demonstrates the power of actions that speak louder than words. A prominent farmer of East Seymour is not only accounted one of the best of farmers, but is acknowledged the most expert plowman in the township. As with many prize plowmen, he was bolted and barred to any argument in favor of the two-furrow plow. Having occasion to call a plowing "bee," he invited many neighbors, among whom was an expert two-furrow plowman. This man plowed an adjacent ridge to the single plowman, and it caused the latter to open his eyes wide, when he observed and appreciated the fact that his team and himself were accomplishing only one-half as much as his neighbor. "Two furrows are better than one," quoth he, and since then he has used a two-furrow plow, with every satisfaction.

In a short while, no doubt, the farmer who embarks upon fall plowing equipped only with a single-furrow plow will be regarded in much the same manner as a man who attempted to spade a ten-acre field for wheat.

F. H.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

A Good-roads Question.

W. A. McLean, Provincial Engineer of Highways for Ontario.

Township councils in Ontario will spend money and labor to a value of over twenty-five millions of dollars on township roads in the next ten years. What permanent results are we to expect from this large expenditure, if present methods are followed?

The fault of township roads in Ontario is not primarily the lack of good drainage, grading and metalling, but it is that townships have not the organization which will of necessity produce these qualities. Townships, except in isolated cases, where improved systems have been established, are not constructing good roads. Almost the only really good roads built in the Province, according to the writer's observation, have been those built under present or past county road systems, or by toll-road companies, or under Provincial authority. Such roads, as a rule, degenerate when brought under township management.

This is true, in spite of the fact that township councils have been spending, in the aggregate, large sums on their roads, in addition to statute labor. It is shown by the last annual Ontario Highways Report, that township money expenditure in the twenty years, 1889-1908, has amounted to \$19,015,343, and statute labor in 1908 was 1,141,376 days. Estimating statute labor at one dollar a day, this would be equal to a total outlay in twenty years on township roads alone of \$30,435,103. The cash expenditure of townships has more than doubled since 1889, in which year it was \$677,564; while in the year 1908 it amounted to \$1,463,211. With statute labor at one dollar a day, the total township expenditure in 1908 had a value of \$2,545,187.

DEFICIENCIES OF STATUTE LABOR.

To comment on the defects of the statute labor system is to repeat to the citizens of Ontario what everyone realizes as an obvious truth. Statute labor lends itself to evasion in many ways. Teamsters very rarely put in a full day's work. They come an hour or more late in the morning, leave an hour or more too early in the afternoon, and take a couple of hours for dinner. Wagon boxes seldom hold a full load, and, instead of a yard and a half of material, very often carry less than half a yard. The labor of men is reduced; men seldom put in a full day's time; and that time is frequently more given to talk than to work.

That statute labor is largely neglected, is due, no doubt, to the general feeling that it imposes unfair conditions upon those who do an honest day's work. A difference of one dollar in assessment will make a difference of one day's work. A farmer and several sons frequently register as joint owners, so that each son escapes the day's labor which he would otherwise have to contribute. One man or one section may work conscientiously, while a neighbor or an adjoining beat do little or nothing. The latter may then importune the township council for a money grant, and are paid for the work they should have done with statute labor. Pathmasters receive commutation money, and often make a pretence only of working it out. In numerous cases the lists are not returned by the pathmasters. Many abuses have grown up.

CONTINUOUS MANAGEMENT NEEDED.

A feature of the statute-labor system which is largely responsible for its weakness in responding to present-day requirements, is due to the lack of continuity created by what may be termed the "pathmaster" system. Townships usually appoint a pathmaster for every mile and a half or

two miles of road, the total in a township being seldom less than fifty, at times exceeding one hundred and fifty. There is no pretence that pathmasters are appointed because of skill in road-building, or, what is most necessary, their ability to organize and direct labor. Pathmasters are changed from year to year, as if to follow the common rule that each may do a little ditching, grading or gravelling in front of his own farm. Councillors are also rotating from year to year. Under such a system, experienced and far-sighted planning is impossible.

Road-building in any township is a work of much labor, requiring years to complete. Organization, to be economical and effective, should be in keeping with these requirements; that is, there should be efficient labor organization, with provision for continuous management.

CASH APPROPRIATIONS SCATTERED.

Possibly the most objectionable feature of the statute-labor system, and the one which is most far-reaching in its results, is that it prevents townships from establishing a good system for handling their cash expenditure. If the ineffective use of statute labor were the only difficulty created, it would be of comparatively little moment whether townships retained or discarded it. But, wherever statute labor remains in force, the cash expenditure is made on the statute-labor basis, and merely as an adjunct of the statute-labor system. In consequence, it is scattered in small amounts on badly-planned and temporary patching.

A township council at the beginning of the year often has two or three newly-elected members who are unacquainted with the duties and routine of councils. The season for doing road work approaches rapidly. Too often the summer is over before they realize that there are such things as roads to be built, their sessions having been taken up with a few special matters of township business. About the time of statute labor, a few pathmasters approach them for special grants. In September, pathmasters or deputations appear from different parts of the township, requesting special consideration. The township cash appropriation is in this way scattered in small sums of from ten to fifty dollars. They are surprised to find how few of their ratepayers can be satisfied in this way, with a total expenditure of \$800 or \$1,000.

A CASH SYSTEM WITH ONE OVERSEER.

Township councils are empowered, under the Municipal Act, to abolish statute labor. This is sometimes done in effect by wholly commuting statute labor, although in such a case some of the inequalities of assessment remain. The preferable plan is to repeal all township provisions respecting statute labor, and thereafter raise whatever funds may be required, by a rate on the township assessment, in the same way as other taxes. It is open to argument that not over 25 per cent. of the listed statute labor reaches the roads, and that if a good organization for handling the existing cash expenditure were established, little, if any, tax increase would be required in many townships through the abolition of statute labor. The object to be sought, however, is not the mere abolition of statute labor, but to create a better system in its place.

Labor is the principal item of cost in road construction. A small proportion is spent for material. Gravel in the pit costs very little. The chief expenditure is in excavating, teaming, and placing it on the road. In the case of crushed stone, the material in the quarry or in the field costs little. It is the work of preparing this material and placing it on the road that gives it value. Grading and draining are matters of labor. Labor being the most important factor in securing roads at a minimum cost, it becomes a prime requisite that it be carried on under a first-class system of management, of which the township road superintendent is the essential feature.

AN EXPERIENCED OVERSEER.

The township road overseer should be as permanent an official as the clerk or treasurer. His experience in all departments of road construction will thus become of increasing value to the township. To appoint one person for this purpose will manifestly relieve an immense body of citizens from the necessity of becoming experts in road construction. In every line of manufacture and business, experienced men are sought and are paid the highest salary. It is true in matters of far less importance than road construction. Why should municipalities neglect this principle in a work of so much benefit to the country as are good roads?

Township councils need not fear that they will lose any power of prestige by delegating the work of road supervision to one superintendent, instead of one or two hundred pathmasters. On the contrary, if they are successful in selecting a capable man for the position, their influence should increase as the value of good roads becomes experienced. Councils do not lose prestige by employing a township clerk or treasurer. Why should

they do so by employing one permanent overseer to carry out their directions? A good road superintendent will reflect credit upon the council for whom he is acting.

It should be one of the chief duties of a township council to select a capable township road overseer. Upon the ability of such an officer will the success of the township road system depend. As the chief cost of roads is for labor, the amount of work accomplished on the roads will depend almost entirely upon the leadership. Under a weak superintendent, teamsters will be found hauling small loads, giving scant hours of work, and there will be a lazy and indifferent support on the part of all employed. On the other hand, under a strong superintendent, the character of the work will be the reverse; there will be large loads of material; teams and men will give a full day's work, and each will feel an interest in the results that will show itself in an effort to give an honest day's work for a fair day's pay. It is no exaggeration of the situation to say that double the amount of work can be done under one man that would be secured by another.

The ratepayers need not fear a large extra cost to the extent of the township road overseer's salary. Many township councils are receiving in commission fees several hundred dollars annually, much of which could be turned over to the township overseer. If to this were added the statute labor absorbed by pathmasters, a profit would often be shown. Further, the overseer could, in most townships, be a working foreman, not merely an inspector or commissioner, so that he would put a large part of his wages into actual work on the roads. Road work, under him, would be largely done by one road gang moving systematically from place to place through the township, until the season's work, as laid out by the council, was completed.

SOME EXPENDITURES AND RESULTS.

The Ontario Highways Report for 1910 contains in tabular form statements of expenditure by township councils for each year for the past twenty years. The reason for extending over this period is that it is generally admitted that, in the majority of cases, township roads are no better to-day than they were twenty years ago; in some cases they have, it is said, deteriorated. The result of the statement is, therefore, to show how large a sum can, in the aggregate, be scattered in small, temporary patching, with little or nothing to show for it in a term of years.

A contrast is particularly noticeable in the case of counties which are building county-road systems, where the work has been carried on with energy. A comparatively small expenditure by the county has more to show for it than the much greater expenditure under township methods.

A few instances under county road systems show interesting results. In Halton, the total expenditure under the roads and bridges of the county system to the end of 1909, was \$71,946.59, a considerable part of which was on bridges. Deducting the Provincial grant, the cost to the county was \$47,964.34. Township cash expenditure in the county for twenty years was \$263,502. Adding to this statute labor at one dollar per day, there was a total township outlay of \$458,562. Those who have driven over the newly-built roads in the vicinity of Milton, Acton, Burlington and other points in the county will recognize the permanent value of county methods.

In Lanark County, the township cash expenditure in twenty years was \$208,171, and statute labor 368,440 days, representing in all \$576,611. The county expenditure was \$101,799.61, of which \$19,346.60 was for the purchase of toll roads, leaving \$82,453.01 for road and bridge construction. With the exception of some work in Montague Township, carried on in a permanent manner, practically the only substantial assets remaining to-day are those produced by the county system. Omitting the cost of toll roads, and deducting the Government grant, the cost to the ratepayers for over one hundred miles of county roads was \$54,968.68, and, for township work, \$576,611.

In Simcoe County, townships have spent in cash \$649,442, and in statute labor 788,300 days, representing in all \$1,437,742. County roads, with 380 miles graded and gravelled, or stoned, have cost \$383,796.30, or, deducting the Provincial grant of \$127,932.14, the cost to the ratepayers has been \$255,864.16.

Townships of Wentworth County have spent \$352,063 in cash and 570,400 days of statute labor, in all equal to \$922,463.00. To build the county road system of 140 miles has cost \$316,317.08, of which \$74,035.79 has been for toll roads. Deducting the cost of toll roads and the Provincial grant of \$115,439.03, the cost of county roads to the ratepayers has been \$156,842.26.

Residents of the foregoing counties who have a general knowledge of the roads of their county, will recognize the great difference in permanent results produced by the two systems. One of the outstanding reasons is that, to build roads economically they should be built and completed in

long stretches of a mile or more. The organizing of a gang of men and teams, so that the work will go smoothly, will require one or two weeks. Townships doing work in short sections stop about the time a county foreman is ready to get the best work from his men. Townships grade a section, then put on gravel or stone for a series of years; the grade is flat before the metalling is finished, and the road is not brought to completion by rolling, as with the majority of county roads; the line of road runs at as many angles as there have been patches. Counties grade their roads, metal, roll and complete them at one operation. It is the organized and united effort under the county system that produces permanent results. Townships should adopt the same principles.

At the present rate of expenditure, township councils will spend, during the next ten years, over \$14,000,000 in money, and over 11,000,000 days of statute labor, having a value of over twenty-five million dollars. This does not include expenditure on town and village streets, nor the outlay of county councils on county roads. It is purely a township matter.

Is it to be spent, as in the past, on temporary patching, or will an effort be made to secure permanent results? The answer rests with the general public, not with municipal councillors who are keenly sensitive to, and are anxious to follow, the opinions of the majority of the ratepayers.

THE DAIRY.

In the Extra Lies the Profit.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

In an editorial in the issue of November 10th of "The Farmer's Advocate," it is feared lest in consideration of the cost of production of whole milk per cwt., estimated at about 90 cents in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" by some dairymen—perhaps as near correct as can be arrived at—with prices prevailing for cheese this season just closed, the average cheese-factory patron has been working for poor pay. Then, after summing up the situation briefly, the pertinent question is asked if the cost of production could not be reduced by the practice of methods more modern than those in vogue on the average dairy farm, thus making the difference between profit or loss, and concluding with the sentence so tersely put, "In the extra lies the profit," which is the digest of truly successful and progressive dairy practice to-day.

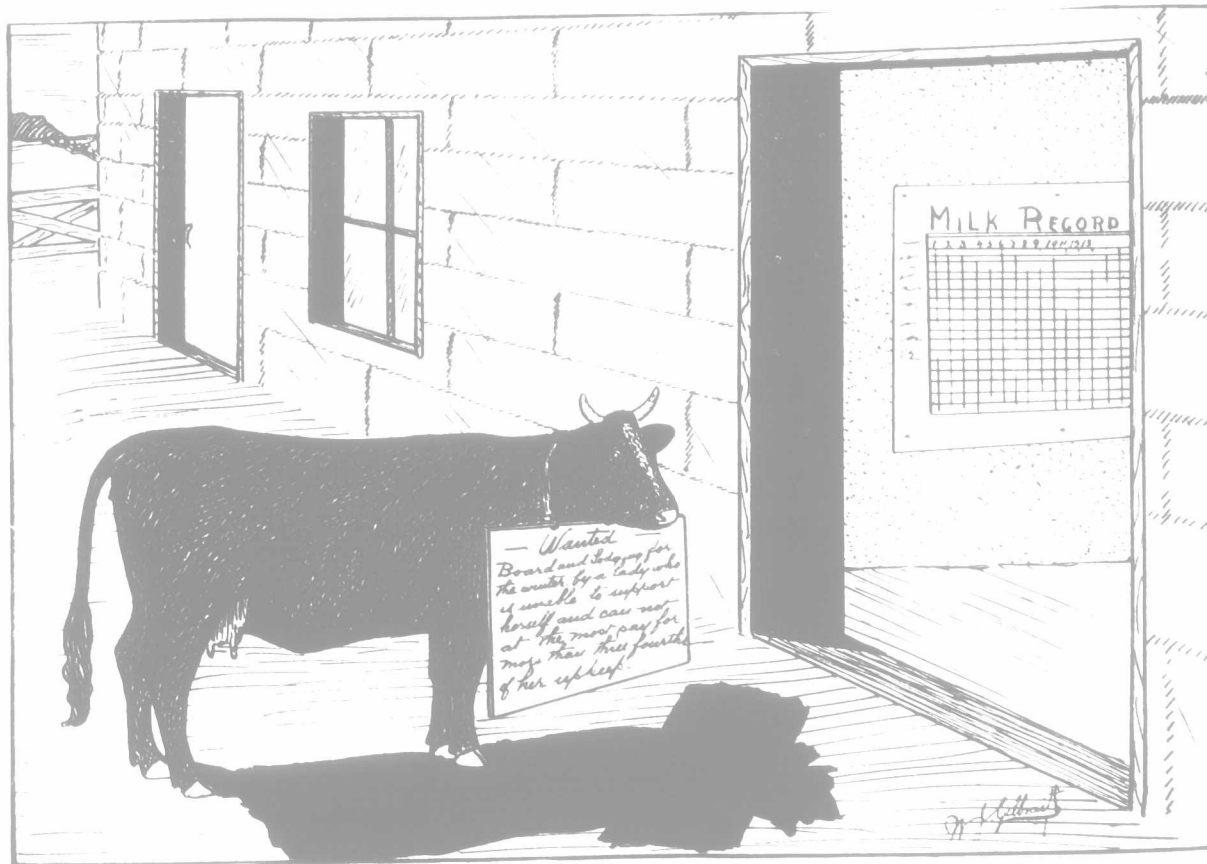
Before venturing further on the subject, and while entertaining only an optimistic view for the future of the dairy industry, I would just interpolate the assertion that beyond question cheese-factory patrons the past season have been underpaid; yet, withal, we are glad our dairy instructors are able to assure us that there has been a decided improvement in the quality of milk supplied the factories generally. This being so, we would naturally conclude prices should have been better than the previous season, else what is to stimulate the spirit of improvement in methods of care of the milk?

But the sliding scale of values of farm produce is quite beyond control of the farmer; as yet we must make the most of conditions as they exist, and besides, there is still much that can be done

on the farm that makes for direct gain to the producer, and ultimate benefit to the industry. This constitutes the EXTRA, wherein lies our immediate opportunity that so many are still missing. While many of our good dairy farmers have during the past season realized splendid returns from the season's operations, with the average dairyman it has been, as "The Farmer's Advocate" stated, a question of profit or loss, and just what constitutes this extra each dairyman, cognizant of the details of his business, can best ascertain.

The average farmer keeps only average cows, under average conditions, and carefully compiled statistics inform us that this average Ontario cow is only yielding 3,000 lbs. or slightly better of milk per cheese-factory season. Herein, then, lies an opportunity of improvement, that of breeding and selecting systematically better cows by the use of superior sires and by testing, but as this work is not accomplished in a season, and goes hand in hand with better feeding, it is not an extra that can be applied one season, to be neglected the next. It is not entirely the fault of the individual dairy cow that her production is so small; there are many dairy cows that start out with a splendid flow in the early months of the season, only to shrink very perceptibly later, owing to lack of care and feed, and while she might have done a good season's work, she too is put down as the average or 3,000-pound cow, because of the care meted out to her.

Under average conditions we find that the supply of feed furnished is inadequate, and not all ways of best quality for winter or summer feeding. This matter of supplying sufficient pasture, and then supplementing this with silage or a soiling crop and an allowance of meal, when pasture fails, is an extra that every dairy farmer will do well to look to, for besides increasing the yield, we are generally cheapening the cost of production per pound. The amount of milk received from a cow insufficiently fed results in an exorbitant cost of production. Given only pasture, be the area ever so large, the yield throughout the season will not be as large as when extra feed is provided. The cost of production will be greater than where sufficient grass is furnished throughout the early part of the season, with a part of this area devoted to a soiling crop to be used later, always keeping the animals well filled and the flow maintained along a fairly even scale. While green crops or silage may be used advantageously earlier in the season, we find in our experience that once silage and mangolds are available to be fed in conjunction with a little bright well-cured clover hay and meal, we get best results, and can then keep the milk flow up pretty evenly. This feed is always to be had during the months of September and later, and while cows so fed will be milking liberally, others not receiving such care will be producing so little that by November they are practically dry, thus their season of production is very much shortened, and their possible production and return to their owner lessened. But the amount received net per cwt. of milk delivered at the factory should not be looked upon as the whole return for our milk. The use made of the by-product may result in an extra of no small importance. It is, however, of first importance that the dairy farmer ascertain what this by-product shall be. It is his right that it be of



Shall we Take Her In ?

Cranmore Girton, by Girton Harold, in the aged-stallion class, stoutly made and stylish, was kept busy beating the three-year-old gray, Proportion, by Nailstone Ragget Jacket, that will yet give a good account of himself. Tuttlebrook King, got by Buckingham King Harold, was first among four yearlings, and showed a pleasing action, strong bone, deep middle and good quarters. Two aged mares, three yearlings, and three two-year-olds, possessed a splendid female champion in the two-year-old gray, Kitchener's Topsy, by Baron Kitchener, a large, clean-hocked, flat-boned, active, straight-goer, that, if nothing happens, should make an unusually good mare.

Awards: Stallions, aged—1, Archie Reid, on Cranmore Girton; 2, Porter Bros., on Proportion. Two-year-olds—1, A. F. McNiven, on Holdenby Mack. Yearlings—1 and 2, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Tuttlebrook King and Tuttlebrook Esquire; 3, R. D. Ferguson, on Maplehurst Forest Oak; 4, W. Pearson & Son, on Flambora King. Mares, aged—1, W. Pearson & Son, on Peggy; 2, John Gardhouse & Sons. Two-year-olds—1 and 2, Porter Bros., on Kitchener's Topsy and Viola Gem; 3, R. D. Ferguson, on Maplehurst May Queen. Yearlings—1, John Gardhouse & Sons, on Tuttlebrook Active; 2, W. Pearson & Son, on Gipsy of Valleydale; 3, W. D. Monkman, on Holdenby Sweetheart. Champion stallion, Tuttlebrook King. Champion mare, Kitchener's Topsy.

HACKNEYS.—Larger rings, containing more excellent horses, have represented the Hackneys in other years, but the tops of the various classes have perhaps this year equalled the best shown anywhere. Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd., Brantford; J. H. Husband, Eden Mills; T. H. Hassard, Markham; A. Yeager, Simcoe; Miss Wilks, Galt; H. G. Boag, Barrie, had the larger exhibits. Dr. Quinn, Brampton, and Dr. Rutledge, Lambeth, tied the ribbons, and had no easy time of it. In these rings, more than in any other, was the patience of the onlookers tried by the deliberations of the judges, thought it must be admitted that by few of the awarding committees was any marked celerity displayed. To have a programme get an hour behind time, and to have it run till 1 o'clock a. m., is manifestly unfair to exhibitors, cannot attract onlookers, and, so far as the interests of the public or the show are concerned, must be next to folly.

Seven aged stallions over 15.2 gave the judges their greatest worry. King Chocolate, by Chocolate Jr., in type and characteristic Hackney action, earned well his red ribbon. After him, the judges seemed at a loss where to go. The well-known and well-made Craike Mikado, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught, did not display his usual action, and was slated for fourth honors. Marion Cassius, by Cassius, was just a little too lean in his lines to entirely please, but in action went high, though lacking somewhat in reach; he finally landed in second place. Glennifer, by Middleton Relish, captivated the gallery in his easy, pleasant, rapid, high, true action, but the judges found fault in his make-up that demanded the decision of the veterinarian, and which, when given, did not lessen their difficulty. His somewhat hollow back and questioned hock, despite his action, set him back to third place.

Three pleasing horses under 15.2, all by Rosador, made a good class, which looked easier to the benches than to the judges, who deliberated long before reaching decision. Derwent Performer, on his quality, style and action, earned his award, with Blanche Surprise going second over the very trim, stylish, typical, well-made Bold Elson Hane, that shows better hitched, and here had to go third.

Awards: Aged stallions under 15.2—1, G. H. Pickering, on Derwent Performer; 2, H. G. Boag, on Blanche Surprise; 3, A. Yeager, on Bold Elsenhane. Aged stallions over 15.2—1, A. Yeager, on King Chocolate; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Marion Cassius; 3, J. F. Husband, on Glennifer; 4, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Crayke Mikado; 5, Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd., on Warwick Albert; 6, The Moreland Hackney Syndicate, on Rosary; 7, Robert Brown, on Smylett Gem. Two-year-old stallion—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Terrington Semaphore. Aged mares—1, J. F. Husband, on Warwick Princess; 2, Frank Laidlaw, on Model Queen; 3, John A. Boag & Son, on Terrington Bernice. Mares two years or under—1 and 2, Joseph F. Smith, on Lady Gold Dust and Fearless Beauty. Champion stallion, Derwent Performer; reserve, King Chocolate. Champion mare, Warwick Princess; reserve, Lady Gold Dust.

STANDARD-BREDS. The strongest show of this breed was made in the aged-stallion class, when six horses were out. Dr. Rutledge judged. The well-known, splendidly going, beautifully-made Mograzia, by Moko, though rather small, won out, with the trim, straight lined, hard-finished, stylish General Worth, by Gambetta Wilkes, second. General Melrose, handsome, strongly made and true, was first in the two-year-old class.

Awards: Aged stallions—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Mograzia; 2, Ira A. Maybee, on General Worth; 3, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Jimmie; 4, J. F. Husband, on Michael Grattan; 5, A. F. Hillock; 6, Hunter & Colter, on Steel Band. Two-year-old colts—1, J. M. Gardhouse, on General Melrose; 2, Peter Beaver, on Oro Hancock. Aged mares—1, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Moko Bird; 2, Peter Beaver, on Miss M. B. Mares, two years or under—1, Wm. Holman, on Minnie Bars; 2 and 4, Miss K. L. Wilks, on Mova and Lulu Mograzia; 3, F. Hillock. Champion stallion, Mograzia. Champion mare, Moko Bird.

THOROUGHBREDS.—The man who thinks this breed has no place in Ontario must have wondered where he got the idea when he saw the showing of aged stallions. There were ten in the ring, and a splendid lot they were. Nasbaden, by Nasturtium, a chestnut of the finest quality, clean-cut in his head, with long neck, high, fine, well-laid withers, short back, strong croup and clean-cut joints, could not be denied first honors. Nimble Dick, by Harvey, maintained his claim for second place, although Barrington, by Masetto, in third, gave him a close argument.

Awards: Aged stallions—1, Thayer Bros., on Nasbaden; 2, John D. McGibbon, on Nimble Dick; 3, Jas. W. Arthurs, on Barrington; 4, A. M. McConnell, on Charlie Gilbert; 5, Wm. Lowes, on Glimmer; 6, F. D. Parsons, on Yoritomo. Yearling stallion—1, F. D. Parsons, on King Doal. Mare, two years or under—1, Jas. W. Arthurs. Champion stallion, Nasbaden.

PONIES.—Practically all the pony show consisted of the two entires, Plymouth Horace and Royal Review. The latter is a strongly-made, beautiful, deep-bodied fellow, ever stylish, and, in going, as fast and high as one could expect, if Plymouth Horace were not brought out. This pony, no more stylish, is just a little lighter in body, and in his going is phenomenal. The two made a handsome show.

Awards: Hackney pony stallion, any age—1, The Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd., on Plymouth Horace; 2, T. H. Hassard, on Royal Review. Shetland pony stallion, any age—1, A. A. Barber, Guelph, on Lees Jack; 2, John A. Boag & Son, on Pluto. Pony stallion, any other breed—1, J. A. Twell, on Coronation Boy (Standard-bred). Pony mare—1, Francis Malcolm, on Gipsy Queen.

HEAVY-DRAFTERS.—Practically the same animals appeared on the line, singly in harness, and hitched in pairs. Singly in harness, Smith & Richardson won first and second on two stylish, balanced, full-made horses, that had the advantage of the two belonging to D. A. Murray, standing just below, in their length of pastern, larger feet, and freer, more stylish going, though the third-prize one, especially, was a very massive, drafty, strong-backed, heavily-muscled animal, while both he and his mate were close to the ground. Major Graham and King George, with splendid quality and action, had scarcely the size, the bone or the muscling of loin and quarters of those higher up.

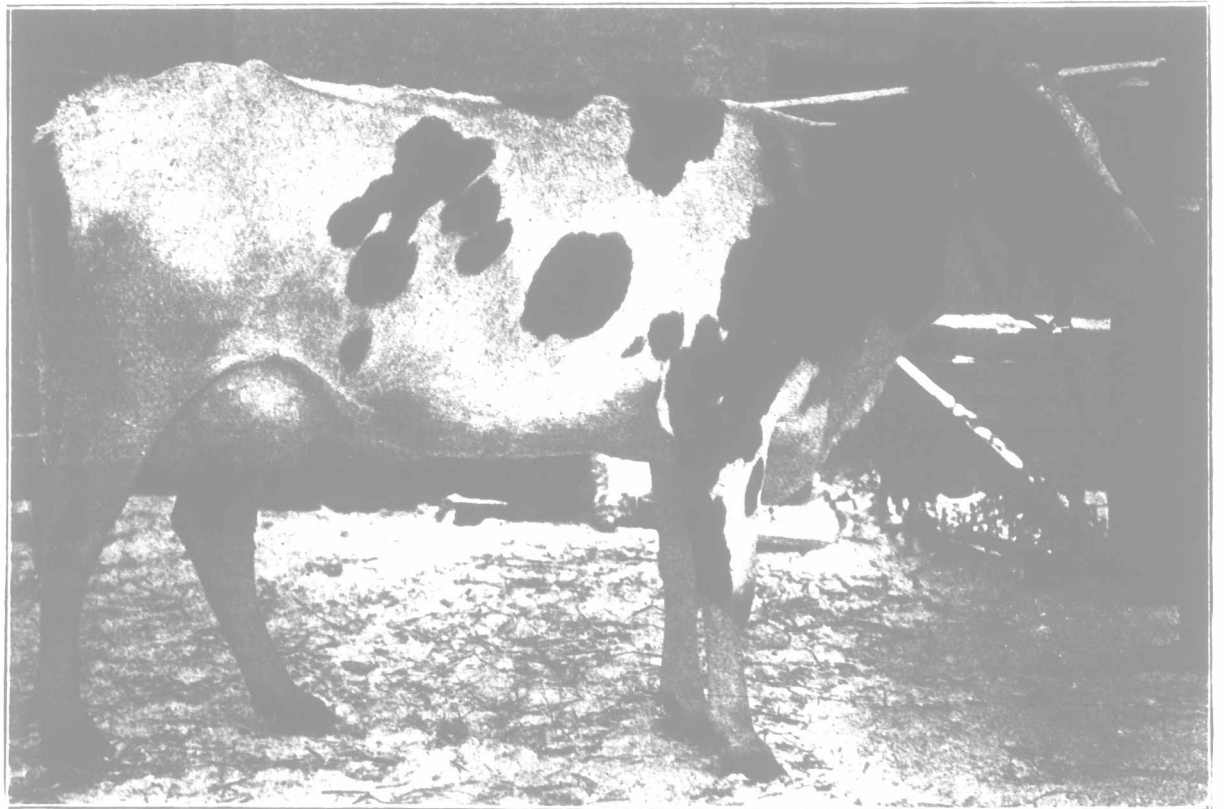
Awards: Single mare or gelding in Harness—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson, on Fred and Garty; 3 and 4, D. A. Murray, Bennington, on Joe and Roy; 5 and 6, Dominion Transport Co., on King George and Major Graham; 7, Jas. Scott, Jr., on Prince. Mare or gelding shown to line—1 and 2, Smith & Richardson; 3 and 4, D. A. Murray; 5, Jas. Scott, Jr.; 6, Thos. Steadman & Sons; 7, Jas. Starkey. Teams hitched—1,

Smith & Richardson; 2, D. A. Murray; 3, Dominion Transport Co.; 4, Jas. Scott, Jr.

THE CATTLE.

Both in numbers and quality the exhibit of cattle at the Guelph show last week excelled any previous displays of the series. The entries in the pure-bred beef classes, which are limited to steers and heifers intended for immediate or early slaughter, though but little more numerous than usual, were, as a rule, of better type and finish in nearly all of the classes, while the sections for grades and cross-breeds, the progeny of pure-bred sires, made an exceptionally strong showing, both in numbers and individual excellence, furnishing a splendid demonstration of the influence of pure blood in the improvement of commercial cattle, which should serve as a valuable lesson on the advantages of raising a class of cattle that will take on flesh rapidly and command top prices at an early age. As usual, Shorthorn grades were very largely in the majority, and included a much larger percentage of extra good ones than at any former Ontario fat-stock show. Indeed, it was the opinion of visitors who had attended the International Show the previous week, that the grade Shorthorns at Guelph were superior to those shown at Chicago. The grade Herefords and Aberdeen-Angus also made a much stronger showing, both in numbers and quality, than at any former show at Guelph, both winning first awards in two important classes open to all grades, with high-class animals of the most desirable type for profitable feeding, and which admirably fill the bill for the butcher and the consumer. The awards were placed by a committee of three, composed of Robert Miller, Stouffville; James Smith, Rockland, and R. J. Mackie, Oshawa, whose rulings appeared to meet with general approval.

The grand-champion beef animal of the show was found in the pure-bred yearling Shorthorn steer, Roan James, bred, fed and exhibited by James Leask, of Greenbank, in Ontario County, who with the same youngster captured the Shorthorn championship at the Chicago International the previous week, and was reserve for the grand championship, open to all breeds and crosses, at the same show. This steer is a half-brother (by the same sire) of the calf which in 1907 won the grand championship at Chicago, and of the yearling that was reserve for grand champion at the International in 1908, a remarkable record in prizewinning in such strong competition, for the breeder and feeder, and for the sire, Gloster's (Choice 45248), a red-roan son of Choice of the Ring; dam Gloster Girl, of the Duchess of Gloster tribe, by Imp. Knuckle Duster. Roan James is a typical beef animal, carrying a wealth of flesh on his back and ribs, and is full of quality in every part. But he had no walk-over in the competition for premier honors at Guelph, in comparison with H. E. Alton's white grade Shorthorn steer in the under-a-year section, first in his class; while the first-prize grade Hereford two-year-old, Look Me Over, and the grade Angus steers shown by James Bowman and John Lowe, were model butchers' beasts, full of choice flesh, and such as would kill with a minimum of waste. The well-filled classes of grade steers was the outstanding feature of the beef-cattle section of the show, and admirably demonstrated the possibility



Holstein Cow, Calamity Starlight Butter Girl 10065.

Champion cow, Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, 1910. The property of M. H. Haley, Springford, Ont. Yield in three days, 176.9 pounds milk, testing 5.5 per cent. fat.

classes, the ringside and breeding talent could find some argument to support a dissenting opinion from the committee's awards, but it is certain that good ones were at the tops of the classes. John Lee & Sons, Highgate; Jos. Hernal, Muirkirk; L. Parkinson, Guelph; John S. Gosnell & Sons, Ridgetown, and D. A. Graham, Wanstead, were the exhibitors.

Awards:—Ewe lamb—1, 4 and 5, Gosnell & Sons; 2 and 3, Lee & Sons. Three ewe lambs—1, Gosnell & Sons; 2, Lee & Sons; 3, Hernal; 4, Parkinson. Yearling wether—1 and 3, Parkinson; 2 and 4, Gosnell. Wether lamb—1, Parkinson; 2 and 3, Lee & Sons; 4 and 5, Gosnell & Sons. Champion—Parkinson's yearling.

LEICESTERS.—The adherents of this breed can always be relied upon to present a superior show of their favorites. They brought out this year as strong-backed, full-breached, trim, quality sheep as anyone could ask for. The demands of breed type and mutton type were both fully met by the tops of the various classes. Hastings Bros., Crosshill; Glaister Bros., Crosshill; Adam Thomson, Shakespeare; A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; Greer Bros., Lucknow; Robert McDonald, Cranbrook; L. Parkinson, Guelph; John Kelly, Shakespeare, and John Orr, Galt, exhibited.

Awards:—Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, McDonald; 4, Hastings Bros. Three ewe lambs—1 and 5, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, McDonald; 4, Thompson. Yearling wether—1, Orr; 2 and 3, Whitelaw; 4, Hastings Bros. Wether lamb—1, Whitelaw; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Parkinson; 4, Orr; 5, Thompson. Three wether lambs—1, Whitelaw; 2, Thomson; 3, Parkinson; 4, Orr. Champion—Orr's yearling wether.

OXFORDS.—Excellence rather than numbers characterized the display of this breed. Stronger backs, fuller legs, firmer flesh or superior quality to what was displayed in the red ribboners of this breed would be hard to find anywhere. "The legs and backs of Southdowns," one man was heard to say. From this section came the champion wether of the show, in Arkell's yearling, that had a back and leg of great thickness and firmness, and all the quality one could wish for. The winnings of the Arkells in no way detracts from the credit of the excellent meaty, strong, typey exhibits made by Cerswell and Barbour, that made a most creditable show of home-bred stuff. The show was contributed to by Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; J. A. Cerswell, Bondhead; E. Barbour, Erin; Jos. Benham, Everton; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe.

Awards:—Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, Barbour; 5, Cerswell. Three ewe lambs—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Cerswell; 3, Barbour; 4, Benham. Yearling wether—1, Arkell & Sons; 2, Lee & Sons; 3, Cerswell; 4, Wright. Wether lamb—1, Barbour; 2 and 3, Cerswell; 4, Barbour; 5, Lee & Sons. Three wether lambs—1, Cerswell; 2, Barbour; 3, Benham. Champion—Arkell & Sons' yearling.

SHROPSHIRE.—This quality breed lacked neither the numbers nor the excellence requisite to a first-class show. Other years may have seen as many out, but they never saw better ones, and the winners of the red had very little edge over the wearers of the blue in several classes. J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; W. D. Monlman, Bondhead; W. E. Wright, Glanworth; A. Rudell, Hespeler, made up the show, the first two gaining the principal honors.

Awards:—Ewe lamb—1, 2 and 4, Campbell; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 5, Monkman. Three ewe lambs—1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Monkman. Yearling wether—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Campbell. Wether lamb—1, 3 and 4, Campbell; 2 and 5, Lloyd-Jones. Three wether lambs—1 and 3, Campbell; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 4, Wright. Champion—Lloyd-Jones.

SOUTHDOWN.—Three flocks made keen contesting all down the line of this muttony breed. Robert McEwen, Byron; Geo. Baker, Simcoe; J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, furnished the material for the judges to work on.

Awards:—Ewe lamb—1, 3, 5, McEwen; 2, 4, Baker. Three ewe lambs—1, McEwen; 2 and 3, Baker. Yearling wether—1 and 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, McEwen; 4, Baker. Wether lamb—1 and 4, McEwen; 2, Lloyd-Jones; 3, Lloyd-Jones; 5, Baker. Three wether lambs—1, Lloyd-Jones. Champion—Lloyd-Jones.

DORSETS.—Not many men seem to be interested enough in this utility breed to make exhibition, but those who do, bring out stuff strong enough to take to any show. Strong-hearted, well-backed meat producers were not wanting in these rings. R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. F. Robertson, Milton West, and W. E. Wright, Glanworth, showed.

Awards:—Ewe lamb—1 and 3, Harding; 2, Robertson. Yearling wether—1 and 2, Harding; 3 and 4, Wright. Wether lamb—1, 2 and 4, Harding; 3, Wright; 5, Robertson. Three wether lambs—1 and 3, Harding; 2, Wright; 4, Robertson. Champion—Harding.

HAMPSHIRE.—A neat little show of this breed faced the judges, making an appearance which should enhance their popularity. Only one exhibitor, John Kelly, Shakespeare, was repre-

sented, but he had a full show, and received all prizes entered for.

GRADES AND CROSSES.—Exceedingly strong and interesting were the classes brought out in this section. It formed a sort of battle ground for the various breeds, which, perhaps, put a little more edge on the contest. Trim, strong-backed, heavily-fleshed entries put up strong claims for the highest places in most of the classes.

Awards:—Long-wools—Yearling wether—1 and 5, Parkinson; 2, Orr; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Gosnell & Sons. Wether lamb—1, Lee & Sons; 2 and 5, Kelly; 3 and 4, Whitelaw. Three wether lambs—1, Kelly; 2, Lee & Sons; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Parkinson; 5, Orr. Short-wools—Yearling wether—1, Baker; 2, Kelly; 3, Arkell & Sons; 4, J. & D. J. Campbell; 5, A. Rudell, Hespeler. Wether lamb—1 and 4, Lloyd-Jones; 2, J. & D. J. Campbell; 3, Rudell; 5, Monkman. Three wether lambs—1, Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 5, J. & D. J. Campbell; 3, Baker; 4, Rudell. Champion grade—Geo. Baker, Simcoe. Grand champion—Arkell's Oxford yearling.

DRESSED CARCASSES.—Better jobs have been done in slaughtering and dressing of carcasses than that of this year, and not a few complaints were to be heard amongst the exhibitors. Dead, as alive, the sheep made a strong show, though not a few of them showed more fat than was edible on their ribs. Awards:

Cotswolds—Yearling wether—1, S. J. Lyons; 2 and 3, E. Brien & Sons. Wether lamb—1, G. H. Laird; 2 and 3, E. Brien & Sons.

Lincolns—Yearling wether—1 and 2, John S. Gosnell & Sons; 3, L. Parkinson. Wether lamb—1, L. Parkinson; 2, J. S. Gosnell & Sons; 3, John Lee & Sons.

Leicesters—Yearling wether—1 and 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, A. & W. Whitelaw. Wether lamb—1, Adam Thomson; 2, A. & W. Whitelaw; 3, Robt. McDonald.

Oxfords—Yearling wether—1, J. W. Lee & Sons; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, J. A. Cerswell. Wether lamb—1, E. Barbour; 2, Jos. Benham; 3, J. A. Cerswell.

Shropshires—Yearling wether—1, J. Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, W. E. Wright. Wether lamb—1, W. E. Wright; 2, A. Rudell; 3, J. Lloyd-Jones.

Southdowns—1, J. Lloyd-Jones; 2 and 3, Geo. Baker. Wether lamb—1, Geo. Baker; 2, Robt. McEwen; 3, J. Lloyd-Jones.

Dorset Horns—Yearling wether—1 and 2, W. E. Wright; 3, R. H. Harding. Wether lamb—1 and 3, R. H. Harding; 2, W. E. Wright.

Hampshires or Suffolks—Wether lamb—1, John Kelly.

Long-wooled, Grades or Crosses—Yearling wether—1 and 2, E. Brien & Sons; 3, A. & W. Whitelaw. Wether lamb—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, L. Parkinson; 3, John Lee & Sons.

Short-wooled, Grades and Crosses—Yearling wether—1, W. D. Monkman; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, A. Rudell. Wether lamb—1, J. Lloyd-Jones; 2, J. A. Cerswell; 3, Geo. Baker.

SWINE.

With a total entry of 350 head, of a quality never before equalled at this show, and every one fitted to a nicety, the swine exhibit was most creditable, alike to the breeds represented and to the exhibitors as a whole; and, while in a few cases some of the animals exhibited showed a little more growth than their age warranted, yet it is most gratifying to note that the great majority of exhibitors are above suspicion on that score, and that the few isolated cases that did occur were promptly sat upon by the judges.

BACON CLASSES.—It was frequently expressed by both spectators and the judges that never before was so uniform and well-fitted a lot of bacon hogs brought out for comparison at this show, and, while the selection of the fittest was a most difficult and tedious task for the judges, Messrs. D. C. Platt, of Millgrove; J. C. Nichol, of Hubrey, and R. J. Garbutt, of Belleville, it is a testimonial to their skill as judges, and their painstaking care in selection, to say that the first prize pair alive was the first-prize pair dressed, as was also the championship alive and dressed. Thirty-one pairs made up the entry in the pure-bred class, the awards being: Two pure-bred bacon hogs—1, J. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, this pair afterwards winning the championship; 2 and 10, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Fergus; 4 and 9, Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 5, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 6, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal; 7, John Duck, Port Credit; 8, Henry Dedels, Breslau.

Grades or Crosses.—Twenty pairs lined up for comparison in this class. Excellence of type and fitting were characteristic of the entire lot, the awards being placed as follows: 1, John Duck & Son, Port Credit; 2, James Wilson & Son, Fergus; 3, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 4, R. F. Duck & Son; 5, Henry Dedels, Breslau; 6, A. E. Hulet, Norwich; 7, J. Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

DRESSED CARCASSES.—Lack of method, or system, in the marking of the winners alive, destined for slaughter, was productive of a good deal of uncertainty as to whether the tagging actually represented the animals they purported to represent. Certainly, the paint marking applied in the ring at the time of judging was very loose-

ly done, identical marks being placed on different pairs, the ear-tagging representing the various owners being done in the slaughter-house; and when four or more hogs appeared with the same paint-marks on the same part of the body, it does not require a great stretch of imagination to understand that mistakes could and would necessarily occur. In this connection, it is worthy of note that the judges in the alive classes were thoroughly convinced that the pair of pure-breds that won second place alive, and only ninth dead, were mistakenly tagged for the pair that was placed second dead and was unplaced alive. A reorganization of the system of marking seems imperative, and the proper solution would appear to be to ear-tag every placed pair before leaving the judging ring. The official placing of the carcasses, in comparison with the live placings was: 1 and championship, J. E. Brethour & Nephews—the same alive; 2, John Duck—unplaced alive; 3, R. F. Duck & Son—unplaced alive; 4, J. E. Brethour & Nephews—unplaced alive; 5, James Wilson & Son—this pair was 3rd alive; 6, D. Douglas & Son—unplaced alive; 7, John Duck—unplaced alive; 8, H. S. McDiarmid—this pair was 6th alive; 9, R. F. Duck & Son—this pair was placed 2nd alive.

Grades or Cross Carcasses.—The carcass awards were, in comparison with the awards alive, as follows: 1, James Wilson & Son—these were 2nd alive; 2, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown—unplaced alive; 3, W. T. Silverhorn, Burford—unplaced alive; 4, R. F. Duck & Son—the same as their placing alive; 5, J. Featherston & Son—unplaced alive; 6, D. Douglas & Son; 7, Wm. Murdock, Palmerston.

The judges in the dressed-carcass classes were Wm. Jones, of Zenda, and G. F. Morris, London. The Prince of Wales prize for best pair of export bacon hogs was won by J. E. Brethour & Nephews. The special for best bacon hog shown by an amateur exhibitor from the County of Brant was won by T. W. Silverhorn, of Burford. Special for best pair of bacon hogs shown by an amateur exhibitor from the County of Wellington was won by William Murdock, of Palmerston.

PURE-BRED CLASSES.

The breeding classes were well represented by many high-class and splendidly-fitted animals of the several respective breeds.

Yorkshires.—The entries in this class totalled 65 head, of a type and quality than again demonstrated their right to the claim of the world's greatest bacon hog, the awards being placed by Prof. G. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in his usual efficient manner. The awards: Barrow, six months and under nine—1 and 4, R. F. Duck & Son; 2 and 9, Henry Dedels; 3, J. Featherston & Son. Barrow under six months—1 and 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3 and 4, Henry Dedels. Sow, nine and under fifteen months—1, Duck & Son; 2, 3 and 4, Featherston & Son. Sow, six and under nine months—1, John Duck; 2 and 3, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, Brethour & Nephews. Sow under six months—1, 3 and 5, J. Featherston & Son; 2, Brethour & Nephews; 4, Henry Dedels. Three pigs of one litter, bred by exhibitor—1, R. F. Duck & Son; 2 and 4, J. Featherston & Son; 3, Henry Dedels.

Berkshires.—The Berkshires, numerically, established a record for this show, there being 75 head on exhibit. It was certainly a great Berkshire show, up to a high standard of excellence, fitted to a queen's taste. They were the center of attraction, and of so uniform a quality that it taxed to the utmost the ability of the judge, J. J. Wilson, of Milton, to get some of the sections placed to his satisfaction. So close was the competition in one particular class that the judge was compelled to pay special attention to the size relative to the age of the class, several of them, in his opinion, showing too much avoirdupois. Awards: Barrow, six months and under nine months—1, 2 and 5, P. J. McEwen, Kertch; 3, S. Dolson & Sons, Norval Station; 4, J. S. Cowan, Donegal. Barrow under six months—1, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 2, Adam Thompson, Shakespeare; 3, McEwen; 4 and 5, J. Lyons, Norval. Sow, nine and under fifteen months—1, A. Thompson; 2, S. Dolson & Sons; 3, E. Brien & Sons; 4, J. S. Cowan. Sow, six and under nine months—1, 2 and 4, J. S. Cowan; 3, J. P. McEwen; 5, H. A. Dolson. Sow under six months—1, J. S. Cowan; 2, J. R. Jackson, Yaton; 3, 4 and 5, J. Lawrence, Oxford Centre. Three pigs of one litter, bred by exhibitor—1, J. S. Cowan; 2, P. J. McEwen; 3, S. J. Lyons; 4, J. R. Jackson.

Tamworths.—In type and quality the Tamworths were up to that of any former year, although numerically somewhat weak, there being an entry of thirty from the well-known breeders, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, and Charles Currie, of Murrison, the awards being placed by Prof. Day. Barrow, six months and under nine—1, 3 and 4, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, Currie. Barrow under six months—1, 3 and 4, Douglas; 2, Currie. Sow, nine and under 15 months—1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3, Currie. Sow, six and under nine months—1 and 2, Douglas; 3 and 4, Currie. Sow under 6 months—1, Currie; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas.

Three pigs of one litter, bred by exhibitor—1 and 2, Douglas; 3, Currie.

Chester Whites.—Again the two old-time opponents, D. DeCourcy, of Bornholm, and W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, came together for honors, with an exhibit up to their usual high standard of excellence. Barrow, six months and under nine—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Barrow under six months—1 and 3, DeCourcy; 2, Wright. Sow, nine and under fifteen months—1, 2 and 3, DeCourcy, Wright having no entry. Sow, six and under nine months—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Sow under six months—1 and 2, DeCourcy; 3, Wright. Litter of three pigs, bred by exhibitor—1, DeCourcy; 2, Wright.

Grades and Crosses.—Barrow, six and under nine months—1, P. McGarr, Guelph; 2, C. Currie; 3, John Duck; 4, DeCourcy; 5, Wright & Son. Barrow under six months—1, J. S. Cowan; 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 4, DeCourcy; 5, E. Brien & Sons. Sow, six and under nine months—1, John Duck; 2, C. Currie; 3, J. Featherston & Son; 4, D. Douglas & Sons. Sow under six months—1, W. T. Silverthorn; 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, C. Currie; 4, J. Featherston & Son; 5, DeCourcy. The judge in the two last named classes was G. B. Hood, of Guelph.

A GREAT DISPLAY OF POULTRY.

The great importance of the poultry industry of Ontario was amply demonstrated by the success which attended the poultry department of the Guelph Winter Fair of recent date. This branch of the exhibition has rapidly been increasing in magnitude, until now it has attained to such splendid proportions that it has become a chief center of interest. The exhibits this year were more numerous than ever, the number of entries exceeding the five-thousand mark; and the general quality of the exhibits has never been equalled. Poultry experts do not hesitate to pronounce this to be the best exhibition of poultry on this continent.

The general interest taken in this department was evidenced by the number of people who thronged the aisles between the long double rows of coops, and by the outbursts of admiration expressed by many, who lingered to examine more closely some specimen of superior excellence.

The poultry exhibit was representative of about all the numerous breeds, there being over two hundred classes, several of which contained over fifty entries, thus causing very keen competition. As usual, the utility breeds were most in evidence.

AMERICANS.—The American breeds were present in greatest numbers, having eleven hundred entries. The Barred Rocks were as popular as ever. The quality of this exhibit was splendid; the fineness and uniformity of the barring of the birds being noteworthy. The noted winners in this class were J. K. Millard, of Dundas, and J. Pringle, of London. Some of the young birds lacked finish, and in a few weeks will make formidable rivals to the winners. In the White Rock class many fine birds were exhibited, the honors being divided between J. L. Brown, of Seaforth, and C. J. Whitney, of Galt. All the firsts of Buff Rocks were captured by John Bawden, of Ridgetown.

Of the utility breeds, the Wyandottes ranked first in numbers, having nearly five hundred entries. Of the several varieties in this breed, the White "Dot" demonstrated its popularity. Several of these exhibits could not but attract attention, decorated as they were with red ribbons, rows of specials, and trimmings to match. Russell Farm, of Toronto, won most prizes; W. Dawson, of London, being a close second, with W. R. Vout, of Brockville, third. Several of the birds in this class lacked finish also. The Buff, Partridge, Black, Columbian, Silver and Golden laced, and Silver-pencilled varieties were well represented also. The Rhode Island Reds were present in greater numbers than usual. This is an evidence of the value of the breed. Several shared in the division of the prizes.

MEDITERRANEANS.—The Mediterranean breeds ranked next in numbers, the Leghorns being the most numerous. In the White-Leghorn class the entries were very large, making the competition very keen. Several of the winning birds are worthy of special note. The winners are: K. Martin, Galt, with the Rose-combed, and in the Single-combed classes Wm. Ferguson, Brantford, and F. Wales, of Milton, were close competitors. Though not so numerous, the Brown, Buff and Black Leghorns were of excellent quality. The Minorcas were well represented, many of the ribbons going to T. A. Faulds, London.

ORPINGTON COMPETITION KEEN.—The English breeds ranked next in importance. The honors for the various classes of Orpingtons were keenly contested. The number of entries increasing yearly is a tribute to the value of this breed. J. W. Clark, Cainsville, swept all with his Buffs; E. Fraleigh, St. Mary's, won out with his Blacks, while the prizes for the Whites were divided between Wm. Moore and F. H. Moore, Hamilton. Dorkings were rather conspicuous by their scarcity.

ASIATICS.

The exhibit of Asiatics was characterized by

quality rather than quantity. The Light Brahmas made a splendid showing, the class being keenly contested. The chief winner was W. H. Partle, Ingersoll. Dark-Brahma classes, though having fewer entries, contained some excellent birds, many of the ribbons going to L. C. Sage, London. The Cochins were fine specimens, indeed. Several prizes on White and Partridge Cochins were won by Hugh A. Rose, of Welland. The Bulls were won by Holmhurst Poultry-yards, Whitby, while C. A. Tilt, of Doon, won on the Blacks and Langshans.

The Hamburgs, Polands and French breeds were well represented; the Hamburgs especially increasing notably in numbers. Games were present also in considerable numbers; all the various classes being in evidence.

The small ornamental breeds are present in ever-increasing numbers. The great variety in Bantams, in size, color and names was truly bewildering, there being thirty classes represented. The exhibit of pigeons is gradually attracting greater attention. The entries in this department were larger than ever, seventy classes being well represented—the Carriers, Pouters and Fan-tails being the most conspicuous.

UTILITY CLASSES.—In order to develop the utility side as well as the fancy side of the poultry industry, special prizes were offered for utility pens, consisting of three pullets and one cockerel. This class was of especial interest, and attracted considerable attention. The various utility breeds had representatives in this class. G. Morton, of Carluke, won first with Barred Rocks, and J. W. Clark, Cainsville, second with Buff Orpingtons.

SALE CLASSES.—Not the least important section of the show was the wing containing the sale classes. This department enables breeders to exhibit utility stock, which could not win against purely fancy stock. Leghorns, Rocks and Wyandottes were most numerous, and the prices set were very moderate.

The exhibit of turkeys is worthy of note. The number of exhibits was fairly large, and the quality is unsurpassed. The classes of geese and ducks were not stronger than usual, but they made a splendid showing. All varieties were well represented.

DRESSED POULTRY.—This branch of the show was somewhat weak. The number of exhibits was not large, and the average quality could be considerably improved, though many displays were of excellent quality. The best box of dressed chickens is worthy of special mention, as it was outstanding, being bought for 25c. per lb. by Gunn's specialty man, John I. Brown, for Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal. Mr. Brown also secured the balance of the dressed geese and 20c. to 22c., as well as the dressed geese and 15c. For the first-prize geese, 15c. a pound was paid, and for the rest 13c.; for the first-prize ducks, 18c., and for the remainder 14c. to 16c., according to quality. The turkeys, we believe, were secured by a Toronto buyer. Some excellent specimens of dressed turkeys, geese and ducks were exhibited also.

The showing of eggs was particularly weak; the number of entries was very small, and the quality decidedly inferior.

A new feature in the poultry department was the bureau of information, supplied by the O. A. College. Here were displayed the most modern types of poultry houses, the various kinds of poultry feeds, trap-nests and egg records, different grades of eggs and preserved specimens of the most common poultry diseases. This department was manned by two College experts, who were able to give reliable information on all the practical phases of the poultry industry.

Though such a high standard of perfection has been attained this year, hopes are expressed for still greater success in the future.

THE SEED DEPARTMENT.

The encouraging expansion throughout the fair is being more than fully shared by the Seed Department. There are three sections here: the general class, the Canadian Seed-growers' Association exhibits, and, last of all, the standing field-crop competition. The judging was done by Prof. C. A. Zavitz and his corps of assistants. The quality of the exhibits on the whole was pronounced good, some samples being excellent, though, as might be expected at a show of this extent, there were some which should not be entered, particularly in oats. "I don't suppose," said Prof. Zavitz, "that ever in America has such a collection of oats been brought together as we have here in this competition." There was a very good display of corn in bag lots, and also of potatoes. Duncan Carmichael, of West Lorne, has again, for the third time, won the special Hodson sweepstakes trophy for the most creditable showing of selected seed in the whole exhibition. According to the rules, it appears that this trophy must now become Mr. Carmichael's property. Taking it all round, the exhibit seems to have been pretty square, and the judging carefully done. It is interesting to note that a son of that noted farmer, Simpson Rennie, took first in oats with grain from the same field as the threshed grain and sheaf exhibits with

which he won in the field-crop competition last fall at the Canadian National.

LECTURES AND DISCUSSIONS.

A particularly good lecture programme was provided this year, and, notwithstanding the attraction of the live-stock judging rings, drew pretty full crowds of keenly-interested and greatly-profited auditors. In recognition of the close and important relation of economical crop production to live-stock husbandry, a good deal of time was devoted to discussion of the raising, as well as the feeding, of important forage and grain crops. Alfalfa, corn, roots, pasture and barley were especially considered, one whole session being devoted to corn. The animated discussion, joined in by members of the audience as to the relative values per ton of corn silage and roots, added force to Mr. Campbell's wise suggestion that more work should be done at our experiment stations to compare these two feeds. In one of his excellent, practical addresses, John Fixter, Farm Foreman at Macdonald College, Que., gave figures as to the cost of producing both roots and corn, the one figuring out to \$1.75, and the other \$1.74, per ton. His yield of roots was much greater than his yield of corn, though both produced well. If, therefore, as some claim, roots have a higher feeding value per ton than corn, it would appear that the former should be grown, rather than the latter. For our part, we believe Prof. Day summed the matter up about right when he said that, for lambs, young calves, breeding ewes and hogs, roots are worth more than silage, but for mature cattle, such as cows or fattening steers, the feeding values of silage and roots correspond pretty closely to their respective contents of dry matter, and a table given showed that corn silage contains a great deal more of dry matter than roots, the totals being 26.4 for silage, 11.4 for Swede turnips, and 9.1 for mangels, although, in respect to protein, the difference is less, being 1.4 for silage to 1 per cent. for roots. There is probably no crop, said Prof. Day, which supplies more feed per acre than the corn crop, though it is a somewhat one-sided food and must be mixed with brains if its full value is to be realized. We would add that, even with silage, a limited quantity of roots can be used to excellent advantage.

PRODUCTION OF ALFALFA SEED IN CANADA.

Alfalfa came in for considerable well-deserved attention. Noteworthy in this connection was Prof. Zavitz's address on "The Production of Alfalfa Seed in Ontario." His speech, as he stated, was based on the material obtained from farmers throughout the Province, and that alfalfa seed can be produced here, he demonstrated by showing a sheaf of it, well loaded with seed, which was grown on the plots at the O. A. C. He pointed out that the area of alfalfa was increasing from year to year, as the methods of cultivation became better known. It is a large yielder of nutritious food for stock. Twenty pounds of large, clean, plump seed should be sown per acre from the grass-seed box in front of the drill. The land should be in good tilth and smooth. The alfalfa should not be cut or pastured the first fall, and never pasture it too closely. It is essential, in hay production, to have it well cured, retaining all the leaves possible on the stem. Hay and seed can be produced in one season, much as in the red clover. The production of this seed is important to the farmer, because he can grow his own seed.

In writing regarding alfalfa-seed growing, he received replies from 81 Ontario farmers who had grown seed on their farms for from one to thirty years. Forty-three had grown it for five years or more, and reside in seven counties in South-western Ontario. The others reporting reside in these same counties, together with six others, making thirteen counties in all which report producing alfalfa seed. These counties are: Haldimand, Lambton, Welland, Brant, Lincoln, Kent, Wentworth, Elgin, Oxford, Waterloo, Huron, York, and Durham. The average area of alfalfa for all the men reporting was 11.5 acres in 1910. All the above farmers use the second crop for seed production, the yield running as high as seven bushels per acre, while the average of the whole was about two bushels per acre.

Most of the growers took the condition of the pods as an indication of maturity, some cutting when the pods were brown, others when they were black, and some when they were dry. Some examined the seed to determine ripeness, and some cut when the stems were dead. Almost all methods were used in harvesting, the largest number using the mowing machine, with or without table attachment. The crop is usually cured in the windrow by those using the mowing machine, or in bunches by those using it with table attachment. The crop is seldom cocked up.

Threshing is done with the clover machine, dry, cold weather being preferable. Good seed can be produced in Ontario, and a price of from \$4 to \$13 per bushel has been obtained.

Some difficulties reported are grasshoppers, blighted plants, wet and hot weather, early frosts, too rank growth, and too thick seeding.

The greater number reporting did not see any injurious effects to the plant by producing seed, and nearly all look for the production of both hay and seed to increase rapidly in Ontario. College Bulletin No. 165 was given as a reference on alfalfa-growing at the O. A. C.

He concluded by pointing out the great possibilities of alfalfa-growing, stating that a good crop of hay and a good crop of seed could be produced in one year, the seed alone being worth about \$17 per acre, and that alfalfa will remain in the ground for a great length of time without reseeding.

PURE-FOOD STANDARD FOR EGGS DISCUSSED.

Perhaps the most live topic discussed during the Fair came up in the poultry session on Tuesday evening, arising out of an address by John A. Gunn, of Gunn's, Limited, Toronto, and Gunn, Langlois & Co., of Montreal. The title of the paper was "The Dealer's Difficulties in Securing an Adequate Supply of Best Grade of Eggs." Some of the information is already familiar to our readers. A few of the many other good points we quote:

The United States hen can produce in three months, and have a week to spare, wealth equal to the \$127,000,000 capital of all the fifty banks that clear through the New York clearing house. It is estimated that \$24,000,000 worth of eggs are produced in Canada per year, which, with an estimated equal value of poultry, would make \$48,000,000, or \$13,000,000 more than the statistical value of dairy produce manufactured in creameries, cheese factories and condensaries.

But, although dealers are willing to go on as they have been doing, there is a better way by which they can make just as much profit out of the business, while producers can make a great deal more. The three greatest difficulties dealers have to contend with are: (1) The shortage of eggs and lack of uniform supply; (2) the cost of collecting eggs; (3) the absence of standards and necessary legislation.

Poultry is profitable, and should be more largely kept. The latest statistics available show that Canadian farmers had an average of thirty-five head of poultry per farm, whereas a farmer with fifty acres of land has every facility for keeping fifty hens, and those with larger holdings could easily keep 100. Yet there is a shortage of eggs, and last year there was imported into Canada from Russia, China and the United States over half a million dozens of eggs. The bulk of our production occurs during the spring months, with a great scarcity in some other seasons, and, were it not for cold-storage facilities, the prices would be very low in the spring, and almost prohibitively high during the winter. Yet, in the face of the cold-storage supply, Mr. Gunn stated that his firm stood prepared to pay to-day 45 cents a dozen delivered in Montreal for every guaranteed new-laid egg that producers at present could deliver. Lack of uniform supply throughout the year is a serious drawback.

Cost of collecting is a serious difficulty. Alluding to their co-operative circles in Peterboro and Ontario Counties, Mr. Gunn remarked that, owing to the small quantity of eggs yet available, the cost of collecting was almost prohibitive from a dealer's standpoint. Increased production, with co-operation in marketing, would enable producers to secure better prices, while dealers would get the quality for which they were willing to pay. To show that fresh, guaranteed eggs are worth a premium, he mentioned that, last summer, when the ordinary store egg was selling at from 14 to 16 cents, they were paying from 20 to 21 cents for the new-laid, and the price was advanced with the season.

The evils of the present system of marketing, by which country merchants allow a premium for eggs taken in trade, accepting everything for the sake of securing or holding custom, and selling to the dealer at a price discounted accordingly, were dwelt upon. "Our experience," said Mr. Gunn, "as well as that of other dealers, shows that the average preventable loss of eggs totals 17 per cent., made up as follows: Soiled and dirty eggs, 2 per cent.; moldy and bad-flavored, 1/2 per cent.; breakage, 2 per cent.; chick development, 5 per cent.; held eggs, 5 per cent.; rotten, 2 1/2 per cent.; total, 17 per cent. While some revenue is derived from the dirty, shrunken and held eggs, the other eight per cent. is a dead loss. Counting the cost of handling the bad eggs, we have a total loss of \$1,850,000, which could and ought to be saved to the farmers of Canada each year." A law establishing a pure-food standard for eggs would benefit not only the consumer, but the honest, progressive producer. We should have a national interpretation of what a Number-One egg means. Why have a standard for apples, and not for eggs?

Mr. Gunn produced letters and bulletins showing how the bad-egg problem is handled in the large producing centers of the United States, and concluded by moving a resolution, seconded by J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, petitioning the Government to enact legislation prohibiting the sale of

eggs that are rotten, decomposed, tainted, and otherwise unfit for food.

Some lively discussion followed. Peter White, of Pembroke, objected to the resolution in strong terms, recommending co-operation as the best way out of the difficulty. The motion was finally dropped, without being pressed to a vote, although there was not a little weight of opinion in favor of it.

CO-OPERATION AGAIN.

At the public meeting on Wednesday evening, Mr. White gave an address along substantially the same lines as taken up in the interview printed editorially in our issue of Nov. 24th. Alluding to the criticism that co-operation in the cheese industry had not insured against over-production, nor maintained prices to the producer at a very profitable level, he argued that if this co-operation had extended to the marketing of the cheese, the story would be different, and we would not now be hearing complaints about 85-cent milk. This, of course, is easy to say, but dairy experts who have carefully studied the trade, comparing retail prices of cheese in England with selling prices here, do not believe that co-operation in selling cheese would increase the price of milk here five cents per cwt, and many are skeptical whether it would better the returns at all. They will have to be shown. There are other examples of co-operation that can be (and were) cited to better effect. Certainly there is a kernel of suggestion in Mr. White's argument, though his idea is by no means new to Canadians, except, perhaps, in the angle from which he approaches it. And there are examples of co-operation in Canada, an accurate knowledge of which, as reported fully through the agricultural press, would help to impress the advantages of co-operation under our particular conditions.

Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Meeting.

At the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association, held at Windsor, N. S., R. J. Messenger, in a neat speech, presented the President with a gavel made from part of an apple tree taken from the Nova Scotia Experimental Station, referring to it as the "first fruits" of the place. The feature of the first day's meeting was an address by A. McNeill, Chief of the Dominion Fruit Division, on "Co-operation in the Fruit Business." Before plunging into his subject, Mr. McNeill congratulated the president, E. E. Archibald, on his vigorous enthusiasm regarding the work of the society, and said he was doing more things for Nova Scotia than many of the younger men were doing. He complimented the Nova Scotia fruit-growers on their well-cultivated orchards, saying they had more en bloc than any place on the North American continent, but he sounded a warning to the effect that he was afraid not enough work was being done by the young men. He spoke of the organized associations of young men fruit-growers in Ontario, and said the East had in them a formidable rival. They were going into fruit-growing as a business. He spoke of the British Columbia fruit, and thought the East had little to fear from that district, provided she put into her work some of the enthusiasm and effort of the West. His address was full of practical suggestions. He referred to the great work of the co-operative agricultural societies of Ireland, saying they had done more to subdue Ireland than all the armies of Cromwell.

H. K. Lea, of Port Williams, who recently returned from attending the Canadian apple show in Vancouver, had a number of varieties on exhibition from the Pacific Province. They were the famous B. C. Jonathan, Grimes' Golden, Winter Banana, King David, Mammoth Black Twig, Ben Davis, Yellow Newton, and Delicious. These apples were beautiful in color and appearance, but those of Nova Scotia, especially the commercial varieties, were fully as attractive. In the discussion on the exhibit, it was demonstrated that Nova Scotia produces apples equal, if not superior, to any in the Dominion.

COMPULSORY SPRAYING.

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Ottawa, gave a splendid address on "Insects Injurious to Fruit in Nova Scotia." He spoke of the discouragement of a progressive fruit-grower keeping his orchard free of pests by spraying, which involved labor and expenditure of money, while next door, on either side, were careless and indifferent farmers, with a few apple trees on their land, in which to breed insects. He was of the opinion that legislation which would compel a man to either spray or give up his trees, would largely overcome the evil. He advised an act for Nova Scotia which would meet with the approval of the fruit-growers.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President—R. J. Messenger, Bridgetown.
Vice-President—A. C. Starr, Wolfville.
Secretary—S. C. Parker, Berwick.
After an animated discussion, S. C. Parker and M. K. Ellis were appointed delegates to Ot-

tawa, to meet the mammoth delegation of Western farmers on the tariff question.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association commend the action of the Federal and Local Governments in desiring to remove restrictions on trade between Canada and the United States, recommending a free interchange of fruits, agricultural implements, fertilizers and insecticides.

2. That the Dominion Government be urged to appoint at once a director, and begin tests on the Fruit Experiment Station lately established.

3. That, in the opinion of the Association, the subject of Agriculture be added to the High-School curriculum—at least, as an optional subject—with special teachers trained at the Agricultural College.

4. That the Government take steps to make the annual exhibition more satisfactory than at present.

Quebec Fruit-growers.

The Fruit-growers of the Province of Quebec held their annual meeting at St. Hyacinthe, Que., Dec. 6th and 7th. The meeting was well represented by delegates from various sections of the Province, and, as indicated by the discussion, much interest was taken in the deliberations.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Rev. H. A. Dickson, Rectory Hill, Que., President; C. P. Newman, Lachine Locks, Vice-President; and Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin, Sec. Treasurer.

A resolution was unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon the Government at Quebec, to urge the carrying on of demonstration-orchard work at five points in the principal fruit sections of the Province.

A communication was read from J. A. Riddick, stating that he had been authorized by the Minister of Agriculture to call another meeting of fruit-growers in conference at Ottawa in December next, and asked that a delegation be appointed. The following were selected as the Society's representatives at this conference: R. H. Shepherd, Como; Robert Brodie, Westmount; N. Jack, Chateauguay; J. C. Chapais, St. Denis.

FRUIT EXHIBIT.

The Provincial exhibit of fruit was not large, but generally good in quality. The most of the prizes went to Capt. R. W. Shepherd, Como; W. H. Thompson, Hudson Heights; G. Roach and S. Crossfield, Abbotsford; R. Jack & Sons and Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin. The varieties most in evidence were McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Golden Russet, Wealthy, Pewaukee, Alexander, Wolf River, Winter St. Lawrence, Scott's Winter, Blue Pearmain and Canada Red.

The exhibit of box packages was not large. R. Jack & Sons took first place for Fameuse and McIntosh Red. These were well grown and well packed, and, in the case of McIntosh Red, were much superior to the British Columbia and Ontario McIntosh, shown by the Department of Agriculture.

There was an excellent exhibit of fruit shown by W. T. Macoun, from the Central Experimental Farm, and the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, made a fine exhibit of six boxes each of apples from Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario. A striking feature of this exhibit was the dissimilarity of the same varieties as grown in different sections. The fact that Quebec's fruit of the same varieties were equal to, and, in fact, superior in color, to that grown in other Provinces, was equally evident.

Electric Power for Farmers.

In an address last week to the Middlesex County Council, Hon. Adam Beck animadverted to a favorite theme, discussing the possibility of bringing electric current to the doors of farmers and the residents of unincorporated villages. For obvious reasons, it is hardly expedient for townships to contract for a specified amount of current, and assume the responsibility of disposing of it, so Mr. Beck raises the question whether it would not be well to pass an act similar to the act applying to rural telephones, whereby a number of farmers may petition their council to build a rural-telephone line, issue debentures, and charge the cost to the property of the participants, with provision for repayment in ten years, the telephone line being thus paid for on the basis of local improvements. Why not let the municipality contract for a certain amount of power on behalf of petitioning ratepayers, and then build low-tension distributing lines, charging the expense of these lines, as well as the cost of contracted power, proportionally against the ratepayers interested? It must be understood that the Hydro-Electric Commission does not build distribution lines in either urban or rural municipalities. All it does is to deliver the current to the door of the municipality. The distribution lines might, however, in some cases, be strung along the poles of the transmission lines, or along the poles of trolley lines.

Maritime Winter Fair Expanding.

The tenth Maritime Winter Fair, held in Amherst, N.S., December 5th to 8th, was by far the most successful of a series of successful shows, ever growing better in quality and extent. The entries were over nine hundred larger than last year, while the gate receipts were much larger.

At the Commissioners' Banquet, Monday evening, and again at the Exhibitors' Banquet, on Thursday, the speeches of the representatives of the three Provinces all breathed one, clear, dominant note, viz.: "Faith and hope in the home land, coupled with the motto Excelsior."

Never before have the entries been so numerous, and never before has the quality reached such a high standard of excellence. The fair has been one of the greatest educators along progressive lines of agriculture.

Forty-one counties exhibited fruit, and though 1910 was not a good fruit year, the exhibits were excellent, and compared very favorably indeed with Ontario's best exhibited in Toronto. Hants County, N.S., was closely followed by King's, N.S., and Queen's, P.E.I. Charlotte County, N.B., which a few years ago was exhibiting marbles, as one fruitman facetiously remarked, had a very creditable exhibit indeed.

SEED.

The seed exhibit had some two hundred and fifty entries. The potatoes were the best ever shown, according to S. J. Moore, Maritime representative of the Dominion Seed Branch. Certainly they excelled those exhibited in Toronto in quality and commercial value. Wheat, oats and barley also showed a marked improvement. The value of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association and Seed Branch's work is now no longer doubted. The prizes, including the sweepstakes cup, all went to P.E.I. Flax, timothy seed, beans and peas—particularly peas—were above the average of previous years.

POULTRY.

Over fifteen hundred entries, and fewer, poor ones than ever before, was Prof. F. C. Elford's comment on that department, and he has judged for many years. The greatly enlarged building is already too small. Competition in all classes was keen, but particularly among the Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes. A number of new exhibitors have entered the ranks, and to win, one must have extra good birds. Dressed poultry were better fitted and dressed than last year. The ladies' competition, always keen, was no exception this year.

BEEF CATTLE.

A few more entries than ever before faced the judge, R. W. Elliott, of Galt, Ont. They were better fitted and of higher quality, taken as a whole, though in the past a few animals might have scored some points higher than this year's champion steer. The average was high, however, in the beef-making business.

Once more W. W. Black captured the Borden cup for best grade steer. A high-grade White-face, smooth, well finished and evenly fleshed, and carrying a minimum amount of waste, showed the work of his master feeder, Will Robertson. However, in the grade classes, Etter, Fowler, Forrest, Anderson, Pugsley, and others, made things interesting, and no one got away with all the red tickets.

In the pure-bred classes, Black won almost all in Herefords. The Shorthorn classes were keenly contested. C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., well known to all Maritime Fair visitors, had the best of the argument. His heifer, Merry Maid, won the female championship, and also the grand championship for best animal in the show. She is a low-set, well-fleshed animal, of good type, and deserved the place awarded.

Limited space precludes a full list of prize-winnings. The first-prize winners in the pure-bred beef classes were:

Shorthorns—Steer, 2 years old—Cecil Coates, Nappan. Steer, 18 months—Harold Etter, Westmoreland Point. Steer, 1 year and under 18 months—Cecil Coates. Steer, under 1 year—Albert Anderson, Sackville. Steer, under 6 months—J. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield. The champion Shorthorn steer was Cecil Coates' two-year-old, and the sweepstakes for best Shorthorn, any age, was C. A. Archibald's two-year-old heifer, Merry Maid.

Herefords—W. W. Black, Amherst, was awarded all the prizes. Mr. Black also won the bulk of first prizes in the class for grades of any breed, including the male and female championships.

The grand championship for best beef animal, any breed or grade, went to C. A. Archibald's two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, Merry Maid.

DAIRY CATTLE.

The entries were larger and the competition keener in the various classes than heretofore. A number of new men entered the field, and made very creditable showings. The highest score, made by T. W. Keillor's grade Holstein, was twenty-four points below the record made by Logan's pure-bred last year, but the general average was much higher than previously. This was

particularly true in the heifer classes. J. Baker & Sons' three-year-old Jersey stood just nine points below the champion cow, and was fifth on the list of highest scorers.

Roper Bros. had a strong entry in their Guernsey, Jennie's May, that came second in the list, or just one and one-third points behind the champion. She gave fifty-six pounds a day, and her average test was about 4.5 per cent. Had this cow been longer in milk the chances are she would have done much better, as she usually tests over five per cent.

Pipes, of Amherst, has a coming cow in their two-year-old Jersey, a winner in her class. She possesses breed type of the show-ring sort, together with ability to give returns at the pail.

The Ayrshire classes were well filled, and while their scores were not high, they averaged up well. A. MacRae & Son, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Retson Bros., of Truro, N.S., both new exhibitors, made a good showing. The other old-timers were out in force.

The following are the winners in the various classes:—

Class 9, Shorthorns.—Aged cow—1, Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst; 2, Albert Anderson, Sackville, N.B. Cow, three years old—1, Laurie M. Anderson, Sackville, N.B. Heifer, two years old—1, Geo. M. Holmes.

Class 10, Ayrshires.—Aged cow—1, Andrew MacRae & Sons, East Royalty, P.E.I.; 2, Retson Bros., Truro; 3, McIntyre Bros., Sussex N.B.; 4, C. A. Archibald, Truro; 5, Fred S. Black, East Amherst. Cow, three years old—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Fred S. Black; 3, Andrew MacRae & Sons; 4, McIntyre Bros.; 5, Fred S. Black. Heifer, two years old—1, McIntyre Bros.; 2, Andrew MacRae & Sons; 3, Fred S. Black; 4, C. A. Archibald; 5, McIntyre Bros.

Class 11, Holsteins.—Aged cow—1, Samuel Dickie, Central Onslow, N.S.; 2, Harding Bros., Welsford, N.B.; 3, Arthur E. Dickie. Cow, three years old—1, Samuel Dickie; 2 and 3, Logan Bros., Amherst Point. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Samuel Dickie; 3, Logan Bros.

Class 12, Guernseys.—Aged cow—1, 2, 3 and 4, Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I. Cow, three years old—1 and 2, Roper Bros. Heifer, two years old—1 and 2, Roper Bros.

Class 13, Jerseys.—Aged cow—1, 2 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, N.S. Cow, three years old—1, Jas. E. Baker & Son, Barronsfield, N.S.; 2, J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S. Heifer, two years old—1 and 3, H. S. Pipes & Son; 2, Jas. E. Baker & Sons; 4, J. R. Semple.

Class 14, Grades.—Aged cow—1, T. W. Keillor, West Amherst, N.S.; 2, Fowler Bros., Amherst Point, N.S.; 3, T. W. Keillor; 4, Fred S. Black; 5, W. N. Boomer. Cow, three years old—1, J. R. Semple; 2, Geo. M. Holmes, Amherst; 3, McIntyre Bros. Heifer, two years old—1, J. R. Semple; 2, W. N. Boomer; 3, Geo. M. Holmes; 4, Fowler Bros.; 5, T. W. Keillor.

Grand Championship—1, T. W. Keillor's entry, 149 points; 2, Roper Bros., 147.7; 3, Fowler Bros., 146; 4, S. Dickie, 141; 5, J. E. Baker & Sons, 140; 6, Fred S. Black, 133; 7, A. MacRae & Sons, 128.

SHEEP.

Sheep classes were well filled, and showed considerable improvement. Better care and management, new exhibitors and larger entries told that sheep husbandry is making steady progress. J. A. Telfer, late of Telfer Bros., Paris, Ontario, who has lately bought a large sheep farm near Sussex, N.B., was a strong and successful exhibitor in several classes. Boswall Bros., Pownal, P.E.I.; Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N.S.; C. Symes, Cephas Nunn, Logan Bros., Jas. Stewart, S. C. Lane, O. Saunders, and others, all well known at the Maritime Winter Fair, were out again stronger than ever.

Competition generally was very keen, particularly in the medium-wool classes, and prizes were pretty well divided up.

For the first time in years, Jas. Stewart found his best entry standing third in place of first in the carcass competition—lamb section. Telfer and Logan were placed first and second, with Stewart third, fourth and fifth. However, "Jimmie" was there with a winning flock, and more than held his own. "Have to quit soon," he remarked, else these young chaps will clean me out." But we doubt it. Awards were placed by J. H. Grisdale. We have space to mention only the first-prize winnings:—

Leicesters—Albert Boswall, Pownal, P.E.I., won first in aged ewe, shearing ewe, ewe lamb, yearling wether and wether lamb.

Lincolns—Firsts were: Aged ewe, ewe lamb and wether lamb, Albert Boswall, Jr.; yearling ewe, J. A. Telfer, Sussex, N.B.

Cotswolds—First in aged ewe, yearling ewe and ewe lamb went to J. A. Telfer; yearling wether to H. B. Parlee, Sussex, N.B.; wether lamb, John Tweedy, Earncliffe, P.E.I.

Cheviots—All prizes except the first-prize yearling wether went to Chas. Symes, Minudie, N.S. First in yearling wether went to J. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N.S.

Horned Dorsets—The contest lay between Geo. L. Boswall, French Fort, P.E.I., and Hartland

Poultry-yards, Hartland, N.B. The former took first in aged ewe and ewe lamb; the latter in yearling ewe.

Southdowns—J. A. Telfer took first in aged ewe, yearling wether and wether lamb; J. E. Baker & Sons stood first in yearling ewe and ewe lamb.

Shropshires—First in aged ewe and ewe lamb went to J. A. Telfer; first in yearling ewe and wether lamb to Jas. J. Stewart, Amherst Point, N.S., and first in yearling wether to Logan Bros.

Oxfords—J. E. Baker & Sons took first in aged ewe, ewe lamb, yearling wether and wether lamb; J. A. Telfer took first in yearling ewe.

Hampshires—J. A. Telfer won first in aged ewe, yearling ewe, ewe lamb and wether lamb; Chas. E. Norton, Moncton, N.B., had first in yearling wether.

Suffolks—Albert Boswall, Jr., took all prizes. Grades and Crosses—Jas. J. Stewart, Amherst, N.S., took first in aged ewe, yearling ewe and wether lamb; O. C. Saunders, Trilby, P. E. I., led in ewe lamb and yearling wether.

Dressed Carcasses—J. A. Telfer took first in classes over and under one year.

SWINE.

In numbers the swine exhibit was somewhat behind the exhibit of 1905, but in point of quality, smoothness and finish, as well as breed type and character, the improvement even over last year was very evident. "Not a cull or poor specimen in the lot," was the comment of the Superintendent. As usual, about 90 per cent. of the hogs came from Prince Edward Island, and the majority of the prizes and the trophies went that way. One district, just out of Charlottetown, has for the last three or four years taken upwards of 80 per cent. of the prizes, and shown the greatest improvement. MacBeath, Gibson, Cooke, Court, Roper Bros. and Peter Brodie, the champion Berk. breeder, and several others, all belong to the same club.

The grand champion sow, a Yorkshire, under 15 months, belonged to J. W. Callbeck, of Summerside, P.E.I., and was bred by A. MacBeath, as was also his first-prize sow, under 9 months. MacBeath has twice previously been the runner-up with a pen of three for the challenge cup. Had he kept the two shown by Callbeck to go with his champion under six months, he stood a good chance of landing the cup. However, Alex. is young, and will come again.

Wm. Gibson showed some excellent Tamworths of the Douglas blood, and won the Atlas cup for the best bacon hog, on a splendid specimen of the bacon type. His other entries were also extra good.

Peter Brodie once more captured the cup for grand-champion pen; this being the third time in four years, it becomes his property. His Berks. are the smooth, even type, with plenty of bone and good constitutions. A great believer in exercise, forage crops and roots, as well as outside wintering, he has done much to improve the Berkshire breed, and the swine industry generally. His P.E.I. competitors presented him with a gold watch and chain as a mark of their appreciation of his good work in helping improve the industry, as well as winning the grand championship cup. One well-known face was missed among the exhibitors this year. John Roper, of the firm of Roper Bros., through illness, brought on by an attack of blood poisoning, has been laid up for several months.

Judging Contest, Ontario Winter Fair.

In the judging contest at the Winter Fair, the students were rated as follows in the respective classes of stock:

Horses—1, M. C. Herner, O. A. C.; 2, B. H. Landals, O. A. C.; 3, C. S. Shibley, O. A. C.; 4, J. C. Taggart, O. A. C.; 5, R. L. Rutherford, O. A. C.; 6, J. C. Steckley, O. A. C.; 7, T. O. Clark, O. A. C.; 8, W. B. Finney, O. A. C.; 9, C. W. Buchanan, O. A. C.; 10, J. P. Sackville.

Dairy Cattle.—1, E. A. Puleston, O. A. C.; 2, H. M. King, O. A. C.; 3, L. C. Adair, O. A. C.; 4, W. Dawson, O. A. C.; 5, J. S. Dunlop, O. A. C.; 6, R. S. Beckett, O. A. C.; 7, C. W. Buchanan, O. A. C.; 8, K. Stairs, O. A. C.; 9, D. C. Holliday, O. A. C.; 10, A. Fleming, O. A. C.

Beef Cattle.—1, F. Marcellus, O. A. C.; 2, P. S. D. Harding, O. A. C.; 3, C. L. Smith, O. A. C.; 4, K. Austin, O. A. C.; 5, E. Brecht, O. A. C.; 6, A. J. Shentz, O. A. C.; 7, H. Cook, O. A. C.; 8, O. McConkey, O. A. C.; 9, G. L. Honey, O. A. C.; 10, L. C. Adair, O. A. C.

Sheep.—1, J. Steckley, O. A. C.; 2, A. Clapp, O. A. C.; 3, H. Parkinson, Guelph; 4, J. Grange, O. A. C.; 5, A. Bosman, O. A. C.; 6, R. Short-hill, O. A. C.; 7, J. Rettie, O. A. C.; 8, C. Main, O. A. C.; 9, G. Wallace, O. A. C.; 10, J. S. Dunlop, O. A. C.

Swine.—1, W. H. J. Tisdale, O. A. C.; 2, W. Jeffrey, O. A. C.; 3, W. B. Finnie, O. A. C.; 4, E. A. Whaley, O. A. C.; 5, G. A. Burns, Ayr; 6, J. W. Stark, O. A. C.; 7, G. L. Jarvis, O. A. C.; 8, J. Kyona, O. A. C.; 9, J. E. Iwanini, O. A. C.; 10, R. L. Vining, O. A. C.

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MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, December 12th, receipts numbered 150 cars, comprising 2,658 cattle, 74 hogs, 1,908 sheep, 29 calves. Trade brisk for butchers' cattle, at 20c. to 30c. per cwt. higher than last quotations. Exporters, \$5.90 to \$6.40; best loads butchers', \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; cows, \$4 to \$5.25; feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.40; stockers, \$4 to \$4.60; calves, \$4 to \$9 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.40 to \$4.65 for ewes; lambs, \$5.80 to \$6 per cwt. Hogs, fed and watered, \$6.75, and \$6.40, f. o. b. country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	216	219	435
Cattle	2,554	3,329	5,883
Hogs	5,607	2,622	8,229
Sheep	2,705	2,882	5,587
Calves	161	74	235
Horses	1	35	36

The total receipts at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1909 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	276	117	393
Cattle	4,706	1,641	6,347
Hogs	2,979	1,492	4,471
Sheep	3,096	1,472	4,568
Calves	256	46	302
Horses	1	187	188

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909, show an increase of 42 carloads, 3,758 hogs, and 1,019 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 461 cattle, 67 calves, and 152 horses.

The receipts, as will be noticed by the above figures, were moderate, about equal to the demand. Prices ruled steady to strong for the common and medium classes, while good to choice cattle were 10c. per cwt. higher, but few were on sale.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.10 per cwt. for steers, and heifers, \$5.75. E. L. Woodward bought for Swift & Co., 86 steers for London, 1,300 lbs. each, at an average of \$5.95; 56 heifers, 1,075 lbs. each, at \$5.75; also 100 steers for Liverpool, at \$5.40 to \$5.80. Maybee & Wilson bought 101 export steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. each, at \$5.80 to \$6.10.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots, \$5.75 to \$6; good, \$5.40 to \$5.70; medium, \$5.10 to \$5.30; common, \$4 to \$5; cows, \$3 to \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.25, with a few short-keeps at \$3.30 to \$5.45; stockers sold at \$4 to \$4.60.

Milkers and Springers.—Prices are lower for milkers and springers, excepting those of prime milking qualities; all others are from \$5 to \$10 per head lower. Prices ranged from \$40 to \$75, as a rule.

Veal Calves.—Prices were unchanged for veal calves, at \$3 to \$8, and \$8.50 was paid for something very choice.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep and lambs sold lower than at any time this season. Ewes, \$1.25 to \$4.10; rams, \$3 to \$3.25; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$6.75, and \$6.40 to drovers, for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—While not large, there was a fair, healthy trade at the Union Horse Exchange last week. Manager Smith reports having sold and shipped two carloads to the West, as well as some odd lots to local points in Ontario. The city trade was especially good. Prices ranged as follows: Drafters, \$225 to \$275; general-purpose horses, \$175 to \$240; expressers, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$250; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 85c. to 87c. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 98½c.; No. 2 northern, 95½c.; No. 3 northern, 93c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Buckwheat—46c. to 47c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 82c. Barley—57c. to 58c., outside, for malting, and 59c. for feed. Corn—American old No. 2 yellow, 60c., on track, Toronto; new No. 2 yellow, 58½c. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 38½c.; No. 3, 37c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 33c.; No. 3, outside, 32c. Ontario flour, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.60 to \$3.65, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Toronto prices are: First patents, \$5.40; second patents, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay—Baled, in car lots, No. 1, per ton, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$10.50, track, Toronto.

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

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

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—A little firmer feeling prevails, but prices remain unchanged, creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—New-laid, in case lots, 45c.; cold storage, 26c. to 27c. On the farmers' market, in small lots, new-laid eggs sold at 55c. to 60c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Market steady. Large, 12c. twins, 12½c.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$1.85.

Honey.—Market unchanged, extracted, 10c. to 11c.; No. 1 comb honey, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Poultry, dressed.—Turkeys, 18c. to 20c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; ducks, 13c. to 15c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; hens, 10c.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track, Toronto, 70c. to 73c. per bag.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, cured, 8½c. to 9c.; green, 8c.; calf skins, 11c. to 12c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 60c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00; horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Company report the seed prices as follows: Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.50; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$5.50 to \$6; red clover No. 1, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; red clover No. 2, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.50; red clover No. 3, per bushel, \$5 to \$5.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples are quoted as follows: No. 1 Spies, per box, \$2.50; No. 2 Spies, \$2 per box; No. 1 Greenings, per box, \$2; No. 2 Greenings, \$1.75; No. 1 Baldwins, \$2; No. 2 Baldwins, \$1.75. Cabbage, per 100, \$3.50; carrots, per bag, 50c.; beets, per bag, 60c.; onions, Canadian, \$1.25 per bag; parsnips, 60c. per bag; pears, 40c. to 75c. per basket; grapes, 30c. to 40c. per basket.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.25.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5.75 to \$10.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.75 to \$7; cull to fair, \$5.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.05 to \$8.10; pigs, \$8.25; mixed, \$8.05; heavy, \$8 to \$8.05; roughs, \$7 to \$7.25; stags, \$6 to \$6.75.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the local market last week, cattle were selling at slightly advanced prices, notwithstanding the increase in the offerings. The firmness may have been due to the colder weather, this making purchases more desirable. There was a falling off in receipts from the Northwest, however, and the quality of the stock was very fair. Some very choice stock brought within a small fraction of 6c. per lb., fine selling at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., and good at 4½c. to 5½c. per lb.; medium ranged from 4c. to 4½c. or 4½c., and common down to 3½c. per lb. There was a firmer tone in the market for sheep and lambs. Sheep sold at a fraction higher, at 4½c. to 4½c. per lb., while lambs were higher also, at \$6.25 to \$6.35 per 100 lbs. There was a good demand for calves, and the offerings limited. Prices ranged from 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for choice, and 5½c. to 6c. for good. Hogs were in good demand and prices ruled about the same, being about \$7.10 per 100 lbs., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Tone of market very firm. Heavy draft horses, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; old, broken-down horses, \$75 to \$100 each; choice saddle and carriage horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—9½c. to 9½c. per lb. for abattoir fresh-killed, country dressed being 8½c. to 9c. per lb.

Poultry.—Turkeys, 18c. to 19c. per lb.; chickens, 14c. to 15c.; fowl, 9c. to 12c.; geese, 11c. to 13c., and ducks, 14c. to 16c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Green Mountains, at 85c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, and Quebec and Ontario stock at about 80c. Smaller lots, of course, cost more.

Apples.—The market for apples appears to have eased off, on top qualities last week. No. 1 stock was quoted at the auction rooms at \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel, No. 2 being \$2.45 to \$3.95, and No. 3, \$1.85 to \$2.75 per barrel. Spies and other specials sold at \$5.45 per barrel.

Eggs.—Dealers say that almost any price would be paid for fresh-laid eggs, the quotation being 50c. per dozen in case lots. Select eggs sold at 32c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled at about 27c. per dozen.

Butter.—The cold weather and the approach of Christmas has stimulated the demand for butter, but prices were steady, at 24½c. to 25½c. per lb. for fine to finest qualities.

Cheese.—The season for cheese is now pretty well over, and there is very little left in store here. As is not infrequently the case after the close of navigation, the price has strengthened somewhat, and the range was 11½c. to 11½c., covering all makes of white, and 11½c. to 12c. for colored.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats, carloads, ex store, sold at 39½c. to 39½c. per bushel, No. 1 extra feed being 38½c. to 39c., No. 3 Canadian Western being 38½c. to 38½c., No. 2 local white being 38½c., No. 3 being 37½c., and No. 4 being 37c. to 37½c. Manitoba No. 4 barley, 48c. to 48½c., and No. 3 yellow corn being 57½c. to 58c.

Flour.—The market is steady, at \$5.60 per barrel for Manitoba first patents, \$5.10 for seconds; strong bakers', \$4.90; Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5, and straight rollers, \$4.35 to \$5.40.

Millfeed.—Manitoba bran, \$18 per ton, in bags; shorts, \$21; Ontario bran, \$18.50 to \$19; middlings, \$22 to \$22.50; pure grain mouille, \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille, \$25 to \$28. Cotton-seed meal sold at \$37 to \$38.

Seeds.—Dealers are quoting \$7 to \$8 per bushel, country points, for red clover, and \$6 to \$8 for alsike.

Hides.—Beef hides, 8c., 9c. and 10c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides; 10c. and 12c. per lb. for calf skins, No. 2 and 1; sheep skins, 65c. to 70c. per lb., and horse hides, \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2.50 for No. 1. Tallow 14c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered. Receipts rather light, and demand not active.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.40 to \$7.20; Western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.20; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.10.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.45 to \$7.80; mixed, \$7.40 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.80.

rough, \$7.40 to \$7.65; good to choice heavy, \$7.65 to \$7.80.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.50 to \$4.40; Western, \$2.75 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$1.25 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$1.25 to \$8.50; Western, \$1.75 to \$8.50.

British Cattle Markets.

London cables quote American cattle at 12c. to 13½c. per pound; refrigerator beef at 9½c. to 10c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

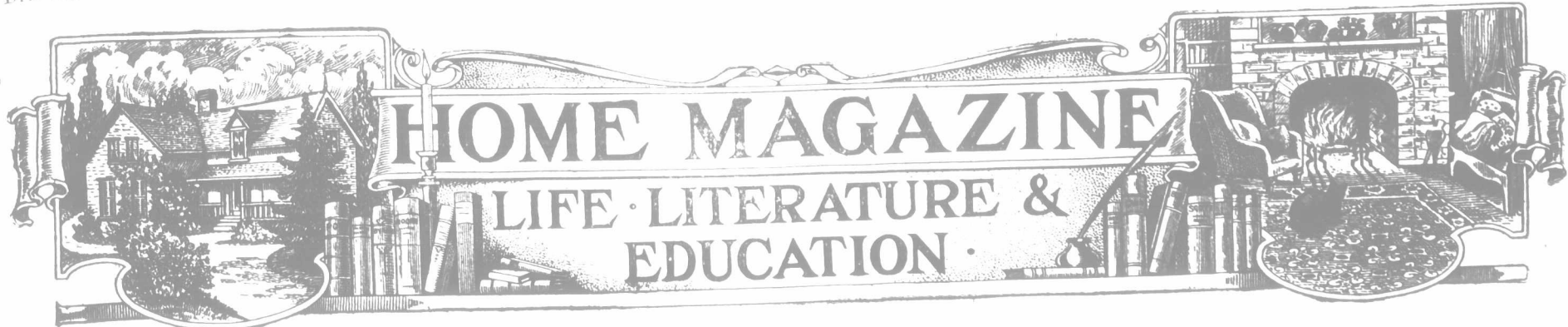
H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R., makes a change in his advertisement of Shorthorn cattle, in which he offers a choice lot of young bulls of serviceable age, bred mostly from imported stock of most desirable families, and including an imported bull, red, and of choice breeding.

THE LYNDALE HOLSTEIN SALE.

The noted Holstein herd of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont., having reached larger proportions than they have stable room for, they have decided to sell at auction, Wednesday, December 28th, fifty-five head. In the sale will be placed a number of high-record animals. They write: "Among the number will be the highest-record two-year-old heifer ever offered at a public sale in Canada, Inka De Kol Pietertje 4th, A. R. O., 19 lbs. butter in seven days; the three-year-old heifer, Pauline-Hengerveld, 20.33 lbs.; Natoye De Kol 4th, seven years old, 26.12 lbs. in seven days, 106.17 lbs. in thirty days. We will also offer the bull, Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, who has the highest official backing of any bull ever placed in a Canadian sale. His three nearest dams have official seven-day butter-records averaging 29.12 lbs. each in seven days. His dam is the Canadian champion butter cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, 30.39 lbs. in seven days. The best bulls procurable have always been used at Lyndale. For a number of years the herd was headed by sons of De Kol 2nd. Butter Boy 3rd, sire of the world's champion two-year-old heifer, Copia Hengerveld 2nd Buttercup, 849.93 lbs. butter and 18,349.3 lbs. milk, in 365 days; 91 other A. R. O. daughters. Another bull in service for a length of time was a son of Beryl Wayne's Paul De Kol, sire of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, A. R. O., 30.39 lbs. butter in seven days; 36 other A. R. O. daughters. During the past four years, Count De Kol Pietertje Paul, assisted by sons of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, and a grandson of Belle Korndyke, out of De Kol Withrop Wayne 2nd, A. R. O. 28.87, has stood at the head of the herd. We will include in the sale Count De Kol Pietertje Paul, who has more daughters with official records than any other bull of his age in Canada. One of them, at 25 months, made 19 lbs. butter in seven days; another, at 36 months, 20.33, and another 18.95 lbs. His grandsire, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, has 95 A. R. O. daughters, two with records of over 32 lbs. butter each; he has ten daughters with milk records averaging over 100 lbs. milk a day. Count De Kol Pietertje Paul's sire has four sisters with butter records of over 31 lbs. each; his grandam is the only cow in the world having two daughters with records over 31 lbs. each. The largest butter record ever made in Canada was made at Lyndale, by Sara J. H. 3rd, 30.39 lbs. in seven days, 121.37 lbs. in thirty days. The largest milk record by her dam, Sara Jewel Hengerveld. The combined butter record of these two cows, 30.39 and 28.13, in seven days, and 121.37 and 110.18, in thirty days, is greater than the combined butter record of any other cow and daughter in Canada. The Canadian record for a cow eight months after freshening is held by a member of Lyndale herd. The sire and grandam of Franey 3rd, 29.16, was bred at Lyndale. A number of descendants of the animals mentioned will be placed in the sale."

"Pa, what is an equinox?"

"Why, it's-it's— Don't they teach you anything at school? I thought you studied mythology. An equinox, my son, is a fabled animal, half-horse, half-ox. Its name is derived from 'equine,' meaning horse, and 'ox.' Schools are different now from what they were when I was a boy."



Some Workers for a More Beautiful Canada.

(Concluded.)

The first paper read on the second day of the Convention, Nov. 18th, was the report of the Committee on Novelties, presented by Professor Macoun, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and especially interesting to those engaged in commercial floriculture. A fair number of novelties were listed, in *Mimulus*, *Nicotiana*, *Campanula*, *Eschscholzia*, *Geranium*, *Poppy*, *Dianthus*, *Flamingo*, *Mock orange* and other species; and Prof. Macoun particularly recommended the newer lilacs and the flowering crab, seldom seen in our gardens, yet one of the best flowering trees.

At the conclusion of the report, Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, entered, accompanied by a deputation from the United States, then on a visit to Ontario to study our system of agricultural education—a compliment duly appreciated.

Mr. James, in a very short address, brought a word of good cheer to the horticultural workers, who might have no reason for discouragement, he said, if the results of their work did not immediately appear. "Agricultural development of all kinds is slow," he pointed out, "but we are going ahead."

Superintendent Joyner, of North Carolina, President of the Southern Agricultural Ass'n, was next called upon to speak, and immediately captivated his audience by an address brimming over with delicate compliments (even a horticultural society is susceptible!), sound sense, and good Yankee humor. Quoting from Emerson, "He who does anything better than anyone else in the world, though he sleep in the wilderness, will awake one day to find that the world has made a path to his door"—Mr. Joyner went on to say that such a path has been made to the door of Canada because of her advancement in agricultural education. "You are learning," he said, "to mix brains with your work." The United States, too, is waking up to the necessity of scientific work along all such lines, apple-growing being at present a subject of great interest in the State from which he had come. In conclusion, Mr. Joyner wished a goodspeed to the work, and remarked that, in giving this address, he himself had felt somewhat like the darkey who was asked if he could change five dollars. "Well—no, sah," said he, "I—I can't change it—but I thank you for de compliment all de same."

Superintendent Eccleston, of Virginia, who followed, spoke of being chiefly impressed with the solidity of the Canadian people, and President Creelman, of the O. A. C., gave a short address, advising "demonstrations" of the work as its best agent of extension. "The more demonstrations you can have in schools, towns and country places," he said, "the more quickly you will spread the gospel of horticultural work."

VINES AND SHRUBS FOR SMALL GARDENS

This subject was taken up by Prof. Hunt, of the O. A. C., Guelph, comprehensively enough to revolutionize the ordinary meaningless small garden or large garden for that matter—were his suggestions carried out in detail.

Above all things, he said, pay at-

tention to arrangement, since much more depends upon that than upon the selection of material. Make a plan looking to artistic effects. "Don't set bushes in wherever there is room for them, for if you do, the yard will in time be filled with a collection of more or less beautiful specimens, but the place will be entirely lacking in that blending and unity which makes a restful, harmonious home-picture."

Consider the whole, he said, as a landscape picture. Look years ahead to the completion. Let the house stand as the central feature, with trees as a background, and shrubs, vines and plants to give detail and finish. Let there be an open lawn in front, "the canvas upon which the picture is to be placed." Do not scatter shrubs promiscuously over the lawn, nor confine them to the front yard only. "The view from the building should be upon a more or less spacious, open lawn, with the planting so arranged as to hide from view any unsightly objects, and to afford the most pleasing outlook in every direction."

Generally, plant shrubs in nooks and corners, and in irregular borders, which are usually better than hedges. Use them to hide foundations, to screen unsightly objects, to cover rough banks, and in the foreground among trees to form a pleasing blending with the lawn. Massing is usually effective, and along walks and drives, if the lawn be large enough, shrubs may be very well massed at the entrance and at curves.

In selecting shrubs, the matter of hardiness, adapted to the locality, is very important, and the lists of shrubs tested at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and at the Ontario Agricultural College should be found a help in choosing.

Among shrubs found satisfactory at Guelph are the Golden Bells (to use the common names), Golden Currant, Japan Quince, Flowering Almond, Siberian Pea Tree, Lilacs, Bechtel's Double-flowered American Crab, Spirea Van Houttei, Snowball, Bush Honeysuckle, Rose colored Weigelia, Garland Syringa, Smoke Tree, and *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*—these being given in order of their blooming. A good list for special purposes, including some species suitable for the southern sections of Canada, are the Altheas, Japanese Barberry (hardy), Sweet Pepper Bush, Siberian Red Osier (hardy), *Daliphne Cneorum*, *Deutzias*, *Burning Bush* (hardy), *Globe Flower*, *Privet*, *Rose Acacia*, *Rose rugosa*, *Coral Berry* (hardy), *Tamarisk*.

Vines are valuable to cover bareness, to train in graceful festoons along a veranda, as screens, and to give a touch of natural wildness. Some of the best are natives from our woods, e. g., *Virginia Creeper*, *Wild Grape*, *Wild Clematis*, and *Bittersweet*. Others, not native here, that might be recommended are *Boston Ivy*—very valuable where the winters are not too severe—*Dutchman's Pipe*, *Clematis paniculata*, *Clematis*, *Jackman*, *Honeysuckle*—good in southern districts, as are also the *Trumpet Creeper* and the *Wistar*. Among climbing roses, he would recommend *Crimson Rambler*, *Dorothy Perkins*, and *Lady Gay*.

(This paper will be published in full later in the winter.)

An interesting address on "Plant Propagation," illustrated by careful-

ly-prepared specimens of various plants, was next given by Mr. William Hunt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, who showed how plants may be propagated, some by placing the stems in damp soil, some by starting root-growth from the leaves (as the begonia), and other methods. The runners of the Boston Fern, he noted, which are usually cut off, may be pegged down to the soil, and so made to produce new plants. The Umbrella Plant, which grows naturally in the marshy places of South Africa and Egypt, may be started in water. For all plants started in sand, he had found by experiment that coral sand is a very fine medium.

After the presentation of the silver cup, donated by the very progressive St. Catharines Branch, and won this year by Toronto, Mr. C. W. Nash followed with an address which should be of especial interest to the farmers who may read these columns, on the subject:

"INSECT AND BIRD ENEMIES OF THE GARDEN."

This title, however, proved to be somewhat paradoxical, as it was very soon made evident that the insects are the enemies, the birds, almost without exception, the friends of the garden.

The practice of horticulture, Mr. Nash noted, is inseparable from plenty of trouble because of insect pests. Beginning with those that attack flowers and plants, he mentioned first the stalk-borer, of which there are several species, some boring in the stems of such plants as the aster and dahlia, while others attack the root, e. g., the *Aquilegia* root-borer. This pest is the larva of a moth which deposits its eggs in autumn, usually on the stems of weeds or shrubs. In the spring the eggs hatch out, and the larvæ live first between the layers of the leaves, descending later into the stalks of the plants which they particularly attack. The best remedy is to burn all stalks and leaves in the fall.

The white grub and wireworm were touched upon next. These have caused endless disaster to vegetables and cereal crops. Indeed, in some places the wireworm is absolutely putting men out of business. We have destroyed the birds and small quadrupeds that dig such grubs as these out and feed on them, and now we have to face the consequences.

Where sod is allowed to remain, the land is sure to be infested with both of these pests, which are, also, by the way, the larvæ of certain moths. To avoid them, do not keep land in sod long. By breaking it up as late in fall as possible, you throw the larvæ up to the surface, and break the cells in which they lie, and so they perish from frost. Small patches of them in the lawn may be destroyed by putting a little carbon bisulphide in and covering to keep in the fumes.

Above all things, protect the birds, the natural enemies of caterpillars. A few cherries may well be sacrificed in consideration of the great work that even the robins do, for it must be remembered that birds eat insects, as well as fruit, and, at that, all summer long. "Unless we can keep a proper proportion of birds," said Mr. Nash, emphatically, "I see no way of keeping down these underground grubs. If we don't do this,

we will have to change our whole system of agriculture."

To fight insects of all kinds effectively, we must know something of their habits. All insects are divided into two classes, those that bite, and those that suck. Give the first kind a stomach poison; the second a contact poison or irritant, or smother them. English soft soap will destroy all suckers if made into an emulsion and sprayed on. It is a little expensive, but the speaker had heard that it might be made by mixing two pounds caustic potash with one gallon linseed oil.

A good mixture for all scale insects is made by mixing 1 gallon linseed oil, 1 pound hard soap, and 12 gallons water. This is good for destroying any insect that requires contact treatment. For biting insects, arsenate of lead is a good poison. Use two or three pounds to 40 gallons water.

Always spray at the right time, or your work will likely be for nothing. In Toronto, for instance, much expense and effort were wasted when the tussock moth first appeared, by spraying after the caterpillar had stopped feeding and had descended the trunks. Begin sooner. Destroy the egg masses when possible, and at least spray when the larvæ are feeding. Also, gather and destroy cocoons of all harmful insects.

Concluding, Mr. Nash said that we must look to the birds to maintain the balance of Nature. If we could get this back again, all our trouble with insect pests would cease. Our birds have receded, to a great extent, with the forests. We must plant trees to attract them again—along streets, roads, in waste land, everywhere possible. We should also plant common cherries and wild fruits to encourage them to come about our places. A farmer who realized the value of birds had said to Mr. Nash not long ago, "How can I have robins, when a fool over there shoots 400 in a season!"—the fool being his next neighbor. Education along this line is certainly much needed.

The toad, also, is as great a friend as a garden can have—"a good respectable, aldermanic-looking toad." "Neither a toad nor an alderman ever smiles," remarked Mr. Nash, amid much laughter. "The toad marches off to the nearest place of refreshment, takes an open-mouth-and-shut-your-eyes attitude, and, after a while, proceeds to go home full. He, however, has spent his night usefully." Mr. Nash gave a description of the marvellous tongue of this creature, and lamented that he should be despised simply because he is not beautiful. "If we were judged by our beauty," he said, with a twinkle, "where would we be?"

So closed the convention of the Horticultural Association for 1910.

And now for a few reflections. Why do not farmers of Ontario take more interest in the Association? Think of what might be done if our farmers took it into their heads, one and all, to improve things! Think of the rocky commons replanted with trees, and so cared for and "harvested" as to provide in years to come a source of continuous revenue, to say nothing of the harborage for birds, the more pleasing landscape, the prevention of floods, etc., which a more

general growth of forest areas might afford! Think of the beauty and comfort of tree-lined roads, miles upon miles of avenues of good hardwood trees, or, possibly, even fruit trees, as in one of the European Provinces, where the fruit of the trees goes to the upkeep of the roads! Think of the aspect of the country were every farm home a model of landscape gardening—not all set to one pattern, of course, but each artistic, while distinctive! Think of what the schools might mean were each a "home," a beautiful spot in which trees, shrubs, vines and flowers might constantly appeal to the finest instincts of the children!

Nor is the end here. Would it not be possible to spare the finest features of each neighborhood, to leave a few of our noblest elms, maples, etc., simply because they are too beautiful to cut down for sordid ends; to preserve a strip of woodland along our streams (as the streams actually demand for their existence), and so foster the growth of tangling grape and bittersweet, of fern and Cardinal flower, and wild rose and meadow-rue, instead of permitting all such beautiful spots to become mere dumping places for tin cans and broken bottles, as they so often are—a disgusting sight.

It is well for our country to progress, but it is not well for it to become too commercial. Let us keep alive the promptings of the fine, the aesthetic, within us. Let us not permit ourselves to wizen up into hard, cold Scrooges, interested in nothing but gold—nobody interested in us—for uninteresting we must surely become the very instant we give up caring for anything but personal gain of the sordid kind. There is pleasure and deep satisfaction in gardens, and beautiful things in Nature and art, in books, and the endeavor to do well for our district and our homes. Let us embrace every opportunity to broaden our interests and our usefulness, and let us recognize as one opportunity this horticultural work which is still to be done in Ontario—in Canada.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

The Lord Gave the Word.

The Lord gave the word: great was the company of those that published it.—Psalms 68: 11.

A week or two ago a young farmer-friend of mine—a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate"—said to me: "I should like to hear your opinion of the Higher Criticism. Someone told me that it had great influence in Toronto."

He is not the only one of our big circle of intelligent readers who is interested in the "Higher Criticism" question. It is too much to the front just now to be ignored by those who want to "know the certainty of those things, wherein they have been instructed." But if you think I am able to settle all the burning questions about the Bible, which are so earnestly and learnedly discussed by scholars, you will be disappointed in reading this Quiet Hour. Our text says that the Word was given by the Lord, and it also states that it has been published by a great company. Each of that company has his own particular part of the message to deliver in these days, just as certainly as Jonah was told to preach unto Ninevah the word of threatened judgment, and John the Baptist was sent to tell the world that the Messiah was at hand. I have headed this paper with the reading of the authorized version, which seems to imply that the giving of the Word and the publishing of it belong to the past. But, when we turn to the same passage in the revised version of the Bible, we find that the Lord is still giving the Word, and the bearers of that Word are still publishing it: "The Lord giveth the word: The women that publish the tidings are a great host." You see, the women have their part in the publishing of the Word of God, although the Bible was written by men.

I am only a woman, and yet God has

given me a message to publish. But it is not the message of a learned scholar. If I tried to give you information about farming, you would only feel amused at the folly of my attempt to talk about a thing of which I was entirely ignorant. And, if I tried to explain the theories of men who have devoted their lives to the critical examination of Hebrew or Greek manuscripts, it would only serve to expose my own ignorance without helping you in the least.

But God has many learned servants upholding the honor of His Holy Word, in the field of modern "Criticism." If the Bible is being vigorously attacked by some of the critics, it is being most ably defended by others. There is no cause for alarm. We may find that many of the old-fashioned opinions about it were mistaken opinions—just as most of us have been convinced that the Days of Creation were ages long, Days of God rather than our short days. Men may believe that God spake by the prophets (Heb. i: 1) without being able to agree about the question of inspiration—"inspiration" is not an easy word to define. One may believe that God forced the Bible writers to use particular words, while another may believe that He poured His Spirit into them, and they declared the message that was hot within them, according to their own temperament or training. An ignorant street preacher may be moved by the Holy Ghost just as certainly as an archbishop, but the words of his sermon will be very different.

St. Paul tells us that the Holy Scriptures are able to make us wise unto salvation—"through faith in Christ." We might study them in the original Greek or Hebrew without gaining any spiritual wisdom at all, if we neglected the "faith." He says also that all writings inspired by God are "profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction which is in righteousness; that the man of God may be complete, furnished completely unto every good work"—2 Tim. iii: 15, 16, R. V.

If anyone, after praying for the enlightening help of the Holy Spirit, earnestly reads, marks, learns, and inwardly digests the wonderful Book which has endured many centuries of fierce testing, he will echo the words of the Apostle. We need not ask the critics whether the Bible is a Revelation from God, whether it can teach us what He is like and tell us His will for our guidance. We are willing and eager to hear anything new that can be said about the Book, are we as eager to honestly read the Revelation itself and see if it can bring us new and special messages from our Father?

I am not writing to convince unbelievers, but to try and strengthen the

faith of those who love God, and long to be perfect as their Father in heaven is perfect. To you I would say—read prayerfully, and you will find this Bible of ours to be an infinite treasury of spiritual help and teaching.

What if you have no arguments to offer as absolute proof of your certainty that the "Lord gave the Word." Proofs are of different kinds. Some convince the mind, others the heart and spirit. We can't offer mathematical proof of the things we care for most—the Love and Holiness of God, the love and honor of our dearest earthly friend.

Let us suppose that you are living with several blind people. They may bring convincing arguments to prove that the sun could not possibly be hanging unsupported in space, that it could not possibly be burning fiercely for thousands of years and still be unconsumed. They may tell you that a blazing sun, many millions of miles away, cannot possibly quicken into life the tiniest seeds on this earth, cannot kill invisible germs of disease, nor give health to animals and men. You look at a ray of sunshine, and it apparently is helpless to do anything but brighten up the world for a little while. You can't see that it has ripened any grain, sweetened any fruit, dyed any flower. You may have to own that it does seem to be impossible that such marvellous miracles of power can be wrought by the silent, swiftly-vanishing, gentle sunbeams. But you know perfectly well that the sun has been working these and other wonders, all through the ages. It has done them, and is still doing them.

The Bible also has worked spiritual miracles in the ages of the past, and is still working them. The British and Foreign Bible Society—which has sent out millions of Bibles—found a larger demand than usual last year. Why? Because China and Japan were eagerly demanding copies of God's message to them. Has this marvellous Book lost any of its power to uplift the souls of men? I think we should all be ready to echo Darwin's statement that anyone wrecked on an unknown island would be exceedingly thankful to know that missionaries—with the Bible in their hands—had arrived before them.

Try to think of the darkness in which our souls would be blindly groping if the Bible, and all the innumerable millions of books and sermons inspired by it, had never been written. Death would have been a black horror, and life would have no meaning. We should never have dreamed that God loved us, nor that He cared for our love and growth in holiness.

The Bible brings God's messages of personal and individual love to the ignorant as well as the learned scholars. It is

only a Book—one that has passed through many hands, and is given to the world in many varying versions—and yet it is a living message from the Father to each of His children.

"I have a life with Christ to live,
But ere I live it, must I wait
Till learning can clear answer give
Of this and that book's date?"

"I have a life in Christ to live,
I have a death in Christ to die,
And must I wait till science give
All doubts a full reply?"

"Nay, rather while the sea of doubt
Is raging wildly round about,
Questioning of life, and death and sin,
Let me but creep within
Thy fold, O Christ, and at Thy feet
Take but the lowest seat.
And hear Thine awful voice repeat
In gentle accents, heavenly sweet:
'Come unto Me, and rest;
Believe Me, and be blest.'"

Our bodies can extract healthful nourishment from food, without waiting for a scientist to make a learned analysis of it; and our souls are quite able to hear God's Voice in His Word, and gain strength and joy and life and peace from the prayerful study of its pages, without waiting for the final word of the critics. Let us learn all we can about it; but remember that if it is to be to us the Word of God, we must be listening for His Voice and prepared to obey His orders. Only the pure in heart can see the Vision of God. Is it likely that we can hear the "still, small voice," speaking to our souls, unless we listen?

If you don't read your Bible, then you may easily be persuaded that its claim to be inspired by the Holy Spirit is unfounded. If you do read it—prayerfully and thoroughly—then you do not need to be told that God speaks to you in it. He has told you that Himself. Your own secret experience is more convincing than any outside argument. If He should ask: "Will ye also go away?" you can only make one answer: "Lord, to whom shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life."

When a grander, nobler, more inspiring Bible displaces the old one, it will be time enough to consider the advisability of rejecting it. That time has not come yet.

DORA FARNCOMB

Kindness to the wronged is never
Without its excellent reward,—
Holy to human-kind and ever
Acceptable to God.

—John Greenleaf Whittier



A Rippling Stream.

(From a painting by David Rowlandson.)

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.

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.]

The Women's Institute Convention.

(Continued.)

(The report for November 17th, written by Mrs. S. H. Breese, President of the Women's Institute for Grey County.)

Thursday Morning, Nov. 17.—Session opened, Miss Farlinger, Morrisburg, presiding.

In Miss Farlinger's opening remarks, she spoke of the Convention as a center round which we rally to discuss matters or problems in which we are all interested, and if we are to be the real, living society we hope for, we must give to the world our best, that we get the best back. We must take time to cultivate an interest in people and our surroundings; in this way we combine work and recreation, and thus our best work is accomplished. The Women's Institute should be proud of its place in helping to build up our country. There is no limit to the good we can do. Let us not fail to see the little things at our door, and make home so attractive that we hold our boys and girls.

Several ladies were called upon to tell of work done by their respective branches. Mrs. Goltz, from Muskoka, told about their branch raising money by giving concerts and socials. One way by which they realized pleasure was in the improvement of church grounds.

Among the many questions handed to Mr. Putnam to answer were those relating to refreshments served at the regular meetings. This question was freely discussed, the majority being in favor of refreshments, but, as one lady put it, "Do not let our meetings run to refreshments." The social part is a necessary factor to hold our meetings, but we must simplify matters of this kind. As Mr. Putnam wisely advised, leave this to the good judgment of the society.

Miss Miller, who has been doing Institute work in New York State, was called upon. The work there is not carried on as our work. The women attend the Farmer's Institute, and are so intensely interested that it is found hard to get them to leave these meetings to attend the two-day sessions arranged by headquarters. Lady speakers are sent to these meetings, and demonstrations in cooking are given. The Question-box and "discovery meetings" are found to be of particular importance. The discovery meetings give ideas which other women have found out to lessen work. Exhibits of women's and children's work are a special feature.

The last session is made particularly interesting by addresses given by representatives from all women's organizations, the W. C. T. U., etc.

Miss Miller closed a very interesting address by telling the Institute of Canada that we are looked upon as an example, and that the women of New York State will never be satisfied till they have meetings as we have.

Several ladies were asked to take part in the subject of "The Place of the Girls in the Institute." Among these, Mrs. Rush, from Mimico, told how they first got the interest of the girls. Miss Campbell, one of the Institute speakers, was asked to come and give an address on Saturday afternoon. All the girls were invited. As in the case of many other societies, they felt that the first way to secure interest was to give them something to do, so asked them to wear white dresses and come prepared to serve the refreshments.

The delegate from Arkwright, Mrs. Gorman, said she felt the necessity of getting the girls into the Society, and helping them to learn the management and care of homes before they are called on to fulfill the position of mistress. In one society, a competition of cake-making and cutting was held, prizes of china being given. Mrs. Proudfoot, of Staffa, wished to emphasize the good done in the

world by developing the talent for music, this part of the programme at each meeting to be given by the girls. We are not here to live our own lives, but to do all the good we can. Mrs. Proudfoot considers the talent of the country woman wonderful, the average woman who makes the most of their opportunities can compete in any line.

Mrs. Horning, of South Wentworth, read a resolution drafted out by a committee of ladies, that the societies of the Women's Institute secure an oil portrait as a memorial of the late Mrs. John Hoodless, of Hamilton, founder of the Women's Institute, to be placed in the Macdonald Institute. This being decided upon, the sum of \$2 from each society was asked for, to be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary of South Wentworth, Miss C. M. Walker, Stony Creek.

An interesting address by Mr. W. Nursey, on "Travelling Libraries," was next given. Mr. Nursey pointed out the importance of securing only the best class of books for the library, particular attention to be given to juvenile books. Books are to the brain what blood is to the body. The object of the travelling library is to send books to those people who have not access to public libraries, or to small places striving to start a library. On application to the Minister of Education, information in regard to these books will be sent to societies or individuals. Mr. Nursey closed by proposing a toast to travelling libraries.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy was then called on to give an address on "Medical Inspection of School Children."

Dr. MacMurchy opened with reference to portraits hanging in the hall, of those who were always interested in the object which brought us together, the welfare of mankind. The education of children is given to each Province as its own particular care.

Dr. MacMurchy then dwelt on the wonderful changes of the past hundred years, of the improvements in our educational system, but asked us to pause and remember that the prosperity of the Province is due to the work of the pioneers who have laid the foundation of education.

The medical inspection of the schools is showing many hindrances to our children, the eyes, ears and throat receiving special mention. Many children are called stupid, and very often receive punishment for some possible defect which the teacher and parents have not detected. Some plan should be adopted to secure medical inspection in our rural districts. Let the teacher and doctors co-operate; one may often help the other. Dr. MacMurchy quoted many instances where the doctor had found a child totally unfit for work at all, and where the eyesight had become seriously impaired. One child in twelve has some weakness of the eye. This causes many differences in children from an educational standpoint, and can only be removed by medical inspection. It is not fair to expect the teacher to do what a doctor is trained for years to do. If a teacher finds pupils who complain of headaches, who scowl and show looks of anxiety, or have unnatural redness of eyes, let her inquire into conditions of the eyes, as these are sure signs of weakness. Dr. MacMurchy closed by hoping to see the teachers, doctors and parents combine to make a perfect educational system.

Mrs. Halowell, of North Carolina, came forward, and said she felt she could not let the opportunity pass without a word in favor of Dr. MacMurchy's proposition. Mrs. Halowell spoke very strongly of the harm done to a child in being misunderstood. She quoted one instance of a child who was called stupid, and, by almost an accident, was found to be almost totally blind. In many cases, serious cases of deafness might be avoided had the throat been examined, and the adenoids been discovered and removed. Mrs. Halowell strongly advised the Women's Institute to take this work in hand. She said that a woman can always get what she wants if she asks long enough and loud enough. Our work will fail in its great object if we do not do all the good we can.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASSES.

Miss Watson, of Macdonald Institute,

Guelph, was then called on to address the meeting, and in her clear, practical way, spoke of the methods and advantages of domestic science classes. If the Women's Institute would take this subject up and inaugurate the great movement of having general classes, the benefits derived would be so great there would not be so much need for medical help. The farmers have speakers on questions pertaining to the increase and welfare of their farms; surely the women who are hungering for more instruction should have some privilege to study the subjects of such vital importance to the home, and which will increase the efficiency and health of the family. Some methods to secure these teachers were mentioned. Of course, this would mean some expenditure, but Miss Watson felt the money well spent, and it would not cost any more to experiment on this line than in many other ways not so valuable. Classes might be arranged by groups of Women's Institutes, and held at some central point, and there might be a series of classes. The Institute should supply its own equipment for demonstration, such as laundry, sewing, cooking, etc. These courses should last eighteen weeks, with one or more classes a week. Another plan mentioned was to have groups of speakers, and have a series of short courses. The chief difficulty is the old one of finances, but the Ontario women are not easily beaten when they decide on any particular object. Let them ask the Department of Agriculture to assist in the movement, and to secure teachers. Miss Watson felt that great benefits would be the result of such training, and spoke of the advisability of securing the co-operation of the rural schools and the travelling library.

Miss Watson's talk was considered so important that, at the afternoon session, it was decided to reconsider this matter.

Thursday afternoon, Dr. Backus presiding.

Dr. Backus, in her humorous way, spoke of women on financial questions, but did not consider ignorance and stupidity regarding finances altogether a matter of sex. Dr. Backus then spoke of different ways in which the Institutes were using money, and showed clearly that the money made was not used for selfish purposes. We may work for ourselves, but our posterity reaps the benefit of our labor. The more selfish our work, the less satisfactory.

There were different reports given on methods of procuring funds. One society had for three years catered for a plowing match, and had realized quite a sum; others had garden-parties or bazaars; another had purchased a vacuum cleaner, and rented it out by the day or the hour as was needed; another had the shredded-wheat company give a banquet, which was quoted a great success. Another society, in reporting how funds had been expended, told of organizing a public library; yet another society held a horticultural show in connection with the Farmers' Institute.

A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Halowell, of North Carolina, then addressed the meeting on "Children," and one felt on looking on her kind, motherly face, that here we had an ideal mother, with that perfect patience and tact necessary in the training of children. Mrs. Halowell opened by saying she was glad to be a woman of the twentieth century, and proud of being a member of the Women's Institute, which is destined to become in future a mighty river. We must put down the thought that woman's life is drudgery. Let us thank God we are alive. Mrs. Halowell then asked every woman who was a mother to raise her hand. She then told us that her remarks were based on a practical standpoint, as she was not only a mother, but a grandmother. One subject for the Women's Institutes should be the care of babies. This is a very needed topic for those who have had no experience, as often things occur in the first few months of a child's life that can never be remedied. Every mother should, if possible, nurse her own children, and thereby help to build up a strong, healthy nation. There must be implicit confidence between the mother and her children. God has given us the wonderful love of motherhood; let our little ones have the confidence in us that their little secrets are



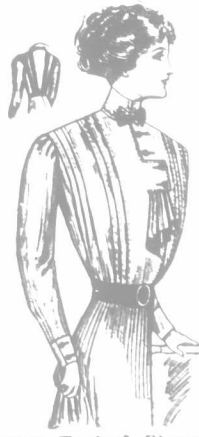
6853 Coat with Fancy Collar, 34 to 42 bust.



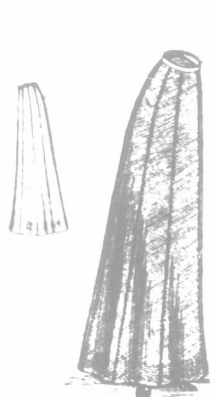
6846 Double Breasted Coat for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years.



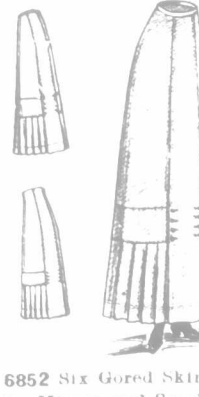
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A negro, says Thomas Kane in the Interior, was pressed to tell why he had left the Methodists and joined the Episcopal Church. "Why did you do it?" was the question. "Well," he replied, "we is moh oddehly; we has moh style." "Yes, but what do you do?" "Well, we do one thing, we has responsible readin's." "And what else?" "Well, we has Roman candles on de alth, and den we huhn in de powder."

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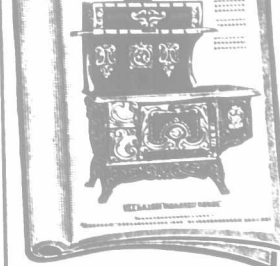
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held sacred. To have a child's confidence, we must in all things tell it the truth. Think of the wrong we do our children to have the most sacred things told them by unfeeling outsiders. The claim of motherhood has precedence over every other business. The mother's privilege is to guide and direct our children in their play, and if our children come along and want to help in our work, do not repulse them. Do not be too busy to care for the children. Train them that the home life is the best thing in the world, and that honest work is no disgrace. Always show a keen interest in anything a child discovers and commend him for it. . . . The first few years of a child's life are the most precious, and often the most neglected. In this, the plastic time in the child nature, we are planting the seeds which will, in years to come, bring forth the harvest. There is no power in the world that can wipe out the mistakes a mother makes in the first few years of a child's life. Give the little ones all the pleasure possible. Have the best books and magazines. Let these come in the child's own name. Always have some extra pleasure on the children's birthday. Let them know what a blessing they have been to you. You are making cords that can never be broken in binding your boys and girls to their home. . . . In our treatment we must have an underlying sense of justice. Try and see things from the child's point of view, and take time to investigate when the little ones come to you in any of their childish troubles. Do not wrong the children's confidences. To have perfect sympathy, there must be an exchange of confidence between child and parent. Use wisdom and justice in training the children. They are God's gift, and to Him must we present them.

Miss G. Gray gave many good thoughts on programmes and courses of study for Institutes. In many places there is an absence of well-planned courses of study. The Women's Institute has become a profession; through it we may secure the right kind of information. The subjects of household sanitation, household management and finances, based on scientific truths and with proper training, have become to the homemaker so valuable that homemaking has become so interesting that drudgery is taken away. To take up a course of study in our Institute, get the right kind of literature from the Department, drafted to meet the needs of societies. Allot a certain part of each meeting to these subjects. Strive to make the homemakers of Ontario the best in the world.

A committee to formulate methods for study classes was formed, including the names of Miss Watson, Mrs. Godfrey, Dr. Backus, Mrs. Farley, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Brethour, and Miss G. Gray.

The Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, was called on to speak. He wished to express his appreciation of the work being done by the Women's Institute. Anything which tends to relieve the suffering, to upbuild our home and country, should have the sympathy of every sensible person. He thought a course of such study the need of every department of Ontario. The wisest course should be directed in bringing about the greater intelligence to the people. Our homes are what the mothers, daughters and sisters make them. The old adage, "The hand that rocks the cradle, is the hand that rules the world," still holds good. Mr. Duff gave a promise of co-operation of Government as far as possible.

Mrs. W. Cummings, Toronto, next spoke, bringing greetings from the National Council of Women, and outlining the plan for Government annuities, to secure an income for old age.

Miss Campbell then spoke a few words on the work done in Peel by the Institute members, bearing particularly on the work they have undertaken to build a hospital; \$830 was made at a bazaar. They are now planning a banquet, to which they have invited, among others, the Lieutenant-Governor, also the Minister of Agriculture. The women of Peel have already \$1,000 towards this work.

Plasticine.

Mrs. N. P. can obtain plasticine from the T. Eaton Co., and from almost any dealer in school supplies, as it is much used for making relief maps on slates.

Re Stencilling Patterns.

"Tipsey" wishes instructions on our stencilling patterns. Full instructions go with each set, and the work is very quick and easy. Tube paint, mixed with turpentine, may be used instead of the dye, as per instructions, as it launders better. We have still some of these sets, for doing curtains, cushions, etc. They are given for \$1.00 cash, or for one new subscriber, to all present subscribers.

About a Quilt Pattern.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am an interested reader of the Ingle Nook, and get many useful hints from it.

I have been going to write for some time for information regarding a quilt pattern, but being alone, and having a farmhouse to run all by myself, I put it off until now.

The quilt that I would like to get the pattern off of, is one made in the flower-basket design; or, at least, the basket is one that has a small bottom, with the top somewhat larger, and a handle across the top. I never saw but one, and that was on a clothesline as we passed along on the traction car to London Fair this fall, and I have often wished that I had the pattern of it, and hope that I will get it some time soon. If any of the chatters could mail it to me, or if the pattern was put in "The Farmer's Advocate," I would appreciate it very much, and wouldn't mind paying for the trouble and expense.

I am sending a very good recipe for salmon loaf.

Mince a can of salmon fine, 4 eggs and 4 tablespoons of melted butter, ½ cup bread crumbs, season with salt and pepper. Pick fish fine, rub butter smooth, beat the crumbs into the eggs, and season before mixing. Steam one hour in a buttered mould.

Hoping this is not too long and will meet the good results that I will be looking forward to.

A NEW NOOKER

Can anyone answer?

About Hair.

As my father is a subscriber of your journal, I now take the privilege of asking you a few questions.

1. What kind of a treatment does it require to make your hair fuzzy without curling or crimping it by braiding?

2. How often would this require to be done? M. H. G.

Huron Co., Ont.

To make your hair fluffy, wash it frequently with castile soap dissolved in warm soft water, or with surgeon's soap, if you can get it. Rinse through two or three waters. If still too straight, damp it a very little at nights and roll on kid curlers, which do not harm the hair, then brush out well.

News of the Week.

China has decided to reorganize her army and navy.

Mrs. Eddy, founder of Christian Science, who died at Boston, Mass., last week, in her ninetieth year, was interred at Mount Auburn.

A wireless system of train control, invented by Mr. Frank W. Prentice, of Toronto, has been very successfully tested on C. P. R. trains.

At time of going to press, the British elections promise to result in a victory for the Government so slight that practically the same House of Commons will be returned. It is expected that the Lords will yield on the veto question.

Try This Home-Made Cough Remedy.

Costs Little, But Does the Work Quickly, or Money Refunded.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 24 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-oz. bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, chest pains, bronchitis and other throat troubles. It stimulates the appetite, and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

This recipe makes more and better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. It keeps perfectly and tastes pleasant.

Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the natural pine elements which are so healing to the membranes. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

This plan of making cough syrup with Pinex and Sugar Syrup (or strained honey) has proven so popular throughout the United States and Canada, that it is often imitated. But the old, successful formula has never been equalled.

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



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.

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

MEN WANTED—Age 18-35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Positions guaranteed competent men. Promotion. Railroad Employing Headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 545, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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

WANTED—All-round farm hand, married; good house and wages; correspondence confidential. Fox & Co., Mosborough P.O.

100 ACRES for sale, 9 miles from London; convenient to church and school, 1/2 mile to cheese factory; 1 1/2-story frame house, good woodshed, bank barn on concrete wall; splendid water supplied to house and barn by windmill; large new concrete silo; fall plowing done; six acres fall wheat, six acres bush, balance cleared; soil clay loam; immediate possession. Apply, Chas. N. Carrothers, Derwent, Ont.

The Delhi Tannery Wanted—2,000 horse and cattle hides to tan for robes, coats, etc. All kinds of hides, skins and furs dressed soft and pliable. Deerskin for buck, or with the hair on. Send them to me and have them dressed right. **B. F. Bell, Delhi, Ont.**

With the Flowers.

Plant Queries.

"A Reader," Grey Co., Ont., writes: (1) I find enclosed a piece of fern which I should like to know the name of. Should I let the long vines remain on plant or cut them off? (2) A variety of cactus which grew until it covered a pail but did not bloom. What is the name? Do they flower, and what time of year?

Ans. The second specimen we sent to Prof. Hart, O. A. C., Guelph, for identification. He writes us as follows: "The plant sent in for identification is *Gasteria striocarpa*, a South African species belonging to the lily family, and closely allied to the Aloes. It makes an excellent house plant, as it is not readily affected by the changeable temperature and draughts of living-rooms. It usually blooms during the winter. The flowers

are rose-colored bells, produced upon a long flower spike."

The first specimen is a leaf of *Asparagus plumosus*. Do not cut off the long runner-like stems. They will develop later into leaves.

How to be Popular.

That versatile writer, O. S. Marden, has an interesting article in *Success* on "How to be Popular," in which he says: "There is always a premium upon a charming manner. A business man likes to be surrounded by people of pleasing personality and winning manners. They are regarded as splendid assets."

"What is it that often enables one person to walk right into a position and achieve without difficulty that which another, with perhaps greater ability, struggles in vain to accomplish? Everywhere a magnetic personality wins its way."

"Young men and young women are constantly being surprised by offers of excellent positions, which come to them because of qualities and characteristics which, perhaps, they have never thought much about—a fine manner, courtesy, cheerfulness, and kindly, obliging, helpful dispositions."

"I know a young man who takes life easy, makes comparatively little effort to do things, and yet all doors seem to fly open to him. He is welcome everywhere, in society or in business, because his charm of manner and gracious personality are irresistible. His very presence disarms prejudice; you cannot help feeling kindly toward him, and he attracts people to himself naturally."

"We often hear people say they don't understand how such a one manages to get on so easily—why he is so popular with everybody; but they do not realize what an asset he has in his charm of personality. A man must be measured as a whole. His ability to get on should not be gaged by his brain-power alone, but by his persuasive force, his ability to please people, to interest them and to make them believe in him. His appearance, his manner, his atmosphere, his personality, his capacity to make friends and hold them—all these things are as much a part of his get-on assets as the gray matter in his brain. A sour face, a repulsive manner, an ugly, unusual nature often cover up and prejudice us against great ability."

"I recall a young man whose crabbed disposition nullified a large percentage of his tremendous energy and his great brain-power. His hot temper and his sarcastic tongue are constantly neutralizing his friendships. He is a tremendous worker, and yet he is constantly tripping himself up by his repellent manner and his disagreeable disposition, and being held back in spite of his great ability and splendid energy, which, but for this handicap, would give him rapid advancement."

"There are so many men of this kind who have plenty of ability, but who are deficient in qualities that attract, interest and please, that it is common to hear employers say that they have decided not to give such and such an applicant a position because of his bad manners, or because he lacked a good presence."

"There is no substitute for personal charm, for a refined, magnetic manner, and in spite of the fact that most people believe one must be born with it or forever lack it, the quality can be acquired by anyone who will take as much trouble and pains to acquire it as would be necessary to accomplish anything else worth while."

Fly in the Ointment.

'Tis useless to attempt to please
The universal throng;
Though plaudits are attained with ease,
Some censure goes along.
So through the air some tremors run
When people hear in accents grim
The voice of some disgruntled one,
"I don't think much of him!"

The favorite author of the day
Evokes some critic's ire;
The actor, struggle as he may,
Finds folks who won't admire.
And e'en the bridegroom who draws near
The altar, pale and slim,
In whispers on each side will hear
"I don't think much of him!"
—Washington Star

A NORDHEIMER PIANO

Is the gift of all gifts, not only at Christmas time, but at any time.

No need of explanation or apology when "NORDHEIMER" is on the piano in your home, for ninety out of every one hundred musical Canadians know that there is nothing better in pianos than the "NORDHEIMER."

The oldest Piano House in Canada (established 1840). We are in a position to offer better inducements.

P.S. — We have always on hand a number of slightly-used and second-hand Pianos, ranging in price from \$100 upwards. All fully guaranteed for five years.

Correspondence solicited, when we will send complete information and descriptive booklet.

NORDHEIMER'S, LIMITED
London, Ontario.
J. J. CALLAGHAN, General Manager.

55 Holsteins by Auction 55

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28th, 1910
AT BROWN BROS.' LYNDALE STOCK FARM, LYN, ONTARIO

In the offering will be the highest-record bull ever put up at public auction in Canada. His three nearest dams have A. R. O. butter records averaging 29.12 lbs. each in 7 days; his dam is the \$2,000 Canadian champion butter cow, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd 30.39 lbs. in 7 days, 121.37 lbs. in 30 days. Will also offer a 2-year-old daughter of this cow and other of her descendants. Among the females offered will be the highest record 2-year-old heifer ever put in public sale in Canada, Inka De Kol Pieterje 4th, 19 lbs. butter in 7 days. Three-year-olds up to 20 lbs. Mature cows over 26 lbs. Many others with large records. We have decided to include in this sale our present stock bull, Count De Kol Pieterje Paul, the sire of Inka De Kol Pieterje 4th, 19 lbs. butter in 7 days at 25 months; Pauline Hengerveld, 20 3/32 lbs. at 36 months. He has more A. R. O. daughters than any other bull of his age in Canada, and is a show animal as well. A number of his sons and grandsons will also be offered.

TERMS of sale are: 9 months on approved notes, with 6% interest. No postponement on account of weather. Catalogues on application.

Brown Bros., Lyndale Stock Farm, Lyn, Ont.
B. V. KELLY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., AUCTIONEER.

ALMA COLLEGE Trains Girls for Home Responsibilities

and fits them for lifework. Alma is a Christian college-home, ideal in environment and endeavor. Here, there is development—intellectual, spiritual and physical. Individual instruction by experienced educators. Safe religious guidance. Necessary bodily exercise. Situation fine—ample grounds. Climate most healthful. Good home cooking and wholesome, nourishing food. Classics, languages, music, art, household science, commercial. Junior preparatory department. Low tuition. The very place for your daughter. Address the President, Robert I. Warner, M.A., D.D., St. Thomas, Ont., for prospectus and terms.

A set of Staghorn Carvers can be obtained by sending in three new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Look up the particulars in our premium announcement on page 2024, of this issue.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.
Dec. 28th—Brown Bros., Lynn, Ont.; Holsteins.
Feb. 8th and 9th—The Millers, and others, at Union Stock-yards, Toronto, Short horns.

Most Liberal Offer Ever Made to Women

VALUE \$1.20 TWELVE PATTERNS FREE VALUE \$1.20
SEND US \$1.00 AND WE WILL GIVE 12 FREE PATTERN COUPONS AND ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO

Canadian Home Journal

ISSUES OF 1911.

Jan. New Year
Feb. Home Building
Mar. Spring Fashion
Apr. Garden
May Pure Food
June Bride
July Travel
Aug. Summer Fiction
Sept. Fall Fashion
Oct. Home Furnishing
Nov. Thanksgiving
Dec. Christmas

CONTENTS.

Fashions
Music
Fiction
Recipes
Serial Story
Dressing Table
Home Plans
In the Shops
Girls' Club
Household Hints
Humorous Stories
Children's Page

Each Number Well Worth One Dollar.

Cut Out this Coupon. It's Worth \$1 20.

Enclosed is One Dollar to pay one year's subscription to Canadian Home Journal; also 12 Coupons for choice of Patterns.

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

Canadian Home Journal, 60 John St.,
Toronto, Canada.

This large 52-64-page monthly magazine is published solely for Canadian women. Thousands of Canadian women do not know that there is a five-year-old woman's magazine, published in Canada, that is better suited for Canadian women, than foreign magazines. If you have not seen a copy, ask us to send a sample copy free. The contents of each issue will be found helpful, interesting and entertaining. Many new ideas and suggestions are given that will make you a better daughter, mother, wife, housekeeper or hostess. **There is more solid common-sense reading matter and valuable information in this magazine than is contained in any \$2.50 foreign magazine.**

Mr. Wm. G. Rook:

Dear Sir:—I can truly say that the JOURNAL has done many people in Denfield much good. They looked for its coming as they looked for a friend, and I should be glad if it found its way into every home in Canada. You are at liberty to quote from anything I have said regarding your good JOURNAL.

FERNIE, B. C., MAY 5, 1910.

REV. W. F. SIDDELL, Fernie Baptist Church,
TORBRIDGE MINES, N. S., MAY 16, 1910.

THE CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO., TORONTO:
Sirs, Your letter has been forwarded to me from the Range. I was very much interested in THE HOME JOURNAL last year, and have decided to have it for another year. I think it the best magazine I have ever read. I hope you will keep its pages as clean as they have been. Yours very truly,
MISS NORA L. BRANSCOMBE.

MAKE THE JOURNAL KNOWN IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD
Excellent Commissions Paid. Ask for Agents' Terms



DIDN'T I TELL YOU

Cooper's Fluid

Will give your show beasts a coat like silk, and a healthy, pliant skin.

BESIDES

It is the most successful remedy for

MANGE and RINGWORM

and destroys LICE in one application.

\$2.00 Per Gall. Makes 100 gallons of cattle wash.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Toronto

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FEATHERS WANTED—We buy Goose, Duck, Chicken, and Turkey Feathers; highest prices paid. Write for price-list. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, pure-bred; also Single-comb Black Minorca cockerels, "Northup strain," good ones. J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ontario.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, of high quality. W. J. Bunn, Spruce Grove Poultry-yards, Birr, Ontario.

WHITE WYANDOTTES (Martin hatching), Rose-comb Reds (Klager hatching), cocks, cockerels, hens, pullets; one to three dollars each. Pens not related. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duncan McTavish, Chesley, Ontario.

WANTED—New-laid Eggs, Butter and Poultry. I guarantee the highest market prices. W. J. Falle, Prince Albert Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Que.

YOUNG PEKIN DRAKES and a Silver-gray Dorking cockerel of good quality. Garland Bros., Pinkerton, Ontario.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

Western Ontario Poultry Men Meet.

The annual meeting of the Western Ontario Poultry Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, on Wednesday, Dec. 7th. President L. H. Baldwin congratulated the members on the splendid increase in both the number of entries and the quality of the exhibits of the live birds at the present show. He would like to see a larger show of dressed poultry, and expressed appreciation of the exhibits of birds packed in cases ready for market. It was suggested that something be done to discourage exhibitors from doing with their birds things which would disqualify them if known to the judge. The Executive of the Winter Fair should endeavor to stop the things that are done to deceive judges and others.

The President submitted the report of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to consider the Special Prize List. The recommendation made by this committee was thoroughly discussed by the members of the Association, after which it was decided not to accept the recommendation of the committee. The following resolutions were carried:

"That the Winter Fair Board be asked to allow the Poultry Association to retain their membership fees for use as the Association thinks best."

"That the committee be authorized to prepare an address and secure subscriptions as a testimonial to S. Butterfield, in acknowledgment of his long term of capable service as judge, which term has closed on account of illness. It was decided to include with Mr. Butterfield's name that of James Main."

"That this meeting express its disapproval of the rule that birds be required to be in the Winter Fair Building by Saturday night, and that the Executive Committee of the Winter Fair be requested to allow the poultry exhibitors until Monday night to get their exhibits in the building."

"That the delegates to the Canadian National Exhibition be requested to ask that the regular prizes for poultry be increased to: 1st, \$3; 2nd, \$2; 3rd, \$1, with proportionately larger prizes in the larger classes, and that the Secretary of this Association be instructed to advise the Secretary of the Canadian National Exhibition of this resolution."

The election of officers for 1911 resulted as follows: Honorary Presidents, Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Toronto, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Stratford; L. H. Baldwin, Toronto, President, Richard Oke, London; First Vice-President, W. J. Teale, Guelph; Second Vice-President, Wm. Barber, Toronto. The Board of Directors are as follows: Jas. Russell, M. P., Toronto; A. W. Tyson, Guelph; G. G. Henderson, Hamilton;

T. H. Scott, St. Thomas; P. L. Grier, Owen Sound; T. J. Kiley, London; N. K. Cornwall, Thamesville; C. H. Wilson, Hawkestone.

Representatives to Canadian National Exhibition: Wm. McNeil, Wm. Barber. To Ontario Provincial Winter Fair: Richard Oke, A. W. Tyson, Wm. McNeil, L. H. Baldwin. To Western Fair: J. H. Saunders, R. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Immediately at the close of the annual meeting, the newly-appointed Board of Directors held a meeting. It was de-



Richard Oke.

President Western Ontario Poultry Association.

cid to ask that several varieties be added to the prize list. The request was also made that a third prize be given for pigeons. Fowl judges were recommended for the next show.

A motion was passed appointing Messrs. Barber, Teale and Tyson, a committee to suggest changes in the dressed poultry prize list.

It was decided that it would be well to hold the next annual meeting at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening of the week of the Fair.

A forty-piece Austrian China Tea Set that retails in the stores from \$4.00 to \$6.00 is yours for sending in only four new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," at \$1.50 each. Look up this and our other premiums on page 2024, of this issue.

TRADE TOPICS.

SHORT COURSES AT MACDONALD COLLEGE.—As stated in our advertising columns, free short courses are offered by Macdonald College School of Agriculture, in live-stock and cereal husbandry, January 10th to 21st, and in horticulture and poultry-keeping, January 24th to February 4th. Students are not received under eighteen years of age. There is no other age limit. Applications should be addressed The Principal, Macdonald College P. O., Que. The railway station is Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., C. P. R. and G. T. R., twenty miles west of Montreal.

A CHAMPION GRAIN SEPARATOR.—The importance of thoroughly cleaning farm seeds in order to reduce to the lowest point possible the sowing of weed seeds, was never so generally acknowledged as at the present time. Much labor and vexation of spirit may be saved by means of a first-class seed separator, the cost of which may be saved in a single season. The Templin Manufacturing Co., Fergus, Ont., G. T. R. and C. P. R., advertise in this paper the "Perfection" Seed Grain Separator, which has received highest awards at Toronto, Ottawa and London Fairs three years in succession. Write for circular letter, description and price, or get same from nearest agent.

GOSSIP.

At a sale of Jersey cattle belonging to Roy Smelker, at Greenville, Ohio, on December 1st, despite a bitterly cold day, 79 head, including 15 young calves, one-sixth of the entire offering being bulls, made an average price of \$142.85, the highest price being \$450, for the yearling bull, Viola's Foxy Eminent, purchased by Barnes & Tudor, McLean, Ill.

The Crop-reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the area sown this fall to winter wheat is 2.5 per cent. more than the revised estimated area sown in fall of 1909, equivalent to an increase of 828,000 acres, the indicated total area being 34,485,000 acres. Condition on December 1 was 82.5, against 95.8 and 85.3 on December 1, 1909 and 1908, respectively, and a ten-year average of 91.3. The area sown to rye this fall is given as 1.2 per cent. less than the revised estimated area sown in fall of 1909, equivalent to a decrease of 25,000 acres, the indicated total area being 2,138,000 acres. Condition on December 1 was 92.6, against 94.1 and 87.6 on December 1, 1909 and 1908, respectively, and a ten-year average of 93.5.

The Garden of a Com-muter's Wife.

(By Mabel Osgood Wright.)

CHAPTER V.

A Rainy Day Morning.

October 31 (morning). Three days' delay, but Chris has gone, and October wearing goloshes is quietly plodding down the road to the rhythmic patter of steady rain.

Tim has secured a "general useful," with a round, cheerful countenance and an excellent personal reference from the next town. In fact, Bertle, the newcomer, in addition to knowing which end of the shovel belongs in his hand and which in the ground, professes to be able to mend tools and tinker about in a truly encouraging fashion, having, in fact, brought a well-equipped tool chest with him. Even now, on the day of his advent, I can hear him pounding away in the little tool-house that holds the garden necessities, after the manner of a thrifty man who uses rainy days for tool-mending and suchlike work.

It is very necessary that the "general useful" should be able to use a hammer, saw, and glass cutter, as well as rake and spade, or the commuter in whose garden he digs will be buried by an autumnal leaf fall of small bills, more deeply than were the babes in the wood by the well-intentioned robins.

Chris the literary seems to have massacred the old garden implements and cremated their remains, for of whole tools there are next to none, while the usual array of halt and maimed are likewise missing, so that Evan has ordered a fresh supply, all of which I must list in the special part of my garden book that treats of his godmother's wedding gift of fifty pounds for something "useful and instructive," and what we did with it, so that we may judge, when the account is closed, if the conditions have been complied with.

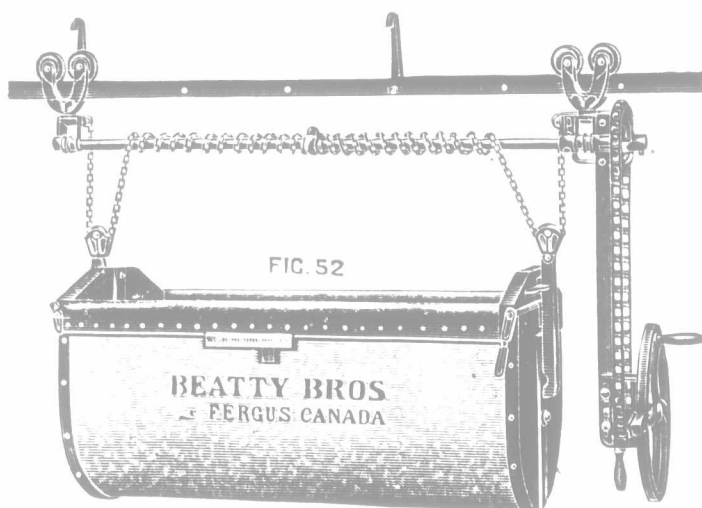
Bertle is now cleaning out a jumble of broken flowerpots, old seeds, and boxes holding odds and ends of Paris green, hellebore, and various other compounds that bring death to bugs and sneezing to humans; and he is also going to whitewash the walls of the little building. One comfort about Evan is that he not only knows exactly what he wishes done, but is able to leave directions in such a form that they cannot possibly be misunderstood. When you live in the country, and your husband goes daily to town, you will soon recognize this trait as akin to genius.

Already I can see the complete tool house in my mind's eye from simply hearing Evan's directions to Bertle. There are to be racks for holding pots, graded according to size; wooden pegs across which the various rakes, hoes, etc., can be laid; hooks for the water-pots and grass-edging shears; corner shelves for holding the measuring line (to be used for vegetables, only I shan't allow it in the flower garden), trowel, trowel, weeders, while under these is room for the two lawnmowers, the wide for general use, the narrow for borders. On the opposite side, a wide shelf, either for potting, cutting, or to hold the flower jars when I am filling them for the house, and above the shelf, hung between leather loops (made of an old rein) pruning shears, flower scissors, a hammer, a saw, and a box of assorted nails and tacks, are long like articles in a dressing case.

Bertle is a Dane, quite familiar with the English words necessary for using and receiving directions, but fortunately not with those used

DON'T BUY A "BT" LITTER CARRIER

Until You are Absolutely Certain that it is the Best on the Market.



You should make sure of this before purchasing an outfit, and, in order to help you make your choice, let us send you our new catalogue. It fully describes and illustrates the "BT" LITTER CARRIER, and gives illustrations of outfits which we have installed.

The "BT" LITTER CARRIER has features that you will appreciate. It is very simple in construction, and nothing but the very best of material is put into it. Note the double purchase in lifting, and the strong manner in which the carrier is built.

The "BT" LITTER CARRIER always pleases. More of them were sold last year than all other makes combined, and the sale of them this year is just twice as great as that of a year ago.

Our new catalogue is free, and will be mailed to anyone on request. In writing, let us know how many feet of track you will require. WRITE US TO-DAY.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONTARIO

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE STEEL STALLS, STANCHIONS AND HAY TOOLS.

BE YOUR OWN BOSS!

Are you looking for something which offers good pay, which makes your time your own and throws you into contact with a congenial class of people?

We want representatives in your locality to work for us, securing new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, the publication that has been for forty-five years the recognized authority on all agricultural topics, and is acknowledged by all competent judges to be the best agricultural journal in the Dominion.

If you will take up this work, we will pay you a very liberal cash commission. You can undertake it without any expense, and can make a good salary. We guarantee satisfactory remuneration if you will devote your whole time to this work.

Should you not be able to devote your whole time to this work, it will pay you to look up our announcement on pages 2024 and 2031 of this issue, and begin to work at once to secure several of these valuable premiums and agricultural books. Every one of them will be found well worth the effort, as they are all excellent value.

Do not delay, but write AT ONCE for sample copies, agents' lists and full instructions to canvassers to:

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
London, Canada.

MACDONALD COLLEGE School of Agriculture

FREE SHORT COURSES (1911)

Are offered in:

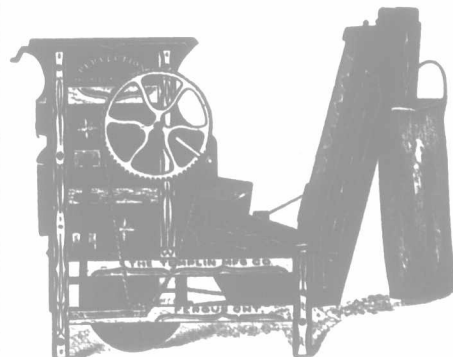
1. Live Stock and Cereal Husbandry, January 10th to January 21st.
2. Horticulture and Poultry-keeping, January 24th to February 4th.

For applications and inquiries for further information address:

THE PRINCIPAL, MACDONALD COLLEGE, P. Q.

THE PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator

(Patented 1901.)



We have to find a single dissatisfied customer who is using the PERFECTION Mill. No other firm can back up a similar statement. "I wish I had seen the PERFECTION before I bought my mill," is a story we hear every day. Don't you be fooled also. The PERFECTION has its fan at the bottom, and simply blows out the chaff after the grain has been separated and graded by passing over 8 feet of screening. Weed seeds, clovers, etc., are not blown out with the chaff to get back upon the land, but are saved in a drawer. The only mill that separates all the different kinds of grain, cleans buckhorn out of clover, stands firm on the floor, and has many other advantages described in our free circular "C." Write for it, or see nearest agent. Don't be put off with a "Just as Good."

The Templin Mfg. Co.

C. P. R. Fergus, Ont. G. T. R.

Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of

Shorthorn Bulls

ready for service, mostly from imported stock, of such families as the Rosewoods, Butterfllys, Beautys and Duchesses. One of the lot is a red imported bull of the choicest breeding. Come and see them during the holidays.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Bell phone.

Holsteins and Tamworths for Sale—Seven bulls, boars fit for service; sows bred, pigs, either sexes, from 6 weeks up. Sixty-five to select from. Phone connection, via Cobourg.
BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

"I don't know what to make of my nephew George," remarked the elderly professor. "He has such queer contradictory tastes in music."

"Yes?"
"Yes; I came upon him a little while ago and he was whistling in a dreamy, rapt sort of way the wedding march from 'Le-hengrin.' As soon as he saw me he looked confused and changed it at once to 'Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?'"
Chicago Tribune.

Your neighbor has had a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) for which we paid his druggist. Send us this coupon filled in to-day and obtain your bottle from your druggist.

We are receiving many thousands of requests from every part of Canada for the 50-cent bottle of Psychine, which we buy from the druggist and give away.

Unprecedented interest is being taken in Psychine.

And it is doing some very remarkable things, making some very extraordinary cures.

Not more than we anticipated however.

With our third of a century's experience with Psychine.

With our knowledge of the hundreds of thousands it has already cured, in mind.

We have the most absolute confidence in what it can and will do.

Since scientists know now all about the white corpuscles of the blood, or the phagocytes, the scavengers which devour every germ of disease that enters the body.

Since they also tell us that certain herbs—nature's remedies—help and build up these white corpuscles.

And since these herbs are compounded in Psychine, we know why Psychine is so phenomenally successful in treating disease.

We know why its use is indicated in the following diseases:

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

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

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

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

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

COUPON No. 34

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

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

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

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

either in lengthy discussions or literary dialogues.

Evan suggests that we now have all the human material on the place necessary for spontaneous combustion, or a race riot, and really it is an international mixture, much like the general population, and compounded by circumstances alone.

Tim, driver and stableman, Scotch and violently of the Dissenting Church.

Bertle, Danish, general useful, religion probably lacking.

Martha Corkle, cook pro tem, awaiting developments, English, aggressively of the Established Church. Delia, waitress and office maid, Irish-American, violently Roman Catholic.

Elizabeth (cook until Martha's advent), laundry and dairymaid pro tem, native and Methodist.

Martha Corkle, before whom the necessity of tolerance of religious opinion and race was mentioned, came to me this morning, full of dignity and responsibility, and said:

"Mrs. Evan" (she never accords me my last name, that honor belonging to the portly mother of ten and wife of our elder brother, the vicar). "I hope that you do not think that I shall demean myself by taking notice of opinions held in my kitchen or outside; that is unless things are disrespected which are my vitals, though of course it would serve better for authority if they" (servants, not vitals) "were all of the Church and came in to prayers every morning as they used when I served at the rectory. Then a word at all was a word against family as much as me, Mrs. Evan. Not that I hold you responsible, ma'am, not at all, and I feel for you, ma'am, for what can be done in a place where there is no tenantry to be brought up to service, and all the help comes from different places and reared on disagreeing victuals, as it were? It all seems as wild-like to me as Australia, where my brother Joe hides, savin' the lack of those jumpin' kangaroos, and I'm always expectin' them. No, Mrs. Evan, on my word, I shan't contend except for vitals, and no disrespect intended."

They read it, it rains! a whole

WHAT A TRADE-MARK STANDS FOR

in a Cream Separator is the ability to get MORE cream; a Separator that cannot get "more" had better be without a name altogether; for the name only serves to identify it to dissatisfied users.

This Trade-mark

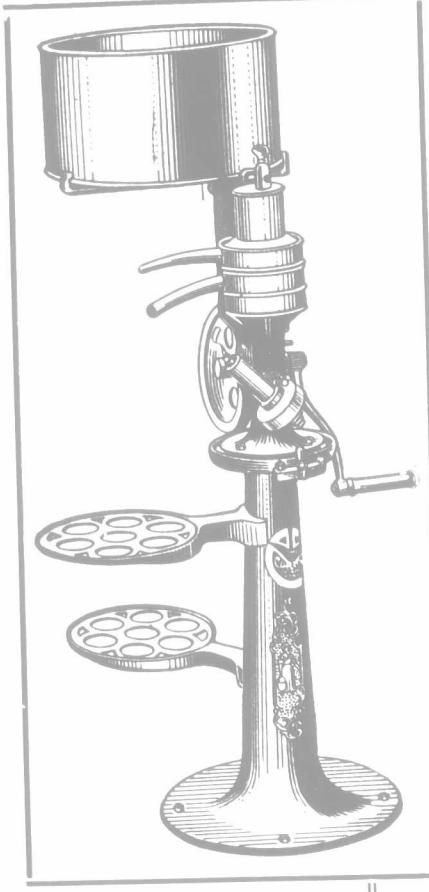


stands for the Separator that gets 999-1000ths of all the cream in every drop of the whole milk—for the only Separator whose bowl is fitted with the wing-cylinder skimming device. This trade-mark is a guarantee of Separator satisfaction.

Write for our little book on THE CAPITAL.

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some fall storm that the ground absorbs. Certainly gardening makes one conscious of the great variety of ways in which the work of moistening the soil is done. To some people, all rains are alike. In the

city I have never heard any distinction made, except that of a storm or a shower. I well remember being ill one spring at the planting season, and listening to the rain as I lay in bed. I asked a town-bred

maid whom we chanced to have what sort of rain it was. She looked blankly at me, then out of the window, as if hardly comprehending my meaning, and replied, "Just plain rain, miss, there isn't any thunder." A countrywoman would have said either a growing, a cold, a washout, a spring-filling, or a smart rain, according to the facts.

I am sitting in the long, unsealed attic that is lighted with a dormer window at either end. A comfortable, open-fronted wood stove glows away by the chimney that fills the center of the loft. This has been my playroom ever since I left the nursery and those far-away mother arms slipped from about me. Now that I have come back I think that I appreciate its privacy more than ever, and keep it for a playroom still. Why may not grown-ups have playrooms where they can throw off conventionalities and restraint, be silly or only idle, and romp either mentally or physically as they please? The garden, of course, is the best place for these wild moods in seasonable weather, but even then one needs an indoor retreat, a place to lie flat on an old, unshrinkable sofa, and think alternately of everything and nothing, well out of the reach of sudden callers.

What odious things callers are! I love my friends dearly, but friends never call. They simply fit in knowing the times and seasons when you are at liberty, or being mistaken and scenting anything out of joint, they pat the dogs, pick up a book to borrow, a flower to smell, and fit out again, as if that alone was the object of their visit, leaving you comfortable and unembarrassed. Or, finding that all is well, they draw off gloves, unpin hat, and stay to luncheon without forcing you through the responsibility of asking them, a relief when you are dubious of the meal. Unless people have this tact, they can never really be called friends or safely asked to come freely within the sacred home precincts.

A country doctor's daughter, like a minister's wife, has many curious experiences in this respect, and my time of trial has arrived.

In truth, the two days' gap in my gardening operations has been filled to overflowing with callers, well-intentioned folk who would be friends if they but knew how; people of many grades, all kindly eager to welcome me home, and advise and ask questions varied with remarks about Aunt Lot's marriage, and queries as to whether I didn't think father had aged during my absence.

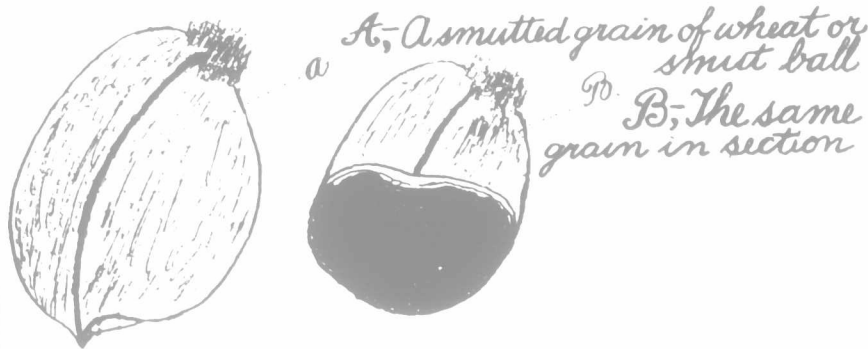
I had intended giving a sort of parish high tea a little later on, bracing myself to answer questions en masse, fortified by a fine new gown and Evan to share both admiration and criticism. Not that we exactly enjoy this sort of thing. We should much prefer saving up and giving them a musical afternoon, Evan even perhaps being coaxed to play the violin himself. But when you wish to entertain people, you must give them what they, not what you like, and what that is remains to be discovered. However, this festival is still before me, while the questions and advice have set me to thinking and make me quite reconciled to spending this rainy day in the comfortable fastness of the attic.

Before I went away, Aunt Lot represented the family, but now one and all, patients and neighbors, recognize me as mistress of the house, and are prepared to hold me socially responsible. This is a great change for the young person who, three years ago, never could be prevailed upon to take a table at the annual fair or to make cake for the monthly sale upon the proceeds of which the subsistence of one of the three village ministers depended.

I have been freely reminded of what a good cakemaker Aunt Lot was, and I'm trembling lest Martha Corkle's confections should fall below her standard, as I've promised three loaves, a pan of cookies and a braised ham for next week's harvest-home supper, and they must be fault-

SMUT

and its attack upon grain



This drawing illustrates the appearance of a smutted grain before and after being cut across. It is shown to be completely filled with a fine black powder—many hundreds of thousands of smut spores—which become attached to sound grains and carry over the disease to another year. Smut spores attach themselves readily to the brush end of the grain and in the crease, but owing to their minute size may frequently be present without being noticed.

Formaldehyde coming in contact with smut spores causes them to dry up and wither, and finally die without injuring the wheat.

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No water or sewerage connection required, therefore no expensive plumbing or piping.

No burning out of your closet. Easily installed, inexpensive to operate, can be placed anywhere in your home, and guaranteed **sanitary and odorless.**

Winter is coming. You cannot afford to be without one. Write for our catalogue E.

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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE A AND PRICES
W. D. BEATH & SON LIMITED TORONTO

less, for the supper is for the hospital.

A school friend of my mother's, a very charming woman, but rather a borrower of trouble, raised a more serious point by saying that, glad as she was to see me back, she hoped that I had not used undue influence to take Evan from his native land, as she thought such experiments dangerous and against the nature of things. I'm afraid that my answer was rather heated. It is not against nature for the female to have the say as far as possible in choosing the location of the home.

I am American to my finger-tips, though I fully recognize the fascination and protective atmosphere of old-world tradition, but, as the old proverb says, "Every bird finds its own nest charming." Now, as a matter of course, all birds' nests are not equally well located or built. The oriole weaves a sky cradle moated by the free air; the cuckoo throws together a few sticks in a bush—each to her taste. The only bird despised and scorned of all is the outcast, the cowbird, to whom, having none of her own, all nests are equal and a matter of indifference. The only being so despised is the songster without a nest to uphold.

My nest is in America. Evan's in England, and the interweaving of the two makes the most logical combination possible. But why should I expect Evan to move his building materials overseas to join mine, instead of the reverse? Because of a fact in the law, also of the joyous Republic of Birdland, to which I would call the attention of all conscientious women with foreign husbands. It is the female who always chooses the nesting site. Nature rules that the location of the home is of more vital importance to her whose life is of the home, and nests are also usually located in the region of the best food supply—therefore America!

Some of my guests expressed curiosity as to what I should do for amusement in such a quiet place, as if I had not been able to amuse myself in years gone, and I foolishly unfolded to them in part my garden hopes, which they straightway translated according to their different temperaments to mean everything from an Italian garden with terraces, statues, a fountain, and clipped green walls, to a market garden wherein Evan was to raise cabbages and afterward peddle them for a living. This last notion went the rounds from the Village Gossip via the Village Liar to the Emporium, from whence it was freely distributed up the road, and finally found its way to Evan on the cars. The Emporium is not a shop, as you might think, but a very genteel middle-aged widow of comfortable means whose house stands directly at the head of the village street, so that people taking the road that branches on the right toward the town, or on the left that goes up through the farming region, must equally pass her door. Thus, being in a position to hear and collect news, she is also conveniently located for its distribution and constitutes herself local news agent, an occupation she greatly enjoys, and quite safely, as she keeps her own skirts clear by never guaranteeing her wares, and always premising a bit of gossip by, "I don't know if it's true, but they do say," etc., etc.

I knew exactly what sort of flowers I meant to have, though I had not as yet quite formulated their grouping so as to explain it glibly to strangers. I want a purely American garden, which may be interpreted as anything and everything that will grow in our sparkling but capricious climate; also, everything is to be in plenty—no single plants, but great masses and jungles of flowers without bare ground showing between. Evan has sketched me a rough map of the garden, showing how the ground could be utilized to the best advantage without changing its characteristics, which were those that best harmonized with the house. This,

IT IS A HARD JOB

To shove a loaded wheelbarrow up a slippery plank, in the winter-time especially.



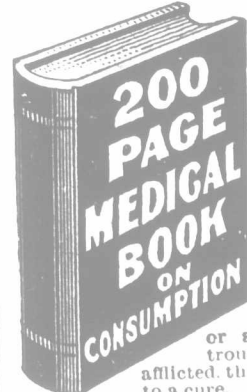
DON'T DO IT.

Get a

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with overhead track, and a boy can clean out your stables. Write for catalogue, etc., to Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ontario Manufacturers of Barn and Stable Equipments.

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

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

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DIRTY LIVING AND HIGH THINKING.

A very dirty boy attended a certain school. One day the teacher sent the boy's mother a note saying that he was not clean and that she ought to bathe him oftener.

The mother sent the teacher a note in reply, in which she said:

"My boy Bill ain't no rose. Don't smell him; learn him."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Annihilating space and killing time have been man's favorite occupations between meals—Ourselves.

THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE

Who Have Never Experienced A HEADACHE.

Headaches effect all ages and both sexes alike, but the female sex is naturally the more effected through the higher nervous development and more delicate organization of the system.

Burdock Blood Bitters has, for years, been curing all kinds of headaches, and if you will only give it a trial we feel sure it will do for you what it has done for thousands of others during the past thirty-five years.

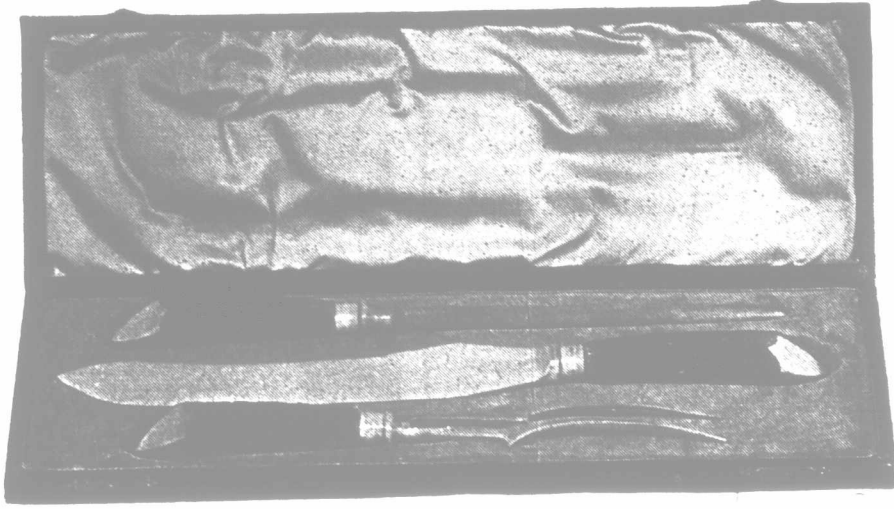
Mrs. C. Meadows, Clarksburg, Ont., writes:—"For years I was troubled with sick headache and dizziness, and was also constipated. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. I only took three bottles of the medicine; now I feel like a new woman. I find I am completely cured, and I can truthfully testify that it is the best medicine I have ever used.

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

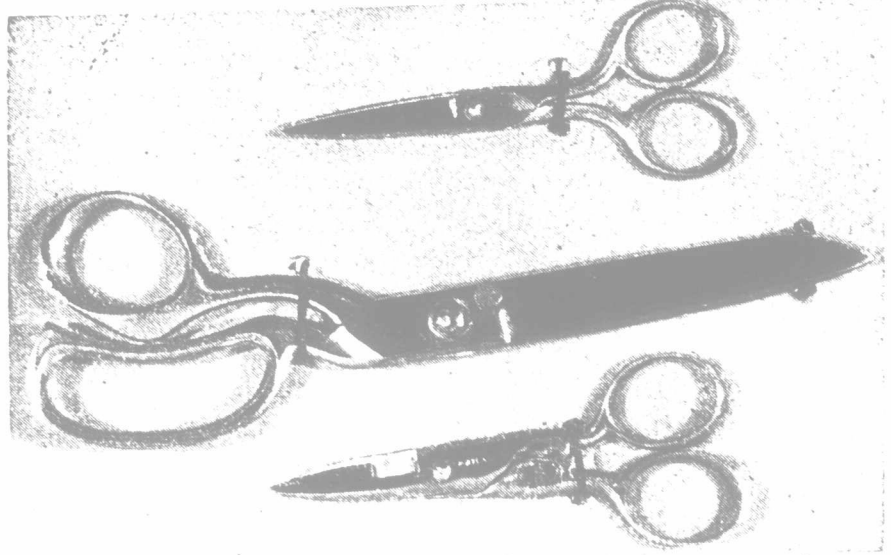
CHRISTMAS IS NEAR

and you will find below some excellent suggestions for Christmas Gifts. Begin now to secure one or more of these handsome premiums by obtaining the required number of new yearly subscriptions to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

Every Premium We Offer is Exceptionally Good Value. We Give Greater Value in Our Premiums Than if You Were Paid a Cash Commission. Note the Following List:



SET STAGHORN CARVERS.—High-class goods. First quality of steel, and staghorn handles and handsome nickel mounting. These carvers will retail at \$3.50 to \$5.00 per set. Three new subscribers.



SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors—will cut buttonhole any size. All good quality steel. For only One New Subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." Must be sent by present subscriber.

40-PIECE AUSTRIAN CHINA TEA SET, handsome and dainty in shape, coloring and design; ordinarily retailing from \$4.00 to \$6.00, depending on locality. Four new subscribers.

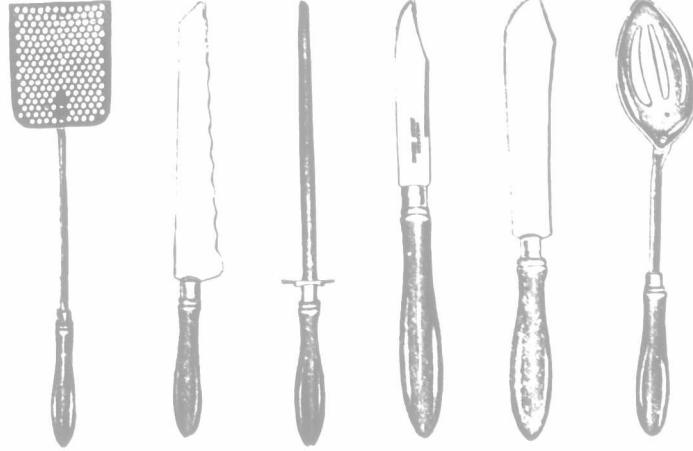
STENCILLING PATTERNS, containing a variety of designs for curtains, cushions, portieres, table covers, etc. A set of 20 patterns, all ready to be cut out (which may be easily done by laying the pattern over glass and cutting with a sharp knife). For only one new subscriber.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIVES—Manufactured by Jos. Rodgers, Sheffield, England. Jackknife and Penknife, both nickel-handled and having two blades. These knives were manufactured specially for "The Farmer's Advocate." Worth, retail, \$1.00 each. One new subscriber for each knife.

BARON'S PRIDE. Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. One new subscriber.

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Any subscriber may have the date on his own label advanced 8 months by sending us the name of one new subscriber and \$1.50.

Send Postal for Sample copies and Agent's Outfit and Start to Canvass at Once

The William Weld Company, Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO.

without being an antique, is of that respectable no-period style of the forties, when we began to forsake good, foreign models, and grope for ourselves—a style that is best summed up in the words Early American. Strange to say, his plan does not satisfy me. It is the dearest, sunniest, homiest house in the world, and yet to turn the acre of ground that immediately surrounds it into the copy of an Italian, Dutch or old English garden would be like enclosing it in a practical joke so cruel as to wound its most scared sensibilities. Quite like proffering Uncle Sam himself a cardinal's hat and cloak for daily use, or forcing him to wear his own beaver with the uniform of a French field marshal.

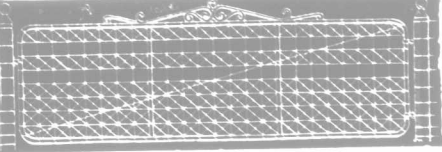
"What is an American garden?" I never heard of such a thing," asked Mrs. Jenks-Smith, the good-natured chateleine of the new show place, The Bluffs, on the river-bank, to which Chris has transferred his tal-

The electrically-welded, solid-piece frame gives strength and stiffness to

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

We build Peerless Gates to last a lifetime—handy, convenient and attractive. They remain staunch and rigid through all kinds of rough usage. The frame is

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made of heavy steel tubing electrically welded into one solid piece. The Peerless Gate, like the Peerless Fence, saves expense because it never needs repairs. We also make poultry, lawn and farm fences of exceptional strength. Write for free book.

ent. I told her that I used the term in relation to my bit of garden ground framed in the hillside woods, of which it had originally been a part; that it was to be itself, and not distorted into a feeble imitation of the classic gardens of other days and times; that I would not have it tricked out with the wearisome, formal, tartlike beds that caused Bacon to groan, even if the cost did

not make such a thing impossible for countenances of moderate means. The last reason was within her comprehension.

"I know such things are very expensive," she continued, with a sigh. "You wouldn't believe what our Italian garden cost, with digging out and filling in. My dear, we had to fill up thirteen feet deep in one spot, and piping the water for the pools,

and after that the engine to run the fountain, and the electric plant to light up at night. For of course the trees are so young yet that there's no shade, and it's perfectly impossible to go out there in the daytime. And it was so thoughtless, too, in our landscapist, this season he had yellow flowers that close at night put in one of the most conspicuous places, and so some of the best effects are spoiled.

"I think I shall have to coax your husband next season to fit us up with a list of nigh blooming things. I suppose he'd be reasonable to a neighbor. By the way, my dear, has it occurred to you what a grand advertisement for him it would be to have a good showy Italian garden on this hillside, and his name and business address on a rustic sign just below? It can be seen a mile off from the cars.

"Garden wouldn't match the house? Neither did ours, but we

BOVRIL

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

A little added to soups, gravies and chowders gives a pleasant flavor and makes the food much more strengthening.

Better and More Syrup Wanted

You have the maple bush, we have the Evaporator, and when combining the two the highest grade of maple syrup is produced that will bring the best market price. Your maple grove is worthy of your best consideration. You cannot expect to get good returns with slow, deep-boiling contrivances. Write for catalogue.



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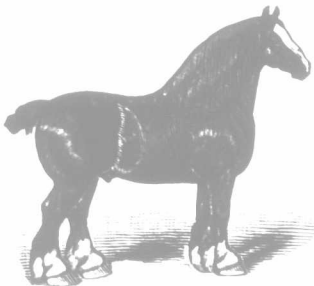
To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:



I have imported **Percheron Stallions** for years. Always bought from the best breeders in France, and beg to call the attention of prospective buyers to the fact that I have won this year at Toronto first and second aged class sweepstakes and silver medal. Also at Ottawa Fair, first and third in aged class, first, second and third in 3-year-old class, sweepstakes and gold medal. Those horses are beautiful dapple-greys and blacks, three to four years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 lbs., with feet and legs that cannot be beat, beautiful heads and necks, the kind that good buyers are looking for. **I do not intend, and I will not allow,** if I can help it, any one to give more quality breeding for a fixed price than I will. Come to the home of the champion prizewinners and judge for yourself.

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.

TOP-NOTCH CLYDESDALES



I have 22 Imported Clydesdale Stallions to select from, of different ages, and from such noted sires as the champions Hawatha, Marcellus, Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Haplant's Pride, Silver Cup, Revelanta, Royal Blend, Baron Clyde, Shapely Prince, etc. The breeding is the best, and the individuals second to none. Prices and terms right. Just give me a call and be convinced that you struck the right place. Markham 20 miles north of Toronto, on the G. T. R. Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R., 3 miles. Long-distance phone. Will meet visitors on the shortest possible notice.

T. H. HASSARD, Markham, Ont.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.
Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, 6 fillies, 3 colts, including prizewinners and champions. This consignment will bear close inspection, and will be sold at moderate profit.
E. Watson, Manager.
I. B. Macaulay, Proprietor.

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

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

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

NEW IMPORTATION ARRIVED

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS.

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

put on a whole new outside all stucko, you know, and the Prince who visited us last summer said he only had to close his eyes to think himself in Italy."

Verily, of such trials are these calls composed; and I have to keep my temper and not say a word of what rises to my lips, but she would not have understood if I had, poor soul, and so I let her clatter on.

"Not but all those old flowers that you've had growing for ages down yonder have come in fashion again. Yes, isn't it strange they're quite in the swing, and those holly-hock roots that are scattered everywhere would cost a lot if you tried to replace them.

"Why, child, nature and all that stuff that you and the doctor always thought so much about and spent so much time over has come right in since you've been away. There is a princess or a duchess or somebody (anyway her name's in an almanac—a patent medicine, I suppose, but I don't remember what she took it for), and she lives in Germany and is named Elizabeth, and she's written a book about her garden, and it made such things the rage. I read it all through, thinking I would get a great many swagger points, but I didn't, that is, not on gardening; but she was so chic, just did everything she wanted to, and never got rattled, and her house ran itself, except giving out the sausages, and she only looked at them. Her husband didn't count for much more than furniture, for he liked cabbages and wouldn't dance, so how could he? But the children were so useful—always said something bright at the right time. But then, she had an unusual bringing-up and said her prayers in French while her mother went to parties, so you'd expect she'd be different.

"Now you'll be right in it and not thought so queer as once. And as for birds, bird study's all the rage. I've stopped wearing feathers anyway until the excitement dies down. We've stopped driving birds out of the fruit, and put up boxes to draw them. They won't come in them, though, because your father says the rooms aren't separate and the openings draw a draft through. Though I call that going a little too far, as if birds that fly all day in the air can't stand a draft at night. In the spring, when we return here I'm going to have a bird class, and a professor to take us out and point out the birds.

"It's awfully nice, my dear, much easier than giving a garden party. No trouble, no fuss, managed like a Cook's tour in Europe. He tells you everything you ought to see, so you don't have to think, you know. I went once this year across the river where I was visiting. There were twenty ladies in such becoming outing costumes, and such a delicious lunch, served quite in the woods, my dear. When we were eating we saw a quail! Yes, with its feathers on and all. Did you ever know anything so appropriate?"

"We learned two other birds besides—a blue Jane, and the other was a red-eyed virago" [vireo]. "I remembered the name as so appropriate because the bird sang or scolded, I don't know which you would call it, all the time we were lunching."

As I think of that well-meaning, awful woman I nearly choke, and it is a relief to hear Delia creaking upstairs with my luncheon, which, as father has gone across country on a consultation, I am going to have spread on the window seat as of old when it rained and I was housed.
(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

MORE CLYDES FOR CANADA.

In the last week of November, 50 head of Clydesdales were shipped from Glasgow for Canada, as follows: For Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville, Ont., nine head; for Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., twelve two-year-old fillies; for Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., thirty mares and fillies.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam



A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

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

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

For forty-six years renowned as the best of the breed. Six large importations since February 1, 1910 (the last arrived October 12th), insure fine selection, as each animal was individually selected for size, bone quality and excellence. If you want choice stallions or mares, write for catalogue, illustrated from life.

W. S., J. B. & B. DUNHAM
WAYNE, ILL.



40 YEARS PROOF

You don't need to experiment in a treating Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

KENDALL'S Spavin Cure

Has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years. Jeanville, Que., Jan. 9, 1908. I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I once had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your Cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled. Yours respectfully, John Smith. \$1 a bottle—4 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise On The Horse" at dealers or write us. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enderby Falls, Vt.

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis ARE HARD TO CURE, yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horses can be worked. \$2 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 E free. Mr. S. Nixon, Kibride, Ont., writes, Jan. 21, 1910: "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb." W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. Lyman's, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

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

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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

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

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WINTER TOURS

TO Mexico, Colorado, California and Pacific Coast Points

The Grand Trunk Railway System is the Popular Route from all points east through Canada via Chicago.

FEATURES

Double Track, Fast Service, Finest Roadbed, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining-car Service. All elements of safety and comfort.

TO THE SUNNY SOUTH

No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk and connecting lines.

VERY LOW RATES

Secure tickets and full particulars from ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT, or address:

J. D. McDONALD, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ontario.



WESTON, ONTARIO,
Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor

IMPORTER OF

Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

I can sell you a ton stallion for less money than any man in the business. Don't buy undersized stallions and think you will breed draft geldings and mares from them. Come and see my ton horses and get prices. I will surprise you and save you plenty of money. Weston is reached by the G. T. R. and C. P. R., and Street Railways every twenty minutes from Toronto.

J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.

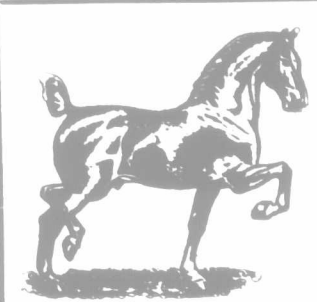
J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.



21 IMPORTED
Clydesdale Stallions

My 1910 importation, nearly all 2- and 3-year-olds. They are ideal in draft character, with faultless quality of underpinning, every one will make a ton-horse and over, and they represent the best blood of the breed; they will be priced right and on terms to suit. Farm is two miles from end of street car line. A 'phone from Guelph will bring a conveyance to meet visitors.

O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.



UNION STOCK - YARDS
Horse Exchange
WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and harness on hand for private sale every day. The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. Northwest trade a specialty. HERBERT SMITH, Manager. (Late Grand's Repository.)

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Just landed, per S. S. Athenia, from Glasgow. Some of the best we ever imported, including several prizewinners, and all up to big size. Good colors; one choice grey, which has proved himself a good stock horse. Ages two to seven years. Come and see this consignment.

Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.

We have at our stables some of the finest Percheron Stallions ever imported to this country. The large draft kind, with plenty of good flat bone and the best of movers. Our horses range in age from 2 year olds to 5 year olds.

We also have three German Coach Stallions of the true type. We invite inquiries from all intending purchasers, and assure them that they will do well to get our prices and terms before buying, as we are in a position to sell below competition.

R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, 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 Cedric, Dryden, Benedict, and Dunure Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Ruby Pride, and Majestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. Phone connection. **R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

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

JNO. SEMPLE, SPRING HILL STUD FARM, MILVERTON, ONTARIO
Stations, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Phone connection, long-distance.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUEBEC.
Duncan McEachran, LL. D., F. R. C. V. S., Etc., Importer and Breeder.
The demand for the special selections, and satisfaction so far given by them, has been such that I will hold annual auction sales, the first on the 26th Oct. Special importations on order will in the intervals be made at lowest cost, by buying from the breeders and paying cash.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CONDITION OF FALL-WHEAT PLANTS.

I am sending you by mail a small box containing a sample of fall wheat for examination. Please tell us what you consider is the matter. Nearly all the early-sown wheat is like the enclosed sample. The later sown is all right. Some say it is the Hessian fly; others the early frost. Some fields look as if the wheat were all dead. T. D. C. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Ans.—I have examined carefully the wheat plants sent you by Mr. Cole. I have also had them examined by Mr. Eastham, of the Botany Department. There is no sign whatever of any injury from insects, though farmers would naturally suspect the Hessian fly as the cause. Certainly there is no trace of this or any other insect having been at work. There is a slight amount of rust on the leaves, but by no means enough to account for the trouble. There is no other evidence of any fungus or bacteria being at work. I think, however, that I am safe in saying that this is not some new disease, but simply is due to some unfavorable weather conditions this fall. Not likely it will appear again for some years. Judging from the healthy condition of the roots and the greenness of the central part of the plant at and above the ground, I think the probabilities are strongly in favor of the plants coming through the winter and growing fairly well next spring. There will perhaps not be so good a crop as if the outer leaves had been green and vigorous; still I am very hopeful that the damage is not nearly so great as the farmers fear. I might say that I have received word recently that this appearance of the wheat crop is not uncommon this fall in more than one county. Had I known this earlier, I should have made a personal inspection of some of the most unhealthy-looking fields. If the weather becomes warm again and permits of such investigation, I shall make it without delay. L. CAESAR, Ontario Agricultural College.

BOOK REVIEW

"FANCY CHEESE IN AMERICA"—We have altogether too few writers on dairy topics giving us of their practical experience. Of that which a man knows, he is able to testify in a convincing manner. "Space-fillers" and "wind-jammers" are too common in these modern times, hence it is a pleasure to take up a work like "Fancy Cheese in America," which appears to be largely composed of the author's own experience in a comparatively new field of dairying. That there is a good opening for the small dairyman to convert his surplus milk into fancy cheese is practically certain. This work, by Dr. Publow, who was formerly of Cornell Agricultural College and Experiment Station, but whom we are pleased to see has returned to Canada, his home and first love, can be highly recommended to the person who has some knowledge of milk and cheesemaking, and who needs some further help on the fine points of the business. It is assuring to have so good an authority on cheesemaking give testimony in favor of the acid test, or acidimeter, as an invaluable aid in solving cheese problems. For a long time, Canadian cheesemakers were skeptical of practical use, and clung, as some do still, to the rennet test and hot-iron test, with a faith that was marvellous, though difficult to understand by those who had given some attention to the science of cheesemaking. We regret to be unable to show the author's optimism with reference to pasteurization as applied to cheesemaking. This system is of great value in the process of buttermaking, but the difficulties in cheesemaking, except on a small scale, and by a skilful person, are such that it will be many years, if ever, ere it can be followed in cheese factories generally. The use of the word "starter," instead of "culture," mars the good impression which the careful reader would expect from a writer who in most cases uses correct terms to express his ideas. A few typographical errors also detract slightly from its value as a scientific work. The making of "sandwich nut cheese" and "potato" cheese, appeal to the reader as likely to be varieties

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's **Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

ELECTRO BALM

"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 ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE 50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from **THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.**

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hoof, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son** 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: **J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,** 171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

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

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE 3 choice yearling bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Also females any age. Parties requiring such will get good value. Correspondence invited. **GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.**

Hello!! Hello!!! Lend us your ear for a minute or so

We hear that you are going to build a rural 'phone line in your locality, and enjoy the benefits of telephone - served districts. We commend you for your enterprise.

But lend us your ear for a minute or so. Listen while we advise you that you'll find the most satisfactory arrangement is an *Independent System*.

With an Independent System you own the telephones and equipment outright, instead of paying an exorbitant yearly rental to the trust. You soon save a great deal of money.

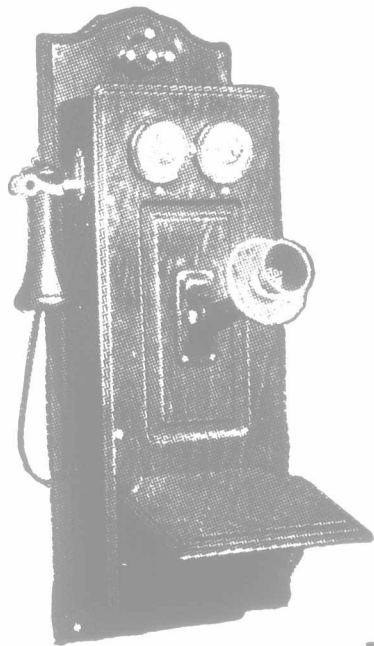
But send for our No. 2 Bulletin, which gives complete information about building and operating a telephone line.

With the No. 2 Bulletin we will, if requested, send you our handsome new book, "Canada and the Telephone." For this book a leading artist has drawn thirty-two pictures illustrating the necessity and benefits of the telephone in rural districts.

If your system is already in operation, ask us to send two or three of our telephones for free trial, so that you can compare them with others. We welcome comparison tests for our 'phones, because we are sure of their superior quality.

We make prompt shipments of all kinds of telephone equipment.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited.
20 Duncan St., Toronto, Ont.



that ought to "take" well with the public. What is said about the manufacture of casein and his advice about "acid whey" for feeding hogs, though not belonging strictly to the subject in hand, are worth noting. The book concludes with some meaty paragraphs called "Cheesemaking Facts," that are worth reading and digesting. H. H. D.
It may be obtained through this office. Price, 75c.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Twelve-year-old mare that had always looked well had a foal in 1909. Since then she has got very thin. She eats well, and her digestion is all right.

W. W. M.

Ans.—Have her teeth dressed, and feed a tablespoonful of the following three times daily in damp food, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Feed on good hay, rolled oats and bran, and a few roots. V.

FATALITY IN SHEEP.

Two ewes apparently had a cold. There was a discharge from their nostrils and a severe cough. They both died after a long illness. Their lungs had many yellowish-white spots, and those of one contained a whitish fluid.

E. W. G.

Ans.—The post-mortem appearances indicate tuberculosis, for which nothing can be done. If you have any more fatalities, get your veterinarian to hold a post-mortem, as my diagnosis may not be correct. V.

Miscellaneous.

STRAY COW.

A young cow came to my premises four months ago. I have advertised her, but have found no owner. What must I do? Can I sell her?

I. S. T.

Ontario.
Ans.—There may be a by-law of your municipal council governing the matter, and you should see the Clerk of the municipality regarding same. If no such by-law exists, then the Revised Statute of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 272, being the Act Respecting Pounds, should be consulted. The provisions of this Act are elaborate and lengthy, and we can, accordingly, do no more than refer you to it. You will find it at pages 3211 to 3216, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

TRADE TOPIC.

ALMA COLLEGE BOARD.—The annual meeting of the Alma College Board was held Nov. 23, 1910. Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent, presided. Rev. Dr. Graham, Toronto, was present, and over twenty members, including the representatives of the London and Hamilton Conferences, and three Alma Daughter representatives. The report of the Executive, the financial statement, and the Principal's report, showed fine advance in all departments. A hearty resolution of congratulation to Principal Warner and the staff, on the prosperous condition of the college, was passed, and a forward movement endorsed providing for residence accommodation for forty additional students, and for the erection of a new gymnasium. The students of the college were markedly successful in last Normal School Entrance Examinations, and in local examinations in music of the University of Toronto. The enrollment of students in residence is exceptionally large, and has nearly reached the capacity of the present buildings.

GOSSIP.

Attention is directed to the new advertisement of imported Clydesdale stallions for sale by T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., whose recent importation is one of the largest, and said to be one of the best, made this year, the lot of notable prize-winning sires, and bred in the most desirable lines. Markham, G. T. R., is easy of access from Toronto, and only three or four miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R.

CORRUGATED IRON

Galvanized, Rust Proof
Made from very finest
sheets, absolutely free
from defects.

Each sheet is pressed, not
rolled, corrugations there-
fore fit accurately without
waste. Any desired size or
gauge, straight or curved.

Low Prices—Prompt Shipment

Metallic Roofing Co., Limited

Manufacturers

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG
2402 (47)

BARTLETT'S "FARMER BRAND" Cotton-seed Meal

Produces Milk

BARTLETT'S "FARMER BRAND"
Fancy Choice Cotton-seed Meal has six
times the feeding value of corn, and costs
less. Contains 41 to 48 per cent. protein.

Make your own balanced rations and
double your milk profits.

A little of this meal added to the home-
grown feed will double the quantity and
improve the quality of milk.

Full directions with each order. **Guaranteed satisfactory or money back.**
Ask for our booklet, "Successful Feeding."
Mailed free.

PRICE: \$32 per ton f.o.b. Windsor.
\$33 per ton f.o.b. Woodstock.
\$34 per ton f.o.b. Toronto.

Mail check for trial order to:

THE BARTLETT CO'Y
Detroit, Michigan.

**COLD IN HEAD
CATARRH**
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
**DR. MARSHALL'S
CATARRH SNUFF**
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-
PAID BY C. H. KEITH, 110 CLEVELAND ONT.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910.

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

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

Offers a few choice Shorthorn Cows at bargain
prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 69964=
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 Ringlander
(imp.) = 73783. A
good bull, with first-
class breeding. Also
a Canadian-bred 15-months-old bull of the choicest
quality. Phone
connection. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

Woodholme Shorthorns are of the richest
Scotch breeding,
modern in type and quality. For sale: One and
two-year-old heifers, several young bulls, thick-
fleshed, low-down and mellow.

G. M. FORSYTH, Claremont, Ont.
107 yards from station. Phone connection.

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

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

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

W. H. PASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.
Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

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.

H. CARGILL & SON

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

John Clancy, Manager, Cargill, Ontario.

Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

ELMHURST SHORTHORNS and BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Scotch Shorthorns of superior type and breeding, heifers and young bulls,
Berkshires of both sexes of breeding age and younger high-class in type and quality.

H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P. O. and Station.
Also Langford Sta., B. & H. Electric Line. Bull phone.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

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

SALEM STOCK FARM

Young bulls fit to head the best herds;
are priced reasonably. Can suit you
in SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of any
age.

Elora, G. T. R. and C. P. R.,
13 miles from Guelph. **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.**

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale: 1 red, 1 roan, 2-year-old show bulls. Several good
bull calves, also some yearling heifers. Some show propositions
among them. If interested, write or call and see us before buying.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO.
Farm 11 miles east City of Guelph on C. P. R. 1/2-mile from farm.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY.

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

Maple Leaf Shorthorns and Hampshire Hogs

Offering for sale Shorthorn bulls and heifers and young Hampshire Hogs.

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

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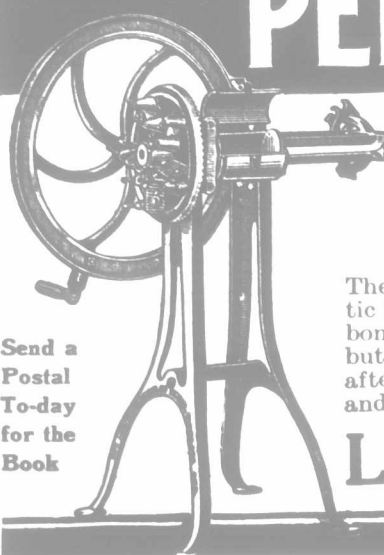
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...reasonable prices,
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PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER



For half the cost of wheat, you can feed your flock succulent green bone—the most perfect egg-producing food known. A pound of green bone, costing but a single cent, will feed 16 hens for a day. Per hen, that is only

1/16c. PER DAY

The Peerless Positive Feed and Automatic Stop Green Bone Cutter cuts green bone properly; it does not grind the bone but, holding it endwise, cuts off shaving after shaving—as bone should be cut, and as it is most easily digested and assimilated. Write for our book—sent FREE—telling all about how to feed green bone to your flock, about its economy, its muscle-forming values and its wonderful egg-producing properties. A postal will bring it to you. 101

LEE Manufacturing Co., Limited **PEMBROKE** **ONTARIO**
146 Pembroke Road **CANADA**

Send a Postal To-day for the Book

Worth Looking Into

When it becomes necessary to buy feed, it will be well to keep in mind the word

"CRESCENT."

"Crescent" is a mixed chop, with the Government analysis on every bag. One of the largest dairy herds in Ontario recently ordered a carload, and the order was placed after thoroughly testing its value as a dairy feed. Ask your dealer about it. If he does not know, write us. We can give you a close price on a carload.

THE CHISHOLM MILLING CO., LIMITED
"A," Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, Ont.
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER.



Willow Bank Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning—32707—, 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.



Glenburn Stock Farm

A few nice Shorthorn calves of both sexes. Shropshire ram lambs, ewes and ewe lambs. Barred Rock cockerels of Hawkins strain.

JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.

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.

Oakland Shorthorns With 46 head of horns to select from. We have eleven bulls, from 6 months up, most of them are beautiful roans, thick and mellow and out of good milking dams. Scotch Grey 72692 at head of herd. When in need, inspect our herd, or write.

JOHN ELDER & SON, Hensall, 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.

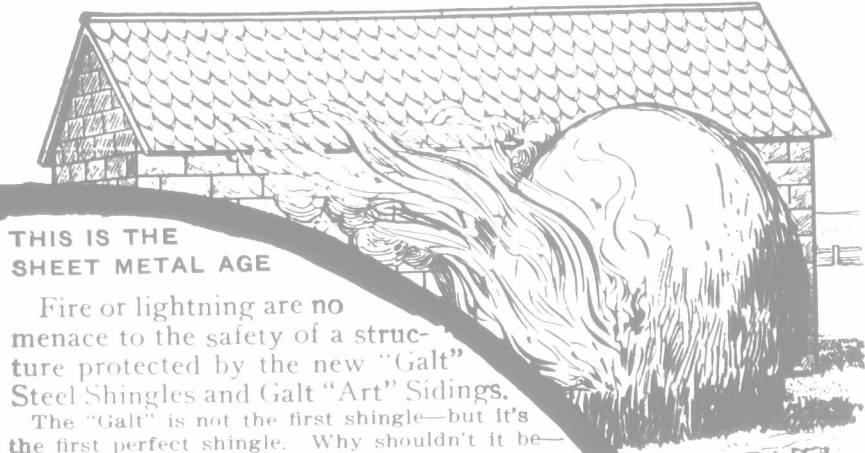
GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P.O. and station, also Waldemar station.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Jealousy and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prizewinning stock.

ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS—Present offering: Eight choicely bred one and two year old heifers, also bull calves. Choice shearing rams and ram and ewe lambs. Show material. Write: **W. A. Douglas, Tuscarora, Ont. Caledonia Station**

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



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

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

The "Galt" is not the first shingle—but it's the first perfect shingle. Why shouldn't it be—haven't we the weaknesses of all others to warn us?

The fiercest gale can't drive rain or snow through the Gale-proof, Closed-end, Side-locks, or the continuous overlapping and interlocking bottom lock of the "Galt" Shingles.

Covered nailing flanges both top and sides—no wind can loosen them. No openings or cleats. Easiest and quickest to lay. Handsome Bold Gothic Tile patterns—fit for a palace. Best British Galvanized Steel Sheets—Guaranteed to last a life time. Ask for Catalog "B-3"—it tells all about them.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.

Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn, Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

"Galt" Shingles

OIL CAKE

J. & J Livingston Brand

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

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



Scotch Shorthorns

125 head in herd. Headed by the imported bulls, Bandsman, Village Duke and Braemar Champion. For sale: One choice imp. bull, his dam sold for \$1,400 at dispersion of Uppermill herd; 14 young bulls ready for service, some show material among these; 50 young cows and heifers, all of noted Scotch breeding.

Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont. (Formerly R. Mitchell & Sons and J. F. Mitchell.)

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.

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.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

Queensville Jersey Farm

Has for sale: 5 Jersey bulls, 15 Shropshire rams, 10 Berkshire bears and sows, 4 Embden ganders. Will sell them worth the money. Write for descriptions and pedigrees.

J. B. COWIESON, Queensville P.O.

High Grove Jerseys

No Better Blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right before going into winter. **ARTHUR H. TUFIS, P. O. BOX 111, TWEED, ONTARIO.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

STANDARD-BRED REGISTRATION.

As I have a mare with four crosses of Standard breeding that I would like to have registered, would you kindly inform me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," where to send for the necessary papers and information?

E. T.

Ans.—Write "The Accountant" National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

COST OF RAISING TURKEYS—SWEET-CLOVER SEEDING.

1. Have you any figures available as to the cost of raising turkeys?

2. I would like to sow a little sweet clover to plow under. How should I proceed? Would it do sown on sod after haying, disked lightly twice, and harrowed till covered, granted there was enough moisture? How much seed per acre?

R. G.

Ans.—1. We have no authoritative information on this subject available. Will some of our readers having had experience in turkey-raising, and having studied the cost, please give us their figures for publication?

2. We cannot speak from experience as to this, but, the conditions as to weather being favorable, the seeding might be a partial success, though we should prefer to take chances on plowed ground. Sow 15 lbs. per acre.

LINE FENCE.

A and B own farms adjoining. Between the two farms the fence forms the line. A's part of the fence is good, and has been up for some time. Now A asks B to put up his share of the fence, which was never on the proper line, it being some three feet or more over on A, when B replies that he is not sure of the line. The fence in question, as it exists now, is merely stumps stuck on end, with a wire strung across, and, as admitted by B himself, does not constitute the line. Should B not have made objections when A was putting up his share of the line?

Quebec.

Ans.—We do not see that it was for B to object. The objection ought rather to have been made by A, seeing that the encroachment was by B's fence upon A's lands. If B, upon request by A, to put up a proper fence (as his half of the boundary fence) on the true dividing line, either neglects or refuses to do so, then A ought to instruct a lawyer to do whatever may be necessary in the matter to bring about the desired results.

EFFECT OF A WILL.

Some years ago a man willed a certain portion of his property to a widowed daughter with the understanding she would forfeit her right to same in event of remarriage. Said daughter has since died in widowhood, leaving aforementioned property to her children. Near relatives dispute validity of will, and lay claim to property, proceeding to sell same.

1. Under the circumstances, was the daughter warranted in thinking the property belonged to herself and children, should she fulfil the stipulation?

2. If her claim is not valid, to whom must the property revert, there being one brother and sister still living?

3. If children of deceased widow cannot inherit, what steps must be taken by legal heirs before property can be disposed of?

A SUBSCRIBER Ontario.

Ans.—1. Going strictly and exclusively upon the statement of facts submitted, we should answer this question in the affirmative. But in order to deal with it quite satisfactorily it would be necessary to have the first mentioned will itself, or a copy, before us for perusal.

2 and 3. We have not sufficient before us to answer these questions at all definitely. Besides, the whole will for consideration, we should require to know the nature of the property in question, and also whether there are any children of deceased brother or sister of the now deceased daughter. It would be best to consult a solicitor personally, and submit to him the documents in the case.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

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.

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, Hevelton, N. Y.
Near Prescott.

The Maples Holstein Herd

has still on hand for sale three sons of King Posch DeKol. All choice individuals and fit for service. All from Record-of-Merit dams. Seventeen females in the herd in call to King Posch DeKol, bred to freshen between September and February. Calves of either sex, from any of these, for sale at reasonable prices.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Elmwood Holsteins—Choice-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. GEORGI & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

Holstein Cattle—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

A Rare Chance to Secure a Great Sire. To avoid inbreeding I must sell my son of Tidy Abbecker; record, 27.28 lbs. butter. He is 10 years old. Easy to handle, sure, and as good a worker as a yearling. Or I will exchange for one of equal merit and breeding. **H. Bolterf, Cassel, Ontario.**

Lake View Dairy Farm Holsteins

I am offering for sale 2 young bulls and females of all ages. I have several of the noted Fancy tribe and daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby.

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

Edward Brooke, the noted teacher and author of Philadelphia, described at a dinner the great strides that popular education had made in the last fifty years. "Smaller and smaller," he said, "becomes the percentage of the illiterate, of those who cannot read or write. It won't be long before a thing that once happened to me in Sullivan county will be quite impossible. When I was teaching a school in my youth in Sullivan county, a boy one morning undertook to go through the alphabet. He stumbled along, and finally came to a full stop—before the letter X.

"Dunno that un," he said.

"Oh, yes you do," said I. "Think a minute." He thought. Then he brightened.

"Why," he said, "that's dad's name!"

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE

NOVEMBER 23 THE PRO

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

THRUSH—BOG SPAVIN—THOROUGHPIN.

1. If feeding a brood sow chiefly on wheat bran, would it have a tendency to produce a weak litter? If so, what should be used in addition to the bran?

2. Would you consider whole corn as good for fattening hogs as ground corn, mixed up with water?

3. Give symptoms and treatment of thoroughpin in horse.

4. Horse three years old has puffs in hocks, in the soft part of joint in front of hock, and on the sides of hock between the large cord and bony joint the puffs are quite soft, and when pressed with the hand on the sides will disappear, but the puff in front gets larger as the others get smaller, and vice versa. These puffs usually disappear with exercise, but not always. Puffs are not sore; horse is not lame. Kindly advise treatment.

5. Kindly give symptoms and treatment for thrush in horse. What is the cause, and does it cause lameness?

6. I have a piece of ground plowed from sod in the autumn of 1909 on which I raised a crop of oats this past summer. The soil is very dark in color, with a gravel bottom. I applied a light coat of barnyard manure this fall. I wish to add some kind of artificial fertilizer in the spring. Kindly advise what to use as fertilizer, and what to plant on said field to produce a cheap and profitable feed for a herd of swine for the late summer and the following winter. What breed of hogs do you consider most profitable to raise for pork production?

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—1. Without answering this question directly, it is enough to say that feeding a brood sow exclusively on wheat bran would be unwise. Bran is considered too coarse and fibrous to be a wholly satisfactory pig feed. Besides, it is too nitrogenous a feed to be used economically as the sole maintenance ration of a sow. Shorts, with a few ears of corn or a little barley, would be better. Of course, she should also have some bulky feed, such as roots, clover chaff or alfalfa hay. Sows will eat considerable of this latter fodder.

2. Experiments conducted in Iowa to compare various methods of preparing corn for swine, indicated that hogs under 200 pounds in weight made the most economical gains when their corn was fed dry on the ear, though shelled corn soaked in water twelve hours made slightly faster gains. Hogs over 200 pounds of weight made more economical gains on shelled corn soaked in water twelve hours, than on dry ear corn, or corn meal in any form. The amount of corn saved by shelling and soaking for hogs of this size varied from 4.1 to 7.4 per cent, for different lots, being highest for hogs on pasture. Young hogs and pigs reduced the dry kernels to a finer state of division than did the older hogs. Soaking twelve hours was better than soaking twice as long. It proved useless to grind corn for hogs of any age when the weather was warm enough to permit soaking. In every case where grinding showed a saving of corn, soaking twelve hours in water showed a greater saving. As a rule, hogs that had been accustomed to corn prepared in some particular form, received a temporary check in rate and economy of gains when a change was made to dry ear corn. Soaking corn meal added nothing to its feeding value for hogs that relished dry corn meal sufficiently to eat it readily in that condition. Young pigs did not relish dry corn meal so well as older hogs.

3. Thoroughpin is found at the back and on the top of the hock in that part known as the hollows immediately behind the shank bone. It is round and smooth, and is most apparent when viewed from behind. The swelling is usually on both sides, and a little in front of the so-called hamstring, but may be more noticeable on the inside or on the outside. Treat, with the use of liniments, bandages, and, if necessary, a sharp blister once every month, with blister as in next question.

4. This is a combination of thoroughpin and bog spavin, and, on account of the nature of the bursal enlargement, the synovial fluid, by pressure passes from the front to the rear portion of the hock.

QUIT WOOD WHEELS — BUY STEEL ONES

Fair stronger than wooden wheels—far easier draft—yet cost very little. Inquire—NOW.

Won't Gather Mud

Our low-down steel wheels will fit any wagon of yours—or you can own our Handy Wagon for a trifle. Won't clog with mud in soggy weather—draw easy—handy to load or unload. ASK ABOUT THEM.

Tudhope-Knox Co., Ltd. Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co., Ltd., Orillia, Ont.

RAW FURS

ALL KINDS WANTED.

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

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

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

We own the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. We own the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old and champion cow in the Record of Merit. We own the sire and dam of champion of the world and the champion three-year-old. We are breeding 30 heifers to this great bull, which are for sale. Also bull calves from high-record cows, and one two-year-old bull, dam's record over 27 pounds butter in 7 days. Trains met by appointment.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.
Farm phone 2471, Hamilton.

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, BRISLAU, ONT.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

We are in the Market for the Best **Holstein Bull**

8 choice bulls 6 to 9 months old, sired by Sir Pietertje Posch DeBoer and Prince DeKol Posch; latter is the only son of champion cow, dairy test, Guelph, 1908 and 1909, and out of R. of M. dams.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
Haldimand Co. Long-distance phone.

That money will buy to head our herd of over fifty registered females, several of whom are making good in the Record-of-Performance tests. Send description and breeding to: **Manro & Lawless, Fimdale Farms, the old Ont.**

Lakeview Holsteins!

Bull calf, born 13th January, 1910—half black; sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and from an 18-lb. cow. He is long, deep, and a beautiful handler. His second dam has a 17-lb. record, and his sire is a brother of De Kol Creamelle, 10,017 lbs. butter in 100 days, and also a brother of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few other calves by the same sire. Telephone.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Sweepstakes Again!

Calamity Starlight Batter Girl made in 3 days over 12 lbs. butter, 5.5% fat. Average per cent. fat of our 8 head in test, 4.1 fat. Bull calves from same cows for sale. Also females. **M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont., Oxford Co.**

Females all ages. Write for what you want, or come and see them.

G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.
Bell Telephone

Silver Creek Holsteins

Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, his 7 nearest dams records average 27 lbs. For sale are young stock of both sexes, sired by bull with high official backing and out of Record cows.

A. H. TEEPLE, Currie's P.O., Ont., Woodstock, Sta. Phone connection.

Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves.

R. F. Hicks, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.

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 Posch Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Ayrshire Cattle

of choicest producing strains. Record-of-Performance work a specialty. Good udders, good teats. 20 large Toulouse geese, \$5.00 per pair.

WM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario
Long-distance phone.

Springhill Ayrshires

Headed by two bulls whose dams have the highest official records in Scotland. Order a bull calf out of our best cows.

We can place you in all ages and sexes **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.

Long-distance phone. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

N. Dyment, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of

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.

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.

Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to act properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the severest forms of liver complaint.

Mr. S. Nelson, North Sydney, N.S., writes:—"I have used your Laxa-Liver Pills, I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one vial I got relief. After I had taken three more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since, thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, 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.**

Shropshires

The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels.
W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

James J. Hill, at one of the Conservation Congress banquets in St. Paul, told a railway story.

"When sleeping cars first came in," he said, "the bedclothes in the berths were very scanty. On one of these early cars one night, after everybody had turned in and the lights were low, a loud voice called from an upper berth:

"Porter, got a corkscrew?"

"The porter came hurrying down the aisle.

"Boss," he said, in a scandalized tone, "we don't allow no drinkin' in the berths. It's against the rules."

"Oh, it ain't that, porter," the voice answered. "I just want to dig out a pillow that's sort of worked its way into my ear."

HE KNOWS WHAT FIXED HIM UP

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured S. D. Vickar's Lumbago.

He suffered three years, but the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy made short work of his trouble.

Edenbridge, Sask., Dec. 12.—(Special).—"It was one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills that fixed me up." This is the cheerful answer Mr. Sam. D. Vickar is giving his inquiring neighbors in this district. Everybody around here knows that for three years he has been suffering from Lumbago. Now he's strong and well again.

"My Lumbago developed from a cold," Mr. Vickar goes on to say. "My head would ache. I was always tired and nervous. I had a bitter taste in my mouth in the morning, was troubled with dizzy spells, and was always thirsty. The doctor told me I had Lumbago, but did not help me very much. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills went straight to the root of the trouble. They cured his kidneys. The cured kidneys strained the ure acid out of the blood, and Mr. Vickar's Lumbago vanished. Dodd's Kidney Pills are no cure-all. They simply cure sick kidneys. They never fail to

and vice versa. Long rest and repeated blistering form a standard treatment for bog spavin. Clip the hair off the part affected, and tie the head so the horse cannot bite the part. Rub well with an ointment made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Two applications, one each day, should be made. Then wash on the third day and rub with sweet oil. Turn the animal in a roomy stall, and oil the hock daily until the scale comes off. Then tie up and repeat treatment.

5. The common cause of thrush is the filthy condition of the stable in which the animal is kept. At first there is only an increased moisture in the cleft of the frog, accompanied by an offensive smell. After a time a considerable discharge takes place—thin, watery, and highly offensive, changing gradually to a thicker puriform matter, which rapidly destroys the horn of the frog.

Treatment.—Clean the foot thoroughly and pare away ragged or detached tissue; wash with warm soft water and castile soap and keep in a clean stall, dry well and apply a lotion consisting of zinc, six drams in a pint of water, or apply dry calomel, pressed in on a pledget of tow.

6. Your description of the soil gives us no adequate information by which to decide what fertilizer is needed. A good deal depends upon the crop to be raised, and, as to this, we are pretty well in the dark. If it is grain you need for your hogs, corn is the crop to grow, that is if it matures satisfactorily for husking in your section. If you will have grain and wish something to help it out, try pumpkins and sugar beets, part of the field in each. If you use fertilizer for these crops, you had better try a complete formula as 100 pounds per acre nitrate of soda, 300 pounds acid phosphate, and 100 pounds muriate potash. The nitrate of soda should be applied in two dressings, one just before sowing the crop, and one about three weeks later.

GOSSIP.

In addition to the 90 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle recently reported as imported from Scotland for the farm of John D. Larkin, at Queenstown, Ont., a second consignment of 38 head for the same purchaser left Glasgow Nov. 19th.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION

The advertisement on another page of the great sale of pure-bred Holstein cattle, to take place on December 28th, the property of Brown Bros., of Lyn, Ont., at their Lyndale Stock Farm, near Lyn Station, G. T. R., four miles from Brockville, Ont., should be of special interest to breeders of the black and whites, and indeed to dairymen generally. It is seldom indeed that so choice a selection of the great milking breed is offered at public sale, and the present aspect and prospects of the dairy industry are such as to encourage the keeping of cows of the milky mood, and which give satisfactory returns for their keeping. The advertisement gives official-record figures which back up what is claimed for the breeding of the herd. Those interested will do well to send for their catalogue.

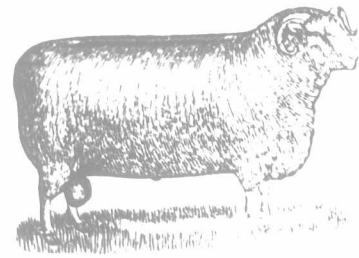
John Racey, Lennoxville, Que., reports the sale of the following young Shorthorn bulls: To the Marsden Farmers' Club, Asquith, by Nonpareil Victor 2nd; to D. S. McIntosh, Cookshire, Que., Clinton, by Golden Crescent; to James Carmichael, Tullochgorum, Golden Clifford, by the same sire; to Jos. McVety, High Forest, Que., Forest Crescent; to the Ulverton Farmers' Club, Ulverton, Que., Golden Souvenir; to Willis E. Hunt, Boynton, Que., Crescent Prince; to Robt. Mitchell, Huntingville, Que., Silver Crescent; to Dr. C. J. Edgar, North Hatley, six heifers, by Golden Crescent; to Dr. C. J. Edgar, North Hatley, Balfour and Nonpareil Victor 2nd, also the young bull, Stanton; to Willis E. Hunt, Boynton, Que., and Braimer; to J. I. Johnston, Minton, Que. The present stock bull is Leix Viscount, 76453, by Imp. Lennox 922231. The flock of Shropshires is steadily increasing in size. He has a number of lambs of both sexes, by Redpath, 28799, for sale; also a few ewes. He recently received a very nice pair from John Miller, of Brougham, Ont., consisting of one specimen of the breed.

SOL-O-KRE GERMICIDE SHEEP DIP

KILLS LICE, TICKS and FLEAS

"SOL-O-KRE" will stamp out CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

50c. per Quart. \$1.25 per Gallon (prepaid). \$5.75 per 5 Gallons (prepaid).
ROCHESTER GERMICIDE CO'Y
11 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Canada.



FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

LABELS

Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

RAW FURS SHIP US NOW AND GET THE BEST PRICES GOING.

YOU WON'T BE SORRY. Write us anyway and get our prices.
E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 FRONT STREET, E., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

STOP! LOOK!! READ!!! FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE!!!!

Home again, and are feeling well. Ready to start making good for another year. Conditions seem right for constant progress. We are determined to lead, follow who may.
J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ontario.

SOUTH DOWNS SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm
First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right.
Long-distance phone **ROBT. McEWEN,** Railway station, London. **BYRON, ONTARIO.**

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both
Shropshires and Cotswolds
Have also the best lot of young SHORTHORN BULLS have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

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.

Springbank Oxfords and Yorkshires—Highest Quality We are offering 8 shearing
A few choice ram and ewe lambs and shearing ewes for sale. Also York- LEICESTERS rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shear-
shire sows, 6 to 9 months old. Prices right for quick sale. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Ont.** Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R. ered and choice quality. Flock headers and show stock a specialty. **C. & E. Wood, Freeman, Ont.**

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES
Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 222nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.
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NEVER LOOKED BETTER.
We have the choicest lot of pigs we ever had to offer: 25 March and April boars, long, straight and smooth, with good strong bone. 50 March and April sows, very choice, of richest breeding. A few nice young sows in farrow. Will have about 30 September litters.
We have doubled our hog-producing facilities, so great has been the demand for our stock. A fair deal and satisfaction to everyone.
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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.
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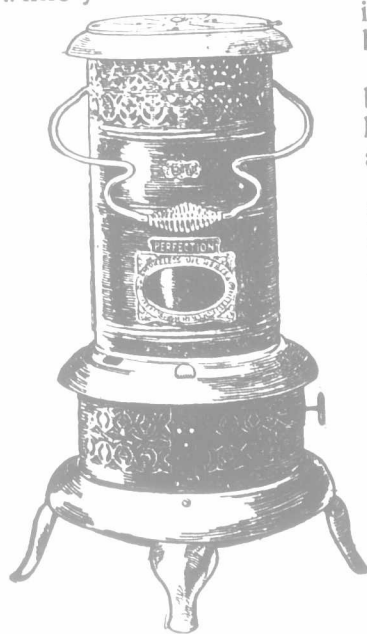
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Temporary Heat Quickly

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



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

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

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

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

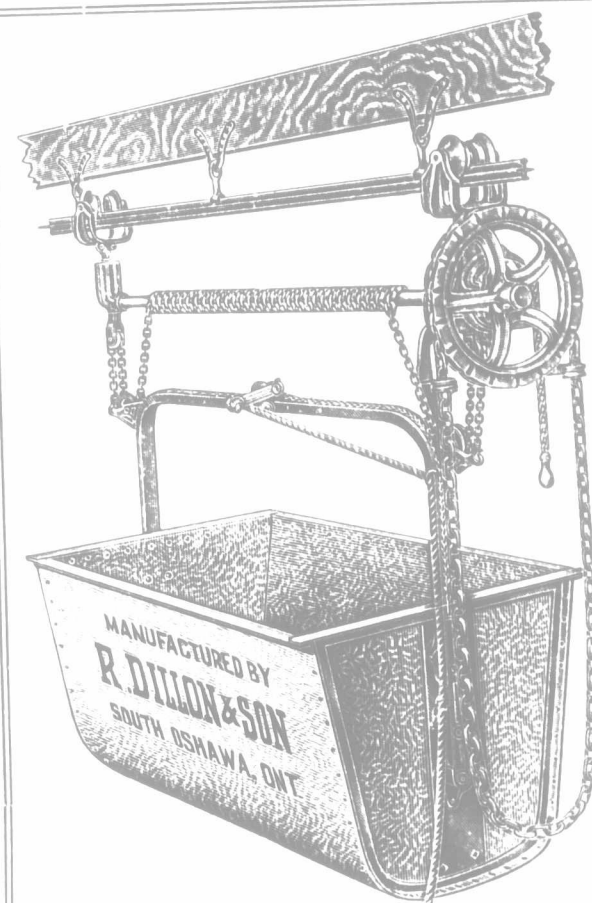
Is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

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

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

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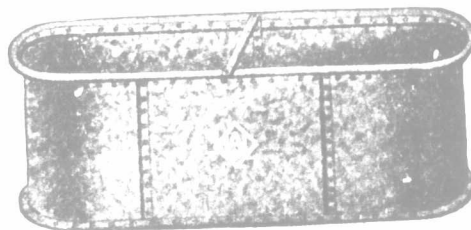
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The Heller Aller Co.,
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I Wish YOU Were Like Mr. Fraser

I'd like you to do like he did—for your own good. Like a great many other people he had seen many of our advertisements. Had read some of them, just as you are reading this one. The time came when he was figuring on a new roof and he read one of our advertisements very carefully.

He thought, as maybe you do, that a wood shingle roof was the least expensive, and though not the best nor most durable, was at least "good enough" for him. But our ads said that Oshawa Steel Shingles cost about the same as wood shingles and were less expensive to put on. That sounded promising.

Further he read that slate cost six times as much, and so-called "ready-roofing" cost thirty-three times as much. That Oshawa Steel Shingles were fire-proof, leak-proof, rust-proof, rot-proof, rain-snow-and-wet-proof, need no painting, no patching.

In fact Oshawa Steel Shingles, according to our advertisements, seemed to be everything man could desire in a roof—the absolutely perfect roof. So good that he doubted the truth of our claims. "It sounds too much better than ordinary roofs" he thought. (He'd heard other roofing people talk extravagantly, and thought, "Oh, yes, it's easy to talk big,

but will the roof make good?"). Then he read my guarantee. That impressed him as being very straightforward, dependable. "If that means all it says: 'A perfect roof for 25 years, or a new one free' he thought, "why this advertisement is no idle boast." "By using Oshawa Steel Shingles I settle the roofing question definitely for at least 25 years. If this concern is financially responsible that guarantee seems to cover everything."



"Guess I'll send for their booklet, anyway, and look into the facts a little further." And he did. He got all the facts, before deciding. That's where I wish you were like him. I want you to get all the facts about Oshawa Steel Shingles. THEN you can decide. You only fool yourself if you doubt one word I say about our Steel Shingles. You take no risk. My guarantee protects you against disappointment—absolutely. You'd not think of using any other kind of roofing if you actually KNEW how good a roof my Oshawa Steel Shingles make.

Do Send for My Book of Facts About Roofs

G. A. Pedlar

Be curious, enquiring. Look into the facts. The book is free. Write to our nearest office for a copy.

How Do You Figure?

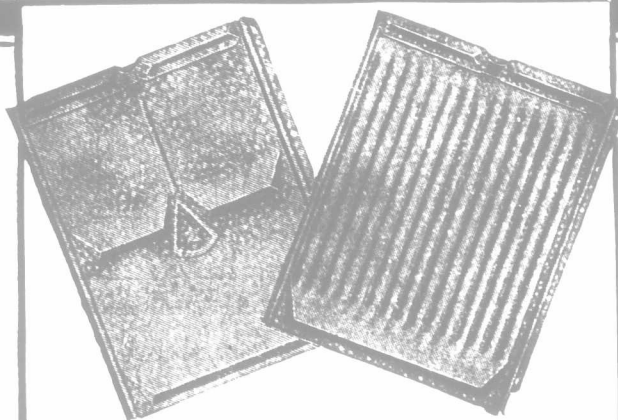
Figure the cost now, material and time, for every kind of roof you know anything about. Oshawa Guaranteed Steel Shingles, you'll find are as cheap to begin with as the poorest wood shingles. It's a fact. Figure the cost per year of each kind of roof. Compare the estimated life of other roofs with the guaranteed life of Oshawa Steel Shingles, and your figures will show you which is the best and cheapest roof for you to buy.

When I say "Guaranteed for 25 years" I mean it—No "Ifs" About it

Some makers of metal shingles (notice they don't say "steel") talk boastfully about roofs of theirs which have stood the test for 25 years back. But if you buy their shingles do they positively guarantee to you a perfect roof, no leaks, no rusted holes, no need for paint, no bother whatever, for the next twenty-five years? That is what you are interested in—your own roof—not some other fellow's. Do they? Pedlar does. You may know people who have lived to be eighty, but that is no guarantee of your life. Oshawa Steel Shingles are the only kind that are clearly, positively, responsibly, guaranteed for any period.

Can You Afford Any Roof which is NOT Guaranteed?

Can you afford to put on a roof that will need some fixing next year, more fixing again the following year, and so on until it needs so much fixing that an entirely new roof is necessary? Can you afford to use "metal" shingles that are said to be good when you can get steel shingles that are guaranteed for 25 years—actually good for a hundred. Why not settle the roofing question at once for twenty-five years? Why doesn't the other fellow guarantee his roof if it actually is as good as Oshawa Steel Shingles?



Here Are Pictures of Two Patterns of Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed)

They come in squares 10 x 10 ft., covering 100 square feet of roof. They are stamped from heavy sheet steel—28 gauge steel—then galvanized with zinc, so thoroughly that all kinds of weather can't make a rust-hole in them for longer than your lifetime. They are made in the biggest factory of its kind in the British Empire—and there's \$365,000 capital and 50 years of success back of the guarantee that goes with them.

PEDLARIZE All Your Buildings, Inside and Out

By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fire-proof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. You should know about them. May we send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Write for it today.

Costs far less than Any other kind of roof

Oshawa Steel Shingles cost only \$1.50 for a hundred square feet. You'd have to spend as much right away for wood shingles. You'll be lucky if the wood-shingle-roof lasts as long as ten years—whereas my shingles are guaranteed to give you a perfectly good roof for at least twenty-five years. Oshawa Steel Shingles cost less to put on, and need no painting. And you can be sure an Oshawa Shingled roof will outlast any other roof you can put on. That's worth something, isn't it?

Rain-snow-wind-proof Fire and lightning proof No painting No patching

No bother at all with your Oshawa Shingled roof once it's on your building. Notice we don't merely say this. We guarantee it, with a guarantee that is legally binding—good for a new roof right up to the last day of the twenty-fifth year. That means it must be absolutely weather-proof. Also it is fire-proof, wind-tight, safe against lightning, and keeps the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer. And you need never worry with repairs. Isn't this the kind of roof you want?

What More Can You Ask of a Roof?

A roof that is practically one big seamless sheet of tough, galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into, that keeps out the heat of summer and the cold of winter, an absolutely perfect roof for the next twenty-five years. Why should you even consider any other kind? Certainly you should not fail to get all the particulars about a roof like this. Don't you think so? Then write for our book—today. It's free—from our nearest office.

The PEDLAR PEOPLE of Oshawa Established 1861

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