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AND HOME MAGAZINE

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Dept. of Agriculture  
Osgoode and Sandhu, Dec 31, '08

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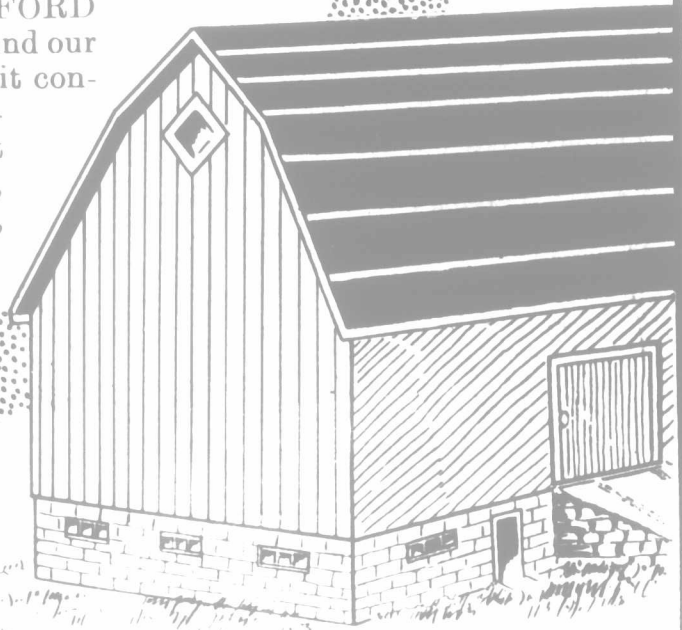
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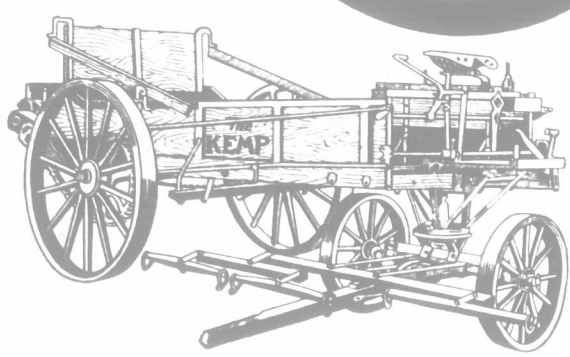
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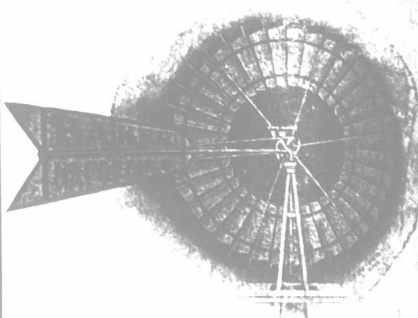
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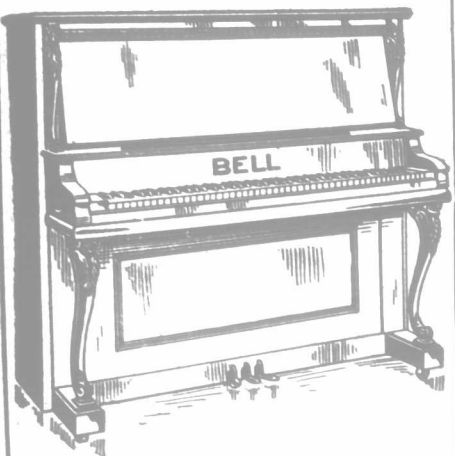
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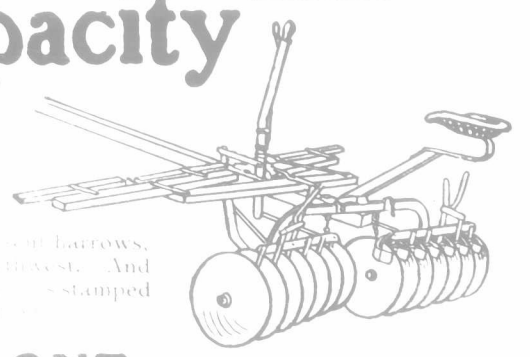
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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 6, 1910

No. 941

### EDITORIAL.

There is just about enough substance in protectionist argument to lend color to a great mass of error.

We cannot all farm as we should like, but we may all try to follow, as fast as circumstances permit, the best methods and principles we know or can learn.

The culture of next year's corn crop should begin now—if it did not commence when this year's crop was standing in the hill—with careful selection and storing of seed ears.

Almost every thinking man has a longing eye upon the land these days—except those who are on it. We never miss the water till the well runs dry. Those persons best appreciate the farm who were raised on it, but have subsequently dwelt in city or town.

To appreciate the value of weight in draft horses, combined, of course, with quality, conformation, and other desirable attributes, one has only to read the market reports. Read these, note that an extra hundred pounds of bone and muscle commands 25 to 50 cents a pound, and consider whether it will not pay to feed the colt liberally this winter, not forgetting the systematic exercise which is equally or more important.

A noticeable feature of the standing field-crop competitions, as reported by E. D. Eddy, of the Seed Branch, in the Census and Statistics monthly, is the high place taken by members of the Canadian "Seed-growers" Association, and others who use registered seed, or seed secured from an experiment station. "There is great need," Mr. Eddy concludes, "for more farmers to make a business of producing pure seed grain of a known variety, and there is a good demand for seed of this sort, but the supply is limited."

The August foreign trade returns of the United Kingdom were very satisfactory. Imports increased by £3,600,000, and exports by over £6,500,000. Imports of cereals and flour were both less than in August, 1909. Being the end of the cereal year, the annual figures showing imports of wheat and flour were included in the returns. The year 1909-10 showed an expansion for the first time for four years. The quantity imported was the equivalent of 27,600,682 qrs. of wheat, against 25,281,871 qrs. for 1908-9. What vast numbers of people are employed abroad to feed the hungry Britisher!

As opposed to the log-rolling method of tariff revision, we do not wonder that our American friends see with delight the idea of an expert tariff commission. Perceiving, however, that the original advocates of the commission plan welcome it only to remove and prevent the grosser abuses of protectionism, we entertain grave doubts of its utility, being other than to entrench more securely the high tariff policy of the United States. If the United States Government would, first of all, appoint an impartial commission to examine seriously into protection as a principle, and present a full report thereon, we would have more hope of our neighbors adopting a sound tariff policy.

### The Dominion Exhibition Grant.

Every enterprise that is conducted upon business methods demands at least an annual stock-taking. The Dominion Government made an appropriation of \$50,000 to Toronto in 1903 for the holding of a Dominion Exhibition. Since then this grant has been duplicated throughout the various Provinces, until virtually eight have shared in the privilege and benefit of this Canadian institution. Each Province has had its Dominion Exhibition now, excepting Saskatchewan, whither the distinction and grant are wending their way for next year; and Prince Edward Island, which has had to be satisfied with \$20,000 in grants to their local organization at Charlottetown, without having the dubious privilege of maintaining the national reputation. This exhibition for 1910 has recently been held at St. John, N. B., and it is consequently a suitable time for estimating the worth of this year's effort, to glance over the benefits accruing from previous years, and to determine whether or not, as Canadian taxpayers, we are getting our money's worth out of the enterprise.

To be a Dominion Exhibition in more than name necessitates the attendance of exhibitors of all kinds of agricultural, horticultural, dairy, forest and mine products, and of all classes of live stock, from the full length of the Dominion. This can only be attained by holding the exhibition when it will not conflict with the time of other shows, and by the appropriation of liberal prizes. Such proportions in a show demand larger grounds, more and larger buildings, and other preparations requiring considerable outlay.

The avoidance of a conflict of dates might be easily arranged, but the other essentials are not, and have not been, easy of accomplishment. New buildings have frequently been built for the Dominion show, consuming more or less of the national grant. If the fair associations had not sufficient grounds and buildings for their annual local event, it was incumbent upon them locally to supply these things; on the other hand, if these places had a plant sufficient for their regular shows, then the additional grounds or buildings required for their one Dominion Exhibition would be needless and unused after the event was past. Similarly with their prize list. To make an exhibition truly national in character demanded an increased prize list over that ordinarily offered by these organizations. To some, this increase over their regular prize list had the appearance of working against the best interests of their show in after years, and consequently was not indulged in to any extent.

Examining the recent Dominion Exhibition held at St. John, N. B., we find that the prizes offered were not large and numerous enough to induce shipment from the Western Provinces, especially when there was small chance for supplementary sales of stock. There was a total prize list of \$18,000, of which little, if any, more than 70 per cent., or \$13,000, was actually paid to prize-takers; and of this amount, about \$10,500 was offered on, and about \$7,000 taken by, all classes of live stock. There was only a small show of live stock (not enough to take away all the prize-money), because of the conflicting time and meagre prizes offered. In comparison it is interesting to note that at Fredericton, N. B. show, in 1909, there were over 800 entries of live stock, while at the Dominion Show, at St. John this year, there were only 650. The Halifax Show this year advertised a \$20,000 prize list, while the Dominion Show offered but a little over \$18,000, and the former offered within \$530 more such as the latter in live stock. Entries

at St. John totalled 95 in horses, 321 in dairy cattle, 144 in sheep, 15 in swine. Such was the live-stock exhibit of the Dominion Exhibition this year, and other things were quite up to this standard! If the Fair were properly managed this year, it appears like a mistake to have attempted to hold a Dominion Exhibition at St. John, N. B.

With such results for this year's efforts, and results not wholly different for many of the preceding Dominion Exhibitions, it does not call for any unusual amount of perspicacity or business acumen to reach the conclusion that, as a migratory proposition, this so-called Dominion Exhibition has failed of realizing the proportions suggested by its name, but has been a mystic consumer of \$50,000 a year. Next year's show in Saskatchewan may be a courtesy due the Province, but, beyond that, it would surely be well to abandon the present extravagant plan of the Dominion Exhibition, and, if a suitable permanent home for it cannot be agreed upon, the money can surely be put to some better use.

### October Days.

The glory of these October days! Cool nights, crisp mornings, golden, mellow afternoons. The thickening carpet of the fall-wheat fields; the soft velvet of the new clover seeding, brightened in early morn with dewy frost; sentinel rows of corn shocks in the field behind the barn; the sere stubble of the hay and grain fields, threaded with blackened streaks where the plowman's furrow turns up the fresh soil, fragrant with a "concentrated essence of the four seasons"; the crimson flush upon the apple's cheek; the flaming color of the forest leaves; the rich-tinted, fragrant, mellow season of the harvest home!

There is something charmingly pensive about the subdued yet busy activity of these autumn weeks. Every living thing, from squirrel to beaver, seems to realize the approach of a dormant season, and those which may wisely lay up a store of Nature's bounty. No exception to this rule is Man, who, with his family, has been busy gathering the harvest of the fields, and turns now to the garden and orchard.

What a wealth of good things there are to garner on a well-ordered homestead! Not counting the field crops already in the barn, or on their way to market, here we have fruits of all kinds following the luscious strawberry (welcome harbinger of the fresh-fruit season), concluding with plums, peaches, pears, quinces, and that excellent old stand-by, the apple, in all its choice variety, from Fameuse to Greening, and that prince of winter apples, the Northern Spy. Then, the rich, spicy nuts the children gather from the woods—walnut, chestnut, hickory and butternut—to furnish, with apples, many a delicious repast before the winter fire, or, alas, too often now, over the hot-air register!

Then the pumpkins and squash and watermelons—yes, and that game-flavored vegetable, the mushroom, from the pasture field, not to mention musk melons—"antelopes," one grocer calls them—cauliflower, cabbage, salsify, onions, celery, and what-not. "Oh, yes," the cynic smiles, "but very few farmers have all these things." No, more's the pity, but it's largely their own fault. There are few sections over the greater part of Eastern Canada where most of these things could not be enjoyed, with a little foresight in spring. These same melons, which cost a farmer's family only a little manure and care, city folk gladly buy at 10 cents to 25 cents or 50 cents apiece, and half the other things they cannot or do not buy at their best, no matter how badly desired.

ED 1866

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THIS PAPER.



## 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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But, enough of argument. If you hadn't a garden this year, you will have next; and, an orchard, let us hope, may soon be an anticipative delight. Anyhow, whatever one has or has not, there is a spice in the very atmosphere of these mellow days, an inspiration in the gloaming, and a picture of healthy, happy brightness and content in the faces of children tripping home from school, and of the barefoot lad tracking through the dewy meadows, which gladdens the heart with the milk of human kindness, even though the cow's mess is settling daily in the pail. As the high lights of midsummer revolve from us in the eternal circuit of the seasons, let us glory in the hum, the halo and the harvest of these busy, golden days.

### Tariff Principles and Expediency.

The earnest representation of Western opinion to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western tour, in favor of lower tariff, has thrust this subject prominently to the fore, and the Premier's promise of further inquiry, with a view to probable revision downwards, gives it the point of an issue. Happily, opinion no longer cleaves strictly according to party lines. In both our great political bodies there are now all shades of opinion, from high protective tariff, down to tariff-for-revenue only, and even free trade. It is thus possible to discuss the tariff as a mere economic question without suspicion of political bias. Thus viewed, public attitude naturally resolves itself mainly into three positions: (First) that of the great unorganized primary or basic industries, such as agriculture, the price of whose commodities is for the most part regulated by the value commanded by its exportable surplus in world's markets, and which protection cannot largely benefit in a direct way; (secondly) that of the secondary industries, such as most Franches or manufacturing, which, owing, in some cases, to incomplete supply of the home market, and in others to combination, maintaining higher prices in the home market than can be realized abroad, have much to gain by protective tariffs on their products; and (thirdly)

those broad-minded citizens who, while recognizing the rock-bottom equity of free trade, perceive, nevertheless, the expediency of a young country hastening the development of some respectable-sized cities, and providing a reasonably wide variety of employment, so as to appeal to the diverse inclinations of all its citizens. They realize that manufacturing industries are a good thing for a country—providing they do not cost too much—and, perceiving that such industries are handicapped at first in a scattered population, where they must compete against vast, highly-specialized foreign companies with expert selling organization, they are willing to assist in establishing these industries with a moderate protective tariff, more especially since the cost of thus stimulating them is in some degree returned through the quickening of basic and subsidiary industries by remunerative local markets for certain minor lines of produce, such as fruit, vegetables, eggs, butter, and the like. While there is a tendency in many quarters to magnify this indirect benefit out of all proportion to the facts, there is no doubt it exists. The protective system bears hardest on the producers of such staples as wheat and cheese. They sustain a full share of the burden of protecting other industries, but receive little or nothing in return. Thus, the exporting industries—the foundation of a country's material development—are restricted in their growth.

It is clear, therefore, that a high-tariff policy tends to curtail a country's progress, the effect being in inverse ratio to the extent to which the community is naturally self-contained. It would be much worse for Canada than it has been for the United States, though it is burdensome even there.

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The wisdom of our moderate protective system, as exemplified in the National Policy, most Canadians are disposed to concede, notwithstanding the incidental evils of economic waste, mendacity, lack of enterprise, and injurious combination, toward which a protective policy always tends. These ills we have borne patiently for the sake of what we hoped would prove a greater good. The question is whether it is not time to begin a radical policy of gradual tariff reduction. The National Policy was to encourage and assist infant industries. Unless these industries have now reached a stage where they can weather the stress of foreign competition, the National Policy is condemned by its own poor fruits. To argue that they must continue to be protected for another thirty or forty years with a tariff ranging from fifteen to forty per cent., is to admit that these industries are a colossal burden upon the country's productive enterprise. An industry which requires tariff benefit equivalent to several times a decent annual profit, is hardly worth retaining on its present basis. It costs the country more than it returns.

An exceedingly strong case can be made out, therefore, by the monster delegation of farmers which is to wait upon the Dominion Government this fall so urge substantial tariff reduction. It is of the utmost importance that a strong representation should be made, for the influence favoring maintenance or increase of present rates is powerful, and not all of it above-board. As indicating the nature of this, we quote from newspaper despatches reporting the Canadian Manufacturers' meeting in Vancouver. Seconding a resolution recommending that the Tariff Committee of the Association consider means of conducting an educational protectionist campaign in agricultural districts, Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton, confessing that he was not a high protectionist, submitted that the constant reiteration of protection to the people of the Prairie Provinces, was unwise. "If it is true that we want higher protection," he said, "for heaven's sake do not let us go into the agricultural districts and give the people the arguments in this unpalatable form. Why not show them the case for revenue?"

His suggestion, if uttered as reserved, is unshrewd than candid. Mr. Robertson surely knows that, to increase a present protective tariff, must tend not to reduce but to increase revenue by curtailing the volume of exports.

More sinister than this are the remarks of another member, reported as follows:

Mr. Saunders thought the present would be a very ill-chosen time for the association to assert itself on the tariff question. They should give the farmer of the Northwest some credit for good common sense. The time for the association to deal with the matter was when it came before the Dominion Parliament. They could supply the necessary arguments to the Cabinet.

Evidently Mr. Saunders regards lobbying with more favor than frank, open discussion on the merits of the case.

Another hint in tariff tactics was humorously suggested in rhyme by a Toronto member:

"We don't believe in kicking,  
It's not apt to give us peace,  
But the wheel that squeaks the loudest  
Is the wheel that gets the grease."

There is no doubt whatever that the systematically organized Manufacturers' Association, with its astute tariff committee, has long been acting upon the very principle thus succinctly expressed.

Still another sidelight on methods of dealing with public opinion has been inadvertently furnished by the Toronto World, a newspaper whose editorial policy in certain respects we admire, but which has stooped to an action almost beneath contempt. Professing to be actuated entirely by a patriotic spirit, it commenced a campaign attacking the proposal to secure an improvement in the trade relations of the United States and Canada, and meantime began sending out to prominent manufacturers letters inviting "tangible" appreciation from beneficiaries of protection. Following is an extract of one of these letters:

"It appears to me that this is the time when all Canadian manufacturers and patriots should get together.

"The Toronto World, as you know by a perusal of its columns, is in the midst of a campaign in favor of protection. We have already published two articles of the series, and a dozen more are in process of preparation.

"If this campaign seems worthy of support to you, a monetary contribution will be appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. It is not for us to place a figure on the value of what we are doing; we are quite ready to leave it with our friends. We have no doubt that some of our good friends will contribute one thousand dollars in support of this cause."

The World has the effrontery to defend its course on patriotic grounds. Pleading poverty as a result of debt incurred in fighting commercial union in 1891-1893. Moreover, it maintains that its course is not affected by the subventions it seeks, since protection is its traditional policy. In other words, the World does not say, "Pay your money and name your tune," but announces "This is the tune we propose to play. If you like it, and want it continued in yet stronger tones, chip in."

While we are pleased to observe that, according to the World's own confession, its importunity has been unrewarded, still its request is significant as suggesting the motive of much newspaper and other writing supposed to be disinterested. In view of all these and many other facts, it behooves upright Canadian citizens to be on their guard against specious appeals, and to back up in no uncertain tone the organized demand of Canadian farmers for gradual but radical tariff reduction.

### British Land Hunger.

Access to agricultural land is a live subject in Britain nowadays, and the political parties are taking advantage of the land hunger to bring forward various schemes. One of the latest is sponsored by the Land Union, and is designed to settle various classes of pensioners, such as retired policemen, soldiers and sailors, on small farms as owners. While it is desirable to increase the number of people living on the land, the success of such settlers as these, with absolutely no experience of land culture, is more than problematical.

Men are needed with a knowledge of farming methods, and there are thousands of such men in the agricultural classes who could successfully run small farms, if they were only given reasonable facilities to acquire land. The desire shown by the numerous applicants under the Small Holdings Act is for leaseholds, rather than for ownership. Only a very small percentage of the applicants wish to purchase land. Their capital is thus limited, and they prefer to use it for equipping and working holdings under municipal control.

### Eastern Farmers Also for Tariff Reduction.

Editor - The Farmer's Advocate:

In view of the persistent attempts to misrepresent the anti-protectionist attitude which the farmers of the West have so vigorously manifested during the recent tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as a purely local affair, the outcome of local conditions, and unsupported by the farmers of the East, I have been instructed by the Executive of the Grange to issue a statement defining our position. In doing so, I speak with authority, for the attitude of the Grange on this question is a settled policy, consistently followed through years, and unanimously supported by the organization. That it has the support of the unorganized farmers of Ontario, as well, is sufficiently shown by the fact that the agricultural press unanimously support it, and that no dissenting voice has been raised by anyone following general farming in Ontario.

Emphatically, the farmers of Ontario, and, I believe, of Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, stand with the farmers of the West in their demand for real and substantial tariff reduction. That they have not voiced it so strongly has been due to the fact that they have not had the same opportunity. Had Sir Wilfrid toured Ontario during the past summer, as he did the West, he would have met with the same emphatic protests of farmers against the continuance of the protective system. In 1905, representatives from the Grange and Farmers' Association met the Tariff Commission many times, and always with the same demand for lower tariffs. Since then it has supported the same demand by deputations to Ottawa, when a too complaisant Government showed symptoms of yielding to the pressure of protected interests. It stands to day even more firmly for the same thing, and when the organized farmers of all Canada send their deputations to Ottawa at the opening of the next session, the voice of Ontario will be heard with no uncertain sound.

The present tariff is indefensible on any ground. It is not, whatever may be said to the contrary, a revenue tariff, but rather a protective tariff, with revenue as an incidental. No one doubts this. It is so constructed that its highest rates are imposed on those things manufactured in Canada, while its free list is largely made up of raw material for manufacturers, and of those things not made in Canada. Much greater revenue, with less burden upon the people, could be obtained by a tariff stripped of its protective features.

Protection may be defended as a means whereby "infant industries" may be fostered, but this defence cannot be applied to the case of Canada now. Our industries have long passed the "infant" stage, and our Manufacturers' Association can boast, and with reason, of their power to "make the grass grow on the streets of every town in Canada." The tendency in manufacturing concerns now is plainly toward centralization, and it is safe to say that any new concern starting business now would meet with opposition from home manufacturers more to be dreaded than any from abroad, even under absolute free trade. There is little doubt that, under the cover of the tariff, many understandings and combinations exist among our manufacturers, and that these are used to restrain expansion, and to crush weaker rivals. Protection in Canada is now defeating the end for which it was created.

Protection in Canada is of very little value in raising the wages of the working man, while it works him real injury in raising the cost of his living. Protected manufacturers show no disposition to pay any higher wages than can be helped, and there are cases on record where great manufacturing concerns, able, in at least one case, to pay 50-per-cent. dividends on the cost of its common stock, have cut wages mercilessly on the first indication of a depression.

But it is in its relation to the farming class that the disastrous effect of the tariff is most keenly felt. For some years, those of us who insisted that the farming class were not prospering as they should, were laughed at. We were told that the continual decrease in farming population was not due to any lack of prosperity, but to the fact that "those who used to swing the cradle and bind the grain were now in the factories making binders." Then, last winter, when a decided shortage of farm products became apparent, quite a furor of excitement was created, and all sorts of investigations were proposed. Since then the farmer has been treated, gratis, to a great deal of advice (given, however, by those who never farmed) as to how he should use his opportunities. The fact is that the farmer is using his opportunities as best he can. He has made wonderful progress in learning new methods, as the history of our Farmers' Institute will show. He has shown surprising aptitude in adapting himself to new conditions. He is, however, handicapped by lack of capital, and in this connection it is well to note the effect of the tariff. It is well within the limit to say that our protective tariff, directly and indirectly, costs the average farmer \$500, or the interest on \$1,000, per year. For this he receives nothing. It is this handicap which is preventing the farmer from expanding his

business, and which is driving population from our farms. The Conservation Commission has done good service in pointing out the national danger in depleted soil fertility. It should go a little further, and point out the national danger in depleted farm population, with its chief cause, our protective tariff.

For every reason, of justice, of expediency, of national well-being, the time is ripe for the disappearance of protectionism. The only classes in Canada who really want it to continue are those interests which profit by it, and the politicians, who, for reasons of party expediency, do their bidding. The people, and particularly the farmers, are united in their desire that it shall go. There are not wanting signs that it is going.

Let all means let there be a Tariff Commission, but let it go farther than the last one did. Let it go through the country and hear what the different classes have to say about the tariff. But, before it begins its investigations, let this rule be made, and strictly adhered to: Let every class or industry asking for any tariff favors be required to furnish sworn statements, as to their organization, profits, capitalization and industrial methods. This is plain justice. If the country is asked to burden itself for the benefit of any industry, it is but right that it should know what profits it is paying, what its organization is, whether it is honestly capitalized, and whether it is following up-to-date methods of manufacture. For the information thus acquired be given the widest publicity. If this rule is followed, my own belief is that there will be revealed a surprising oneness of feeling in favor of tariff reduction.

In regard to the proposed arrangement with the United States for freer trade in farm products and agricultural implements, the farmers of this country have everything to gain, and nothing to lose by it. The organized farmers of both Ontario and the West have long since renounced all desire for protection on their products, which experience has shown to be of no value to them. To be admitted on better terms to the great cities of the Republic would certainly be of great value to us. Our Government need have no fear of opposition from the farmers in arranging the fullest measure of reciprocity with the United States.

E. C. DRURY,

Master, Dominion Grange, and Secretary National Council of Agriculture.

## HORSES

### Stabling for Colts.

If the colt is to grow into the most that is expected of him, every attention must be given to his healthy development. It is not sufficient that he be well sired, and from a useful dam, nor that he be well nurtured, though both of these things are essential. Of equal importance with either of these are fresh air and exercise. During the first five or six months of a colt's life, while running with his dam at pasture, there is no need of giving special attention to these features. But when winter sets in, there is great danger of neglecting these necessities, either through intentional but misjudged kindness, or forgetfulness. Frequently the colt is housed in a box stall, in a

basement barn or other equally warmly-made place, into which the drinking water is piped, and, as a consequence, since there is no need for turning the colt out, he remains there for a week at a time, and often longer. The intention is good, but the treatment is not. The colt does not require a warm stall. He does require a dry place, where there are not drafts; consequently, a closed shed, with a good roof, a dry place on which to lie down, provided with a liberal amount of straw bedding, so that cold from the ground will not be felt, best provides for the colt's needs. A shed of some size, providing these things, is a healthier place for colts than a warm inside box stall usually is, and has the double advantage of stimulating the colt to take exercise by being cold, while affording room in which to exercise. Such a shed should open into a large yard or small field, to which access should be had almost always, if not always. It will take a trifle more feed to so winter the colt, though so little that it will not be noticed; but, where well fed under such conditions, a hardy, healthy, growthy colt results.

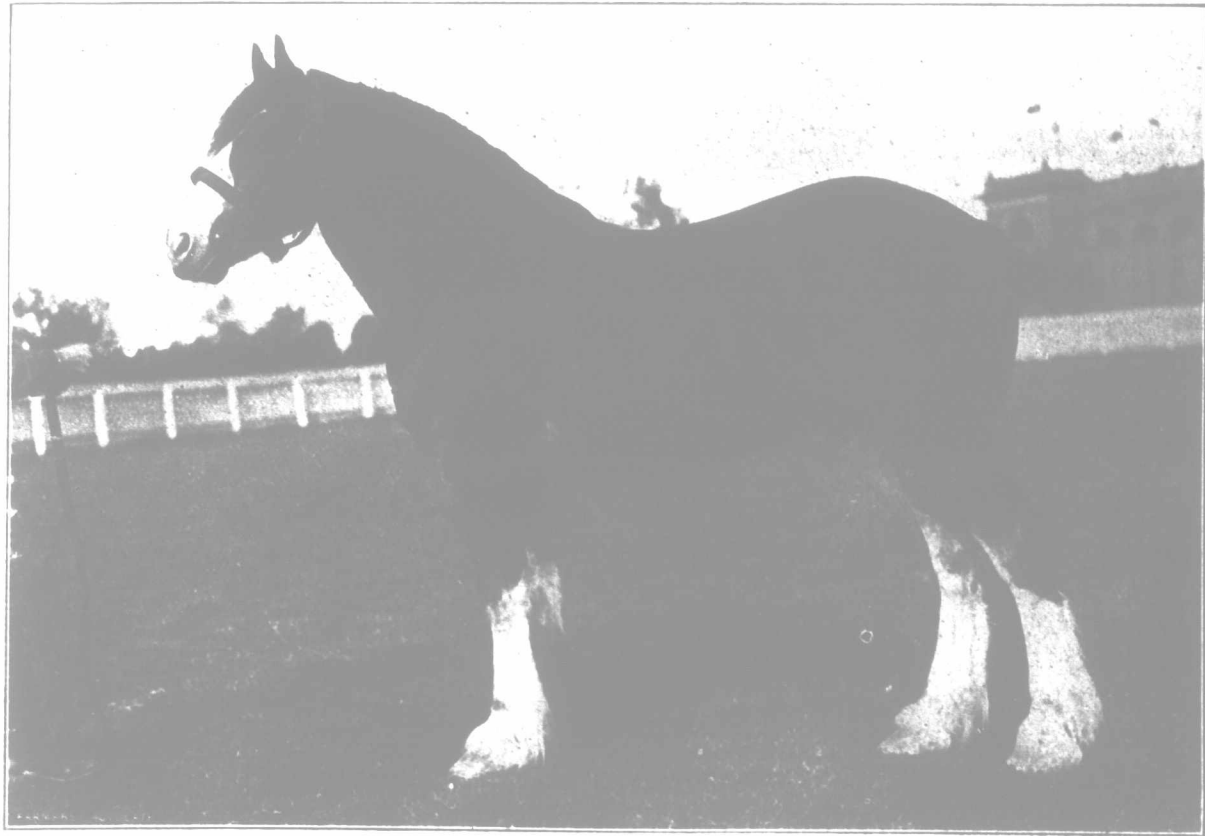
The inside box stall has several disadvantages. It is difficult to properly ventilate, for one thing, as is evidenced by the sweating walls and the swollen doors. Then, someone, because of the stuffiness of the stable, opens the door to ventilate it. The warmth and dampness results in an opening of the pores of the animal's body, and the draft from the open door is likely to produce a cold. If water is piped into the stable, the colt is not likely to be turned out for exercise; while, if the colt is turned out from a warm stable for water, this, too, is likely to produce colds, yet, since the stall itself offers no opportunity for exercise, the only manner of obtaining this necessary feature is by turning the colt out every day for an hour or two. In truth, warmth is a very secondary consideration in providing for the colt in winter, which the colt itself readily meets with its long, thick coat; while fresh air and exercise, with plenty of good food, are of primary importance.

### Horse Improvement By Law.

About four years ago, a pretty thorough canvass of the status of the horse-breeding industry of the Province of Ontario was made by sixteen representative men for the Ontario Government. These men were selected for this purpose because of their close connection with the industry, and their consequent ability to interpret the needs of it, after a close inspection. All of these men, with perhaps one exception, in their reports recommended, as a desirable step on the part of the Provincial Government, that a Stallion Enrollment Act be made law in this Province.

What would be accomplished by such a law? That depends upon the law, but wherever these laws pertain, the stallion with unsoundnesses the tendency to which is hereditary, such as curb, side-bones, ringbones, spavins, periodic ophthalmia, and such like, is so labeled by competent authorities, and the unknowing breeders are either protected entirely from the evils consequent upon the use of such a sire, or are at least informed of his unsoundnesses before using him.

It must be admitted that by no means is every



Glenavon [11467].

Second-prize, three-year-old, Clydesdale Stallion at Toronto and Ottawa, 1910. Property of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont. Sire Baron of Boughan.



man raising horses able to detect unsoundnesses. In truth, a large percentage cannot do so. So long as this is the case, the not-too-particular stallion-owner may travel and obtain generous patronage for a horse which should not be used at all. Men who know and appreciate good sound horses will not buy unsound stallions, no matter how good they are otherwise; consequently, these undesirable ones are bought cheaply, and so frequently make the purchaser more money on his investment than does the higher-priced sound horse.

A stallion-enrollment law which would debar horses that have unsoundnesses the tendency to which is hereditary, would go far toward eliminating unsound horses from our markets. That much ought to be done. It costs just as much to raise an unsound horse, and usually more, but breeders need never expect to get a ready market for them, nor anywhere near the price they would bring if sound. Dealers do not want them, for the users of draft teams in the cities know too well how soon even the soundest and best wear out at hard work on the streets.

Such a law is needed, apparently, to wipe out the grade and scrub-bred stallions of the country. For these there can scarcely be an excuse, and especially in a land that for so many years has justly been proud of its horse industry.

Whom would such a law hurt? Temporarily, the owner of the grade horse, and the dealer who imports or uses the poor judgment of raising for stud service unsound stallions. It would also work financial injury to the man who buys a horse in good faith as sound, but finds that the animal goes wrong later. Ultimately, it would do even these men good.

What good would such a law do? Untold good. It would benefit the breeder and importer of the right kind of horses; it would benefit to a greater degree the breeders of market stock all over the Province; it would benefit the ultimate users of our surplus stock, and mark Ontario as the leader in progressive horse-breeding.

Exercise is essential for all classes of young animals. One needs but watch the playfulness of lambs, calves, colts, or even pigs, to observe the relation between physical health and exercise. Exercise makes for a more vigorous circulation, a fuller respiration, a larger appetite, a more effective digestion, with the consequent greater growth, health and vigor in all animals. No knowing stockman will attempt to winter his young stock without amply providing for fresh air and exercise.

When the horses come in at night from work during wet, muddy weather, give them extra care. Rub them dry with clean, bright straw or a dry cloth. Wash the mud off their legs and feet, and then rub dry with a cloth, clean straw, or bright, clean sawdust. By so doing, the vigor, health and usefulness of the animal is maintained at a higher standard—and a man's better self demands his doing it.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Australian Wool Season, 1909-'10.

According to an authoritative review just issued, Australasia still maintains an easy first place in wool production, for which the reason is given that the flockmasters of Australia and New Zealand have proved themselves experts in sheep husbandry. The season under review was an ideal one for producers.

As showing the preponderating influence of the wool clip upon the prosperity of Australia and New Zealand, the following comparison is made of the figures relating to the two colonies for the last three calendar years:

	Total value exports	Total value wool exports	Percentage of wool to whole
1907.....	£92,975,271	£35,267,851	37.93
1908.....	80,756,164	28,244,993	34.98
1909.....	85,000,394	33,128,496	38.97

#### LOOKING FOR MORE CANADIAN TRADE.

For the last twelve years, the combined overseas exports of Australia and New Zealand have averaged £71,800,832 per annum, and the average value of wool exported has been £23,897,836, or no less than 32.24 per cent of the whole. The actual net production of wool for the past twelve months was 833,611,665 pounds, or 2,181,613 bales. Last year the United States market purchased 69,500 bales of Australian wool from London, and 137,191 bales in the Commonwealth, making a total of 206,691 bales. Buyers from the United States took the principal share of the best Merino fleece and the finer grades of cross-bred wool, which appreciated the values of these lines. The outlook, so far as the United States market is concerned, is not considered to be so favorable for Australian wool the coming season.

A comparatively small quantity of wool was shipped from Australia to Canadian woolen mills

during the last season, and exporters are, with the rapidly increasing population in the Dominion, looking for much increased trade in the future.

### Judging at the Fairs.

Now that the majority of the summer fairs are over, exhibitors and observers in general have their own opinions regarding the work of the judges who have placed the awards, and the usual amount of criticism and fault-finding is being indulged in, a few remarks respecting the justice or injustice of such criticism may not be out of place. In the first place, it is reasonable to assume that the judges are selected and appointed on account of their experience and fitness for passing on the classes of animals or articles they are elected to judge, and that they are honorable men, who will, according to the best of their judgment, award the prizes in accordance with the individual merit of the animals or articles in competition. Such, we are pleased to acknowledge, is the character, as a rule, of the judges appointed for the work at the principal shows in Canada. If there are exceptions, they are not creditable to themselves or the fair boards which appoint them, and their names should be dropped from the list of eligible judges, on evidence of their unfitness or unfairness. It is natural for owners to place a high estimate upon their own exhibits, especially in the animal classes, and in most cases, it may be fair to assume that they are not entirely impartial critics, as their unwarranted fault-finding often proves. It should also be conceded that the responsible arbiter, who views the animals in close connection in the show-ring, is in a better position to make comparisons than those outside the enclosure; and that not infrequently a beast which, viewed from a distance, makes a good appearance, may fail to stand the



Shearling Lincoln Ram.

Champion at London and Toronto, 1910. Bred and owned by John Lee & Sons, Highgate, Ont.

ordeal of a close examination and a comparison with others less spectacular in their movements, and the judge is in the best position to discover faults and failings, as well as merits, provided he uses his eyes and hands to advantage. While free, easy and true action counts for much in many classes of stock, it is possible to attach undue importance to that qualification, while underestimating others of quite as much, or even more, importance; and we have observed instances in which the judge, while evidently conscientiously performing his work, has appeared to place too much confidence in long-distance comparisons, and too little in handling for discovery of covering and quality of flesh, hide and hair. On the other hand, we have noticed, especially in the judging of sheep, where handling is of much importance, the judge appearing to devote nearly his whole attention to a well-fleshed and firm-handling back, which may have been largely due to heavy feeding, while he has appeared to give too little attention to type, character and underpinning, which are of equal and perhaps greater importance in a breeding animal than handling. How often do we find a judge of sheep commence his work on a class by gripping the animals consecutively from one end of the string to the other, apparently without using his eyes, while, logically, one would think that a general observation of the class from a little distance, with a view to discovery of an approved type and quality, and placing of legs and feet, should receive first attention in the selection of a short list from which a more careful comparison to choose the winners.

Reversals of the results of the same competing animals, at successive shows, by different judges, supposed to be equally competent, may appear confusing to observers who have been led to regard the judging as an educational institution,

as to type and general excellence, but this apparent discrepancy may be satisfactorily accounted for in more than one way, or for more than one reason. In the first place, it should be remembered that "to err is human," and the best of judges is liable to make a mistake. But, apart from such contingency, the condition and appearance of an animal winning at the first show may, for different reasons, be much less prepossessing at the second. Especially is this noticeable in the case of dairy cows, the udders of which, from being overloaded for the first fair, are likely to make a decidedly less desirable showing at subsequent appearances, while one that was but springing on her first appearance, may be full of milk and show a model udder for a later show, in which case a judge might be quite justified in reversing his own decision of a week or two previously. But, apart from such a contingency as this, it is refreshing to find a capable judge with the courage of his convictions, who, when satisfied that a mistake has been made, by even an eminent predecessor, will not hesitate, if need be, to turn down a former champion that has gone to pieces in the meantime, or which, in his opinion, may have received honors more than was its due, or the usefulness of which for breeding purposes has evidently ended.

### Value of Milk Records.

Apart from the benefits of the practice to the man who sells milk or makes butter or cheese, the keeping of milk records presents great advantages to the man who breeds his own cows.

Milking qualities are largely hereditary, and the progeny of a heavy-milking cow are likely to inherit the characteristics of their dam. It is, therefore, of the first importance that dairy farmers should have a record of the performances of their cows, and should select the heavy milkers to breed from for their own herds. Dairy qualities are also transmitted through the bull, and it is equally important to be able to show that a bull is descended from a heavy-milking strain.

The possession of a satisfactory milk record becomes in this way a very valuable asset, not only as a guide to breeding, but also for sale purposes. In Denmark, the prices of dairy cows are in many instances regulated by their milking records. This principle is well recognized in this country in the case of pure-bred dairy cattle in the advanced registry-of-merit schemes adopted, but the principle is capable of far wider application. Every man who keeps dairy cows, by keeping records of their annual performance, culling out the poorest, and filling their places with the offspring of the best, might, in the course of time, establish a herd of cattle of advanced merit, and their records of performance would be almost, if not quite, equal in value to a pedigree of breeding, where no performance record appears.

It is from this point of view that the Milk Control Associations of Denmark have proved of the greatest service, and, as many of them have now been in operation for upwards of fifteen years, a reliable and authentic life-history is available for several generations of the cows belonging to the herds tested. The owner of the herd can produce for the information of a purchaser a complete record, not only of the production of any particular cow, but of its dam, as well as evidence of the milking qualities which were likely to be transmitted through its sire. He is in possession, in short, of a "pedigree of performance" in regard to his particular strain of milking cows.

This work is being carried on now on a small scale by the Government authorities, but is capable of application on every dairy farm. Until this system is inaugurated, no great advancement can be accomplished in building up dairy herds.

### The Improvement of Shorthorns as Milkers.

In its earlier history, the Shorthorn breed of cattle was noted almost, if not quite, as much for its capacity at the pail as for its supremacy in the production of meat. Records of the milk production for the year were kept by the best breeders, and the members of those families which produced most milk were in greatest demand. The development of the Scotch strain, and more particularly the demand for the breed in North and South America, where they were grazed upon large areas of cheap land for beef production, wrought a great change in the breed, the demand being for meat purposes only. Thus, in the home of the Shorthorns, writes A. T. Matthews, the great dual function of the breed has been largely abandoned, though a few conspicuous breeders have always maintained this double standard in their herds.

In later years there has been a growing interest in the breed in Great Britain, but in Canada and the United States, in the revival of the utility of the Shorthorn for the general farmer. The Dairy Stocking Association, formed in 1905, has given a great impetus to this restoration within the breed. They have not formed a separate association, but have confined their efforts to the organization of programs at the various shows, under

certain stipulations that guarantee merit as milkers in the winners. The Association encourages the keeping of milk records, and the work is so successful that this performance certificate is becoming as important a factor in the sale of an animal as is the pedigree of breeding.

This movement is intended to meet a great want felt by the British dairy farmers. It is a want which is felt in Canada, as well, for, with the growth of specialized dairying there has been a growing scarcity of beef cattle of the right kind, or, in truth, any kind.

**Suggestions Re Abortion.**

In the Journal of the Board of Agriculture of England for September, the Departmental Committee of Epizootic Abortion make report of their investigation, for the purpose of introducing administrative measures for the prevention of this disease. This committee finds that the disease has a very serious hold on the cattle stock of the country, and is constantly being spread. It thinks that private effort is foredoomed to failure in attempting to combat the disease, and consequently recommends a preliminary measure under the Board of Agriculture, requiring:

1. Compulsory notification of suspected cases of the disease.
2. Veterinary inquiry to establish the existence of disease on any particular premises.
3. Temporary isolation and restrictions on the movement of any cow that has recently aborted.

**THE FARM.**

**Selecting Seed Corn.**

Where possible the proper place for the selection of seed corn is in the field where it has grown, and in most parts of Eastern Canada this should take place in the first week of September. The next choice of selection is from the shock, where the corn is still on its parent stock, thus allowing for its consideration. During the process of selection, says the Minnesota Experiment Station, in a special bulletin on this subject, consideration of the strength and character of the stalk, the height of the ear from the ground, and the size of the shank, should be noted. A stalk does not necessarily have to be large to be a big producer. A tall, spindling plant lodges very easily. The stalk should be of good size and strong at the base, gradually tapering, and not necessarily tall. Strong, vigorous stalks, of medium height usually produce the best and earliest-matured ears. The ear should be attached to the stalk by a medium-sized shank which is long enough to allow the tip of the ear to hang down.

All ears in a corn field will not mature at the same time. A variation of fifteen days in maturing of ears in a field is not uncommon. One of the reasons why a good selection of seed corn cannot be made from the shock, or from the field in late fall, is that one is not able to tell the time the ear matured.

Desirable ears may mature ten or fifteen days later than the average freezing-time; and, if those are selected, they will insure a late-maturing crop. Again, if corn is left unhusked until late, the husks prevent the ear from drying out properly; and, as a consequence, it is likely to be frozen before it is husked, or, at least, before it has had time to dry out after husking.

In the choice of corn for seed, one selects the ears that he believes will give him the largest yield of good corn the following year. It is a good plan to choose an ear of corn that is as near the type wanted as possible; then, keep this ear from year to year, or until you get a better one. At any rate, have a sample ear that you can look at occasionally to help you in following one type. Keep this type-ear handy when selecting corn in the fall, and in the spring, when the final selection is made, it is well to compare all ears carefully with the type-ear.

A common practice is to select ears that are too large. It is much better to grow three medium-sized mature ears to the hill than to grow three larger immature ears per hill. As a general rule, the larger the cob and the deeper the kernel, the longer it will take for the ear to mature.

Indications of immaturity are looseness of kernels on the cob, a high percentage of moisture, chaffiness, or thin, small, poorly-developed kernels, adherence of the tip-cap to the cob, and generally a large amount of white starch.

It has been learned, by many tests, that ears of a certain form yield more than other ears different from the standard form. Ears of corn likely to give the best results carry the butt diameter well toward the tip; they are free from indentations or other irregularities that would tend to decrease the yield. The ear, they have straight, regular rows of uniform kernels, and have kernels extending well over the tip and butt.

The rows of kernels should round well down over the butt, and extend well over the tip (not necessarily clear over), thus insuring a good proportion of corn to cob. The rows should run straight from the butt to the tip, because, in crooked rows, there are more irregular kernels, and kernels of irregular size make it impossible to plant a uniform number in each hill.

The furrows between the rows of kernels should be wide and deep. If there is scarcely any furrow, and the crowns of the kernels touch, it will be found that the ears are hard to dry. To be right, the furrows should be merely distinguishing grooves between the rows of kernels.

Nothing will aid more in making a high yield of shelled corn than a deep, well-formed kernel. But do not select a too deep kernel, because, the deeper the kernel, the greater is the length of time required to mature it, and, above all other things, maturity is the first consideration. A good dent kernel will be somewhat wedge-shaped, about half again as broad at the top as at the bottom. Flint corn has a more rounding shape, being often as broad or broader than deep. A corn-planter can plant a uniform number of kernels in each hill only when the kernels are of uniform size. To secure this, the kernels of selected seed corn must be all nearly the same size, not only on one ear, but throughout the whole selection.

**Diaphragm Air Chamber for Hydraulic Ram.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Sept. 15th, Edgar M. Zavitz asks for remedy to prevent the loss of air in hydraulic ram. Twenty-one years ago I installed a ram; at first I had the same trouble as he has, and until I got a diaphragm air-chamber, 15 years ago, and since then we have had practically no trouble in this, or, in fact, any other respect. A diaphragm air-chamber is one divided in the middle with a sheet of leather and rubber to keep the water from the upper half. The leather and rubber naturally work with the pressure from stroke, and eventually give out, and a renewal is necessary, on an average, once a year with us, and it is easily accomplished. Many times our ram has run 18 months without a stop or any attention. I sent a template of the bed of my ram to Messrs. Rumsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., and they sent me the diaphragm air-chamber (No. 3), which cost \$3.00 there.

We do not hear the pumping sound complained of, but we hear the water running, it's sweet music—strangers do not say it's annoying, but "Isn't that great!" Pure spring water in the house and barn; it beats town waterworks hollow.

Pieton Co., N. S.

Prizes were offered at the Essex Agricultural Show, in England, for length of service on one farm. The first-prize winner had the remarkable record of working at Hole Farm, Finchfield, for seventy-one years. He started at ten years of age as a plowboy, and during his long service there have been five masters. The man was married on wages of 8s. a week and a cottage, and has never earned over 14s. at any time. He was certainly an example of faithfulness and frugality.

**Soil Fertility: A British Discovery.**

(Our English correspondence.)

What was described by Prof. Hall, of the Rothamsted Station, as the most important contribution to the knowledge of soils that had been made since the discovery of the fixation of nitrogen, was the subject of a paper at the British Association meeting at Sheffield, Eng.

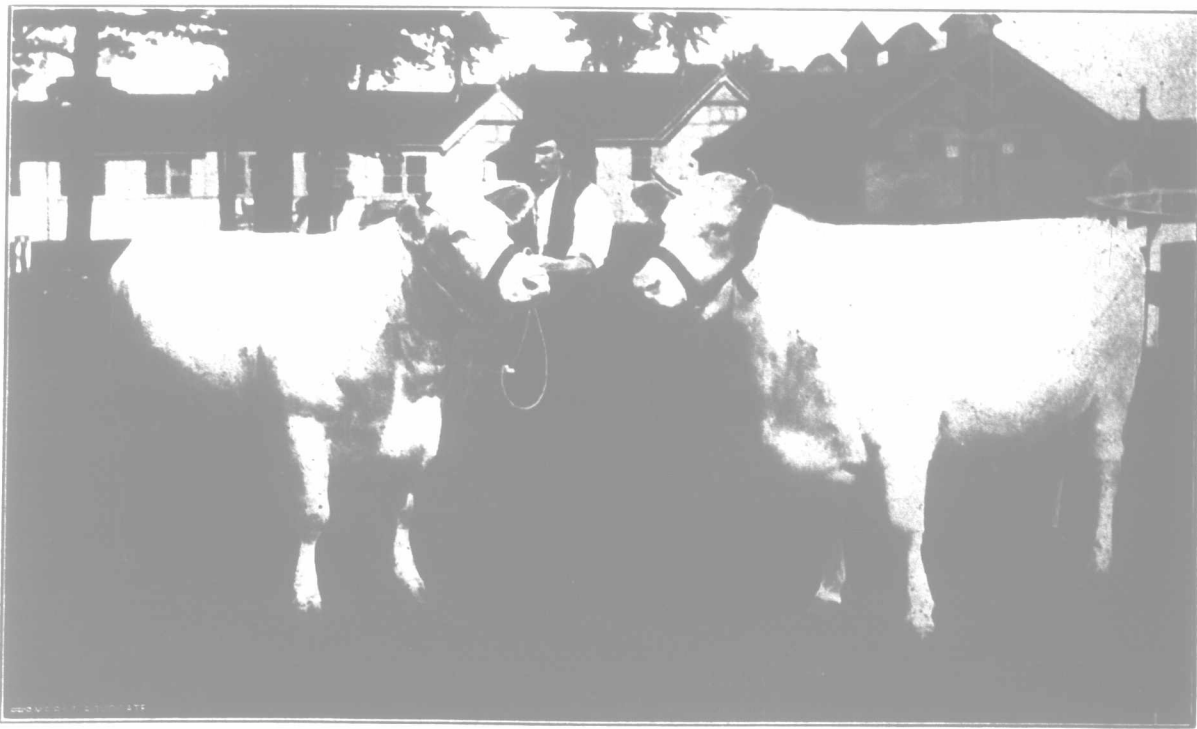
The paper was a summary of the results of experiments made by Drs. Russell and Hutchinson, at Rothamsted, to determine the part played by micro-organisms, other than bacteria, in the production of fertility in soils. It appears that when soils are sterilized by heat, or an antiseptic, such as toluene, a large increase of productivity follows. Soon after treatment, plant food is formed by bacteria at an increased rate, and the bacteria themselves increase more rapidly. This improvement is not owing to greater vigor of the bacteria, because that is lessened by the treatment.

Thus it appears to be a question of environment. Should untreated soil be added, a detrimental effect follows after a time. There is something in untreated soil that is against bacterial growth, and the experiments lead to the belief that such soil contains organisms, probably protozoan in character, capable of checking bacterial growth. At present, only about 50 per cent. of the nitrogen applied to soils in manures of various kinds is recovered—the balance is lost. If, by some process of sterilization, injurious organisms can be destroyed, it may be possible to recover 75 per cent. or 80 per cent., and this would be an enormous gain to farmers. At present the whole matter is in the experimental stage. Fertility in soils was the subject of another interesting paper by Prof. Hall. The paper dealt with the theories that have been advanced as to what constitutes the fertility of the soil. Prof. Hall stated that there was no simple solution of the question; no one cause, but many, of the fertility of the soil. Many factors enter into the matter, any one of which might at a given time become a limiting factor, and determine the growth of the plant. One indispensable requisite was a supply of combined nitrogen.

The science of agriculture was so very young that it was unsafe to be dogmatic. The magnitude of crops was more often limited by want of water than by any other single factor.

**Cutting Sugar-cane.**

The question of the proper time of cutting sugar cane has recently been raised by a correspondent. On this subject, one of the most enthusiastic growers of this plant states that it should be cut before much frost, regardless of its stage of maturity, as freezing destroys its keeping qualities and dries it out. It is preferable to stand it in large shocks in the field, where it will keep well until needed. It does not make good silage, since it becomes too sour, on account of its high sugar content.



Spicy's Lady and Spicy's Lady 2nd.

First in class for produce of a cow at Toronto and London, 1910. Both sired by Spicy Marquis; dam English Lady 20th. Age four and two years, respectively. Spicy's Lady was grand champion at Toronto, 1909, and at London, 1910. Bred and owned by Sir Wm. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Manitoba.

**Septic Tank for Sewage Disposal.**

We are building a new house, and we would like a little information on the subject of water-closet and sink drain. If we put in water closet with septic pool, can we let all the wash water and sink slops run into the pool, or would so much water spoil the working of the pool? A few words in "The Farmer's Advocate" on the working and construction of pool would be welcomed by "Homebuilder."

Ans.—Apparently the correspondent has somewhat confused the ideas of "cesspool" and "septic tank," as he uses the expression "septic pool."

**CESSPOOL.**

The cesspool is a large excavation, about 12 feet in diameter, and 10 feet deep, "stoned" or "bricked" up inside, into which the sewage flows through a sewer pipe, having a fall of at least four inches in ten feet. It should be situated at least one hundred feet from the house for good sanitation. There is no outlet from the pool, the water passing away by soaksage through the lower layers of the soil. This system is not satisfactory unless these layers are of a porous nature. In very heavy clay the water would not soak away fast enough, and the pool would overflow, making the ground wet and emitting a foul odor. Wash water might overtax this system in some cases.

**SEPTIC TANK.**

The septic tank, however, will work, even though the substrata are impervious to water, as the contents of the tank are discharged into tile laid within a foot or eighteen inches of the surface, being thus in the porous surface soil. Figures one and two give a general idea of the septic-tank system.

**Method of Construction.**—In Figure 1 is shown an elevation of a complete system built on level ground, with the tank placed close to the wall of the building—where, in fact, the large majority of those now in use are located. The tank should be built of brick or stone, laid in and lined with cement, or of solid concrete, the main object being to have it impervious to moisture.

It will be noticed that the tank is divided into two compartments, an overflow pipe (F) being built into the dividing wall, the mouth of the said overflow being within about ten inches of the bottom of the tank, and being covered with a wire screen about the size of an ordinary pail, the mesh of said screen not exceeding three-quarters of an inch.

The main soil pipe is represented by E, and should be directly connected with the closet, bath, sink, etc. It extends from the same compartment in which the overflow is placed to a point two or three feet above the roof, this pipe acting not only as a conductor of sewage to the tank, but also as a channel by which any gases in excess of those in solution may pass out to the atmosphere at a height which renders it impossible for them to inconvenience the occupants of the building.

J, in the second compartment, admits fresh air, which passes freely over the center partition—spaces being left in the top of the latter for the purpose—and up through the soil pipe to the roof.

In the center of the second compartment is placed an automatic valve, C, which is caulked into a four-inch cast iron bend, as ordinarily used by plumbers, and which is securely built into the bottom of the tank during its construction. The top of the hub of the bend is usually left slightly lower than the level of the floor of the tank.

From this iron bend is run a line of glazed tile pipe, four inches in diameter, having a connection with the fresh-air pipe, for the purpose of ventilation, and a number of openings placed at intervals of two feet or more, from which are run branches of four-inch field tile, with loosely-butted joints.

**How to Lay Tile.**—Figure 2 shows a plan of the whole system, and illustrates one way in which the tile may be laid, though, as will be manifest, they would do equally well if all run from one side of the main carrier in any number of branches, of any length, providing a sufficient number in the aggregate are laid, and the rows are not placed closer together than two feet in light soil, and a somewhat greater distance in heavy soil.

The field tile should not be placed more than one foot below the surface, and must be perfectly level, for the reason that, if given a fall, the earth surrounding the low ends of the system would receive more than its share of liquid sewage, and will in a short time become fouled, while, if level, the earth surrounding every tile will have an equal amount of work to do, and will produce most satisfactory results.

The operation of the system is as follows: The sewage from the building enters through soil pipe (E), filling the first compartment, in which all solid matter is retained until it is reduced by the contained bacteria, which multiply and develop very rapidly. In a liquid form, it is allowed to enter the second compartment through overflow (F), which is turned down because of the presence

of the bulk of the organic matter in suspension on or near the surface.

When the liquid has risen in the second compartment to the height at which the unlocking float on the valve has been set, the valve automatically opens, and discharges the contents of that compartment, be it fifty or a thousand gallons, into the system of field tiles, through which it percolates into the surrounding earth, to be taken care of by nature, as already described.

As the tank takes from 12 to 24 hours to fill, it will be obvious that there will be abundance of time in which the water in the tiles may soak away before a discharge again takes place.

To prevent the gases of decomposition escaping through other than the proper channel, the tank must be covered first with rough plank, and then with five or six inches of earth, which, in turn, if desired, may be sodded over.

**SIZE OF TANK.**

In figuring out the size of tank necessary, the following may be taken as a safe rule: For every occupant of a one-story house or hotel allow three cubic feet of storage in each compartment, the valve compartment not to be more than three feet, nor less than two and one-half feet deep, while, for a school or factory, as in the case of a house, nothing but the best sewage is to be treated, one-third less gas will be sufficient, and for every education in one compartment (or one-half the tank) lay about ten feet of four-inch field tile.

It will be obvious that, as in the use of ordinary stable manure, human excreta, if deposited in its solid state just below the surface of the earth, would entirely disappear in a very short time, and the system just described is merely a most convenient and sanitary way

of automatically accomplishing that very desirable result, with the accompanying advantage of not only depositing it in the earth partially treated, but in a much more favorable condition to receive final treatment than could possibly obtain if the former method were adopted.

**DISPOSAL OF EFFLUENT.**

Anticipating the difficulty which will be encountered where there is a considerable fall in the ground surrounding the building to be drained, I refer to Fig. 3, which shows a number of terraces, each receiving a portion of the effluent from the tank. It will be noticed that the end of the glazed tile is turned up a few inches on the brow of each terrace; the obvious result of which is that all the field tiles at that level are set above the sewage can rise and overflow to the tiles on the next lower level, where the same operation takes place, and so on for any number of terraces, and, as will be apparent, the sewage passing into the tiles on a higher level can not possibly escape to those lower down, so that the earth surrounding every tile will have its full complement of work to perform.

Figure 4, the low end of a fall of which is somewhat exaggerated, shows the same operation taking place, the sewage being retained in the tank to the extent of its capacity, and then having to be placed in the overflow compartment, below that to which the liquid has risen, in which case it will be evident that, as the tank fills to the high level, the overflow will be forced

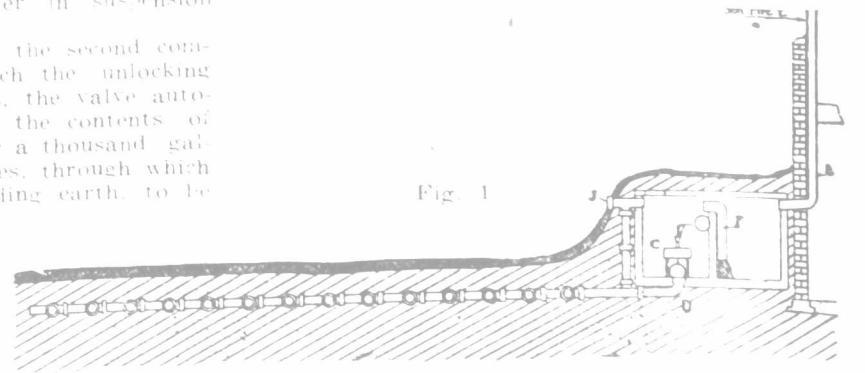


Fig. 1

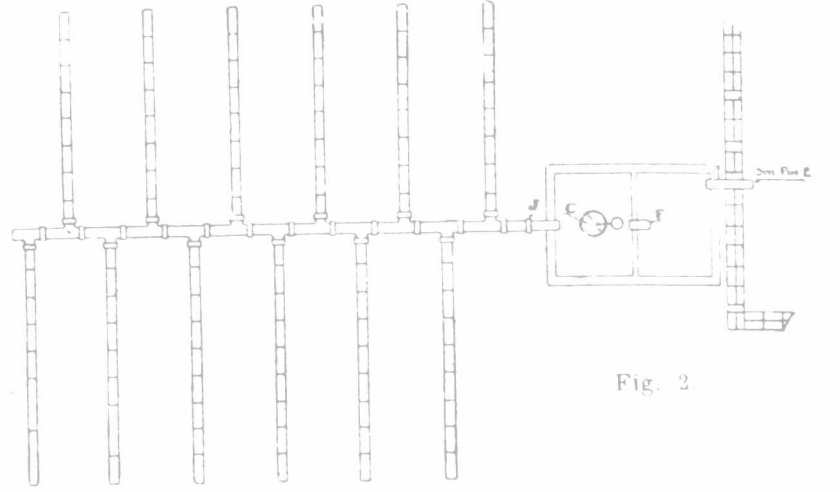


Fig. 2

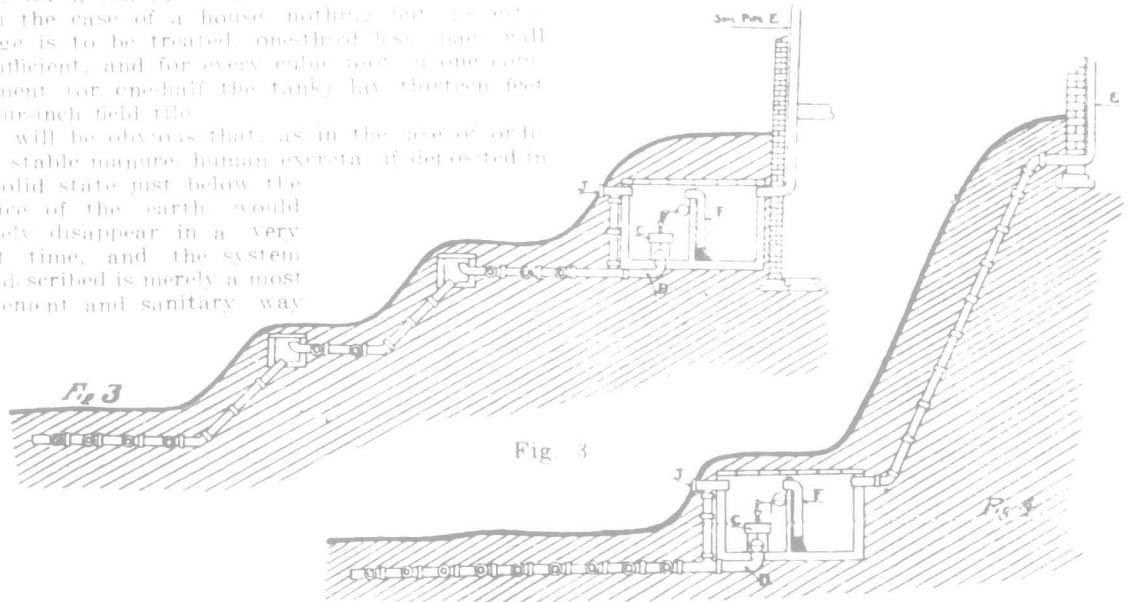


Fig. 3

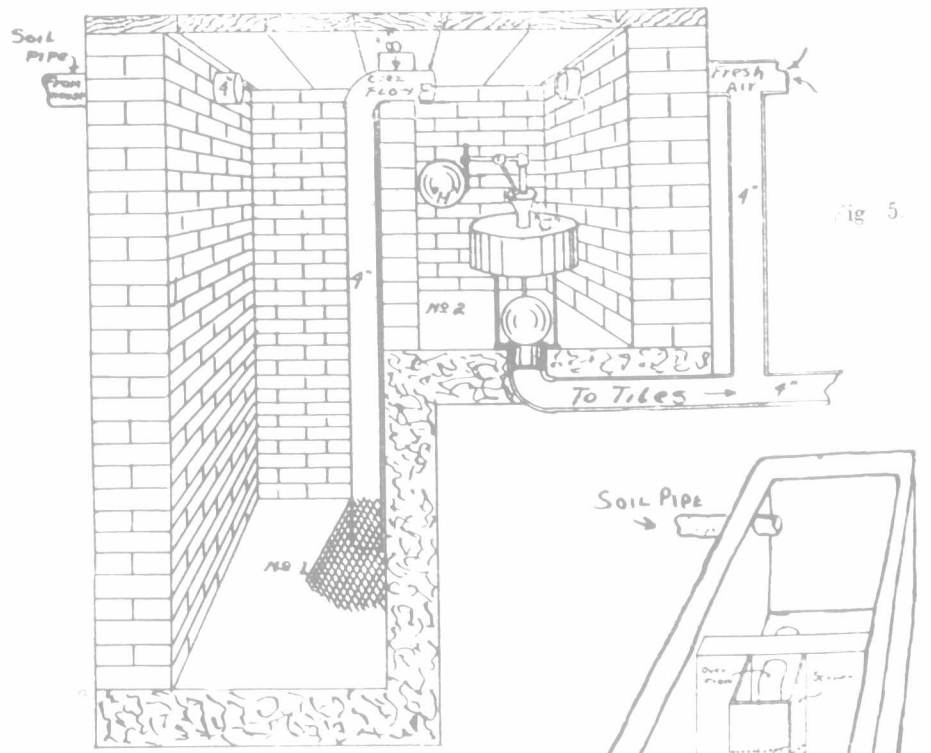


Fig. 4

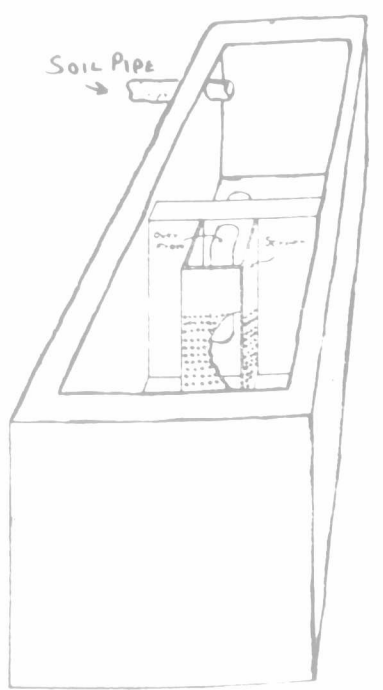


Fig. 5



Fig. 6

with sufficient velocity to wash out both earth and tiles, while the discharge from the house to the tank, as shown, will not have any injurious effect on the latter. It will not freeze in winter, even when the frost penetrates the ground for several feet everywhere except where the tiles are laid; and, as may be expected, splendid results may be obtained in vegetables or flowers if the tiles are laid under a garden.

VARIATION IN SIZE.

It sometimes happens that, for lack of space, or some other reason, it is undesirable to have the first compartment as shallow as the second compartment must necessarily be (between two and a half and three feet), and in that event the tank may be constructed as shown in Figure 5, the depth of the first compartment not exceeding five or five and a half feet. In such a construction, the overflow would be extended to within eighteen inches of the bottom.

If desired, the screen on the overflow may be made as shown in Figure 6, instead of wire, and, in such construction, one-inch boards, twelve inches wide, and long enough to extend from the top of the plank to the bottom, would be used. These, with the tank partition, would form a space 11 x 12 inches, in which the overflow would hang.

The three wooden sides of the box or screen would be closely perforated with three-quarter-inch holes extending from a point near the floor up to a distance, say, of 18 inches, and such an arrangement will be found very satisfactory.

In setting the valve, the upper or unlocking float is placed on the under side of the lever, to which it is connected and set at the proper height to release the valve when the water rises to a depth of 17 to 24 inches, as desired.

POINTS TO REMEMBER.

A few of the principal points which should be kept in mind in constructing such a system are: Have the tank covered with a few inches of earth, to prevent the escape of gases, except through the soil-pipe stack. See that the valve discharges at least once before the tank is covered in. See that no trap is placed on the main soil pipe to prevent the free passage of air across the tank and up to the roof, and that the necessary space for the air is left in the top of the center partition, and, finally, take care that no disinfectants or chemicals of any kind are allowed to enter the tank, if the life of the bacteria upon which the system depends for its success is to be preserved.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

It is a matter of common knowledge that living earth—or top soil—is a powerful purifying agent, but comparatively few are aware that the presence in it of countless numbers of bacteria, or microbes, is alone responsible for the chemical changes brought about in waste matter placed beneath its surface, and that these bacteria, not only through their action remove and destroy the dangerous properties of such waste matter, but actually convert them into plant food, which, being taken up by the vegetation, is again consumed for the sustenance of life. Pasteur divides these microbes into two classes, viz., Anaerobes, or those which live apart from air, or derive their oxygen from decaying compounds; and Aerobes, or those which require plenty of fresh air for their development, and both classes are considered necessary for the complete reduction of waste matter.

It will be seen, therefore, that if sewage is placed too deep in the earth, as, for instance, in a cesspool, where, owing to the absence of air, the necessary aerobic bacteria cannot exist, it may pass down deeper, in a putrid state, and, finding its way to the water supply, not infrequently results in an outbreak of typhoid fever or some intestinal disease.

The two classes of microbes referred to have properties somewhat differing from each other, but the net result of their work under proper conditions is the breaking down of the solid matter in the sewage, the disintegrating of its constituents, and the conversion of the whole into liquids and gases, in which form it leaves the septic tank, the former to be distributed under the surface of the earth, where, by reason of its contact with free oxygen, bacterial life is most active, there to be still further reduced, and finally converted into nitrates which are readily taken up by the vegetation on the surface, and the latter passing up high into the air, as previously described.

In this description of the septic tank, I have quoted liberally from a paper by M. J. Quinn, late Provincial Mechanical Superintendent, read before the attention of Executive Health Officers at Saratoga some years ago. WM. H. DAY.

When a Dutch cow brings \$90 on the Toronto market and the bulk of the receipts of milkers and stockmen realize \$50 to \$65, it looks like a fairly good thing raising well-bred cows for the milkers' benefit.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Test at Woodstock Fair.

One of the features of the Woodstock (Ont.) Fair which attracted a great deal of attention among dairymen of Oxford County was the competition for the awards in the dairy test.

This test was put on for the first time at the fair last year, and its effect on the exhibit of dairy cattle this year was most remarkable. The dairy barn has a capacity of stabling 100 head, but this was much too small, and at least 50 animals had to be kept outside. Breeders pronounced the exhibit one of the best ever seen in Western Ontario, and they thought the credit of this splendid exhibit was largely due to the dairy test as the main attraction.

Thirteen cows were entered in the competition.

The officers and directors of the Fair Board are so favorably impressed with the result of the test that they contemplate increasing the number and value of the prizes for next year, and also making a separate class for heifers.

JOS. BURGESS.

A \$4,000 Creamery.

A neat, new, joint-stock creamery, built on the gravity system, began operations last year, on July 19th, at New Dundee, Ont. It belongs to the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co., and cost, we understand, nearly \$4,000. Built of cement, with a plaster coating neatly blocked off, it presents a very attractive appearance, as our illustration shows. There used to be a small creamery here, run by a storekeeper, but the facilities were inadequate, and the people of the locality realizing the need of such an industry on a larger scale, met to discuss the question, when it was decided to form a co-operative company, if sufficient capital could be secured. The canvass proving successful, a charter was applied for. Since the present creamery was built, the make has been increasing by bounds. In May, 1908, it was 8,975 pounds; in May, 1909, 14,062 pounds, and in May, 1910, 18,052 pounds, or more than double what it was two years ago. The June make this year ran up to 25,401 pounds, July being 23,593, while it was expected that August would amount to over 25,000 pounds. The test of the cream, by the way, shows great variation as among the supply of various patrons, running, in July from 12 per cent. up to 47 per cent. fat.

The cost of the creamery was \$2,000 for the building, including ice-chamber and cold storage, and \$1,950 for equipment, including all machinery, vats, etc., also piping of water from spring and cement water reservoirs.

The refrigerated chamber, built according to specifications supplied by Dairy Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, has its walls constructed of 10-inch mill shavings, five thicknesses of matched inch boarding, and two thicknesses of building paper. The temperature during July ranged from a minimum of 41 degrees to a maximum of 47 degrees.

There is a first-class spring-water supply, and a spruce tank in the attic for buttermilk, which is taken by four farmers at \$3.00 per ton of butter. The charge for making, including the gathering of the cream, is 3½ cents per pound of butter, the balance over and above the actual cost of manufacture going back to the patrons.



Southwick —25327—. Ayrshire cow, four years old. First in dry class, Toronto, 1910. Exhibited by Hector Gordon, Howick, Que.

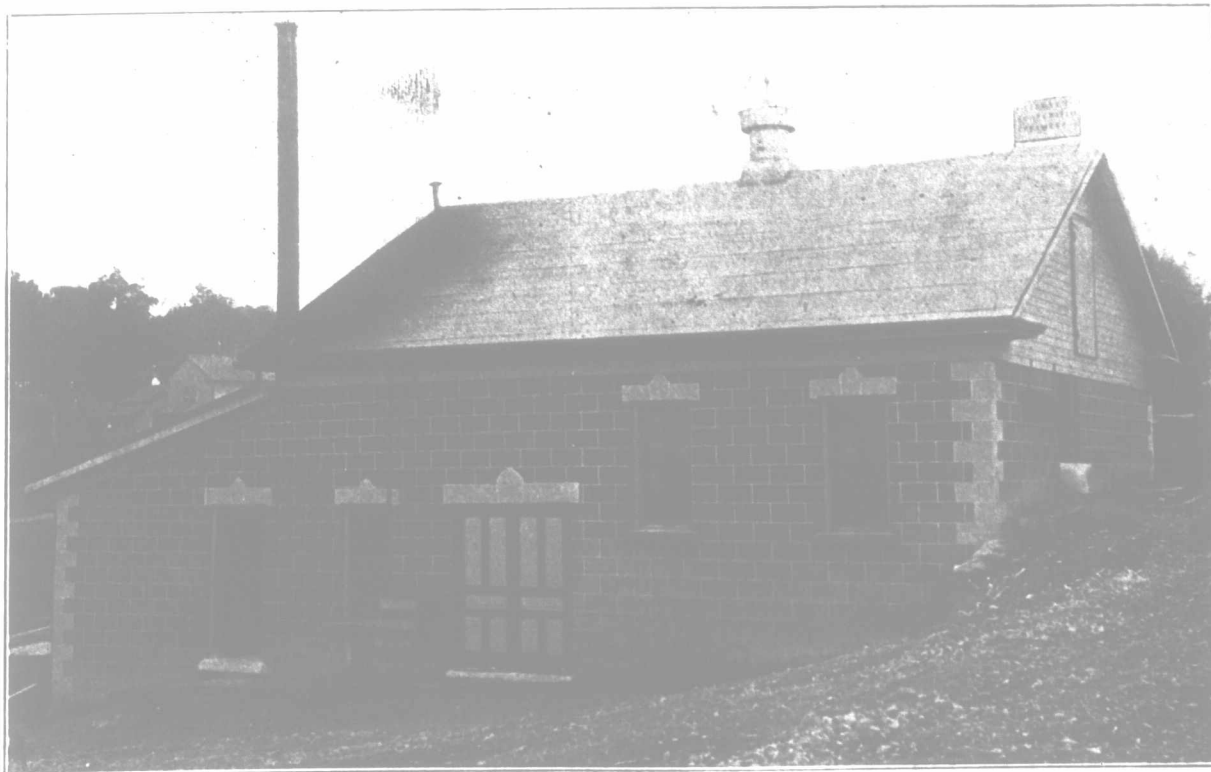
and the test extended over a period of 24 hours. The awards were made according to the following scale of points: 25 points for each pound of fat, 3 points for each pound of solids not fat; 1 point for every ten days in milk after the first 30 days, limit, 10 points. The first prize in the pure-bred class, value \$40, went to the Holstein cow, Olive Sehuling Posch, owned by Rettie Bros., Norwich, with a score of 76.397 points. The second prize was taken by an Ayrshire cow, white reari of Popple Hill, owned by Isaac Edwards, Beachville, with a score of 56.246 points. The third prize went to a Holstein, De Kol Flora Posch, owned by McGee Bros., Beachville, with a score of 53.806 points.

In the class for grade cows, the first prize, value \$25, went to a Holstein-Jersey grade, owned by T. H. Dent, Woodstock, with a score of 62.932 points. Second prize was won by a Holstein-Shorthorn grade, owned by A. J. Davis, Woodstock, with a score of 57.734 points. The third prize also went to a Holstein grade, owned by Mr. Davis, with a score of 56.670 points.

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A Creamery Built on the Gravity Plan. Completed in 1909, by the Farmers' Co-operative Creamery Co., Limited, New Dundee, Ontario.

### Cost of Pasteurizing Whey.

From Bulletin 183, entitled, "Notes on Canadian Cheese Making," by Frank Hens and G. C. Publow, issued by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, we quote the following conclusions of some experiments upon the cost of pasteurizing whey:

Although the experiments seem to indicate that the actual heating of the whey from 98 degrees up to 155 degrees may be done under the very best conditions for about 55 cents per ton of cheese, still, when we take into consideration the difference in the cost of fuel and other conditions which exist in different localities, and the repairs from time to time, we believe the average cost for heating will be about 75 cents per ton of cheese (22,000 pounds of whey). In no case have we known the cost of heating to be greater than \$1.00 per ton of cheese.

As the patrons receive the greatest benefit from proper pasteurization of whey, they should in all cases pay the cost, which is very small, considering the benefit derived, and it is pointed out that, when makers receive pay for the work, they should in every case use their best efforts to see that the very best possible results are obtained, and the work properly performed.

#### WHEY BARREL.

Attention is also called to the fact that patrons should be careful in the matter of keeping the vessels in which the whey is emptied at the farm sweet and clean, if they are to secure best results from the feeding of whey. It is quite evident that in many cases the feeding value of whey has been underestimated in past years, owing to the condition in which it was kept at the factory and at the farm before being fed to stock.

### Dairy-herd Competition.

Application blanks have been issued for the dairy-herd competition again being held by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, and may be obtained upon application to Frank Hens, Secretary, London, Ont. One hundred dollars in prizes is offered by the Association. Besides two championship medals donated by Ryrie Bros., of Toronto. The cash prizes are in four sets of \$10 for a first, \$7 for a second, \$5 for a third, and \$3 for a fourth, and are given for patrons of cheese factories and creameries who make the best showing of ounces of milk per cow delivered to a cheese factory, or of butter-fat per cow to a creamery, in Western Ontario, May 1st to October 1st, 1910. There are two sections in each class, one for patrons with herds of 8 to 14 cows, and one for patrons with herds of 15 cows or over. A silver medal will be given the cheese-factory patron who makes the best showing in either section, and a bronze medal, likewise, to the best creamery patron. Membership in the Dairymen's Association, at a fee of one dollar, is a condition of entry. All entry forms must be in the secretary's hands by Nov. 30th, 1910. It is a worthy contest. Enter.

The experimental work in the care of hand separator cream for the manufacture of creamery butter, which has been carried on during the past two months at Renfrew, Ont., by G. H. Paer, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, is now finished, and the results are in course of preparation for publication. It is expected that the information which these results will convey to butter-makers and creamery managers, and also to the patrons of creameries, will enable them to raise the standard of quality in the butter manufactured under the cream-gathering system.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Apple Prices Good.

The feature of the apple situation in the United States latterly has been the eagerness of buyers to get apples, even at the growers' prices. The latter, it is said, have been holding out for around three dollars, while nothing much above \$2.50 was being offered. Owing to a scarcity in Ontario, many of our large orchards crossed into New York State, and, together with a number of English buyers who were unable to secure supplies here, bought many of the best orchards before the American buyers began to move. As a result, prices have gone up rapidly, and from \$3.00 to \$3.25 have become the ruling prices. Generally speaking, the crop in the United States is poor; likewise, Nova Scotia has a poor crop of inferior quality. In Western Ontario the crop is extremely light, and, except in scattered orchards, very poor. East of Toronto seems to be rather better, though by no means good, either in quantity or quality. British Columbia, of course, has a big crop. British prices cables are showing good fruit selling in Liverpool at \$1.00 to \$5.00 per barrel, with Kings \$5.00 to \$6.00.

### Attractive Outlook for Fruit Exporters.

W. A. Mackinnon, the Canadian trade Commissioner at Birmingham, in reporting that the English fruit crop is largely a failure, takes occasion to point the statement with a not warning to Canadian shippers not to underestimate the demand of anything grading lower than No. 1, with any hope of profit. Canadian shippers have too often deduced from the general scarcity of fruits in Britain the conclusion that all kinds and qualities of fruit will be acceptable, and meet with a ready sale, at satisfactory prices. Even when the quality of No. 2 apples shipped is fair, they will not sell to advantage. Doubtless, Mr. Mackinnon, in advising against the shipment of No. 2 apples, has in mind the substandard quality of fruit that is, unfortunately, too often shipped as No. 2. The warning is given, however, for what it may be worth. It looks as though the bulk of this year's Canadian crop would be required, anyway, for home consumption.

## POULTRY.

### Poultry Hints.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If not already done, separate the male birds from the pullets, and put them by themselves in a quiet, dark place for fattening. Be sure that these quarters are clean and dry. Whitewash the walls, or thoroughly clear of lice in some way. Indeed, the better way is to build a new, cheap house out of odds and ends of boards, and to cover with a little tar paper to insure dryness. This structure had better be torn down as soon as its usefulness is done, and the material laid away for next season. A little ingenuity will put up this shelter, while the gain in cleanliness will mean everything. If a dry situation is chosen, there is no need of flooring. Give the youngsters plenty of water, and abundant sour-milk-and-meal mash that is not sloppy, and in three weeks they will be ready for the market.

The old "cluck" hens had better be fattened off. Give them quarters similar to those of the cockerels, and send them to the dealer. Undesirable pullets should be separated, too, fattened, and got rid of. The hens for winter-laying purposes should be specially cared for. Give them plenty of grit, abundance of water, and till the end of September do not force their feed in any way. Give them a good vacation. Clean their winter quarters thoroughly. Give them plenty of dust-baths. Dust them thoroughly every ten days with good insect powder. Get them into the best possible physical condition, without fattening them. Let them get their grain by earnest scratching for it, or by gathering it over a wide range. In this way they will be thoroughly ready for the strain of feeding and laying when the snow flies and the price of eggs is soaring.

A further suggestion is to select now the layers from which one expects to breed. They should be treated very much as the hens to be kept for layers, only this must be observed: these hens are better not to lay till about the time one is ready to hatch. It is believed that unexhausted

hens are much more likely to produce fertile, strong-germed eggs than hens that have been laying for some time. The necessity for selection and separation of breeders is obvious, as one in that case may select the style of bird from which he wishes to breed, whether his object be exhibition birds, layers or broilers. Dollar for dollar invested in good hens, many maintain that the returns compare favorably with those received from dairying. It must never be forgotten, however, that thought and care should never be omitted.

York Co., Ont.

J. C.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Bright Apiary Prospects.

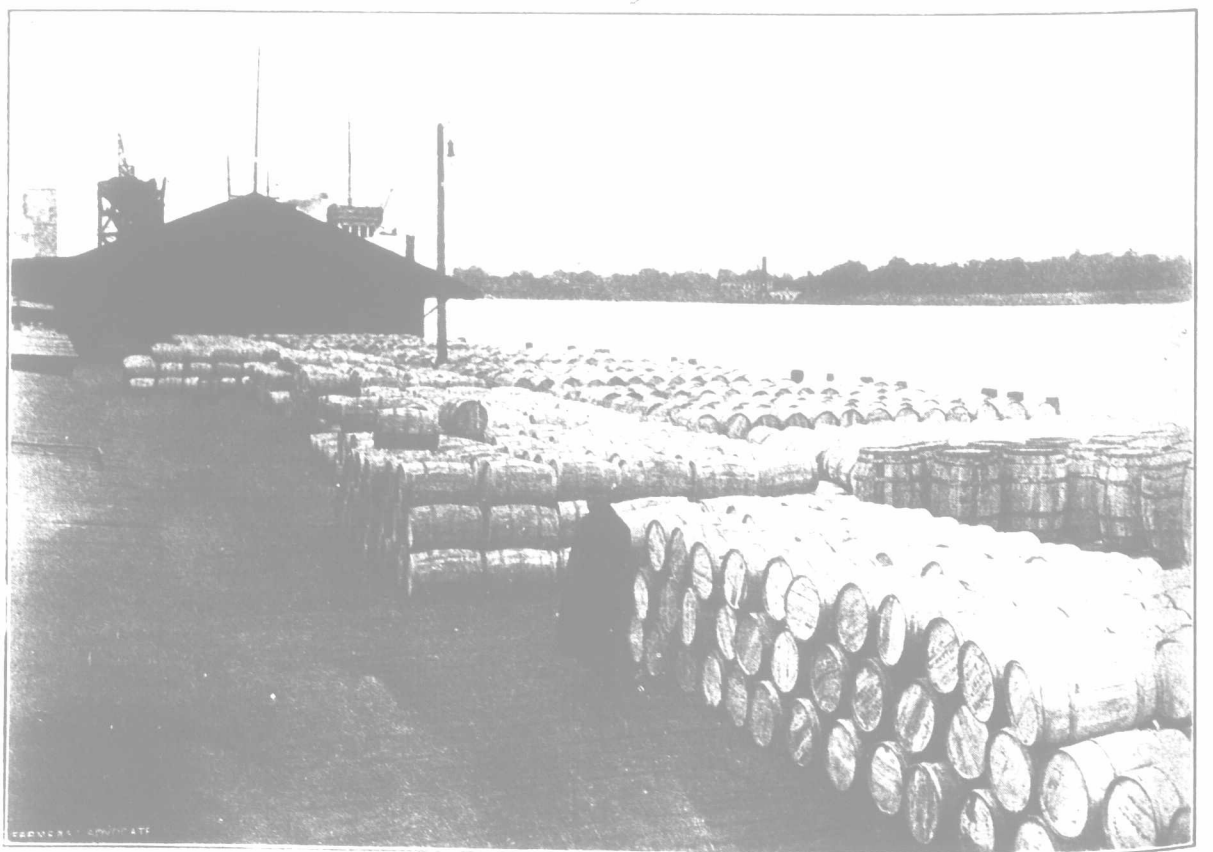
Beekeepers will be interested in the statement, by an African authority, in the weekly Trade and Commerce Report, that a boom in honey and beeswax is pending. He says that prices will begin to advance shortly, and continue during 1911. This is based on the increasing deficiency in the world's supply of this commodity, and the rapidly increasing consumption of honey. This authority states that the United States is short two and a half million pounds of honey and three-quarters of a million pounds of wax, and that other countries are in the same predicament, while on all sides there is a wider use and a higher appreciation of this product.

### Essex Notes.

The sound of corn binders is heard again in the land. The beautiful weather has permitted crops to mature excellently, and, while the yield will not be up to the average, owing to continued drought, still there will be abundance of grain and fodder. Tobacco-growers are jubilant over their prospects. A largely-increased area was devoted to the cultivation of the weed this year, and, while some fields exhibited a patchy appearance for considerable time, yet the extended summer season has largely overcome the same, making the yield much greater than was anticipated six weeks ago. This, together with the fact that from 15 to 20 cents per pound is offered, causes tobacco to become a paying crop.

Among vegetable-growers things are scarcely as bright. A severe hail storm struck one of the best tomato and cucumber-growing districts, destroying the vines almost entirely, thus decreasing the output. Lack of sufficient moisture in other sections also gave a shortage.

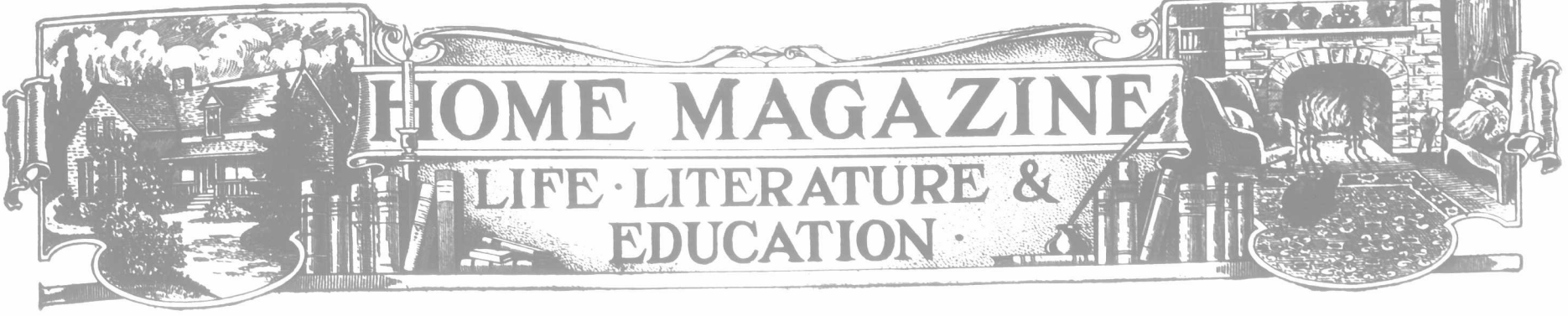
In Point Pelee district crops are fairly good, some fields of onions being extra. The marsh land will give large returns this year to the owners thereof. J. C. Ross has an excellent crop. His onion patch of about four acres, he estimates, will yield between 1,200 and 1,500 sacks of choice onions, which, with prices around the dollar mark, will bring considerable revenue. Mr. Ross has also some choice corn, carrots and mangels on the portion of land reclaimed from Pt. Pelee marsh. His outlay for labor is nil, since himself and wife have been able to accomplish all the work. We have in this instance an example, but not an isolated one, of what a source of revenue vegetable-



A Day's Apple Shipments at Pt. Edward.

W. A. Mackinnon, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Birmingham, England.





**Little Trips Among the Eminent.**

Margaret Fuller.

In the sketches which have recently appeared in these columns, dealing with the coteries of eminent men who lived in New England some fifty years ago, mention has repeatedly been made of Margaret Fuller.

It seems strange that anyone should be able to base a claim to the recognition of the centuries chiefly through having given brilliant promise, yet this is precisely the foundation upon which Margaret Fuller built, and that the superstructure which she fabricated has not been wholly ephemeral, may be judged from the fact that, in each of several books on famous women of the world, which have been consulted in preparing this sketch, she has been given a prominent place. Yet, Margaret Fuller has left no monument to her fame, except a few rather brilliant yet not extraordinarily profound sketches, which have been collected into a volume, "Women of the Nineteenth Century," a few translations from the German, and an account of a trip entitled, "A Summer on the Lakes." Although containing some fine writing, not one of these is a classic, and to-day readers of any of them are few. Nevertheless, their author was one of the most remarkable women of her day, and will continue to live in history when many of more positive value to the world may have been forgotten.

True, her connection with the company of brilliant men who lived in her day may have something to do with the perpetuation of her name. It is impossible to read any comprehensive biography of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Channing or Alcott without finding mention of her; she is inseparably connected with the history of Brook Farm, an experiment which, though chimerical enough, must continue to be recounted, not only because of the individuals connected therewith, but also because it stands as one of the most interesting experiments along socialistic lines on record. Yet, because she was a prominent woman, in a day when few women dared to be prominent; because of her own remarkable qualities, because of the tragedy which closed her feverish life, Margaret Fuller is invested with an interest all her own.

"Sarah Margaret," she was named when she was born, in 1810, the daughter of a lawyer living at Cambridgeport, a clever man, with a ripe classical learning, but with a judgment deficient enough to cause him to err sadly in regard to his little daughter, for no sooner did he discover that she was possessed of an alert mind and a most retentive memory than he proceeded to have her crammed with book-lore, as but few children, and yet fewer little girls, have ever been. At six years of age she was reading Latin, at seven, Greek; and no matter how late her erudite father might chance to come in at night, she was required to recite her lessons to him.

At nine, she began Shakespeare, and thenceforth but little urging was necessary to keep her at books. She became an almost insatiable reader, and the scope of her peregrinations in the literary world may be judged from the fact that at fifteen she was capable of reading Ariosto, Helvetius, Spinoza, Brown's Philosophy, Epicurus, Cicero, Locke, Bayle, Rousseau, and a host of other learned authors.

The result was as might have been expected. Her health was undermined; she suffered from terrible dreams and intense headaches; she was, moreover, fast developing into an egotist of extraordinary coolness, the "mountainous me," as Emerson said at a later day in speaking of her.

Indeed, Margaret Fuller's egotism at every stage of her life borders on the ridiculous. "He appreciates me," she was wont to say when enumerating the merits of an acquaintance. Again, "I am acquainted," she once remarked, "with all the people worth knowing in America, and I have found no intellect comparable to my own"; and such self-claims as this were by no means rare. She wrote much, as well as talked much, about herself, and so many of her egotistical laudations have come down to us.

This, however, shows but one side of her character. She had weaknesses, and was by no means wary about acknowledging them. She was very much woman, in spite of the fact that she described herself as possessing "the ambitions of a man," bemoaning that they were bound up with the "sphere of a woman." She was tender-hearted and benevolent, and she longed for sympathy and affection, so strongly, indeed, that her longings sometimes led her where angels might have feared to tread. That she tried to force herself on Emerson's friendship is well known, as is the fact that he was compelled to tell her gently but firmly that such sympathy and communion as she desired he could not give. She longed, too, for a home of her own, and was painfully conscious that her excessive plainness of appearance might stand between her and that woman's office. A beauty might have been readily pardoned Margaret's egotism, and perhaps her touch of masculinity—but she was no beauty. She had a tendency to robustness of figure which she despised, and which she "endeavored to compress by artificial methods which did additional injury to her already wretched health"; she was near-sighted, and had a most unpleasant habit of quickly opening and shutting her eyelids; she talked through her nose; her complexion had been good, but had become flid, having been lost during a long attack of illness, after which she made up her mind, as she said, to be "bright and ugly."

Nevertheless, Margaret Fuller was by no means unattractive. She was "The talker of New England"; Alcott, indeed, pronounced her "The most brilliant talker of her age," her talk at once "decidedly masculine, critical, common-sense, full of ideas, yet withal graceful and sparkling." Emerson, who was at first repelled by her, grew to like and admire her, and wrote an exceedingly laudatory biography of her. That Hawthorne was impressed by her, is evident enough from the fact that he eventually embodied her, as is believed, as "Zenobia" in his Blithedale Romance. "Zenobia, it is true, was a beauty, but it suits a novelist, as a rule, to endow his heroine with beauty." Not satisfied with this, moreover, Hawthorne explicitly referred to her in the same story, for what purpose, except either that he was obsessed by the thought of her, although there are evidences that he did not wholly like her—neither did he wholly like "Zenobia"—or else that by this device he hoped to turn the suspicion from her, is not

exactly clear. He does not again speak of Margaret Fuller in the book, and the incident has no especial bearing on the plot. The passage in question runs as follows:

"Priscilla has given Miles Coverdale a night-cap of her own making, and the story is thus told:

"While holding up the night-cap, and admiring the fine needlework, I perceived that Priscilla had a sealed letter, which she was waiting for me to take. It had arrived from the village post office that morning. As I did not immediately offer to receive the letter, she drew it back and held it against her bosom, with both hands clasped over it, in a way that had probably grown habitual to her. Now, in turning my eyes from the night-cap to Priscilla, it forcibly struck me that her air, though not her figure, and the expression of her face, but not its features, had a resemblance to what I had often seen in a friend of mine, one of the most gifted women of the age. I cannot describe it. The points easiest to convey to the reader were a certain curve of the shoulders, and a partial closing of the eyes, which seemed to look more penetratingly into my own eyes, through the narrowed apertures, than if they had been open at full width. It was a singular anomaly of likeness co-existing with perfect dissimilitude.

"Will you give me the letter, Priscilla?" said I.

She started, put the letter into my hand, and quite lost the look that had drawn my notice.

"Priscilla," I inquired, "did you ever see Miss Margaret Fuller?"

"No," she answered.

"Because," said I, "you reminded me of her just now; and it happens, strangely enough, that this very letter is from her."

"Priscilla, for whatever reason, looked very much discomposed.

"I wish people would not fancy such odd things in me!" she said, rather petulantly.

"How could I possibly make myself resemble this lady, merely by holding her letter in my hand?"

"Certainly, Priscilla, it would puzzle me to explain it," I replied; "nor do I suppose that the letter had anything to do with it. It was just a coincidence, nothing more."

She hastened out of the room, and this was the last I saw of Priscilla until I had ceased to be an invalid.

Many other examples might be told in illustration of the fascination which Margaret Fuller exerted, to a certain boundary, over many people. She seemed to draw people out, to compel confidences. As Emerson has expressed it, "She extorted the secret of life from others." Yet, in New England, she appears to have had no lover. Indeed, she was not shy about giving acknowledgment to the fact, nor to admit her sense of having missed something of life through it. In May, of one year, for instance, she writes: "When all things are blossoming, it seems so strange not to blossom too—that the quick thought within cannot remold its tenement. Man is the slowest alow, and I am such a shabby plant of coarse texture. I hate not to be beautiful when all around is so."

And again: "I know the deep yearnings of the heart, and the ballings of time will be felt again, and then I shall long for some dear hand to hold." But I shall never forget that my course is nothing compared to that of those who have entered into these relations, but not made them real.

who only seem husbands, and wives, and friends." So she comforts herself, yet she laments again of being "deeply homesick," but of having no home to go to.

Perhaps the burden of life had become a little too heavy. Her father had died in 1835, leaving but little property, and henceforth she had been obliged to teach in Boston—Latin, Italian and French—in order to support her seven young brothers and sisters. Incidentally she read and studied as much, almost, as ever, edited "The Dial" for two years (1840-42), and wrote a few miscellaneous articles. In 1844, the year in which "A Summer on the Lakes" was published, she went to New York as literary critic of the Tribune, and during her connection with that paper wrote the series of articles—now chiefly interesting because curious—which were republished as "Papers on Literature and Art." "She read and wrote in bed," Emerson has told us, "and believed she could understand anything better when she was ill. . . . When I found she lived at a rate so much faster than mine, I forebode a rash and painful crisis, and had a feeling as if a voice had said, 'Stand from under!' As if a little farther on this destiny was threatened with jars and reverses which no friendship could avert or console"—a prophetic enough presentiment, which was not, however, fulfilled as Emerson might have dreamed.

So this loving, passionate, ambitious, strong, brilliant woman went on her way, teaching, talking (indeed, she held conversation classes for women), studying, writing, yet accomplishing little that could last, unless, indeed, her influence in starting the woman's-rights movement of New England be of importance. And all the time she was realizing her inability to accomplish, as Emerson, Hawthorne and the rest were accomplishing, and complained of it. "I feel within myself," she said, "an immense force, but I can't bring it out"; and, at another time, "I shall write better, but never, I think, so well as I talk, for then I feel inspired. The means are pleasant; my voice excites me, my pen never."

She was, however, one of the leading Transcendentalists, and when the Brook Farm experiment was started, gave it her heartiest encouragement, although she was never an actual resident at the Farm, contenting herself with being a frequent visitor. In "Zenobia," we may, perhaps, see an idealized representation of her deportment when present.

Upon this Brook Farm experiment, which has before been referred to upon various occasions in these columns, we may here pause for a moment: In 1841, Alcott, Parker and others conceived the idea of forming a community for high thinking and plain living, a community in which all would work at manual labor for part of the time, and spend the rest in thinking, reading and conversation. Economy was to be the watchword upon the one hand, the higher life upon the other. Accordingly, a farm was bought, its old farmhouse arranged to accommodate a considerable number of people, and some cottages built. Hawthorne, in "Blithedale Romance," has given us some idea of the life that was lived henceforth, and Margaret Fuller has herself written illuminatingly of it in her journal.

"All Saturday," she says, "I was off in the woods. In the evening we

Canadian Bank  
Commerce

and others every  
transaction of their

be opened by mail  
deposited or with-  
drawn by equal

S will be cashed  
on application.

throughout Canada, in-  
cluding Hamilton, Mont-  
real, New Glasgow,

114c. to 114c. for

port of Montreal for  
amounted to 1,281,  
at 1,300,000 a year

for oats continued  
No. 2 Canadian  
at 39 1/2c. per bushel,  
No. 3 being 38 1/2c., local  
at about a cent  
differential. No. 4 bar-  
ley, 49 1/2c. per bushel.

nothing new in the  
Ontario first patents  
barrel, in bags, sec-  
ond strong bakers' at  
cents sold at \$5.50,  
and straight rollers

et for millfeed was  
ret sold at \$19 per  
shorts at \$22, while  
No. 2 grain  
\$20 to \$21; middlings  
train mouille at \$31  
\$25 to \$28. Cot-  
tonnally, \$37 to \$38

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No. 2 extra; yet  
and yet a dollar  
clover being 50c.

was steady, save  
where 5c. up, at  
Dealers paid 8c. per  
No. 3 beef hides,  
2, and 10c. for No.  
2c. and 14c. Horse  
tallow for No. 2, and  
Tallow was steady,  
for rough, and 6c.

**ago.**

60 to \$8; Texas  
65, Western steers,  
and feeders,  
and hifers, \$2.20  
to \$10.

to \$8.90; mixed,  
y, \$8.30 to \$9.15;  
to good to choice,  
15, pigs, \$8.20 to  
\$5.50 to \$8.90.

—Natives, \$2.50 to  
to \$4.15; year-  
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**le Markets.**

cables quote Am-  
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ound.

**IP.**

Lodge, Ont., who  
northern cattle and  
s. The Leicester  
lams I am offering  
about one-half  
by the imported  
of Toronto and  
yearlings are  
grand cham-  
1914. Back of  
Map, Winchester  
Stanley. They  
right kinds.

had a general conversation, opened by me, upon Education in its largest sense, and on what we can do for ourselves and others. I took my usual ground: The aim is perfection; patience the road. . . . Mr. R. spoke admirably on the nature of loyalty. The people showed a good deal of the sans-culotte tendency in their manners, throwing themselves on the floor, yawning, and going out when they had heard enough. . . . All Monday morning in the woods again. Afternoon out with the drawing party: I felt the evils of the want of conventional refinement in the impudence with which one of the girls treated me. . . . In the evening a husking in the barn. . . . a most picturesque scene. . . . I stayed and helped about half an hour, and then took a long walk beneath the stars. Wednesday. . . . In the evening a conversation on Impulse."

A more Arcadian description has been given by Mr. Lathrop: "Of a summer night when the moon was full they lit no lamps, but sat grouped in the light and shadow, while sundry of the younger men sang old ballads, or joined Tom Moore's songs to operatic airs. On other nights there would be an original essay or poem read aloud, or else a play of Shakespeare, with the parts distributed to different members; and, these amusements failing, some interesting discussion was likely to take their place. . . . Sometimes, too, the young women sang as they washed the dishes in the Hive; and the youthful yeomen of the society came in and helped them with their work. The men wore blouses of a checked or plaided stuff, belted at the waist, with a broad collar folding down about the throat, and rough straw hats; the women, usually, simple calico gowns and hats."

From such a description, one might wonder why Brook Farm should have been so soon given up—the community came to an end in a couple of years—yet probably each member found out, as did Hawthorne after his single summer of it, that living with "reformers and progressive people" was too strenuous for daily fare. Doubtless, also, Thoreau, who kept out of it, was the wiser. Unquestionably, he got more pleasure and satisfaction out of his individualistic life than was afforded by the communistic experiment at Brook Farm. When all has been said, the majority of people are really individualistic. Gregarious they may be—but to a limit. When that has been exceeded, "company" palls, and the sense of never being able to get away from people, and live one's own life, becomes a burden. To return, however, to Margaret Fuller:

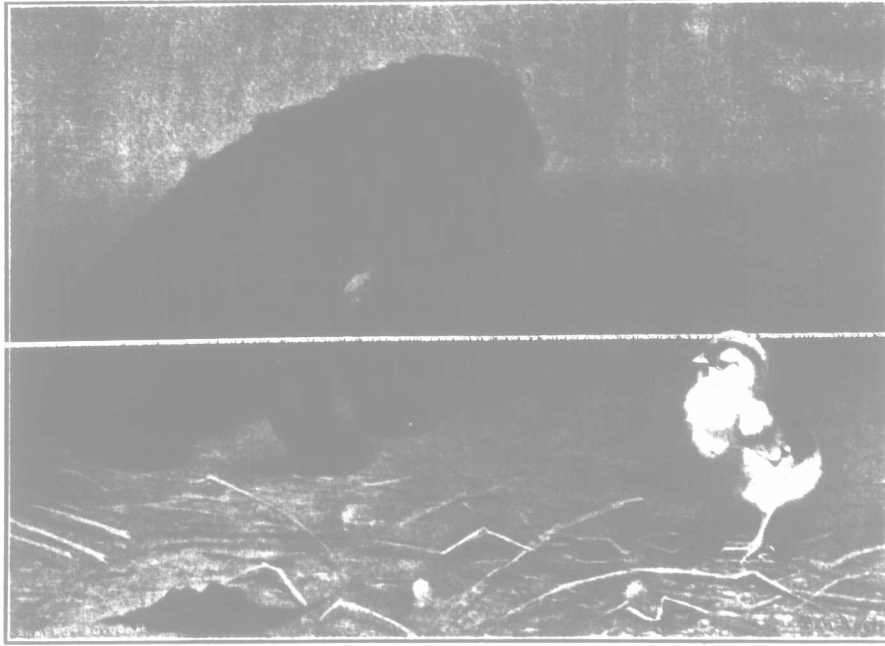
In 1846 she went to Europe for her health, and was kindly received everywhere. Among others whom she met, she mentions Wordsworth, De Quincy, Carlyle, and George Sand. Finally she went to Rome, and, one evening, in St. Peter's, after vespers, accidentally met Count Ossoli, an Italian nobleman, somewhat poor, much younger than herself, and endowed with but a trifle of her brainpower. The Count, however, was attracted; so, eventually, was Margaret, and a marriage followed, kept secret for some time through the fear that certain property would be lost if the Count's relations learned of his union with a Protestant.

In 1841, during the siege of Rome, the Count fought with Mazzini's forces, and his wife was induced to take charge of a hospital, where she found plenty to do in caring for the flower of Italian youth who were brought in wounded. From her room she had looked down upon the terrible battle between the Romans and the French before St. Angelo. Then the French entered, and she had to fly with her husband. For some time the two took refuge among the mountains of Abruzzo and in Florence; then, in 1850, they set sail with their baby boy, Angelino, for the United States.

Margaret had always been superstitious, and before the voyage she was haunted by fears of a catastrophe. The Count also was fear-

ful, having been told long before by some seer to "beware the sea." Their presentiment proved only too true. From the beginning, the voyage was fraught with disaster. The captain took smallpox, and died of it, then the little Angelino contracted the disease. At last, when almost within sight of New York, the ship struck on a rock on Long Island, pounding upon it during a night of agony, in which, as survivors told, Margaret sang her startled babe to sleep. At three o'clock the ship began to go to pieces. For a moment little Angelino was handed to the steward, as his mother prepared, as a last resort, to walk down the planks; but a terrific wave carried him and the steward away. The last that was seen of Margaret Fuller was as she sat at the foot of the foremast in her white nightdress. Angelino drifted ashore, but nothing was ever seen more of the Count and Countess Ossoli. "I have known some happy hours, but they all lead to sorrow," Margaret had written once, and her short but brilliant life had come to this watery grave almost on the threshold of home.

In closing, may we quote from Henry James: "Some of her writing has extreme beauty, almost all of it has a real interest, but her value, her activity, her sway, were personal and practical." Her fame, then, as was said before, rests on what she was, and on what she promised, rather than on what she did. Her plans for many books were never carried out; yet, who, in reading of Margaret Fuller, can ever forget her, or when will the day come when her tragic history will cease to interest?



Who Are You?

From St. Nicholas.

### Re Grenadier Pond.

Major Barker, of Toronto, who has been doing some investigating since our inquiries re Grenadier Pond, kindly writes as follows:

Again I have dug up some further particulars re Grenadier Pond. Since writing, yesterday, Capt. MacKay has been delving into all the old records available, and the best information that we have been able to obtain is mostly contained in the Scadding's "Old Toronto," page 72, which is in substance as follows:

"During the War of 1812, the British Regiment, then known as the 8th King's, now the Liverpool Regiment, was stationed at York, and one of its companies, as was then customary with all line regiments, was a Grenadier Company, and this regiment was engaged in the defence of York with other British troops and a party of Indians. The Americans landed about where the west end of Queen Street now is, or what is known as Sunny side, and, in moving to the defence, the Grenadier Company apparently lost its way and got bewildered in the vicinity of Grenadier Pond near High Park, and did not succeed in arriving in time to assist in the repulse of the enemy. It is presumed

that a number of this company went through the ice, but that part of the incident is not verified. However, the legend is to such effect: The Americans were repulsed at that point by the balance of the 8th Regiment and other British troops, assisted by a number of Indians under command of one Major Givins."

### The Windrow.

Lord Pentland is to be the next Governor-General of Australia.

The cottage women of England are sending a petition to the Queen, asking that automobiles be forced to go slowly through the villages.

Walter Brookings, in a Wright biplane, flew from Chicago to Springfield, a distance of 192½ miles, on September 29th.

The trial of the Standard Oil Company, on a charge of accepting rebates, will be held at Memphis this month. If the Company should be found guilty on all counts, the fine provided by law would range from \$1,528,000 to \$30,560,000.

Dr. Grenfell, in a letter to The Globe, says that, on account of high prices, the outlook in The Labrador is the blackest that he has seen for eighteen years, some of the inhabitants being already on a dry-flour diet. The Agricultural Department is trying to bring about better ultimate conditions by importing oxen from Prince Edward Island, and encouraging the growth of hardy vegetables and alfalfa, but the immediate need is pressing.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### A Mind to Work.

So built we the wall, and all the wall was joined together unto the half thereof, for the people had a mind to work—Neh. iv: 16.

"In the long run, fame finds the deserving man.

The lucky wight may prosper for a day,

But in good time true merit leads the van.

And vain pretense, unnoticed, goes its way.

There is no chance, no destiny, no Fate,

But Fortune smiles on those who work and wait.

In the long run."

"I am writing this on my way home to Canada. After a wonderfully calm passage across the ocean, we are now steaming peacefully through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After a day's holiday, it is natural enough that I should have a mind to work. I have been working in the original of the saying, 'Work is man's road play, and without it, no road work.' It is a saying with a veritable truth in it, although it is not so far more necessary to the life of the farmer

and helps on the work of the world tremendously.

But I have often written about "play," to-day my subject is "work"—earnest, valuable, telling work, with lasting results. Plenty of people have "a mind to work" in order to gain something for themselves. There is no need to urge you to "rise up early and late, take rest and eat the bread of carefulness," in the hope of getting on in the world. But it is quite possible to work very hard and be "successful"—in the opinion of one's neighbors—and yet to have "wasted the golden years, having done nothing to help others nearer to God and righteousness. It was a very successful man who was called a 'fool' by Christ the Judge. He was so successful that his barns were not big enough to hold his crops, and he had money enough and ambition enough to be prepared to enlarge his farm buildings. Why did he deserve the terrible name of "fool"? Because he had worked only for worldly success. Death's narrow door stood right in his path, and beggary lay beyond it. He had worked hard to lay up treasure on earth, but had cared nothing for the success which could follow him into eternity. Those who die in the Lord are called "blessed," for their works do "follow them."

Our text reminds us of the time when brave and loyal Jews had set their hearts on building up the wall of Jerusalem, which had been broken down by enemies. Nehemiah had given up his easy and lucrative position in Shushan, where he was high in favor with Artaxerxes the king, to direct the various workers. He was not content to be a superintendent only, but set the example of enthusiastic work. He—the governor—says: "So we labored in the work. . . . neither I, nor my brethren, nor my servants, nor the men of the guard which followed me, none of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for washing." Each one had his own special part of the wall to build; but there were many enemies, so every builder had his sword girded by his side and was ready at a moment's notice to run to the assistance of any fellow-worker who needed him.

The people had "a mind to work," and each one faithfully and earnestly repaired the particular part of the wall which was allotted to him. In spite of the hate and active opposition of their foes, the wall was finished in less than two months; for it was built by men who were not only workers and fighters, but who leaned on their God. Nehemiah says: "We made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night."

Those who are thoroughly in earnest in a good cause, fighting watchfully and working prayerfully, are sure to win in the long run.

We also are given our special part of the wall of Jerusalem to keep in good repair. Have we "a mind to work" at this great business; or are we too much engaged with our worldly ambitions to have time to spare for God's work? The wall of the new Jerusalem is built of precious stones, "living stones"—men and women. The souls of men are very precious in God's sight. Are they precious in our sight, too; or is it nothing to us if they are stained with sin and tossed aside as useless rubbish?

Let me tell you a few stories I heard yesterday in the dining saloon. The gentleman who sits next me at table began to talk about the great results which sometimes follow apparently trivial actions. He said that he had given up attending Sunday School when he left the infant class, and had drifted into utter carelessness about religion. When about eighteen years old, he went to live in Washington. One Saturday afternoon a lady called on him, and, with the most charming courtesy, invited him to come to her Bible class next day. In order to please her, he said he would be there, if she would not expect him to answer questions or hunt up texts in the Bible. At the end of a year, he had the record of unbroken attendance each Sunday, very soon he started active Christian work on his own account, and then showed his appreciation of his teacher by marrying her daughter. "I owe my great happiness in life to that one friendly visit," he remarked, looking at his wife as if he meant every word he said.

But it was not only that first call which had won him over. The teacher of that young man's Bible class had "a



### The Beaver Circle.

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

#### Our Younger Beavers.

So all our little Beavers forgot that the first Beaver Circle of every month is to belong to them! Not a single letter from a Junior Beaver has come in—at least up to the time that I am writing this. But never mind, little Beavers. You will do better next time, won't you?

#### The Two Pets.

One day last summer Suzie's papa brought home a little puppy to her six-year-old brother Ralph. The puppy was as black as old cook Mary's kitchen stove, except that he had a little pure

whiteness on his face. Who are you? What a queer thing! It has got only two feet and no ears!"

So he was so pleased that she ran into the house for Ralph, and when they came out to the barn, there was Coaly lying on the ground and the little chickie cuddled down right between his two paws. And Suzie named the little chick "Peeps," and every day she would give her some soft bread or cracked corn.

They soon got to be such good friends that Peeps would follow Suzie and Coaly around the lawn whenever she came out to play.—Everett Wilson.

#### The Good Little Piggie and His Friends.

(By L. Waldo Lockling, in St. Nicholas.)

Once there was a little piggie, a very good little piggie, who obeyed his mother so well that often she let him out of the pen to play with his friends on the farm. One afternoon this little piggie was playing with them, when suddenly he heard his mother calling "Piggie, wiggle, wiggle, wiggle, wiggle!"

"Piggie, dear," she said, as he ran to

her, "Where are you going, Billie? Where are you going with a hurry, Bossie?"

"Going with Piggie," said the calf.

"Where are you going, Piggie?"

"Going to market to bring my Mother a pail of milk for Father's supper to-night," squealed Piggie, in a great hurry.

"Are you? I believe I'll go too. I am so fond of milk." So Billie Goat ran out of the barnyard and hurried after the calf.

Just as they were passing the house, who should spy them but Rover the dog.

"Where are you going, Billie," barked Rover, running out to the gate as he saw them rushing along. "Going with Bossie," said the goat.

"Where are you going, Bossie?" "Going with Piggie."

"Where are you going, Piggie?"

"I am going to market to bring Mother a pail of milk for Father's supper to-night," squealed Piggie, in a great hurry.

"Are you? I believe I'll go, too. I am so fond of milk." So Rover hurried along up the road after the goat.

Just as they turned into the road, who should come jumping along but Tabby the cat.

"Well, well!" he meowed. "When did the circus come to town, Rover?"

"This is not a circus parade," said the dog, the goat, the calf, and Piggie, all at once, as they ran on.

"Then, where are you going, Rover?" again meowed Tabby.

"Going with Billie," barked Rover.

"Where are you going, Billie?" "Going with Bossie."

"Where are you going, Bossie?" "Going with Piggie."

"Where are you going, Piggie?"

"I am going to market to get my Mother a pail of milk for Father's supper to-night," squealed Piggie, in a great hurry.

"Are you? I believe I'll go along. I am so fond of milk." So Tabby raced along after Rover.

When they got to the market, Piggie told his friends to wait outside while he hurried in and got the milk for his father's supper. It did not take him long, and he soon came trotting out because he was to hurry back home.

"Give me a sup for politeness' sake," meowed Tabby the cat, as she stuck her head in the pail. "My, that's good!"

"Pass it to me, Tabby," barked Rover the dog, "for politeness' sake. My that's good!"

"Give me a sup for politeness' sake," said Billie Goat. "My, that's good."

"Do not forget me, Billie," for politeness' sake," said Bossie the calf. "My that's good!"

"Oh, dear; oh, dear!" squealed Piggie, when he saw what had happened. "What shall I do?" And away he trotted all by himself with an empty pail, to tell his mother that he did really and truly get the milk, but that his friends had "supped" it all up!

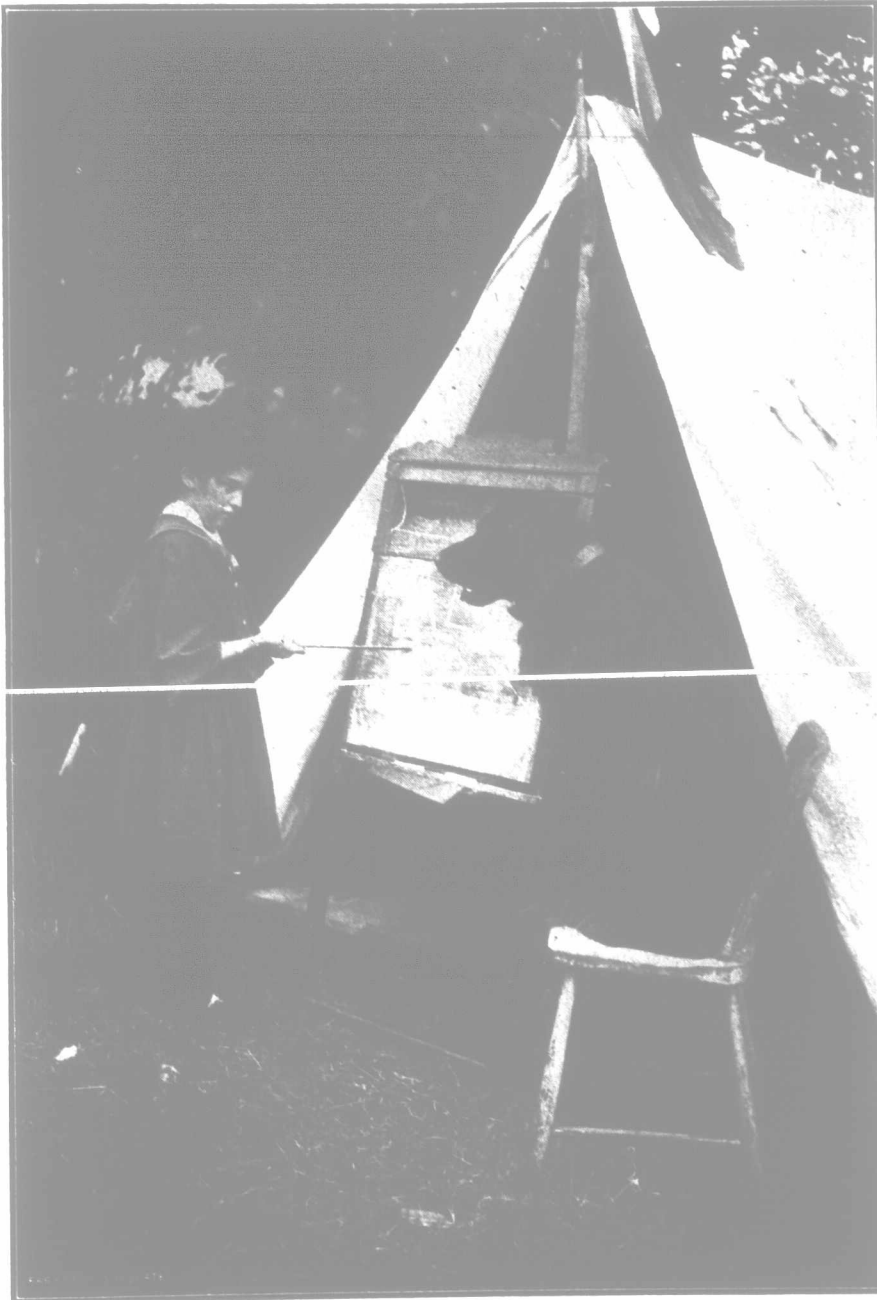
But just then the farmer came with a great big pail of milk and gave it all to them, so that the good little piggie and his father and mother had a fine supper, and much more milk than Piggie could have brought.

#### Half of the Trouble.

Half of the trouble is over  
When the spirit of love comes in.  
Half of the care and the worry,  
The bitter, the blight and the sin.  
Captains have never so conquered,  
Kings never wrought with the sword,  
Like the power of a little sweet loving  
And the faith of a heart in the Lord.

Half of the trouble's forgotten  
When there at the liac gate  
Lips meet with the touch of all-loving,  
The lips that their coming await.  
Oh, princes and potentates, tremble,  
For here is one mighty o'er all—  
The love that can fill life and lift it  
To the infinite height of its thrall.

Half of the gloom and the shadow,  
The grief and the grey of the night,  
Are over when love at the window  
Shines in with a ray of love's light;  
Oh, bearers and builders and bringers,  
All, all are but children to this—  
The love that can bear us new singers  
And build us new dreams with its kiss.



Carlo "Learning" His A. B. C.'s.

white spot on his breast. Ralph was a kind-hearted boy, so he said to his little sister: "I'm sorry, Suzie, there isn't a puppy for you, too, but I'll let you name mine." "Oh, how lovely!" cried Suzie. "I never named anything before in my life—except, of course, my dollies. Let me see. I think I'll call him 'Coaly,' because he is as black as coal."

"And I think it's a very nice name," said Ralph. "It couldn't be nicer!"

Early the next morning, before breakfast, Suzie ran out to the barnyard, where Coaly had a nice, soft bed in a box filled with hay. When she got to the barnyard fence and peered in, what do you think she saw? She saw the cutest little black and yellow chicken you can imagine, standing right in front of Coaly, and the little chick was saying, "Peeps, peeps, peeps, which means 'Hello! Who are you?' And Coaly looked down and looked at the chick, which meant,

her, "take this and trot as fast as you can to market and get me a pail of milk for Father's supper to-night."

So Piggie took the pail between his teeth, and off he went to do what his mother told him. Now, you must remember that this little piggie was such a dear, good little piggie, that he had a great many friends among the other animals. So he had not gone far when who should spy him but his friend Bossie Calf. "Hello, there!" said the calf.

"Where are you off to, Piggie?"

"I'm going to market to bring my Mother a pail of milk for Father's supper to-night," squealed Piggie.

"Are you? I believe I'll go, too. I am so fond of milk." And the calf leaped over his master's fence, and away he went scampering after Piggie.

By and by, who should come along but Piggie's friend Billie Goat. "Mercy on

mind to work" in building up the wall. She studied the weekly lessons and prayed over them; she studied the tastes of young men and—like St. Paul—"caught them with guile"; she was not disheartened by apparent failure, but sowed good seed prayerfully, knowing that God would give the harvest after many days. I was not told all this, but I am sure of it. Success in building up the wall of the new Jerusalem is sure, if the builder works and prays and is satisfied with the special part of the wall that is allotted to him. Read Nehemiah III, and see how necessary it was that each should stick to his post. There were no gaps. All were working under orders—as we are—and responsible only for the task set them.

And now, let me tell you another story which I heard yesterday from my neighbor at table. He told me that a lady of his acquaintance once said to a gentleman who was staying a few days in a certain city: "Won't you come to church with me to-night?" He began to excuse himself, but she pleaded: "Do come, we have something especially interesting to-night in the way of missions." He was not interested in missions, but attended the meeting to please her. As a result, he went out to China as a missionary, and was one of the heroes of the Boxer riots there.

So much for those who won success because they had a mind to work. Another anecdote told me yesterday was of a S.-S. teacher who was easily discouraged. When Joseph Smith—the Mormon leader—was a boy, she was asked to try and do something for him. She refused, on the ground that it was impossible to do anything with such an incorrigible boy. "If she had tried to take him in hand," said my informant gravely, "perhaps there might have been no Mormonism now."

Who but God can calculate the loss to the world of one of our many wasted opportunities?

Jane Addams—the great settlement worker—says that a Lithuanian once came to her and suggested the plan of an "Immigrant Sunday." He thought that American families might observe that day by "each one inviting an immigrant family home for Sunday dinner." If such a suggestion should be carried out, it would do a great deal for both hosts and guests.

Is there no lonely person in your neighborhood who could be cheered and encouraged—perhaps kept out of bad company—by an occasional invitation to your home? Many a young life has drifted downwards for want of a little neighborly kindness. There was no sign that anybody cared.

And then there are the lonely people who have left youth behind them. How many chances of cheering them we carelessly let slip! They are so surprised and so pleased when the busy, bright young people take time from their own pursuits to pay them a little attention. We should never neglect old people—especially those who are our own relations—lest we be guilty of neglecting Him who has said: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me."

"The world belongs to young folks—yes, Young folks of sixty years—God bless 'em!"

How they would thrill to a caress, If they had someone to caress 'em. Their backs are bent, their locks are gray.

Their lives were spent in toil for others, And in their stiffening work-worn clay, The fire of youth burns bright—or smothered."

If we have "a mind to work," for love of God or man, then we can always find plenty to do. It is grandly worth doing, too.

DORA FARNCOMB.

#### Isn't It?

Just once in a while—of course under our breath—

Now isn't it really so?

There comes a dull day, when we're tired to death

Of all the good people we know.

And, indeed, it must be—as such things always are—

That worst of the least malice or fuss, Now and then, of the clever, nice people we know.

Get away from us of us.

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A Corner of the Grounds at The Grange.  
One of the vine-covered arcs.

### 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.]

### A Trip About Toronto. (Continued.)

Queen's Park is likely to be, for the majority of people, the most interesting part of Toronto. It extends northward from College St., and you find it quite readily by getting off the car at University Ave., and waiving a very short block.

If you have been expecting a park of the usual order on your way, you will possibly be a little perplexed, for Queen's Park is not, literally, a park in the usual acceptance of the term. It is, it is true, a great area of beautifully-kept grass, shaded by magnificent trees, but here and there over the area and among the trees are scattered the sum total—with the exception of the City Hall—of the buildings of which Toronto is most proud. Here you find, approached by a spacious and dignified lawn, adorned by flower beds and statues of the greatest statesmen of Canada's past, the Parliament Buildings, a magnificent pile of brown stone, ivy-covered (Boston ivy) to the eaves, well worthy of the seat of government of the Garden Province. Farther on you come to the gray old University, and the multifarious colleges, at which so many of the brightest minds of Ontario and of Canada have had opened before them the vistas and ideals which it is the province of a great University to give. Yet a little to the northward and you may chance upon the fine old Elvella residence, with its splendid grounds, and the series of beautiful homes along St. George Street. "Truly," you say to yourself, "I never saw Toronto before."

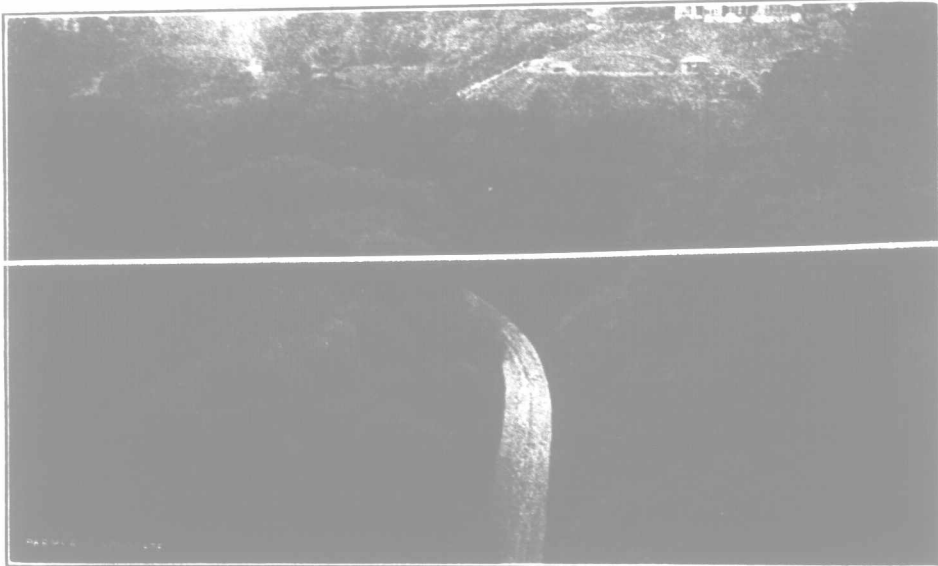
Bettina and I wished so very much to take some pictures of all these places, but as before the sky was murky, and time exposures were necessary, and that omnipresent crowd would not stand still, naturally. Time and again we scanned the heavens, searching for one ever so tiny opening that might promise a glint of sunshine and a snapshot. But no! Weepy enough were they, and weepy they remained during the greater portion of our stay in the city.

We may pass over the next day, which was spent at the Fair, and which has already been touched upon, and so on to the third, which, we imagine, we shall forever hold up to ourselves as a sample of what a pair of zealous sightseers can really accomplish if they set about it in earnest.

Up with the lark, or at least with the sparrows twittering loudly about the eaves of our attic bedroom. There was nothing to be done, also the big stores were to be visited as a part of the itinerary, since Bettina had never been in the city before.

If you have ever shopped at Eaton's

you will know what that means. You could spend a whole day there easily, taking dinner on the top floor, and having all your parcels sent down to the basement to await your home-going. If you are about to be married, you can buy your whole trousseau and fit your whole house out, from cellar to garret, in this one store. Nevertheless, there are other stores in Toronto quite worth visiting, and you will be foolish if you don't peep through them all; there is always the chance of finding something exactly suited to one's taste somewhere



Looking Down at the Roadway from the Bridge, Rosedale.

This road is quite level, the sloping appearance being given by the altitude at which the picture was taken.

else. There is Simpson's big store, for instance, a little to the southward, second only to Eaton's in extent, and very beautiful this year, with a series of colored lamps draped with trailing smilax, then there are the big fur stores, and Murray's and Catto's on King St. If you go into Ryrie's, also, you are likely to linger long looking at the beautiful gems in the cases, and the tables of dainty china in the rear. Don't forget, while you are there, I'm afraid

wild. The stores took up the forenoon, we had wound up with Catto's and the rotunda (mind, the rotunda only) of the King Edward, so found it convenient to have dinner at the charming little "Brown Betty" up two flights of stairs, directly opposite to the King Edward, a tea-room papered in blue and furnished in mission, with pretty old blue china on the walls. The settees of brown ware, and the waitresses, all attired in brown with white caps. You pay a little extra, perhaps, but it's worth while to have one meal at least at the Brown Betty.

After dinner we went straight to the City Hall, and around the beautiful corridors, with inlaid floors, marble steps, onyx panels, and mural decorations representing the sponsors of Canada, painted by the Toronto artist, Mr. A. Reid. Along the walls are also rare portraits of all of the mayors of Toronto and also a series of paintings reproducing old drawings of the city in all its stages. Part of the

York, Toronto, the Queen City of to-day. By all means look at these picture records of history, also pause long at a magnificent piece of work by Paul Peel, our own London man, whose short life showed such marvellous talent, and who, had he lived, must have taken place with the greatest artists of the era.

From the City Hall it is a matter of but a few blocks to The Grange, which many will wish to see because it was for so long the home of Toronto's illustrious man of letters, Goldwin Smith. You find it at the northern end of John St., a fine old place, with magnificent trees so disposed as to give a lesson to anyone wishing hints on the adornment of home grounds. Our picture of the house was a failure, owing to a sprinkling of rain, but I am glad to be able so give you a representation of a little corner close to it.

At the time of our visit The Grange was not open to the public, but within a few weeks it will be, as it has been bequeathed to the city, to be used as a treasure-house for curios and works of art. By a recent daily I see that the adjoining property is to be bought by the city, added to The Grange property, and utilized as the site for an Art Gallery, and possibly an Art School. This is a step which has long been needed in Toronto. With an art gallery of the extent proposed, a strong root of culture will have been put down in Ontario.

We did not, then, remain very long at The Grange. Like the two wanderers in Don Quixote, we must be off in search of ventures new, so we "made tracks" by the nearest possible transfers to a Church Street car, which brought us to a point close to one of the Goodrham residences, and within a block of the high bridge at

the place, however, was its beauty. Down, down, down in the ravine, the white road ran, very wet and shining that day, with some men and a wagon creeping along like somewhat inflated entomological specimens. Between the road and us intervened the tops of trees, billowing on and on, in pale greenness, down the ravine, with the road glinting here and there like a stream, or waterfall, and a few fine houses standing above like sentinels along a parapet.

Standing there one could imagine the history of this spot, the erosion by the mighty stream that must have cut its way through here at one time, the succeeding magnificence as mighty trees grew above and below, with silent-footed Indians gliding through the dark shades, then the coming of the white man, the cutting down of the trees above and the erection of the homes of brick and stone.

A writer in "Suburban Life" pleading recently that the trees and wild flowers be spared and protected as much as possible, says: "Man's touch is usually a withering blight on the countryside, and as he takes from the bosom of Mother Earth the stored-up treasures of the mine and the forest, his track is no pleasanter to view than that of any other burglar who reaps where he has not sown. . . . The tunic replaces the wild flowers, the telegraph pole is substituted for the towering trees. . . . The upper trees of the Rosedale ravine, it is true, have disappeared, to a great extent, but it is pleasant to see that here man has not been all-grasping. The giants below the bridge still stand, much as nature disposed them, and are likely to until they bow and crumble of their own accord in a ripe old age, to be replaced by others that may not exist, even in the germ, in our day."

So enthusiastic were we, that I simply must have a picture, from the bridge, for my paper. So I set the camera on the top of the railing, prepared to do things, and was much chagrined to find that I was not tall enough to even peep in the under. There was nothing for it but to climb up on the railing, over the very deapest and dizziest spot or air to adjust things. It was a little bit "scary," but there was great confidence in the knowledge that Bettina had fast hold of my skirts. So all went well, except that I got fresh paint all over my hands off the under side of the railing.

Passing on from the bridge we wandered about for a time among the winding roads and originally designed homes of beautiful Rosedale, then turned our steps towards Reservoir Park, of which more will be told next day. D. D.

### Fashion Notes.

This winter, according to "Harpers," "all dress changes tend not only to preserve the "natural silhouette," as they call it, but to go even further in the matter of enlarging the head and the waist, and of reducing hips and shoulders, and the width of the skirts at the foot." It is puzzling to know just what shape the woman who emerges from the hands of costumers filled with the ideas will have, but it is safe enough to say



A New Bit of Rosedale.

Wilt upon. Of course, it costs "to build in Rosedale."

that the ordinary woman of sense will not bother her head much about it anyway.—let rich New Yorkers do what they will.

Coming to more practical phases of the question, the one dominating note of this fall's fashions is Paisley and Persian effects everywhere. These patterns for materials are seen in hats, coat-collars, waists, and whole dresses; usually, however, combined with some plain material. For instance, a plain dress may be trimmed with Persian or Paisley bands, or a Persian dress or waist may be trimmed with plain bands,—such skirts usually having plain material reaching almost to the knees about the foot. The materials in which these designs appear are many—silk, challie, delaine, cotton, print, French flannel, etc.

For suits and long coats "snowflake, homespun, frieze, and inconspicuous mixtures" are most in favor.—rough effects, as you will notice.

As to outline, small sleeves, rather straight and plain waist effects, and straight, narrow skirts, will be most in demand, walking skirts being quite short, 2½ or 3 inches above the floor, while house and fancy dresses reach quite to it.

For fancy dresses, soft, silky materials will be most liked, sometimes half-hidden beneath overdresses of marquisette, and transparent guimpes will still be worn with round, medium-high, well-boned collars, although young girls will still cling to the collarless bodice. For blouses the kimono effect, with sleeves and waist cut in one, is as popular as ever.

Among hats, turbans, with "mob-cap" effects for younger girls, are very fashionable, as are also larger, broad, somewhat flat hats with drooping brims. Silk-covered hats with touches of Paisley, or all Paisley hats, covered with chiffon, are particularly "matty," while most of the turbans show trimming of fur.

Layer Cake—Dress.

Dear Dame Duden,—Would you please publish a good recipe for layer cake, using not more than two or three eggs, and give directions for mixing, etc.?

I read in the 25th Sept. of silk and satin dresses being made veiled with chiffon. Would you tell me how one might be made, as I do not get a chance to see any of them? Are any of them made in the overskirt style? Or is the overskirt fastened down to the rest of the skirt, or is it left loose? Are those dresses used for street or church wear? DORA.

Lanark Co., Ont.

The following is an excellent recipe for layer cake. Cream together 1 cup butter and 2 cups sugar. Beat 3 eggs well, then beat them into the butter and sugar mixture. Next beat in 1 cup sweet milk, and last of all 3 cups flour, in which have been sifted 1½ teaspoons good baking powder. Bake in two or three layers, putting any filling you choose between, and icing or whipped cream on top. Cornstarch custard makes a fine filling, especially if you split the cake.

Chiffon-draped dresses are quite fashionable, but are not very serviceable, and not very suitable, except for very dressy occasions. If you want a draped dress, you might have an overdress of marquisette, which is as pretty as chiffon, and much more serviceable. If you have this portion separate you can wear it over the dress sometimes and leave it off at others. When rather simply made such dresses may be worn to church. A neat walking suit is better for street or business purposes.

Answers to C. E.

The subject given would do very well, but should be worded. It is resolved that Ireland and the Irish have done more for the world than Scotland and the Scotch. This according to the customary way when announcing the subject for debates, Scotland and England, as you will find by consulting any public-school history, being geographically united, have been known since early history as a part of them, as Britain, although the Highlanders of the northern part of Scotland are really Celts, being a branch of the same race as the Irish. Scotland was a separate kingdom until the time of Cromwell, when it was united to England. Ireland is distinctly separate, not only as well as geographic-

ally, but was brought under conquest by England in 1602, during the reign of Elizabeth.

You will find all further information re Ireland by referring to the following books: "Encyclopedia Britannica," Goldwin Smith's "Irish History and the Irish Question" (published by Morang, Toronto), "Ireland and Her Story," by Justin McCarthy, "History of Ireland," John Mitchell, "General History of Ireland," Rev. Jocelyn Keating, "Ireland in the New Century," Horace Plunkett, "The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing," Alice Stopford Green, "The Story of Ireland," Hon. Emily Lawless, "Young Ireland" (1840-1850), Dully, "Eighty-five Years of Irish History (1800-1885)," Daunt.

Ireland and Scotland are both represented in the British Parliament, but there are Scots who believe that Scotland should have home rule, as well as Irish who believe that Ireland should have it. The agitation, however, has been much more bitter in Ireland, because of land and other differences, which have been long in being satisfactorily settled.

Caramel Pudding.

Dear Ingle-Nook Friends,—We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and like it very much. I don't believe we could do without it. I like the recipes very much, and would be very much pleased if some one would send me a good recipe for caramel pudding. A FRIEND.

Huron Co., Ont.

Caramel Pudding.—Put 1 cup sugar in a pan and set on the stove until the sugar is melted and slightly scorched. Pour on 2 cups milk, and leave on the stove until the hard mass melts. Add 2 beaten eggs and 1 tablespoon cornstarch, blended in a little cold milk, and stir until thoroughly cooked. Serve with cream. Nuts may be added to this pudding, if liked.

About the Howard Estate.

A Toronto lady has been kind enough to send us the following additional information in regard to the Howard estate in High Park. Such items and reminiscences are exceedingly interesting, and our thanks are due "Gundae."

She says: "The old man, J. G. Howard, was in the pioneer days of Toronto our city engineer, and towards the close of his reign as such, purchased, for very little money, the estate then known as the Ridout property, the Ridouts being its first owners, it being Government grant to them. John George Howard was rather a character, being somewhat of an artist, and in his lifetime he gathered quite a collection of drawings and pictures, one of the buildings being used as an Art Gallery, which you have no doubt seen, as I have several times. There were a number of drawings of the house and surrounding scenery, and two very good pictures of himself. His old table, chair and desk which he used were left there. There were a few catalogues printed, but I never saw one.

He was a great lover of flowers, and had during his time the finest rose garden around the country. A very eccentric old chap and very punctual, he was. I remember a Mr. H—t some years ago telling me of one incident which he saw. Mr. Howard was in the city, and his coachman was to meet him at the terminus of the Queen St. car. The old man was there, and not seeing his man started to walk. They met somewhere along the Lake Shore Road, and after administering a short lecture for being late, he made the man turn back home, and he walked off. Mr. H—t said he kept behind him, out of curiosity, to see if he would change his mind and drive, because it was not a pleasant day, but he finished it, old and all as he was.

The Howards are supposed to be buried out in that enclosure. The stones in the monument were all gathered on the estate, the design is his own, and the iron fence across the front he had brought from England. St. Paul's, in London, was being repaired and fixed up, and that was part of the fence enclosing the grounds. I have seen his drawings of the monument in the Art Gallery.

I remember distinctly of Mr. Howard's death. He was 70 years old, and I remember seeing a reading of a eulogy written by the Rev. Canon of St. George's, in the late afternoon of every-



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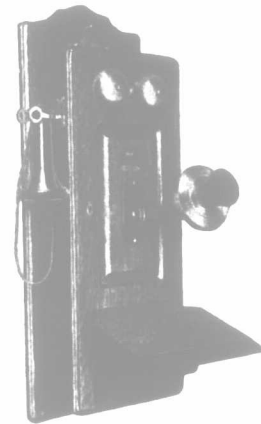
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You will find that this simple remedy takes hold of a cough more quickly than anything else you ever used. Usually ends a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, chest pains, bronchitis and other throat troubles. It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

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GLENDA.

**Re Weddings.**

When should the bride's health be proposed at a wedding breakfast or luncheon? Who should propose it, and who should respond? Is the groom's health proposed too? If so, by whom, and who should respond? Please word it, and the response also, as I am very ignorant on this subject. Also, how should guests be called to dinner? Relatives before friends, old people before young, or the groom's people first?

What would be a suitable gift to a daughter who is going to an American city?  
X. Y. Z.

When toasts are drunk at a wedding (water only may be used) the toast to the bride is proposed directly at the conclusion of the wedding breakfast or luncheon, not infrequently by the clergyman, but others may do it, preferably a near relative of the bride. The groom, of course, responds. The groom's health is seldom, if ever, proposed. The wording must be given to suit the occasion; the groom, of course, expressing his felicitation on this "the great event of his life," and weaving in some happy compliment to the bride.

Guests are not usually "called" to a wedding breakfast, the order being understood. The bride and groom go first, then the immediate bridal party, the bridesmaids and ushers, followed by the bride's father and the groom's mother. The bride's mother may follow with the groom's father, or, as hostess, she may choose to wait until the guests are seated. The other relatives and guests go in anyhow, the older people first, seating themselves as most convenient. Often a member of the family or some friend indicates previously to the gentlemen any special ladies whom they wish to have taken care of, a precaution which is sometimes necessary when strangers from a distance are present.

The gift must depend largely on one's means and the position which the daughter is to occupy. Handsome table-linon, or silver cutlery—knives, forks, spoons, etc.—are always very acceptable.

**Recipes.**

**Crab-apple Catsup.**—Three pounds crab-apples, 1 pound white sugar, 1 quart vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon, black pepper, salt, and ¼ teaspoon cayenne pepper. Boil the apples, then put through a colander, add the other ingredients, boil down quite thick.

**Tomato Chili Sauce.**—Take twenty-five large, ripe tomatoes, four white onions, three green peppers, with the seeds removed. Chop the onions and peppers fine, and mix the three ingredients together. Heat three cups of cider vinegar, and dissolve in it two cups of white sugar and two small tablespoons of salt. Pour this solution over the mixture and cook slowly one hour. Seal hot.

Could anyone please give me a recipe for green tomato pickles?  
AUNT ECHO.

**Green Tomato Pickles.**—(1) Slice the tomatoes, sprinkle with a little salt, put on a weight and leave over night. In the morning, drain, mix with thinly-sliced onion, and cook in spiced vinegar. (2) Peel and slice, and put in a preserving kettle with sugar, allowing ¾ lb. sugar to 7 lbs. tomatoes, 1 quart white vinegar, and an ounce each of ground mace, cloves and cinnamon. Mix and cook slowly for three hours. Put in glass jars, and seal.

**Recipes in Season.**

**Tomato Catsup** (one that will not ferment).—Slice tomatoes finely, boil and strain through a sieve. To each gallon of juice add 1 quart best vinegar, ½ lb. best mustard blended with the vinegar, 1 lb. brown sugar, ½ lb. salt, 1 oz. whole black pepper, 1 oz. whole allspice, ¼ oz. whole cloves, ¼ oz. bruised ginger, 3 red peppers and 3 medium-sized onions. Put spices and peppers in a cheese-cloth bag and boil with the tomato juice from two to two and a half hours.

**Tomato Paste.** Wash a half-peck of ripe tomatoes and slice them. Add to them an onion, sliced, and a large carrot scraped and cut into cubes. Mix well, and add a small amount of celery

cut up fine, a bunch of parsley chopped fine, a half-teaspoon of salt, half a teaspoon each of black pepper and whole cloves, a stick of cinnamon, and any other flavoring that may be liked. Put into a kettle, adding a very little water, and simmer over a slow fire until all is reduced to a smooth mass. Rub through a colander and return to the kettle, then simmer until a tablespoonful of the mixture poured out to cool is like a thick jelly. Stir most of the time, as the mass will burn easily. When cooked enough spread on large platters or granite pans to a depth of half an inch. Set the dishes of paste in the sun, protecting them carefully from the dust, or dry in a very slow oven. When dry cut the paste into cubes and pack in boxes or jars lined with waxed paper, putting a sheet of the paper between the layers. This paste is good for making stews or soups in the winter.

**Celery Salad.**—To two teaspoons gelatine add enough water to cover it, and soak for half an hour, then stir into 1 quart of boiling water in a pan on the stove. Add 1 cup sugar, and when dissolved take from the fire and add the juice of 2 lemons. Turn into a bowl to cool. When cool and beginning to thicken stir into the jelly ½ cups celery cut into small bits. Beat until thoroughly mixed, turn into a wet mould, and set away to stiffen. Turn upon a dish lined with crisp lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise or cream salad dressing.

**Celery and Cheese.**—Cut up and stew the celery till transparent. Arrange in a baking dish with layers of white sauce, grated cheese, and seasoning, with cheese on top. Bake until slightly browned.

**Scalloped Eggplant** (requested).—Pare and cut in cubes. Cook until soft, then drain. Cook 2 tablespoons butter with half an onion, chopped; add some chopped parsley and the eggplant. Turn into a buttered baking dish, sprinkling the top with crumbs rubbed with butter. Bake until the crumbs are brown.

**Cabbage** (Delicious and Nourishing).—Cut a small cabbage in two and soak in cold water long enough to rout any lurking insects. Put on the stove in fresh cold water and boil 15 minutes. Drain, put on fresh boiling water and boil 20 minutes. Drain again, chop fine, and season. Beat 2 eggs and add to them 4 tablespoons sweet cream. Stir into the cabbage. Butter a dish, put the cabbage in it, and bake until browned.

**Cailliflower, Boiled.**—Wash and soak the head, then boil it until tender in slightly salted water. Drain, then stew a few minutes in a thin white sauce. Grate cheese over the top and serve. If liked the dish may be set into a hot oven until the cheese is toasted.

**Is Old Age a Curse?**

One of the precious lost arts of our time is the art of growing old gracefully. This is particularly true of women, with whom the cult of youth has become more than a fad. Every woman you know past thirty has but one purpose in life, and that is to keep young. Beyond thirty, the entire feminine population consists of a vast army of Ponce de Leons engaged in a frantic, nerve-wearing, heart-breaking search for the fountain of perpetual youth. They do not find it, of course. They find the hardy bottle, and the complexion specialist, and they cry out that there are no more old women.

In a way this is true. There are no more women who are frankly and serenely old, who have accepted age gracefully and without regret, and who are enjoying the calm twilight of existence, that is, perhaps, the most beautiful part of life. Women regard growing old as the greatest curse that can befall them, but this is only because they make it so. All of us have known brilliant and beautiful young women, but when we think of the most attractive women we have ever known, the tenderest and most lovable, and the one whose charms faded with us longest, it is of some old woman with snowy hair and peaceful eyes, wise and gracious in speech and manner, and into whose presence it was a rest and a benediction to come. It is a great art for a woman to learn to keep young, but it is the greatest art of all to learn to grow old gracefully.

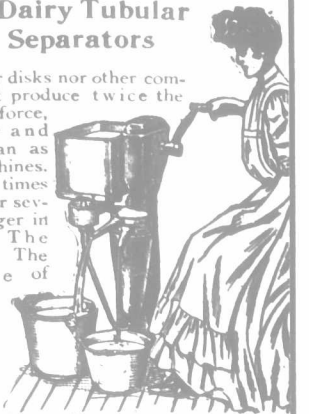
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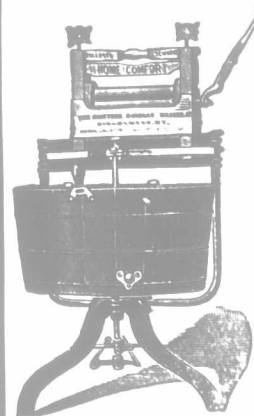
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4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Veterinary.

#### LEUCORRHEA.

Cow calved three weeks ago and expelled the afterbirth in a normal manner. There is quite a copious discharge of yellowish matter. There is always noticed a large quantity when she has been lying down. M. S.

Ans.—This is due to disease of the lining membrane of the womb, and is hard to treat. Give her 40 drops carbolic acid in a pint of cold water, either as a drench or mixed with her food, three times daily, and flush out the womb once daily with a gallon of warm water, to which has been added 1 ounce creolin. This must be injected either with an injection pump or a syringe with a long nozzle. V.

#### CHRONIC SWELLING OF LEG, ETC.

Horse had scratches a year ago. After a time I got the cracks healed, but his leg still swells, and even on exercise does not go down to the normal size. He is well fed, and still I cannot get him fat, and he is lifeless. W. K.

Ans.—Chronic swellings of this nature are very hard to reduce. Give him a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1 dram iodide of potassium three times daily for a month. If this affects his appetite, reduce the dose to 40 grains. Get his teeth dressed, feed well, and give regular exercise, and he should improve in condition. V.

#### URINARY TROUBLE—UN-THRIFTY PIGS.

1. Nin-year-old mare is not well. Her urine is milky, and she urinates often. She had a bad spell for two days, would get on her knees and strain, then roll over on her back. She works every day.

2. Pigs, six months old, on grass, and fed peas and shorts. One took sick; refuses food, and lies around. They all seem to be off their feed. They get some shorts, and all the peas in the straw that they will eat. G. C. S.

Ans.—1. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Give her rest for 4 days; then give her 2 ozs. of the tincture of hyoscyamus in a pint of cold water as a drench, twice daily, until the urinary irritation ceases.

2. This trouble is indigestion, probably caused by eating too much peas. Purge the sick one with 4 ozs. Epsom salts, and feed on bran and milk for a few days. Do not feed the others any peas for a few days. Feed slop and mix a tablespoonful of Epsom salts for each pig, once daily, until their bowels move freely. V.

### Miscellaneous.

#### SUN SPURGE.

T. W. R. A.—The weed you send is Euphorbia helioscopia. It is most commonly called Sun Spurge, and sometimes Wartweed, owing to the fact that its somewhat poisonous, milky juice, is rubbed on warts to remove them. It is an Old-country weed, and there, at least in some localities, goes by the name of Mouse-milk. This is a smooth, round plant, that attains a height of nearly a foot. Its stem breaks up into five or six branches, and each of these again into three flowering branchlets. The smooth, ripulated seeds, are often found as an impurity in clover and garden seeds. In Quebec, it is said to be a common and troublesome weed, especially in gardens. Pains should be taken to prevent its becoming established. J. P.

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Still Sound Five Years After

Benion Harker, Mich., May 22, 1910. Five years ago I got "Save-the-Horse" of you to use on a fine horse that had injured his hind leg, and it cured him when veterinary surgeons said it could not be cured. J. E. BARNES.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy booklet & letters from business men & 100 others on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe-Itch, Injured Tendons & all Lameness. No return for your horse was as usual. *Illustration of a fine horse.*

Troy Chemical Co., 148 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

There were introductions all around. The big man started in a puzzled way at the club guest. "You look like a man I've seen somewhere, Mr. Blinker," he said. "Your face seems familiar. I fancy you have a double. And a funny thing about it is that I remember I formed a strong prejudice against the man who looks like you—although, I'm quite sure, we never met."

The little guest softly laughed. "I'm the man," he answered, "and I know why you formed the prejudice. I passed the contribution plate for two years in the church you attended."

## WHOLE FAMILY WAS AFFLICTED

But Dodd's Kidney Pills Restored All to Perfect Health.

Father, Mother and Daughter after years of suffering are made healthy and happy by great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Leon Standon, Dorchester Co., Que., October 3.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills have no equal as a family medicine is proved conclusively by the statement of Mr. George Lacasse, a well-known resident of this place. His statement, given for publication, is:

"For twelve years I had pains in the small of my back. My head would ache and my muscles would cramp. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me.

My wife was troubled with Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

My little girl had nervous trouble. She was so bad that she could not keep her hands and feet quiet. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her."

Is it any wonder that Mr. Lacasse is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills? He has learned through experience, as have thousands of other Canadians, that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Disease, no matter where it appears, or in what form it is found. Dodd's Kidney Pills should always find a place in the family medicine chest.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

FIRE RANGER.

How could I become a fire ranger? To whom should I apply, and what qualifications are necessary? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Apply to Dept. of Lands, Forests and Mines, Toronto, after January 1st next, when form of application touching qualifications, etc., will be sent.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

I live 3 1/2 miles from my post office; there is another about 2 1/2 miles from my place, but it is on a road I do not often travel. There are no mail routes nearer. What I would like to know is whether we could get free rural-delivery where there is no mail route. A route could be made of ten miles, up one concession and back another, and not get nearer than 1 1/2 miles to a post office. If so, how many boxes would be required? S. H.

Ans.—The policy of the Post-office Department is to provide rural delivery on existing mail routes when a desire is expressed therefor by a reasonable number of the residents. The Department requires at least 50 per cent. of the residents of a route to purchase and erect boxes before authorizing the establishment of rural delivery. It is not possible at the present time to provide rural delivery on such a route as that described, over which there is no mail courier now travelling.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent Mail Contract Branch.

WATER SUPPLY FROM LAKE.

My house and barns are situated about 700 feet from the lake, and are four or five feet above its level. I wish to pipe the water, in order to have it available for stock, and also in the house. Will you kindly answer the following questions:

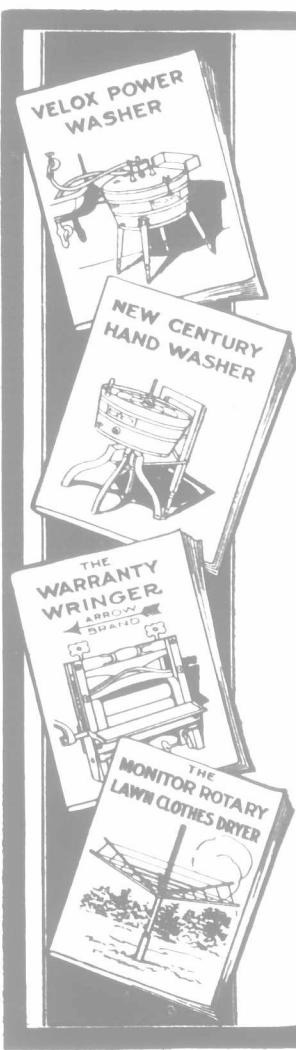
- 1. Will it be satisfactory to pump the water by means of a pump and small gasoline engine at the barn?
2. What kind of water tank would you recommend?
3. How can the tank and the part of the pipes which is above ground be best protected from frost?
4. Would it be well to build the tank in the loft of the stable, which is sixteen feet above ground?
5. Could you give me a general idea of what the cost would be? W. J. W.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Cypress or iron.
3. In Essex County the frost is not very severe, and very little, if any, protection for tank would be needed; especially if it were placed in the loft of the stable. A frequent method of protecting tanks so located, is to cover them with hay. The pipe would probably need no protection if the tank were located in the loft, but if located outside it would probably the best plan would be to build two lines around the pipe, one inside, the other with a space of six inches or so between them, and an equal space between the inner one and the pipe, the space between the two being filled with dry sawdust or mill shavings.

4. The tank might be built in the loft all right. This would save the cost of a tower to support it, but a frequent difficulty experienced with wooden tanks built in attics is leakage. An iron tank, however, can easily be made water-tight.
5. A wooden tank six feet high and ten feet in diameter, can be had for somewhere about \$35.00. An iron one of same capacity, however, would cost much more, probably not less than \$100 to \$150. Your local dealers can give you a better idea of prices of various kinds, as quotations vary in different parts of the country. The iron pipe from the lake to the barn would be quite an item too. One-inch black iron pipe costs in the neighborhood of eight cents per foot, one and a quarter inch about ten cents, larger sizes in proportion. The gasoline engine would need to be considered, one of about two and a half horse-power can be had in the neighborhood of \$5.00. This could be used for other purposes as well as pumping, but if you do not wish to use it, it might be better to get an engine and pump combined.

WM. H. DAVY

Ontario Agricultural College.

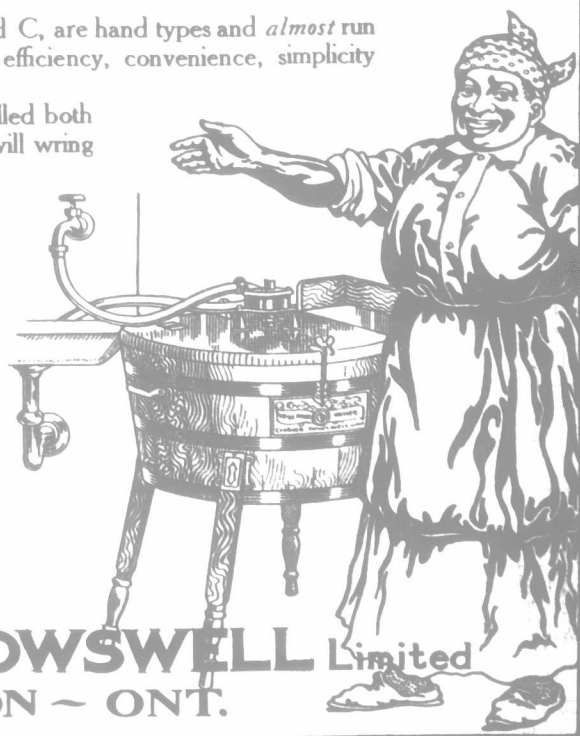


"Dem suah do lighten de wuk"

—Aunt Salina.

- The Velox or New Century Washers change drudgery into easy work. They extract every particle of dirt from the clothes and will not injure the finest fabric.
The Velox and New Century "D" are power machines and run themselves.
The New Century styles A, B, and C, are hand types and almost run themselves. They are designed for efficiency, convenience, simplicity and durability.
The Warranty Wringer is unexcelled both in wringing and wearing qualities. It will wring drier and last longer than most Wringers because of the greater elasticity and superior-wearing qualities of its rolls.
The Monitor Rotary Lawn Clothes Dryer is the companion labor-saver of these machines. The simplest and strongest drying device in the world.
Make sure of getting the best washer, wringer and dryer by insisting on Cummer-Dowswell makes—at all best dealers.

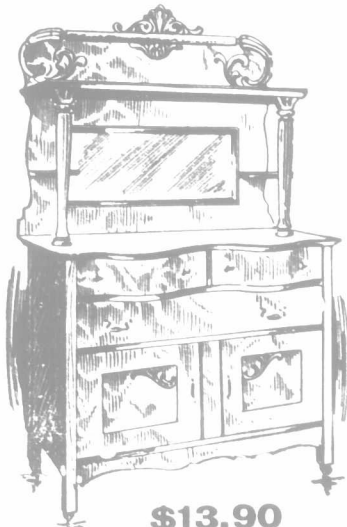
"Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy" is a book full of secrets and hints on washing woolsens, laces, nets, muslins, linens, prints, gingham, etc., without injuring the fabric. FREE for a postal.



CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON - ONT.

FURNITURE TO YOU AT FACTORY PRICES

The examples below are two of the many remarkable contained in our large illustrated catalogue "7" It shows photographic illustrations of 500 other just such splendid bargains for every room in the home. You ought to have this catalogue. Your furniture dealer could tell you—if he would—that he can't buy these pieces from the factories for the money. Buying, as we do, in such immense quantities, we are enabled to offer home-providers furniture at lower prices than any other establishment in the Dominion.



\$13.90

\$13.90 for this Elegant, Well-designed Sideboard. Exactly as shown in illustration. Made of selected hardwood, with a rich quarter-cut surface oak finish. It contains large double cupboards, one long linen drawer and two cutlery drawers, with solid brass trimmings. Large British bevel mirror and three display shelves in top, which has very elaborate carving and neatly shaped standards. This sideboard is easily worth \$20.00.



\$11.25

Pedestal Dining Table, \$11.25. A massive design, exactly as pictured here. Made of hardwood, quarter-cut oak surface finish; 44-inch round top. Will extend to six feet when open. Heavy pedestal base; deep rim. Strongly constructed throughout. Regularly priced \$15.00.

The Adams Furniture Co. Limited TORONTO, ONTARIO.

ALL MY PIMPLES GONE.

Girl Tells How a Blotchy Skin was Cleansed by a Simple Wash.

"I was ashamed of my face," writes Miss Minnie Pickard, of Altamahaw. "It was all full of pimples and scars, but after using D. D. D. Prescription, I can say that now there is no sign of that Eczema, and that was three years ago."

D. D. D. has become so famous as a cure and instant relief in eczema and all other serious skin diseases, that its value is sometimes overlooked in clearing up rash, pimples, black-heads, and all other minor forms of skin impurities.

The fact is, that while D. D. D. is so penetrating that it strikes to the very root of eczema, or any other serious trouble, the soothing Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other ingredients, are so carefully compounded, there is no wash for the skin made that can compare with this great household remedy for every kind of skin trouble.

D. D. D. is pleasant to use, perfectly harmless to the most delicate skin, and absolutely reliable. Write the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. A., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle, and prove its wonderful effectiveness. For sale by all druggists.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

—And Gas Stoves Too— Spend One Cent For This Big FREE Book

We invite the people of Canada to write us and get our Big Free Stove and Range Book which gives you our factory wholesale prices and explains all—saving you \$5 to \$40 on any famous Kalamazoo stove or range, including gas stoves. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers in 21,000 towns—some near you—to refer to. \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. We give you

—30 Days' Free Trial —360 Days' Approval Test —Freight Prepaid Save \$5 to \$40

Write a postal for our book today—shows over 400 styles and sizes, more than any ten stores can show you in stock—and you save \$5 to \$40 cash. No better stoves or ranges than the Kalamazoo could be made—at any price. Prove it before we keep your money. Be an independent buyer. Send name for Free Catalogue No. 628. Kalamazoo Stove Company, Mfrs. Kalamazoo, Michigan



Oven Thermometer Makes Baking Easy

Values shown with factory prices in this book have saved \$5 to \$40 for over 140,000 satisfied farmers and home-folks.



SEE FREE BOOK



Over 400 Styles and Sizes to Select From

Kalamazoo "Radiant" Base Burner Over 15,000 in most satisfactory use. Most perfect hard coal burner.

The above saving can be made after paying duty.



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 60 cents.

**FOR SALE**—A span of mules—well broken; aged four and five; weight, 2,000; height, 15½ hands. Oscar Chase, Aylmer, R.R. 2, Ont.

**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 to 35, for firemen, \$100 monthly, and brakemen, \$80, on all Canadian railroads. Experience unnecessary; no strike. Promotion to engineers, conductors. Railroad employing headquarters—over 500 men sent to positions monthly. State age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 545, 227 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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

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

**SITUATION WANTED**—On dairy farm preferred, by married man (with small family), experienced with dairy cattle, cheesemaking and milk selling; is a good milker, steady, reliable; can furnish good references; would require a house. Please state wages paid and other considerations. Address: John Holland, 377 King St. W., Toronto.

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

**WANTED**—A good reliable man to take full charge of a stable of 160 cows. Must have thorough knowledge of balance-ration feeding. References of experience and ability required. Write "Dairy," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

#### AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE OCTOBER 19th, 1910.

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



**ANCONA** Cockerels, Single-comb White Leg-horn hens and cocks, yearlings. Cheap to clear. Write your wants. E. C. Appa, Box 224, Vice-President International Ancona Club, Brantford, Ontario.

**PEACH GROVE FARM** offers for sale Indian Runner ducks, also few S. C. R. 1 Red cockerels. Frank Rainard, Glanworth, Ont.

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

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

## Logs Wanted!

400 Maple Logs, 10 1/2 ft long, 22 in. and up diameter small end; 500 Rock Maple Logs, 15 3/4 ft long, 12 in. and up top end; 2 carloads of Walnut Logs 15m. and up diameter small end.

**BRADLEY CO., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.**

Among the Clydesdale shipments from Glasgow in the week ending Sept. 17th, were the following for Canada: R. D. Dundas, Springville, Ont., had 11 head; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., 18 head; R. J. McMillan, Seaford, Ont., 6 mares, with foals at foot; T. J. Berry, Hensall, Ont., 3 Clydesdale and 3 Shire stallions; Wm. Anderson, Montreal, Que., 11 head of Clydesdales.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### THE MILKING MACHINE.

Enclosed, find three dollars for two yearly subscriptions to your paper, and we trust you will have, from time to time, information in your columns that will be of good use to us. We are starting a large dairy farm here, and we are fitting it with the most modern equipment we can buy, and will try to make it a success. We suppose you are unable to write much about the dairy business that will especially suit us here in the West, but we will have to learn that part of it from experience in this locality.

Saskatchewan. J. A. C.

Ans.—It all depends on what one considers "success" to mean. The article in our Dairy Department, issue Sept. 8th, entitled "Milking Machine in Quebec Dairies," reported satisfaction by three users interviewed. Bacteriological examination of the milk, however, revealed a much higher bacterial content than in hand-drawn milk, produced under what was supposed to be corresponding conditions. This accords with the experience of Prof. H. H. Dean, at the Ontario Agricultural College, and also with the findings at sundry other stations. Our three Quebec dairymen appeared to be satisfied with the degree of thoroughness of the work done by their machines, particularly with heifers that had never been hand-milked. In this, they have either been more fortunate, or more easily satisfied than various public experimenters, who found the machine-milked cows (especially those which were accustomed to hand-milking) inclined to shrink unduly in their flow as the period of lactation advanced. We add that we do not know of any better milking machine than the one referred to in the article mentioned. As to the wisdom of installing such a mechanical milker we are not yet convinced, but there is a good deal to be said for it in large dairies, where good milkers are scarce and wages high.

#### GOSSIP.

A situation is advertised for in our Wants column by a married man with small family; experience with dairy cattle, good milker, and steady. Before leaving England for Canada, the advertiser received a valuable presentation and complimentary address from a Farmers' Association, signed by 120 subscribers.

T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., the well- and widely-known importer of Clydesdales, sailed for Scotland last week, for the purpose of selecting another importation of horses, mares and fillies, notice of the arrival of which may, in due time, be looked for in these columns.

The various phases of the lumber industry has been, and will long continue to be, one of Canada's industries of the first magnitude. Among the firms that have the experience and reputation of many years as one of their valuable assets, stands the Bradley Company, of Hamilton, Ont., who handle all kinds of logs, and make a specialty of hardwood. If you have logs to sell, or wish to buy lumber, look up their advertisement in this issue and get in touch with these people.

The Secretary of the Suffolk Sheep Society of Great Britain, has had published an attractive, illustrated pamphlet, on the origin, history and characteristics of the breed, by Ernest Prentice, together with the prize-winning record of the breed in competition with other breeds in fat-stock shows; a record exceedingly creditable to the Suffolk, which, for fecundity, early maturity and weight and quality of flesh, is shown to be second to no other breed. For the promotion of the breed in America, the American Suffolk Registry Association has been established, of which James Bowman, of Trichy, Ont., who has founded a flock of Suffolks on his farm, is Secretary, and a Canadian Record for Sept. 1909, has been opened by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The pamphlet, with full description of the breed, and of the prizes, live and dead weights, to be shown, and sales, may be had, post free, on application to James Bowman, Trichy, Ont.

## GUARANTEED TELEPHONES.

RURAL telephone systems—or any other—cannot give satisfaction unless the instruments will give perfect service, month in, month out, without needing expert attention. That is the kind of telephones we make—the kind that gives the best possible service for the longest time with least attention. Made of the best materials, by highly-skilled men, we can safely—as we do—fully guarantee them.



#### TRY OURS THIS WAY.

If you are using any other make of 'phone on your lines, let us send you for test two or three of ours under conditions that commit you to no outlay at all. We welcome comparison with other makes. We know ours will excel in any practical test. Write us for details of this FREE TRIAL OFFER. Ask for Bulletin No. 1.

#### TO NEW COMPANIES.

OUR engineers will gladly furnish you full information if you think of building a line. Write for Bulletin No. 2 and big illustrated book: "Canada and the Telephone."

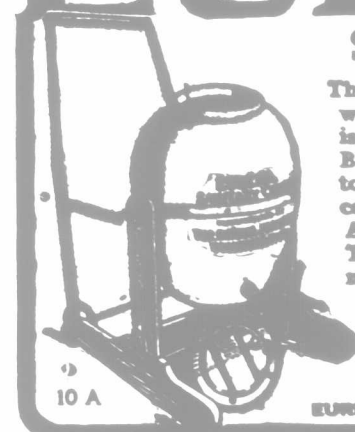
#### SUPPLIES.

WE carry in stock wire, insulators, and everything else in construction supplies. Get our prices. Prompt delivery assured.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO., LIMITED  
20 Duncan Street, Toronto.

## EUREKA

### SANITARY CHURN

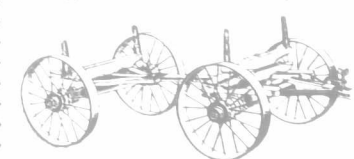


There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remains upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

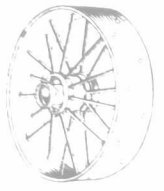
### WORK AND WORRY SAVING WHEELS AND WAGONS

Get a **DOMINION** utmost strength—least draft—low-down for handy loading—bus themselves every year—last a lifetime.



#### COST LITTLE LAST LONG

Put our widest, takes-apart, never-wear-out wheels on all the wagons you now own. Won't clog on the muddiest roads. Stand any strain; proof against frost and breakage. Save you work and horsepower. Priced low. WRITE US TODAY.



TUDHOPE KNOX CO. LTD. Successors to Dominion Wrought Iron Wheel Co. Ltd., ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

## CLYDESDALES COMING!



T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., sailed for Scotland Sept. 28th, to select another consignment of Clydesdale stallions, mares and fillies, the best that money will buy. Intending purchasers will do well to wait for this new importation.

**T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ontario.**

#### CONVENTIONS AT DAIRY SHOW.

The following organizations will hold conventions at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, U. S. A., Oct. 20-22, on the 23rd adjourned. The Convention Hall is in the course.

International Milk Dealers' Association, Monday, Oct. 24th, 9th St. Dairy, Indianapolis, Ind. American Dairy Farmers' Association, Monday, Oct. 24th, 9th St. Dairy, Indianapolis, Ind. National Dairy Union, Thursday, Oct. 27th.

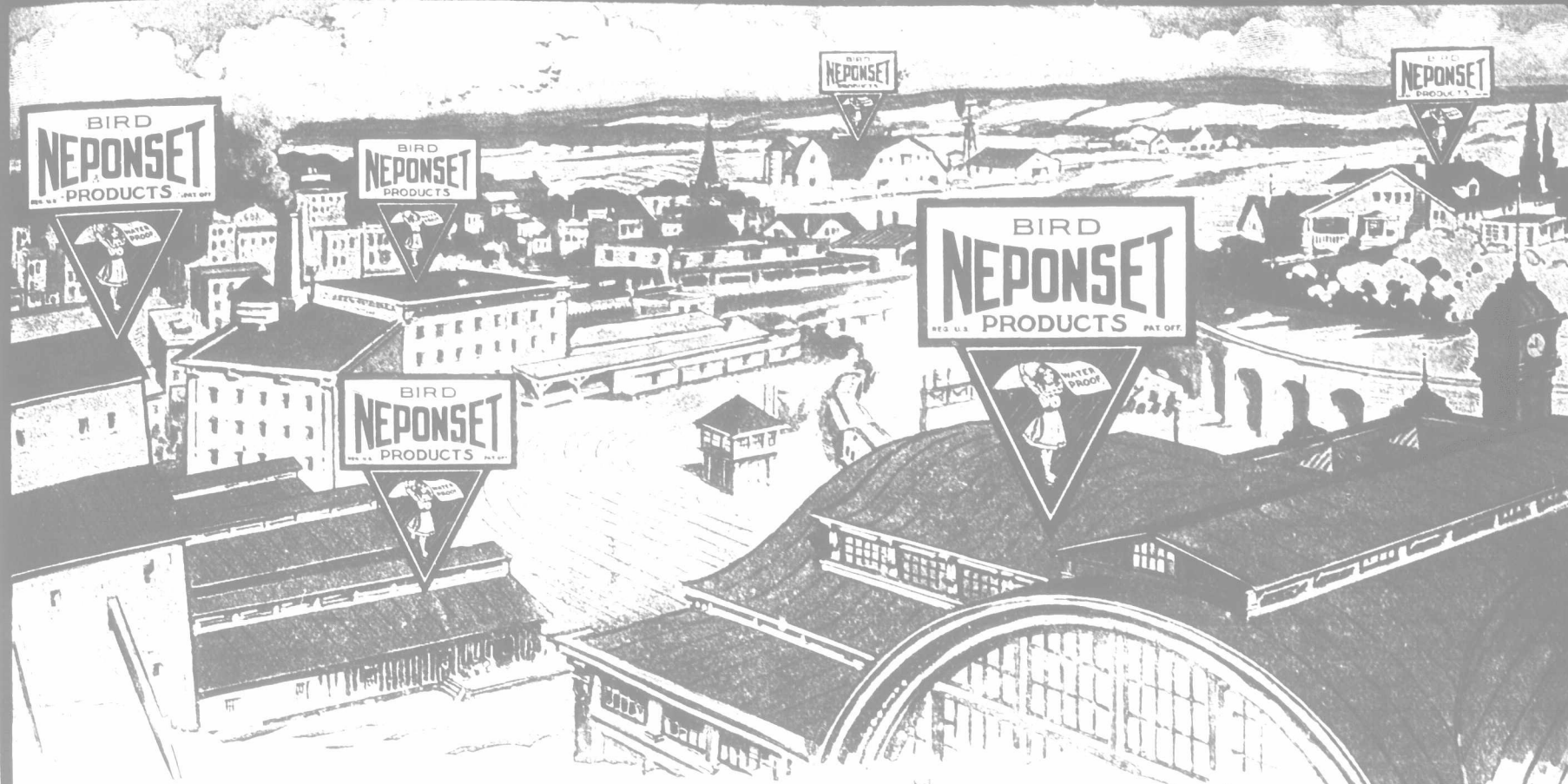
10th, Tuesday, Oct. 25th (amphet), American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers, Wednesday evening, Oct. 26th (amphet), American Jersey Cattle Club, Wednesday, Oct. 26th (amphet), National Dairy Union, Thursday, Oct. 27th.

#### AGED SHIRES AT OTTAWA

At the Ottawa Exhibition, in the Aged Shire Stallion Class, D. McEadden, Westport, Ont., received first prize on Helden, instead of Jos. Fletcher, as reported in the report of Sept. 22nd.



# Are You Going to Build?



## Read Why the Record of Neponset Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers is of Direct Interest to You

During the last twenty years the great Railway systems of this continent have bought over 75 million square feet of Neponset Roofings in addition to other Bird Neponset Products.

In the same period in Canada and the United States the Departments of the Government, Manufacturers, Farmers and Poultrymen have used many million square feet of Bird Neponset Products.

For a quarter of a century, leading architects and engineers have specified Neponset Waterproof Building Paper. It is the recognized standard for high-grade work. Over 75% of the refrigerator cars built in this country are insulated with Neponset Insulating Paper.

**Two Hundred Million (200,000,000) Square Feet of Bird Neponset Products Sold in 1909**

Bird Neponset Products will do for you what they have done so long for thousands of others.

Whatever class of buildings you are interested in, whether it be dwelling, factory, train-shed, grain elevator, barn or poultry shed, there is a Bird Neponset Product you should know about. There are special Neponset Roofings for different types of buildings and special Neponset Waterproof Building Papers for every building purpose.

Bird Neponset Products are manufactured by a firm that has been in one line of business for one hundred and fifteen years. Starting with one small mill in 1795, we now operate three large plants in the United States; two in Canada; sales offices and warehouses in both countries and agencies in all parts of the world.

We are the originators of the Ready Roofing idea and are the only manufacturers who make the entire product from the felt to the fixtures.

Bird Neponset Products are made from the highest grade materials by experts long trained to their task and tested and retested at every stage in the manufacturing process. That is why they yield most service and wear the longest.

Our claims for Bird Neponset Products rest on proof. In every part of the country we can point to buildings which demonstrate all we claim. Test this for yourself by being shown in your vicinity a Neponset Roofing of the character you require. See for yourself exactly what you may expect of a Bird Neponset Product. Talk with the owner of the building, learn what he has found by actual experience.

# Bird NEPONSET Products

## Roofings and Waterproof Building Papers

**NEPONSET Proslate Roofing:** For roofs and sides of residences, club-houses, and all other buildings requiring artistic roofing and siding. Rich brown in color. Looks like shingles, wears like slate. Suggestions furnished for making buildings more attractive with Proslate.

**NEPONSET Paroid Roofing:** For roofs and sides of farm, industrial and railroad buildings. Slate in color. Has proved its worth by years of use, in all climates. Endorsed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters for its fire-resisting qualities.

For poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings, **Neponset Red Rope Roofing** is unequalled. It has been the standard low-cost roofing for 25 years, lasts three times as long as tarred felts.

**NEPONSET Waterproof Building Paper:** For use in residences under clapboards and shingles, in the walls, or under slate, metal, tile and similar roofs. Saves one-third the fuel bills every winter and prevents damp walls and draughts.

**NEPONSET Florian Sound-Deadening Felt:** For use in residences, under floors, between partitions and under metal roofs. Based on the dead-air-cell principle, it is the most effective muller of sound and entirely sanitary. It is vermin proof.

**NEPONSET Waterdyke Felt:** For waterproofing foundations, bridges, tunnels, etc. Specified by all the foremost architects and engineers.

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND OWNERS are invited to consult with our Engineering Department upon any waterproofing problem they may have to solve. Write us and we will send one of our experts to the office.

OUR BUILDING COUNSEL DEPARTMENT is placed at the disposal of anyone that is building or repairing. Give us full particulars and we will gladly give you expert advice on any roofing or waterproofing question.

Bird Neponset dealers everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, ask us.

**F. W. BIRD & SON, 510 Lottridge Street, Hamilton, Ontario**

Established 1795—Originators of Complete Ready Roofing and Waterproof Building Papers

WINNIPEG, 123 Bannatyne St. MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, N.B., 144 Union St. VANCOUVER, B.C.  
 East Walpole, Mass. New York Washington Chicago Portland, Ore.



## GOSSIP.

The two-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Toward Chief [11469], by Baron's Chief, by Baron's Pride, imported by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., and whose picture appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 22nd, was sold during the Toronto Exhibition to D. T. Steele, Richmond Hill, Ont. Toward Chief has since taken first prize at Ottawa and Ogdensburg Exhibitions.

## AYRSHIRES AT AUCTION.

On October 29th, as advertised in this issue, John Ferguson, Cambridge, Ont., a station in Lambton County, on the Stratford-to-Sarnia branch of the G. T. R., will sell at auction, over 20 head of Ayrshire cattle, comprising cows and heifers, in milk or in calf, and young bulls. Bills describing the breeding of the cattle will be mailed on application, and the sale commences at 3 p. m.

## OXFORD DOWNS AT AUCTION.

On Thursday, October 29th, as advertised in this issue, Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Elgin County, Ont., will sell at auction their fine flock of 46 registered Oxford Down sheep, consisting of 40 ewes and 6 rams and ram lambs. This flock has been carefully selected and bred for many years, and the sale offers a favorable opportunity to secure desirable foundation stock for a flock, or new blood to strengthen an existing flock of this popular and hardy breed. There will also be sold 20 good grade Shorthorn feeding steers; also a fine six-year-old saddle mare, sired by Hon. Adam Beck's noted stallion, Tupelo, and a very desirable Standard-bred filly, rising two, by the great sire of trotting and carriage stock, King Melrose, by Wildbrino. Railway connections are good, arrangements are made for meeting trains at Iona Station, and the terms of sale are easy. The prospects for the sheep trade are encouraging, and no class of stock is more profitable, considering cost of production and keep, while as weed-destroyers, sheep serve a valuable purpose on the farm.

## MR. CARDEN TO VISIT CANADA.

Nothing is ever too good for Chicago. The fact, therefore, that Richard G. Carden, Ireland's greatest authority on Shorthorns, and one of the best-known judges of these cattle living, will be the judge to pass sentence upon this breed at the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago this year, and that Mr. Carden has promised to make the trip to Chicago, and accompanied by Richard O'Malley, of Woodlawn, SENTRY County, Dublin, one of the best-known authorities on farming and Clydesdale horses in Ireland, has given great pleasure to the International Live-stock Show officials. Mr. Carden is eager to make a trip through Canada in the interest of cattle-breeding, and plans an early sailing from Queenstown to this country before coming to Chicago. After the Chicago Exposition, he will return to Ireland in time to judge at the Dublin Show in December.

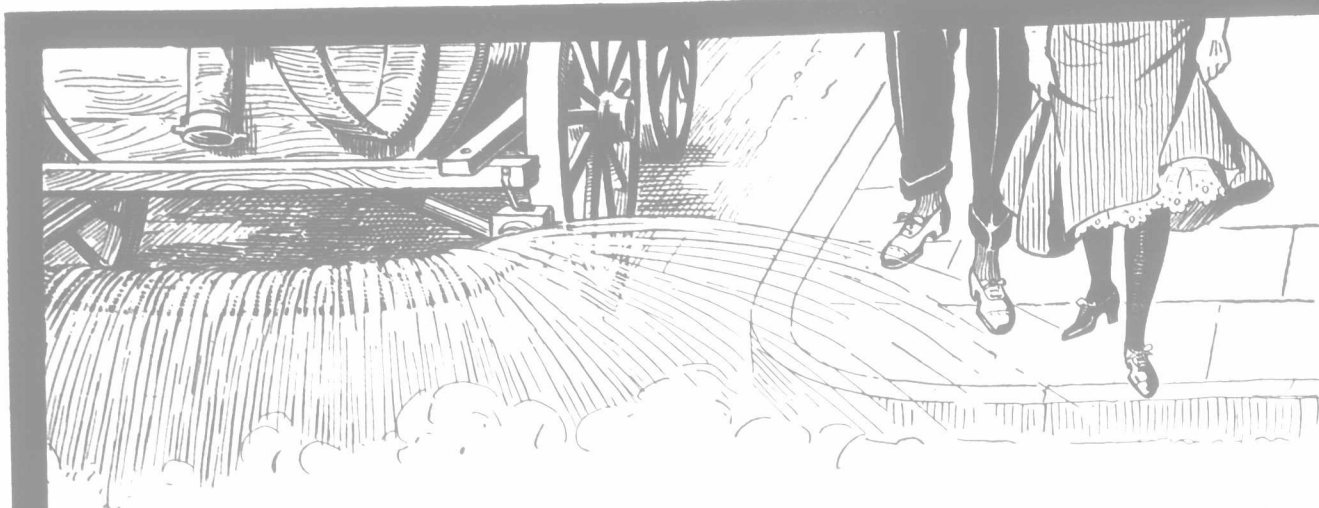
B. H. Heide, Secretary of the International Live-stock Exposition, announced lately that there will be an increase in the cash prize list this year, several of the breeding associations having offered added purses in some of the classes. The prize list will aggregate \$75,000.

The Board of Directors of the Association will hold a meeting to announce the names of judges who are to officiate in the various departments. As usual, the names submitted by the various breeding associations, will be given consideration, and will be approved because of the recognized ability of the men selected by these associations, to act in a judging capacity.

The entries for the individual classes will close on November 1st, and for the car lots on November 19th.

For the first time in the history of the show, the National French Draft Horse Association of America is offering a list of special prizes, which will exceed \$500 in value.

The International Live-stock Exposition this year, benefiting through the experience of the ten shows which have preceded it, will be greater and better than ever, and will offer an educational opportunity for studying live-stock conditions such as has never before been available.



You have never before had any certainty of fit and wear when you bought hosiery. You had to take your chances.

You no longer need do that. For now, at some reliable store near you, you can choose the hosiery that is GUARANTEED—Pen-Angle Hosiery.

We can safely guarantee Pen-Angle Hosiery for several reasons. In our gigantic

**PEN-ANGLE**  
**HOSIERY**



mills we knit this hosiery on machines for which we have the sole Canadian rights.

With these machines we fit the hosiery to the exact form of the leg, ankle and foot—without a seam!

You need no argument to see that seamless hosiery must be more comfortable than the

seamful, foot-wearing kind. Don't forget the name, or how the trademark looks.

## FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg. 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, with 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

## READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same price. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

## ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

**Penmans, Limited, Dept. 45 Paris, Canada**

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## SPORTSMEN!

Single Fare for Round Trip

OCT. 10 to NOV. 12

To points in Temagami, points Petawawa to Port Arthur and to a number of points reached by Northern Navigation Company; also to certain points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine.

OCT. 20th to NOV. 12th

To Muskoka Lakes, Penetang, Lake of Bays, Midland, Magnetawan River, Lakefield, Madawaska to Perry Sound, Arvida to Colborne, Lindsay to Haliburton, Sharnhorst Lake to Calabogie, via K. & P. Railway. Points from Severn to North Bay inclusive, and certain points reached by Northern Navigation Company.

All tickets valid returning Thursday, Dec. 15th, except to points reached by steamer lines, Tuesday, Nov. 15th.

Full particulars and tickets from GRAND TRUNK AGENTS.

Oxford Down shorling ewes, and ram and ewe lambs, and Yorkshire sows, are advertised for sale in this issue by Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont., near Fergus Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R., who have long-distance phone at farm.

## 12 GAUGE Repeating Field Shotgun



Weights only about 6½ lbs. and is the lightest and quickest handling 12 gauge repeating shotgun in the world. It is perfectly balanced, built extra light, but strong, of extra quality material. It has Circassian walnut stock; highly-polished, smooth-working mechanism; and the Special Smokeless Steel barrel for exceptional shooting ability.

In this 12 Gauge Field gun and the other 12 and 16 gauge Marlin shotguns, the solid top and side ejection protect mechanism from inclement weather, twigs, leaves and dirt. Keep powder from being blown back in your face; allow for six quick repeat shots. They have fewer parts, built simpler and stronger than in other repeaters; the safety locking device, automatic recoil block, closed-in breechbolt, take-down construction and other up-to-date features make Marlin's the best "pump" guns in the world.

Send today for the free 136 page catalog describing the full Marlin line. Enclose 3 stamps for postage.

The Marlin Firearms Co.  
113 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

## Send Your Poultry to the Largest Poultry Buyers

We will buy all the good, plump chickens you have for sale. You will get the highest price from us, and prompt payment. We are the largest poultry buyers in Ontario. Our reputation for square dealing is doubtless well known to you. Write for prices.

**FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LIMITED**  
London, Ontario.

# Tons of Money Saved by Wearers of STEEL SHOES!

## FREE



### Ruthstein's Steel Shoes Are Worn and Praised by Thousands

You can positively save from \$5 to \$10 a year and get more good wear, more solid comfort, more health-protection, more real enjoyment out of Steel Shoes than you ever had in your life from leather-soled work shoes or rubber boots. Thousands are wearing Steel Shoes to-day, saving immense sums of money. Every wearer will tell you they are easier on the feet, lighter, more healthful and durable than the best all-leather work shoes that money can buy. Absolutely the best farm shoe in existence.

## Better Than the Best Leather-Soled Shoes—Feel Better, Fit Better, Wear Better, Look Better!

If you will put a pair of Steel Shoes on your feet—even for five minutes—the shoes will do the rest. They will surprise and delight you with their lightness, neatness and comfort—their astounding durability. They will literally **sell themselves!**

Hence I am making this special **Free Examination Offer**, merely asking you to send me the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you **immediately**, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense, and the money will be refunded **at once**.

**No Corns! No Bunions! No Callouses! No Blisters! No Wet Feet! No Colds!**

**TRY THEM ON—In Your Own Home—AT OUR RISK!**  
**FREE EXAMINATION!**  
**Your Money Back Immediately if Shoes Don't Suit!**

One Pair of "STEELS" Outwears 3 to 6 Pairs of Best All-Leather Shoes—Saves \$5 to \$10 a Year.

The Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest-working shoes made. There is no need of breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on. Easy to put on or take off. Impossible to get out of shape. We could not afford to make you this special offer if we were not confident that our Steel Shoes are just what you need. You run absolutely no risks, no trouble on your part. All we ask is that you try on a pair of Steel Shoes before you buy any other style of working shoes! You will wonder how you ever did without Steel Shoes this long. Our Steel Shoes will more than surprise you.

### A Wonderful Invention Explained

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as WATERPROOF AS LEATHER CAN BE TANNED. This leather is wonderfully soft, flexible and pliable—never gets stiff and hard, no matter how long the shoes are worn in mud, slush or water.

The soles and sides are made out of one piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel.

### New Corrugated Steel Soles

We have added 100 PER CENT. to the STRENGTH of the Steel Soles by CORRUGATING the bottoms. This EXTRA STRENGTH enables us to make the soles even LIGHTER than before.

The Sole of Steel keeps the uppers in shape, prevents them from warping, twisting or cracking. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets are easily replaced by hand when partly worn, making the shoes as GOOD AS NEW! Fifty extra rivets cost only 30 cents, and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years. No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The shoes are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which REST THE FEET, absorb perspiration and odors, and add to ease of walking. Cushion can easily be taken out for cleaning.

### No Corns, Bunions, Callouses, Blisters!

Steel Shoes are so easy on the feet that they absolutely do away with corns, callouses, soreness, blisters and other foot troubles. They give REST and SUPPORT to the feet, and keep them in PERFECT CONDITION.

### No Wet Feet! No Colds or Rheumatism!

If you wear Steel Shoes you can work all day in mud and water or snow without having wet or cold feet. Thus you escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and the long train of ills that result from cold, wet feet. The dreaded Pneumonia often results from inadequate foot protection. Steel Shoes pay for themselves again and again by preventing sickness and saving doctors' bills. Wear Steel Shoes and you can work in cold, wet, stormy weather that would otherwise keep you indoors.

**N. M. RUTHSTEIN, Secretary and Treasurer**  
**STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 470, Toronto, Can.**  
Main Office and Factory—Racine, Wis., U. S. A. Great Britain Factory—Northampton, England.

### Steel Shoes in Sizes 5 to 12

- 6 inches, 9 inches, 12 inches and 16 inches high
  - Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.
  - Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
  - Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
  - Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, \$6.00 per pair.
  - Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.
- Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth \$2.00 more than the best leather work shoes. A trial pair will convince you. Every pair of Steel Shoes is inspected and tested before shipment.

### A Positive Blessing to Farmers' Feet

Steel Shoes are unquestionably the most important discovery for the benefit of farmers in the last 100 years. They enable you to work in comfort, rain or shine, in heat or cold—in the field, barnyard or feed lot—in the swamp, in ditch work, among brush, stones, or wherever there's work to do. They stand hard knocks! They shed mud! They keep your feet bone-dry, rested and free from corns, chafing and blisters! They save time and money and doctors' bills. THE PROOF IS YOURS FOR THE ASKING!

### Don't Wait—Send NOW!

See the shoes—then decide! We don't ask you to BUY the shoes! We just want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. We offer to send you a pair of Steel Shoes for FREE EXAMINATION—any size or style you may select—on receipt of the price, and LET THE SHOES THEMSELVES tell you of their marvellous story of comfort, lightness, neatness, strength and wonderful economy. You MUST see the shoes themselves BEFORE you can REALIZE how much they mean to you! They will tell you more in FIVE MINUTES than we could in FIVE HOURS! If they don't convince you INSTANTLY—DON'T KEEP THEM! Simply notify us to send for the shoes at our expense, and every penny of your money will be returned promptly without delay or argument. Don't hesitate. Any banker, any express company will tell you we are responsible. The editor of this paper will do the same. You need Steel Shoes, and you need them NOW. Don't put it off, but accept our liberal FREE EXAMINATION OFFER at once, and MAKE SURE of getting your shoes promptly.

We strongly recommend the 6-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 a pair, or the 9-inch high Steel Shoes at \$5.00 a pair. For all classes of use requiring high-cut shoes, our 12- or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable. THROW AWAY YOUR OLD SHOES AND HOT RUBBER BOOTS—Don't torture your feet in hard, twisted, warped, leaky, shapeless leather-soled shoes. Don't sweat your feet and make them tender by wearing hot rubber boots, felt boots or arctics. Throw the old things away! Get a pair of Steel Shoes and learn what foot comfort really means!

### Our Three Great Factories

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

### Steel Shoes for Boys

Boys' Steel Shoes are absolutely BOY-PROOF! Made exactly like Men's Steel Shoes. Soles, heels and sides are ONE PIECE of light, thin, RUST-RESISTING Steel! Uppers are WATERPROOF leather! Put a pair on YOUR boy and save shoe money!

An active boy keeps you busy buying shoes. One pair of Boys' Steel Shoes outlasts 3 to 6 pairs of "all-leather." No patching! No half-soles! No new heels!

Boys who wear "Steels" can work or play in MUD, SLUSH OR WATER without danger of colds and sickness. We will send a pair of Boys' Steel Shoes for Free Examination on receipt of the price.

If you are not instantly convinced of their wonderful merit, simply notify us to send for the shoes at our expense, and your money will be refunded promptly.

### Boys' Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 5

6-inch High Boys' Steel Shoes, \$2.50 per pair.  
9-inch High Boys' Steel Shoes, black or tan, \$3.50 per pair.  
In ordering give correct size. Boys' Steel Shoes will PLEASE THE BOY AND SAVE YOU MONEY and worry!  
Send to-day!

### EXAMINATION COUPON

Steel Shoe Co., Dept. 470, Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir: Please send at once for free examination

.....Pair.....Inch Men's Steel Shoes, Size.....

.....Pair.....Inch Boys' Steel Shoes, Size.....

I enclose.....for \$.....in payment for same, as per free EXAMINATION OFFER.

Name.....

Town.....State.....

County.....R. F. D.....

### GOSSIP.

#### FILTRATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The quality of water for human consumption depends upon the polluting and purifying influences to which it has been subjected before reaching the consumer. It is well known that the general health of a community using a sewage-polluted water gradually falls lower and lower, and the death rate increases proportionately. Of the diseases most frequently following the use of an impure water, typhoid fever leads, at the present day,

the most prominent position in the public eye. It is a curious fact, as yet unexplained, that the change from an impure water to a pure supply diminishes the sickness and death rate, not only from typhoid fever, but also from tuberculosis, pneumonia, and other serious diseases. It is also a fact that in certain cities using a sewage-polluted water, the death rate from typhoid fever is many times more than that for cities using a filtered water supply, taken from the same source. Generally speaking, there are two methods in use for the filtration of public water supplies, they are known as the

"Slow Sand" filtration and "Mechanical" filtration. In the former type, the water filters through beds of sand and gravel at varying rates of from two to five million gallons per acre every twenty-four hours, according to the character of the water. In mechanical filtration, a precipitate is first added to the water, which is then passed through a medium of sand under pressure, the rate of filtration being many times more than in the slow sand filters. The type of filter best suited for any particular water must be carefully considered before adoption by a municipality, and this can only be done by a com-

petent sanitary engineer. When either system can be used, it resolves itself into a question of primary cost and annual maintenance. The slow sand filters cost, approximately, \$30,000 per million gallons of the daily consumption, and about ten per cent. of this per annum for operating, while a mechanical filter costs about one-fourth, and, if carefully operated, a high degree of efficiency as regards purification can be obtained. This is well exemplified at Chatham, Ontario, where for some years filters of this latter class have been in operation, the water treated being that of the River Thames.

**HORSE OWNERS! USE**

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**  
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, **Best BLISTER** ever used. Removes all lumps from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. **Special advice free.**  
**THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada.**

**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

**W.W. GREENER GUNS**

**Shoot Strongest Last Longest**  
 There's 80 years gunmaking experience and a world-wide reputation at back of that statement. See that your new gun is a **GREENER.** There's a large stock on hand ready for delivery.  
**CATALOGUE G2 FREE.**  
**W. W. GREENER,**  
 63 and 65 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

**Safeguard Your Health!**

**COLD AND DAMP FEET ARE DANGEROUS.**  
 The ideal footwear for the farm, dairy, laundry and outdoor work. Try a pair of our famous **Health Brand Felt Lined CLOGS**  
 2 buckles, \$1.50 (felt lined); 3 buckles (higher), \$2.00 (felt lined); high-legged Wellington clogs, 12-inch high (felt lined), \$3; children's, all sizes to 28, \$1.25 (felt lined). **All postpaid to your door.** Don't delay, but send your size at once to:

**THE BRITISH CLOG SUPPLY STORES**  
 55 Side, Newcastle-on Tyne, England.  
 CABLES: BIRD, BOROUGH, LONDON, ENG. A B C code 5th edition and Scattergood's code used  
**JOHN BIRD, FRUIT BROKER**  
 Borough Market, London, S. E., England.  
 To fruit-growers, farmers and others.  
**SHIP YOUR APPLES DIRECT TO ME**  
 Highest prices and prompt settlements guaranteed. Correspondence invited. Market reports by letter or cable.

The preacher's evening discourse was dry and long, and the congregation gradually melted away. The sexton tipped up to the pulpit and slipped a note under one corner of the Bible. It read: "When you are through, will you please turn off the lights, lock the door, and put the key under the mat?"

**GOSSIP.**

J. & D. J. Campbell write as follows: In asking for change of advertisement, we wish to direct the attention of intending buyers to a few facts. Results nowadays do the talking. Our flock at Toronto, London and Lindsay (only points exhibited at), won over 80 per cent. of the firsts in sections, and all the firsts in flock premiums but one. Canada's best, and many imported ones were in the contests, while every one we exhibited was bred at Fairview. Winning first, second and third with ram lambs at Toronto and London, in keen competition, is a record to be well satisfied with. That indicates the character of our present offering. Think we have some fifteen of them which cannot be equalled on the continent.

**LAST CALL FOR MEHAREY'S SALE OF CLYDE FILLES.**

With twenty head to select from, any man, no matter how particular he may be, will surely be able to find something to suit his taste at the Meharey sale. These fillies were specially selected, with a knowledge of the requirements of the Canadian trade. They are all young, two and three years of age. Many of them were bred, and likely to prove in foal. They represent the best blood of the breed, and, barring the misfortune to lose them by death, are certain to prove profitable investments. They will be sold without reserve, and the sale should be a stimulus to the farmers of the Ottawa Valley, who are rapidly taking their place among the leading breeders of draft horses in Canada. Remember the date, Friday, October 14th, at the Butler House, Ottawa. Sale will commence at 1 p. m. sharp.

**R. NESS & SON'S SECOND 1910 CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.**

Rolt Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., have lately landed with their second Clydesdale importation this year, the first, landed a couple of months ago, being quickly sold. Few Clydesdale importers enjoy a better trade than this firm, whose experience and thorough knowledge of Canadian horse requirements, coupled with their superior judgment, enables them to select only the kind in demand in this country, hence their success. This shipment was made up of ten Clydesdales and four Percherons. At the top of the Clydesdales was the renowned and popular stallion, Sir Spencer, winner of many prizes and championships in Scotland, and, since coming here, has added to his honors first and championship at Sherbrooke, Que., and the same at Ottawa. He has size, coupled with superb quality and faultless action, sired by the famous breeding horse, Sir Hugo, the second-best breeding son of Sir Everard, dam by the H & A S. champion, Rosedale. One of the two-year-olds was got by the H & A S. first-prize winner, Prince Shapely, dam by the grandly-bred horse, Gregor Macgregor. Another of the same age was got by the H & A S. first-prize horse, Kirby Pride. A three-year-old is Bowhall Baron, by Baron's Pride, a big, upstanding colt of quality, that was first and reserve champion at Ottawa. The other was a yearling. Of the eight mares and fillies, one was a six-year-old, one a four-year-old, one a three-year-old, three were two years old, and two yearlings. The six-year-old was got by the Cawdor Cup Marechal, dam by Killelan. The four-year-old was got by the Aberdeen Everlasting, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Kyle. The three-year-old was got by the noted breeding, and thick, attractive horse, Aseot, dam by Prince Attractive. The two-year-olds are got by the H & A S. first-prize horse, Pride of Blouin, the H & A S. champion, Scottish Crest, and the noted breeding horse, Douglas Chief. The yearlings are got by the above-named H & A S. champion, Scottish Crest, the other by the sterling premium horse, Argyle. Seldom, if ever, did this noted firm give so choice a lot of richly-bred Clydesdales in their stables as just now, and intending purchasers would be benefiting their own interests by getting in touch with the Messrs. Ness.

**OF INTEREST TO FARMERS**  
**The General Animals Insurance Co'y of Canada**

Insure stallions, and also make a specialty of insuring entire colts against risk of death during and after castration.  
 All kinds of live stock insured.  
 For particulars apply to:  
**The General Animals Insurance Co., Limited.**  
 25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.  
 Phone M. 4154. J. D. Reesor, Manager Western Ontario.

**Percherons a German Coach**  
 NEW IMPORTATION. CAREFULLY SELECTED.  
 20 Percheron Stallions, 12 Percheron Mares  
 In foal. Ages 2 to 5 years. By best sires in France.  
 3 HIGH-CLASS GERMAN COACH STALLIONS.  
 Will sell below competition. We invite correspondence and inspection.  
**R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONT.**

**Our Special CLYDESDALE FILLIES On Sale**  
 Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ont.  
 Phone L.-D. 18. G. T. R., C. N. R.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON**  
 Our horses are all in their own stables at **COLUMBUS, ONT.**  
 Come now, and have your choice.  
 Stations: Myrtle, C. P. R.; Brooklin, G. T. R. Phone connection.

**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.

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

**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.**

**ELM PARK Clydes, Aberdeen-Angus and Suffolks.** We have at present six Clyde mares recorded in both Canadian and American Studbooks. Three of them sired by Lord Charming (2264), and two of them in foal to Montecriefe Marquis (6735). Our cattle number fifty-five head of both sexes. Our Suffolk sheep are doing well, and flock numbers sixty-seven.  
**James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.**

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec.** Champion Clydesdales and Hackneys. We have for sale 2 imp. Clydesdale stallions, by Pride of Blouin and British Chief; 2 imp. Hackney stallions, by Copper King and Terington Temple-bar. Prizewinners. Prices right. Long-distance phone.  
**T. B. Macaulay, Proprietor. E. Watson, Manager.**

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

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

**CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**  
 I am off to Scotland and France for my 1910 importation, I intend bringing over a lot with size, character, breeding and quality that will please the most exacting.  
 Note their arrival.  
**T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ontario.**

**ORMSBY GRANGE Duncan McEachran, F. R. C. V. S., LL. D., Etc., Proprietor.** STOCK FARM. The June importation being immediately disposed of, to fill numerous **ORMSTOWN, QUE.** orders a large consignment of yearling and two-year-old Clydesdales will arrive at the end of September. Special orders will be executed at minimum cost. Everything so far imported by us has given unqualified satisfaction as to quality and price.

OCTOBER 6, 1910

World's  
Greatest  
Separator

*Standard*

RUNS IN OIL



STANDARD.  
No. 4, No. 6, No. 8  
Capacities (lbs.) 400, 550, 750  
Prices and terms on application.  
Good agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

What is it that wears out more cream separators than anything else? **Want of oil.**

What is it that makes cream separators run harder than anything else? **Want of oil.**

What makes the bowl shudder and vibrate? **Want of oil.**

What makes a separator noisy? **Want of oil.**

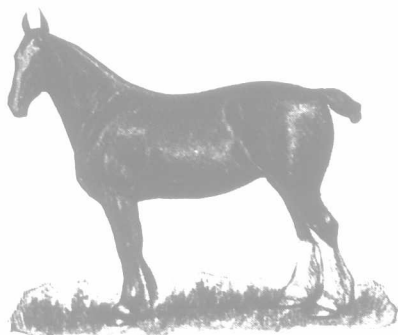
What makes the "STANDARD" last longer, run easier, run smoother, run more quietly and do better work than any other? No doubt it is partly because it is made more accurately and of better material, but the chief reason is that it runs in oil all the time, every bearing being continuously oiled from the oil-chamber in the machine. **Oil once in four months, that's all.** No more attention is necessary.

Our free catalogue explains this and the other good features of the "STANDARD." **Send for it today to**

**THE RENFREW MACHINERY CO'Y,**  
Limited  
RENFREW, ONTARIO.

**IMP. CLYDESDALE FILLIES BY AUCTION**

AT THE BUTLER HOUSE, OTTAWA, ON  
Friday, October 14, 1910



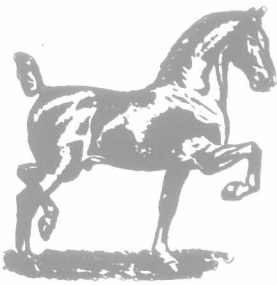
Wm. Meharey, of Russell, Ont., will sell by auction

**20 IMPORTED FILLIES**

2 and 3 years of age, specially selected for their big size, good quality and popular breeding. A number of them are safe in foal. They are the kind the country wants, and will be sold.

Terms cash, unless previously arranged. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp. Catalogues on application.

**Wm. Meharey**  
RUSSELL, ONTARIO.



**UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange WEST TORONTO, CANADA.**

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

**OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

Landed May 27th, 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 Dunlop Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlast, Ruby Pride, and Majestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. **R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.** Phone connection.

**NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES**  
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.** Phone connection.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

WASH FROM ROAD DRAINS.

Would you ask your many readers and correspondents whether they think the wash from road drains or sluices is a benefit or an injury; the quantity of water being enough to carry a little sediment, but not enough to break sod, this being grass land.

NOVA SCOTIA. SUBSCRIBER.

WATERPROOFING CLOTH.

I saw a recipe for to make cloth waterproof in your paper some time ago, but I cannot find it now. Would you be kind enough to publish it again? J. R.

Ans.—There are various methods for waterproofing cloths, of which we will give one: Take 2 ounces soap, 4 ounces glue, 1 gallon water. Soften the glue in cold water and dissolve it together with the soap in the water by aid of heat and agitation. Boil the cloth in the liquid for several hours, wring out and expose to the air until dry, then place in a solution of alum 13 ounces, salt 15 ounces, water 1 gallon, for from 5 to 12 hours. Finally, wring out, rinse in clean water, and dry at a temperature of 80 degrees F.

Cotton or canvas is frequently waterproofed by painting with raw linseed oil. Another method is as follows: Add to 3 pints boiling water 2 ounces yellow soap. When dissolved, stir in 1 quart boiled linseed oil, and, when cold, add 1 pint drier, known as brown Japan.

BABCOCK TEST.

1. Am sending milk to a factory where they are paying by the test. Would milk cooled immediately in water after milking, test any higher than if it were not cooled?

2. Would samples of milk saved every morning, or only once a week, in preservative, and tested only once a month, be a proper and fair test for patrons.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Where the milk is not cooled, a rather tougher cream will form than if the milk had been cooled, and it might be a little more difficult to mix these toughened cream particles with the milk thoroughly enough to secure a strictly accurate sample for testing. The amount of fat in the milk will not be affected, however, and with reasonably careful work, the test should be practically accurate in either case.

2. Testing composite samples once a month is as fair to one patron as another, but it is probably not quite so accurate as testing twice a month, especially in warm weather, although, if the samples are properly kept in a cool place, testing once a month will be quite sufficient. Sampling once a week, however, is not the right thing. Daily samples should be taken.

MAINTENANCE OF DRAIN.

A brings on an Engineer to lay out the plan of a drain in the year 1808, which he did the same year. It just crossed A's farm and the boundary road between A and B. It emptied into a municipal drain, which ran through B's farm. He brought in all lands within the limit of the law at that time. He awarded A to maintain the portion of the drain on his farm, the Township's portion they dug, also B the part that was left on his own farm to maintain. The Township's portion was mostly on his farm. B fails to maintain the ditch on his farm till it partly or wholly fills up with dirt and brush. The fire a few years ago burned some of the muck off B's farm. A has maintained his portion of the drain. B brings on the Engineer so as to get A and the rest of the land-owners to dig out his ditch again, when there is not as much water coming into the drain now as there was ten years ago, part being cut off by other drains.

1. Can B compel A to help him dig out the drain?  
2. If not, how can A compel B to maintain the old drain?

STORMONT CO.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. We do not think so, provided the matter is fully and clearly put before the Engineer.

2. By and under the Engineer's award

**METALLIC CEILINGS**

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not.

Metallic Ceilings are fire-proof, absolutely.

Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs.

Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house. You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

**The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited**  
MANUFACTURERS,  
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG.  
2401 (50)

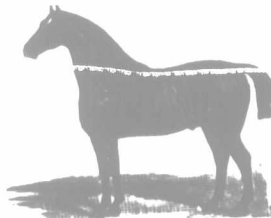
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To sell to mothers reliable articles much needed in every home, especially used by workmen. Splendid opportunity for bright young men and women. Good salary, exclusive territory, permanent position. Commissions for repeat orders will alone assure good natural income. If you are working for small salary, write us to-day and double your wages and become your own boss. Address:

**The Electric Bean Chemical Co., Limited**  
Ottawa, Canada.

**Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargement.



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.

**Shoe Bolts, 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, Kilbride, 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.**  
Lymans, Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

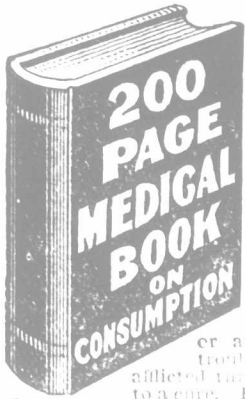
**NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS**  
**Gerald Powell,** Commission Interpreter, **Nogent Le Rotrou, France,** will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking and pedigrees. Many years' experience;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

**ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS PAY.**

# Consumption Book FREE



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 there is no hope, this book will show you 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., 1012 Ross Street, Ixiam, Minn., 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.

## THE FISH BRAND SLICKER

is famous for its sureness of doing its day's work—and that day's work is to keep you dry and comfortable when it rains.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY BEARS THE SKIN OF THE FISH



TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD. TORONTO, CANADA.



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

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

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

**WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.**

Scott—See that man who just went by? He landed in this city with bare feet, and now he's got a million.  
Mott—Great Jupiter! That beats the contende to a frazzle.

## Severe Pains In The Liver.

Had Several Doctors.

A COMPLETE CURE EFFECTED BY A FEW VIALS OF **MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

Mr. F. H. Wood, Crystal, Ont., writes: "For several years I was greatly troubled with severe pains in the Liver. I had several doctors attend me but without any success. At last I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after taking a few vials I was completely cured. It is, now, about six months since I took them, and I have had no return of my trouble since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who is troubled the same as I was."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or will be mailed direct, on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

#### GOOD OFFER FOR SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS.

For the Messrs. Campbell's first-prize ram lamb at Toronto, a representative of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Station offered \$125, which was not accepted. As during the past eight years three Fairview-bred rams have been sold to the said station at different times, it will be readily seen that the handsome offer was made because of past satisfactory experience. At the International for years back, the Wisconsin Station's exhibit of wethers are the Campbell's strongest competitors.

#### FOREST VIEW HEREFORDS.

A. E. Caulfield, of Mount Forest, Ont., whose farm, Forest View, lies about five miles from the G. T. R. and C. P. R. Stations at Mount Forest, has lately purchased the entire herd of Hereford cattle from Mrs. Govenlock, of Forest. It will be remembered that this is the herd that captured the bulk of the principal prizes for a couple of years at Toronto and London Exhibitions some two or three years ago, when exhibited by the late J. A. Govenlock. Since the death of their late owner, the herd has been allowed to go off show condition, but are in splendid breeding condition. The high-class character of this great herd is too well known to need comment, and, in the hands of Mr. Caulfield, we predict for them a still more brilliant show career in the future. Many Toronto winners are now doing duty as breeding matrons in the herd. Several choice heifers, daughters of Toronto winners, are for sale, as well as the 18-month-old bull, Tom, and another 16-month-old, by the well-known grand champion, Bourton of Ingleside, and out of the many-times grand champion female, Amy of Ingleside. There is no more brilliantly-bred bull in Canada, and all he wants is conditioning. For sale, also, is a bull calf, two months old, sired by the Toronto first-prize winner, Imperial. Parties wanting foundation stock of this great beef breed should visit the herd. Mr. Caulfield has also for sale a number of Galloway cattle of both sexes.

#### HIGGINSON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The event of the year of paramount interest to the dairy farmers of Canada will be the big sale of 100 Holstein cattle, to be held at Inkerman, Ont., on Tuesday, November 1st, 1910, the property of Wm. Higginson. In the sale will be the stock bull, Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke (8190) (50181), three years of age, sired by Pontiac Korndyke, who has 61 A. R. daughters, 4 with records over 30 lbs. each in seven days, including the renowned cow, Pontiac Rag Apple, with a record of 31.62 lbs. in seven days, and 126.56 in thirty days; Pontiac Queen Korndyke, 31.01 lbs.; Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, 30.23 lbs., and Pontiac Pet, 30.06 lbs., and two other daughters with records of 29.14 and 29.7 lbs. each; and his dam, Belle Korndyke, has a record of 25.77 lbs. The dam of Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke is Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke, who has 60 A. R. sisters, her sire and dam's sire has 165 A. R. daughters, 8 of them with records over 30 lbs. each. She is a daughter of the great Pontiac Korndyke. She has a two-year-old record of 174 lbs., her dam has a two-year-old record of 21 lbs., and sold for \$1,500. Thus, this bull carries a double infusion of the blood of Pontiac Korndyke, and 75 per cent. of the blood of Pontiac Rag Apple. All, or practically all, of the females to be sold of breeding age, are in calf to this most richly-bred bull, and nearly all the young things are sons and daughters of his, up to one year of age. Most of the two-year-olds are the get of Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, a son of Beryl Wayne Paul De Kol, with 32 daughters in the A. R., including that noted cow, Sarah Jane Hengerveld, with a record of 30.30 lbs., he again by De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, with 53 A. R. daughters, and 27 sons with 201 A. R. daughters. There will be sold ten sons of this bull, all under one year of age, 25 of his daughters under the year; the others are seven heifers between one and two years, 35 heifers from two to four years of age, the balance over four years, and only four over eight years, the whole making an offering never duplicated in any sale of Holstein cattle in Canada. Write particulars in next week's issue.



Never again need your baking or roasting worry you.

Never again—after you have labored over a fine batch of biscuit or a delicate pie crust—need you fear that it may be spoiled in the oven.

Never again need you get anything less than best results.

## The Wonderful Oxford Economizer

found only on Gurney Oxford Stoves and Ranges guarantees good cooking.

It gives you an even, steady fire that can always be depended upon—that will never burn red hot one minute, then out the next—that can always be regulated and will stay regulated.

The Oxford Economizer will also make a big cut in your coal bills. Its even fire burns only four fifths the fuel burned by any other stove. You save 20% in real dollars and cents.

In addition to the Oxford Economizer

## Gurney-Oxford Stoves and Ranges

contain many other features found nowhere else.

Gurney-Oxford divided flue ovens cook anything in any part of the oven evenly, and best.

Gurney-Oxford reversible grates mean perfect combustion.

Gurney-Oxford oval fire box, means no dead corners in fire.

The Gurney-Oxford interchangeable parts save time and trouble in getting repairs.

Send attached coupon for our book of hints for saving time and money in your kitchen.

The Gurney Foundry Company  
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The Gurney Foundry Company, Ltd.  
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Please send me your Book of Hints for saving time and money in my kitchen.

Toronto, Canada.



### DAIRY COWS

will soon diminish their flow of milk at this season if they are not supplied with proper food. Experienced Dairy men will welcome our announcement that we are now booking orders for fall delivery of

## Sugar Beet Meal

Appropriately termed, "June Pasture all the Year Round," convenient to handle and price moderate. You must order early if you do not want to be disappointed. Apply to your nearest dealer, or write to-day to

Dominion Sugar Co., Limited, Wallaceburg, Ont.



### 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.

### Scotch Shorthorns

—One choice imported bull, a Cruickshank Butterfly, dam bred at Uppermill. Six extra good bull calves, suitable to head high-class herds. Two good farmers' bulls, 25 heifers, mostly forward in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm 1 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

### 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.

### Maple Hill Shorthorns

Are bred on high-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.**

### Rowan Hill Shorthorns

Head headed by "Best of All," a Campbell Bessie, sired by Uppermill Omega. For sale are a 2 1/2 months show bull, one 2-year-old show heifer and a low setting, good and heifers. Write, or, better, come and see.

R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke 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.

OCTOBER 6, 1910

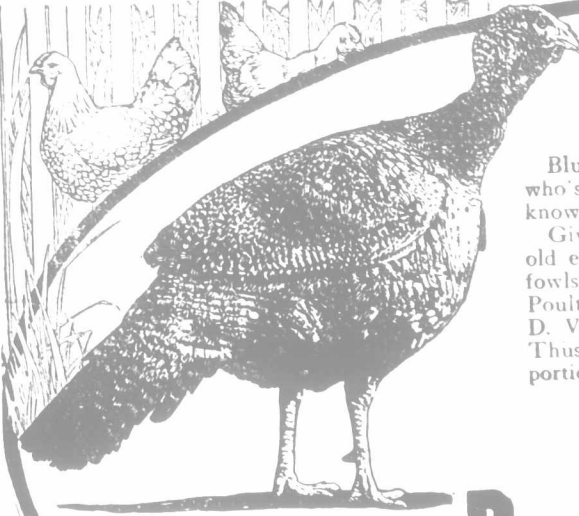
GOSSIP.

LAKE VIEW HOLSTEINS.

Lake View Stock Farm, the property of W. F. Bell, lies 5 1/4 miles west of Ottawa, at Britannia Bay, and has borne that name and been in the possession of the Bell family for 90 years, the substantial stone house having been built 80 years ago. This is one of the best and most modernly-equipped dairy farms in the Ottawa Valley, sixty head of dairy cows being the number regularly kept for milk production, thirty of them pure-bred Holsteins, the balance Holstein grades. The pure-breds were founded principally from purchases made of Fletcher breeding, of the famous Francy tribe, several of those now in the herd being daughters of the renowned bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, two of the breed's greatest and most-popular tribes combined. The present stock bull is the highly official-backed Jem Tensen Sylvia Prince, bred in the renowned herd of C. J. Gilroy. None of those in milk have ever been officially tested for seven-day records, big production of milk being the main object, which is sold in Ottawa, and in six years the percentage of butter-fat has never been below the city's standard of 3.5 per cent. There are two-year-old heifers giving 45 lbs. a day, and mature cows 87 lbs. There are for sale two young bulls, and females of all ages.

R. F. HICKS' HOLSTEINS.

The high-class character of the large herd of Record-of-Merit Holsteins, the property of R. F. Hicks, of Newtonbrook, Ont., is well known among breeders of the great black-and-white dairy cattle all over Canada. The herd for some time has had as chief stock bull in service, Count Faforit Mercena, a son of the famous Count Mercena Posch, whose dam, Mercena Posch, has a record of 27 lbs. butter in seven days, and the dam of Count Faforit Mercena is Faforit 3rd's Lass, with a record of 18 lbs., and two of her sisters have records of 26 and 21 1/2 lbs., respectively. As this bull's heifers are now of breeding age, he is for sale, a high-class herd-header for some fortunate breeder; he is three years of age, and right every way. To take his place, Mr. Hicks has lately purchased a young son of the great King Segis, who has fifty-two daughters, and three sons with seven daughters in the Advanced Registry, twelve of his daughters with records that average 24 1/2 lbs., he by Mercedes Julip's Pietertje Paul, with fifty-two daughters, and five sons with fifty-eight daughters, also A. R., he again by Johanna Rue 2nd's Paul De Kol, with twenty-two daughters, and eight sons with eighty-three daughters in the A. R. The dam of this young bull is Blanche Lyons De Kol, with an official record of 33.31 lbs. butter in seven days, and 134.78 lbs. in thirty days, and her butter-fat test was 4.38 per cent., she by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, who has sixty-three daughters in the A. R., seven with records from 25 to 33.31 lbs.; the dam of Blanche Lyons De Kol is Blanche Lyons, with a record at 13 years of 17 1/2 lbs., and she has five daughters with records averaging over 30 lbs. This is one of the most intensive producing-bred bulls living, and, coupled with the daughters of Count Faforit Mercena, should produce record-breakers. Very many of the females of the herd belong to the great Faforit family that have produced so many Toronto winners and grand champions bred in this herd. Among the many good ones now in the herd is that splendid cow, Rideau's Della's Lena De Kol, with a butter record of 21 1/2 lbs. in seven days, and milk-record of 11,000 lbs. in ten months; her dam has a record of 20 lbs., and her full sister a yearly R.-of-I. milk-record of 15,000 lbs. Out of this cow, for sale, are a yearling bull and a bull calf, both sired by the old bull. This cow, besides the high breeding and great record given above, is a half-sister to the Guelph champion of two years, with a 27-lb. record; also another half-sister with a yearly record of 21,000 lbs. Another yearling bull for sale, has for dam a cow with a yearly record of 15,700 lbs. milk and a butter record of 714 lbs. Another bull calf has for dam a cow with a seven-day butter record of 18 lbs., as a three-year-old. Among such richly-bred lines as these mentioned for sale, are several young bulls, and a number of yearling heifers.



Good Birds Bring Top Prices

Blue-fleshed, wrinkle-skinned fowls sell slowly. The man who's been up against a dull market with a poor "offering" knows that. How, then, shall we *always* have "prime" fowls? Give Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the chicks as soon as they're old enough to eat (a trifle mixed in soft feed) and continue until the fowls are fit to kill. Here's the philosophy of the matter! Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a *tonic*. It is formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) from elements which act beneficially on the digestive organs. Thus it helps the tiny chick and the growing fowl to use a greater proportion of the food they eat and lay it on as flesh. For the same reason

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

A penny's worth feeds 30 fowls one day. Sold on a written guarantee.

makes hens lay more and better eggs. Less meat-scrap, milk, wheat and corn goes to waste, when Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a regular part of each day's rations. "A poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested." This is the "Dr. Hess Idea" of feeding and that it pays, thousands of happy poultrymen can testify. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a cures roup, cholera, gapes, etc.

1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

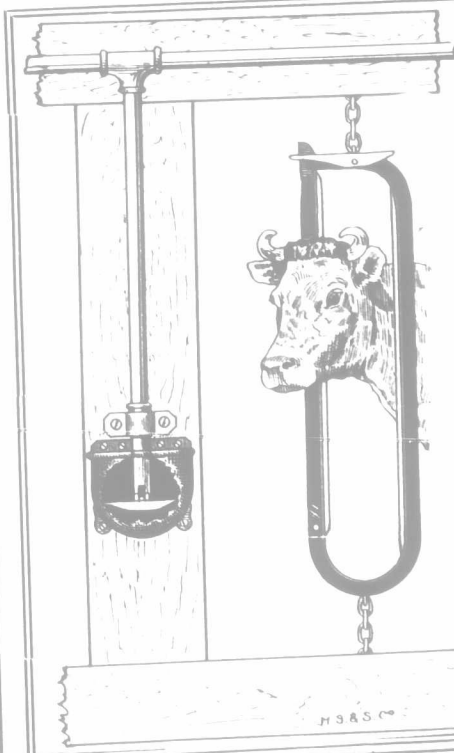
gives the stockman and farmer a chance to increase profits without increasing outlay for hay or grain. It makes better digestion in farm animals and thus increases the amount devoted to milk and flesh and lessens the amount wasted by non-assimilation. This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of farm feeding. It has added fortunes to the profits in the cattle industry. Dr. Hess Stock Food relieves minor stock ailments.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Duty paid.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



THE ACORN COW BOWL

(Patented)

Is a money-maker, pure and simple. It places tempered water within easy reach of the cow at all times. As a natural consequence the cow drinks more water, gives more milk, and makes more money for her owner.

It is a labor-saver, too—no need to drive the herd out into the cold barn-yard to drink. Just keep water in your supply-tank, and your cattle will help themselves whenever they are thirsty.

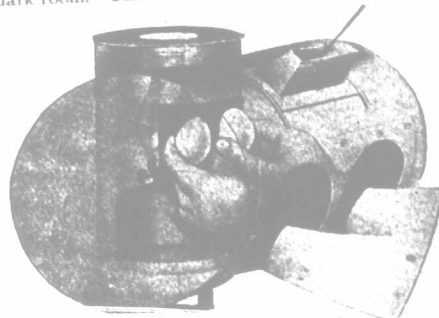
Send to-day for our booklet, "Profit-makers," with full description.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Metal Shingle & Siding Co. PRESTON, ONTARIO.

BILLING'S Egg Tester

The simple, common-sense method. Just a portable dark room. Can be used anywhere and at any time.



Size 14 x 14 x 13 inches.

Prices: Single Merchant's Tester, capacity 1,200 doz. per day, \$7.00 with lamp; \$6.75 without lamp. Farmer's Tester, \$2.50. F. O. B. factory. For fuller particulars address:

The Cranston Novelty Advertising Co. 123 Bay Street, Toronto.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910. 8 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.) = 69954 =, also Shorthorn heifer calves. Three Clydesdale fillies 1 and 2 years old; and Yorkshire sows ready to breed. Erin Shipping Station, C. P. R.

Spring Valley SHORTHORNS

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

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality. W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

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

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS. Present offering: Eight choice 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.

Salem Shorthorns

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

Elora Sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R.

J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont.



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.



Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

and 2-year-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P.O., BURLINGTON STA. Phone.

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R. H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., Ont.

Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you (free) to prove its great value.

Psychine is the greatest vitality builder of the age.

For thirty years Psychine has been curing almost every disease that is due to run-down vitality.

Hundreds of thousands have used Psychine with wonderful beneficial results.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials from people whom Psychine has cured, of in many cases, hopeless ailments.

There are still thousands of people suffering from disease, however, whom Psychine can benefit.

There are still thousands who are trying to cure themselves by wrong methods, who are using dangerous and hurtful medicines.

There are still thousands who are gradually losing their vitality—from whose body the necessary resisting power to disease is slowly but surely slipping away.

There are still those who soon will hear the dread "call in the night" if they do not take prompt action.

To these we have the above message, viz.:

"Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you, free, to prove its great value."

That 50-cent bottle of Psychine will tell you more powerfully than mere words can how tremendously beneficial Psychine will be for you.

It will give you an unmistakable indication of its wonderful power to renew the bodily vitality, to strengthen the phagocytes (the white corpuscles), the policemen or scavengers of the body.

\* \* \*

The Surgical Department of the Japanese Army, in the Japo-Russian war, first drew the attention of the scientific world to the function of the white corpuscles of the blood or phagocytes.

Foreign medical men were astounded to see Japanese soldiers with wounds that had not been cleansed or dressed for days, that were apparently dirty, ill-kept, and altogether unsanitary.

Yet these dirty wounds healed marvellously; no army the world had ever known had such a wonderful record

for the recovery of their wounded as the Japanese army.

And all because the Japanese knew how to let the white corpuscles cure.

\* \* \*

There are two kinds of corpuscles in your blood, you know, red and white.

The red carry nutrition, the white are the policemen or scavengers of the body.

Whenever a disease germ enters the body, these white corpuscles attack and literally eat it.

A wound that attracts disease germs from the air is cleansed and healed by billions of phagocytes, or white corpuscles, devouring these unwelcome disease germs.

Any disease can be cured by these white corpuscles if they be in sufficient number or strong enough to attack and devour the germs that cause the disease.

If they are not in sufficient numbers or strength, then the disease germs eat them and disease claims the body.

That's the cause of every disease to which humanity is heir.

\* \* \*

For centuries the cure of disease has been by means of herbs—nature's remedies.

It is only within recent times that we have come to know how these herbs act.

Now scientists tell us they increase the strength and numbers of the white corpuscles or phagocytes.

In Psychine we have some of the most healing and beneficial herbs in the world, herbs that increase and strengthen the white corpuscles.

From Arabia comes one herb, from South America another, China and Japan produce a third, while the jungle of India yields a fourth.

All these herbs are recognized by the medical profession as being the most beneficial to health that they know.

That's why Psychine, in the third of a century it has been made, has cured hundreds of thousands of people who suffered from the following diseases:

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

That's why we believe it will be beneficial to you.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us, and we'll give you an order on your druggist (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 30 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.

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**  
**SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.**  
Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Dutch-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning (3270) 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**  
SHORTHORN calves of both sexes, SHROPSHIRE ewes, ram and ewe lambs, and one 2-year-old ram.  
**JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec.**

**SHORTHORN FEMALES**  
OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.  
Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-month-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.  
**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.**

**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 Mima. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prizewinning stock.  
**ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, 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.**

**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. PETIT Freeman, Ont.**

**AYRSHIRES BY PUBLIC AUCTION**  
At Camlachie, Saturday, October 29th, 1910.  
On above date I will sell over 20 head of Ayrshires, of which are 13 cows and heifers in calf; one bull two years old, yearling heifers, bull and heifer calves, and 3 grade Ayrshire heifers.  
Send for bills describing their breeding, and come to the sale. Sale commences at 100 p.m.  
Terms: Six months' credit on bankable paper.  
**W. E. MOLOY, Auctioneer, DEDDERS, ONT.**  
**John Ferguson, Camlachie, Ont.**

**INVISIBLE!**  
Old Lady—"What is the title of the picture, dear?"  
Daughter—"Dogs," after Sir Edwin Landseer."  
Old Lady—"I can see the dogs, but where on earth is Landseer?"—M. A. P.

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
Of the choicest producing strains. Record of Performance work a specialty. Good udders. Good teats. Good records. For particulars write:  
**WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ontario.**

**SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES**—Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big All good ones, with good breeding. Present offering: Four spring heifer calves, A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO. Three miles south of Hamilton.

**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 please 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 60 pounds per day.  
**N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

**HILLCREST AYRSHIRES**—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right.  
**FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires**—Head to select from. All imported, sired by imported sire and dam. For sale—females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.  
**Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.**

**GOSSIP**

In reporting the prize list for swine at the Western Fair, London, class 36 was inadvertently omitted. In this class, Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont., who showed Duroc-Jacks, made a very creditable display of the breed, and were awarded first prizes in all the sections in which they had entries, including herd and sweepstakes, and progeny of a sire and dam.

At the Royal Show of 1862, the pigs were thus criticised by Mr. Dent, the steward: "To bring them into a ring would be impossible, for some of them could not even walk from their crates to their pens, and their state of fatness and consequent immobility would have been ludicrous were it not distressing to the animal, and a positive injury to its breeding capacity. It was certainly absurd to see a man sitting beside his pig and holding up its head to enable it to take its supper." At the Royal Show at Wolverhampton in 1871, a Canadian importer paid \$200 for a Middle White sow, which he afterwards discovered could not feed herself, owing to the bulk of her jaws and that she had been hand-fed, her food being made into balls and dropped into her mouth. A pillow was kept under her head when she lay down to save her from suffocation. The purchaser rode in the freight car with her to Liverpool to keep watch over her, but fell asleep by the way, the pillow slipped from its place, the pig was smothered, and the buyer was left a poorer but wiser man.

"Now that the fairs are over for the season," write H. Cargill & Sons, of Cargill, Ont., "those nesting breeding stock should have their minds made up as to what they require in this line, and, if so, the earlier they look around to find such, the more likely they will be to find it. We have had a great season for grass, and all the stock have done remarkably well, and will go into winter quarters in much better condition than usual. The effect of the beautiful season is particularly noticeable in the superior condition of the young things which have had to depend upon their dams for their daily food, demonstrating as it does the wonderful efficiency of milk, and plenty of it, as a producer of good calves. As announced in our advertisement, we have a lot of grand young bulls and heifers to offer at present, and will be very pleased to have any person interested in Short-horns call and inspect our herd, as we usually find that after looking them over, they conclude that some of this blood would do them good at home, and generally arrange to have some of it with them. That it is good stuff to have, a host of perfectly-satisfied customers will gladly vouch for at any time. Try and figure out a visit to see them this fall, and judge for yourself."

**OAK LANE SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS**

As breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep, Goodfellow Bros., of Maxwell, Ont., have been in the limelight of public criticism and comparison at many of the leading Canadian shows for many years, where the splendid quality of their Shorthorns has won honors in legion. They are an essentially big, thick lot, carrying a wealth of flesh, and, as a rule, are exceptionally heavy milkers, of the Tibbournes Fancy, Golden Drop, Winsome and Jessamine tribes, many of the older heifers being the get of the Cruekshank Secret bull, Secret Pride, a son of the renowned Cicely's Pride (imp.). The present stock bull, and the sire of all the younger ones, is Top Notch, a Cruekshank Village-bred son of the famous sire, Uppermill Omega. In the herd just now for sale are two 2-year-old and three yearling heifers, and three young bulls, one a red 9-months-old, and the other two roans, 11 months each. The Cotswolds are an exceptionally choice lot, big and well covered. This season's crop of lambs are all by an imported ram, and are all that could be desired for size, quality, type and covering. For sale are fifteen ram lambs, high-class flock-heads among them, and twelve ewe lambs. The firm are also offering for sale one Clydesdale stallion, a bay, rising two, by Imp. Pride of Avon, dam by Imp. Lambton Knight, a big, growthy colt, of character and quality.



# 100 Holsteins by Auction 100

## AT THE VILLAGE OF INKERMAN, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1910



Pontiac Rag Apple (58980).

MR. WM. HIGGINSON will sell by auction, without reserve, 100 head of high-class Holstein cattle: 10 young bulls under one year, also the richly-bred stock bull, 25 heifers under one year, 7 heifers between one and two years, 35 between two and four years, the balance over four years. All in prime condition. Heifers with records up to 12 pounds. Cows with records up to 20 pounds.

The terms are 9 months' on bankable paper, with 5% interest, or 5% per annum off for cash. Good accommodation at Temperance House at Inkerman. All morning trains will be met at Inkerman, main line C. P. R. If weather is unfavorable sale will be held under cover.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION TO:

**WM. HIGGINSON, INKERMAN, ONT.** Sir Pontiac Clothilde Korndyke (8190)(50181).



### Easy Churning



No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" Churn.

You can churn by hand, by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter.

Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—tight cover.

8 sizes, to churn from 1/2 to 30 gallons of cream.

"Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine.

If your dealer does not handle them, write us. **DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - ST. MARY'S, ONT.**

## Bog Spavin

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

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

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario**

### ARE YOU IN WANT OF A Choice Bull

To head your herd? We are offering choice bull calves sired by Fountain's Boyle, who won first prize at Toronto, London and Ottawa, who also headed first-prize herd at Toronto and Ottawa. Also offering some choice heifers.

**D. Duncan, Don, Ont. Duncan Station, C. N. O.**

## BRAMPTON Jerseys

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD We are offering for sale one 2-year-old bull and four yearlings, fit for service; also six bull calves; females of all ages. Come and see them or write. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

**WANTED!** Ten Jersey Heifer Calves, from 2 to 4 months old, eligible to register. Send description, with lowest cash price. **High Grove Stock Farm P. O. Box 111, Twp. Ont.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### VEGETABLES ON CEMENT

Very many thanks for past answers to questions. Would like to trouble you again. We have had cement floors in our cellars for two years. Have had old boards laid on top to keep potatoes and vegetables and apples off cement. Some members of the family wish the old boards removed. Would it be advisable, or would the cement taste the potatoes and vegetables in any way?

**CEMENT.**

Ans.—The cement floor will not flavor the vegetables. The only question is whether it is dry enough to ensure against decay. If the floor is a dry one, laid on a well-drained foundation, it will be all right. We kept cull apples in good condition last winter until February and some kinds even till April, piled on a cement floor in a half-underground cement cellar. Too dry a storage is not desirable.

#### BLOODY MILK.

I have a cow which has been giving bloody milk from one teat for about three weeks; she is in good condition, and the udder is not sore. When starting to milk clots of blood come, then for a few draws pure milk; after this will come nearly pure blood. She gets better for one milking, then is as bad as ever by the next. Have given her salts, but it has done no good. Can you give me cause of the blood and a cure for it?

**T. H. B.**

Ans.—This trouble is due to rupture of some of the small blood vessels of the udder, induced generally by congenital weakness, and while the flow of blood can usually be checked, recurrence of the trouble cannot be permanently prevented. Bath the affected quarters long and often with cold water, and give one ounce of tincture of iron in a pint of cold water as a drink three times daily until blood ceases to flow.

#### TOBACCO-DRYING KILN.

One copy of your journal is well worth the subscription price. I do not see how you can produce it. Where can one get plans for a dry kiln for tobacco, or for a drying-shed? Would it be worth while to dry white Burley in a kiln?

Ans.—There is no strictly up-to-date book published containing plans of modern tobacco barns. I could furnish you with crude plans of our air-curing barns and drying kilns upon request. The bulletin entitled, "Principles and Practical Methods of Curing Tobacco," published by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn., contains valuable suggestive plans. Considering the present high price of Burley, and the extra expense and labor connected with the kiln-drying process, I would not recommend the curing of Burley by this method. Our experience to date with the kiln-dried Burley has not been a complete success. It is preferable to grow and handle a first-class variety if you have a suitable soil.

**W. A. BARNETT.**

### 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.

### 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.

### Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have added to head our herd a young bull from King Segis, world-record sire, and a 26-lb. 4-year-old dam. Have 2 bulls born in January from Bonheur Statesman. Their granddams have over 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also younger ones from good A. R. O. dams. These will be sold right, considering their backing. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn.** LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

### Lakeview Holsteins

Several bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Favne De Kol, and one ready for service sired by Brightest Canary. These young bulls are from A. R. O. cows, and are big and strong. Come and see them, or send for catalogue. Telephone. **E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.**

### World's Champion-Bred Bull

Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. His dam, sire's dam and two sisters average 31.80 lbs. butter in 7 days. For further particulars send for catalogue. Address **M. L. HALEY or M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ontario.**

### The Maples Holstein Herd

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

### High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

I am now offering a number of two and three year old heifers, with official records from 11 to 20 pounds butter in 7 days; also many calves with rich backing. Tamworth boars from 6 weeks to 1 year old—imp. sire and dam. **A. C. HALLMAN, BRÉSLAU, ONT.**

### MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

### 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.

### Silver Creek Holsteins

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.**

### Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows.

### Elmwood Holsteins

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

### Holstein Bull

Special offering: Bull calf, dropped Jan. 11th, 1910. Individually and breeding one of the best ever produced at Maple Grove. Three world's records close to him in his pedigree. If you want that kind write: **H. BOLLERT CASSEL, ONT.**

## 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.**

### HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS.

The grand bull, Sir Ormsby DeKol (four years old), sired by Sir Admiral Ormsby, sire of the world champion two-year-old heifer; dam Beauty DeKol, 14.48 pounds butter seven days at two years. Full sister of Fancy 3rd. For sale at a bargain at once. **WM. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE, ONT.**

### Lake View Dairy Farm Holsteins

I am offering for sale 2 young bulls and females of all ages. I have several of the noted Francy tribe and daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. **W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.**

### 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.**

When Writing Mention The Advocate

## Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to **Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Sacramento Street, Montreal.** Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets. BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1899. REFERENCES: THE MORGAN BANK, MONTREAL.



**Save 30 Day's Time Fattening Hogs**

W. Westesen, Denver, Col., January 5, 1910, says:— "I have given Pratt's Animal Regulator to 1,000 hogs during the past year, and am willing to state that I am highly pleased with the results. It has saved thirty days' time in fattening, and my hogs have always brought a little more than market price."

**Pratt's**

**Animal Regulator**

will save time and money for you too. It is guaranteed to prevent cholera and constipation—to make healthy, quick-growing hogs good for top prices.

TEST THIS: Begin now and give Pratt's Animal Regulator to a part of your hogs. In a month's time compare them with those that did not get it, you'll see the difference. Do this at our risk, for Pratt's Animal Regulator is

**Guaranteed or Money Back**

We authorize dealers to promptly refund full purchase price if you are not more than satisfied.

Get Pratt's Animal Regulator of your dealer today. A 25 lb. pail costs \$3.50—sold also in smaller packages and 100 lb. bags.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED  
Dept. 62, Toronto.

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**

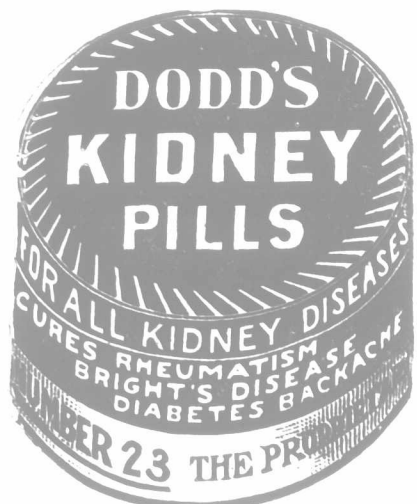
and destroys LICE in one application.

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

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
**WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Toronto**

Highest Quality We are offering 8 shearing rams, 25 ram lambs, 10 shearing ewes and 15 ewe lambs. Big in size, very heavy covered and choice quality. Flock headers and show stock a specialty. **C. & E. Wood, Freeman Ont.**

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train he said, "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?" "Oh, no!" she responded, sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."



GOSSIP.

On the Westinghouse estate at Lenox, Mass., some carp in a pond are said to have sucked milk from the teats of cows that had entered the pond for water. Employees, to verify their suspicions, angled for the fish, which, in their struggles, caused the milk inside to form into butter granules. That the cows were Jerseys is evident from the ease of churnability, says the Jersey Bulletin.

WM. COLQUHOUN'S 1910 IMPORTATION.

The 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies of Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont., have arrived safely, and, in common with his importations of over a quarter of a century, show immense scale, ideal draft character, and underpinning of great strength, with a nice flat quality of bone. Mr. Colquhoun is one of those whose idea of a draft horse is great size, strong bone, well-sprung ankles, and deep ribs. He has probably imported as many Clydesdales to Canada as any man in the business, and he always finds ready customers, for his horses are the kind the country wants. This lot are practically all horses that have made good in Scotland, have held most desirable premiums, and their get are among the best in the country; not one of the stallions but will reach the ton and over when properly conditioned. Meadowfield [11576] is a bay-roan seven-year-old, by Barometer, a son of the champion, Benedict, by Baron's Pride, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartly. He is a draft horse from the ground up, weighs a ton, and is remarkably smooth. Royal Banff [11696] is another seven-year-old, brown, by Michael, who has proven so successful since coming to Canada, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Royalist, grandam by the world-renowned Topgallant. He is a horse of great scale and character, particularly good at the ground, that will easily reach the ton when in condition. Starlight [10974] is a bay six-year-old, by the famous breeding sire, Boreland Pride, dam by Goldenberry, grandam by Prince Albert. This horse, in strong company, was first at Kelso, first at Jedburgh, and fourth at Edinburgh, and his dam won many championships. He is a horse of superb character, very toppy and stylish, with the best of underpinning. Baron Galloway [8482] is a bay six-year-old, by the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by Earl of Smithfield. This horse has proven a most successful sire in Scotland, his stock coming well to the front. He has won many prizes, is a big, rangy, toppy, stylish horse, and a most desirable horse for any section in this country. Arnprior [10437] is a brown five-year-old, by the sire of champions, Baronson, by Baron's Pride, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartly, grandam by the famous Darnley Yet. There is no better bred horse, and he is a right good one, big, smooth, and his bottom is the best. Brigadier-General [11577] is a brown four-year-old, by the great Sir Hugo, dam by the noted prize horse, Royalist, grandam by Gallant MacAmion. He will weigh a ton, and is the ideal draft horse all over, with immense strength and character. He won second at the Royal Northern, and had the Kilmann and Cowal Premium last year. Pride of Helsington [11578] is a bay two-year-old, one of the low, thick, smooth kind, that finish up to the ton in weight, sired by Ardethon, dam by Look Again, grandam by Bay Garnet. In females, this shipment had four, one bay five-year-old, by the noted prize horse, Baron Mitchell, one bay four-year-old, by Fyne's Pride, one brown three-year-old, by the great Baronson, and one bay three-year-old, by Royal Derby. These mares are all in foal. They are big, drafty, mares of grand character, and their underpinning is right. There, there is, for sale, one Hackney stallion and one Standard-bred stallion, the former a grand all-round actor, with style and speed. White Bell Swell [9570], a black four-year-old, by the Marquis, dam by Standard. The Standard-bred is Prince of Wales [11903], W. T. R., by Prince of Wales, dam by Wildbrino. Parties who are interested in draft horses should see this lot.

**AUCTION SALE OF OXFORD DOWN SHEEP**

FEEDING STEERS AND LIGHT HORSES

Thursday, October 20, 1910

AT WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM, IONA, ONTARIO

2 1/2 miles from Iona Station, M. C. R. and Pere Marquette.

**46 Registered Oxford Downs**

40 ewes and 6 rams. Also 20 two-year-old steers—grade Shorthorns. 1 saddle mare by Tupelo, 6 years old. 1 Standard-bred filly, rising two, by King Melrose, dam by Wildbrino.

Terms: 6 months' credit on approved notes. Sale to commence at 1 p. m. Trains will be met at both stations morning of sale. Long-distance phone and local.

**DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, IONA, ONTARIO.**

**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.**

**Shropshires**

The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels.

**W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

**Leicester Sheep and Duroc-Jersey Swine**

Chicoely bred. Either sex. Various ages. Bell telephone

**Chatham, MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Northwood, 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.**

**WOOL**

WRITE FOR PRICES. **E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St., E., TORONTO, ONT.**

**Shropshires and Cotswolds**

I have big, thick and woolly rams and ewes, mostly lambs, but some yearlings, both good shearing and lamb rams. Have also the best lot of young SHORTHORN BULLS have ever bred, sired by one of Whitehall Sultan's greatest sons. They will be sold worth the money. You should write soon. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**SOUTHDOWNS**

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

A few fitted shearlings and lambs for sale, and some good strong breeding sheep of all ages. Long-distance phone.

**ROBT. McEWEN, BYRON, ONTARIO**

**SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLDS**

I am now offering a choice lot of yearling rams of my own breeding from imp. Minton ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. A few rams and ewes fitted for showing.

**John Miller, Brougham, Ontario**

CLAREMONT STATION, C. P. R.

**MAPLE VILLA OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES**

Are ideal in type and quality. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

**Bradford or Beeton Station.**

**J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P.O., Ont.**

**SPRING BANK OXFORD DOWNS**

Ram and ewe lambs, shearling ewes; one imported 3-year-old ram, first at London and Ottawa, second at Toronto, as a lamb.

**Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont.**

**Fergus Sta., G. I. R. and C. P. R.**

**Shropshires**

A number of extra good shearing and lamb rams for sale from imported ewes of best breeding. Prices cheap for quick sale. C. P. R. and G. T. R. **JOHN HAYWARD, Eastwood, Ont., Oxford County.**

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS**

We now offer a choice three-shear ram (second at Toronto), a few shearlings, and some extra choice ram lambs. All are sired by our champions. They are such as we can confidently recommend to breeders desiring to produce high-class Shropshires, as they are good individuals, and their breeding is of the very best. Prices moderate. Send for them and circular to: **J. & D. J. Campbell, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

**SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS.**

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

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

**Hillcrest Tamworths**

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

**MORRISTON TAMWORTHS**

A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (handies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right.

**Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

**NEWCASTLE Tamworths and Shorthorns**

For sale: Young sows, due Sept. and Oct., by imp. boar. Dams by Colwill's Choice, Canadian champion boar, 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Also choice pigs, both sexes. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls—Sylvan and Lavender families; 6 choice heifers and better calves. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. Colwill, Box 9, Newcastle, Ont.**

**Willowdale Berkshires!**

Nothing to offer but suckers and three extra choice young sows, bred to farrow May and June. Be quick if you want one. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O., and Station, C. P. R., and G. T. R.**

When Writing Mention The Advocate

**Monkland Yorkshires**

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

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**

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 bones. 30 March and April sows, very choice of robust breeding. A few nice young sows, also in farrow. Will have about 25 pigs in farrow. We have doubled our hoghead and our great has been the demand for them. A fair deal and satisfaction to everyone.

**H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.**

Shedden Station, Long-distance phone.

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES.**

Have for sale at the present time a fine lot of young sows bred to imp. boar, due to farrow end of Aug. and Sept.; boars ready for service. A good lot of spring pigs. Pairs supplied not akin from large stock from the best British herds. Long-distance Bell phone. **C. P. R. & G. T. R.**

**H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.**





## Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



**I**F you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

### Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

### Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

### Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

### Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

### Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about Roofing Right in particular. Send now for the book, please.

**O**SHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.

When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

*G. A. Pedlar*

**D**ON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

### Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They are easily put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

### Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

### Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

### Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No. 16, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE  
GET A TWENTY-FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE**

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ADDRESSES OF THE NEAREST WHOLESALE DEPOTS IN CANADA

