

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR



Vol. XLV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 1, 1910.

No. 949

## *Install an Independent Rural Telephone Service and make your locality up-to-date*

During the last four years hundreds of Rural Telephone Services have been established in Canada. Hundreds of rural localities have been brought up-to-date. Is there any reason why your locality shouldn't be the next to swing into line?

The farmers in your locality must surely be as progressive, must surely require a telephone service as much as those in other telephone-served localities. Most likely all that is needed to secure a rural service is someone to start things moving. Why don't you be the leading spirit?—the man of the hour in your locality.

As a starter, send for our No. 2 Bulletin. In it you will find full information about building, equipping and operating a rural telephone service.

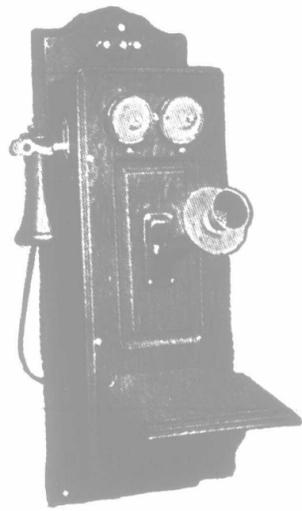
Along with our No. 2 Bulletin we will send you a copy of our handsome new book, "Canada and the Telephone." It contains 32 large illustrations, by a leading artist, which show in a graphic

way the necessity and advantages of the telephone in rural districts.

With the information you will gather from the No. 2 Bulletin and our new book, and with the assistance we will give you, it will take but a short time to bring your neighbors to your way of thinking and secure an independent telephone service for your locality.

An independent telephone service, we might remind you, is one that is not controlled by the trust. You buy the telephones and equipment outright. You own everything. You make your own low rates.

Buy your telephones and equipment from us and get high-grade materials at most reasonable prices. We guarantee our telephones for ten years against any defect in material or workmanship. Our satisfactory relations with communities that have installed our system is the evidence we offer that you and your neighbors will be completely satisfied with your dealings with us.



### *To Operating Companies :*

To companies already in operation, we ask the privilege of sending two or three 'phones for free trial. Test and compare them carefully with other makes. We feel sure ours will prove themselves superior, otherwise we would not make this offer.

Wire, insulators, everything in construction supplies, is carried in stock at our Toronto factory—as well equipped with special tools as any telephone factory in the world. Your orders will receive our prompt attention. It will pay you to get our prices.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company

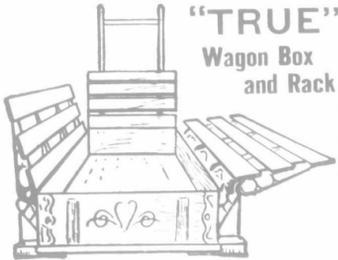
20 Duncan Street,

LIMITED

Toronto, Canada.

**Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners**

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every track garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



**"TRUE" Wagon Box and Rack**

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

**"Eureka" Sanitary Churn**

Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

**"Eureka" Root Cutter**

will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

**"Eureka" Combination Anvil**

Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

**The "Bacon" Seed Drill**

will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

**Write for Catalogue**

Every farmer, who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

**The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd, Woodstock, Ont. G1**

**Steel Tanks**

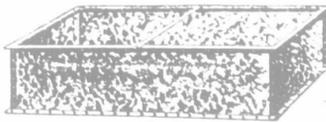


Fig. 3

We only manufacture one grade. Our steel is the best American grade. Our tanks are so thoroughly braced that they will not twist or bulge. Heavy galvanized angle on all the corners and, when necessary, inside.

**CHEAP TANKS ARE EXPENSIVE**

It pays to buy a first-class article at a reasonable price. Write us.

**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (LIMITED) WINNIPEG. TORONTO. CALGARY.**

**British Plowmen for Canada.**

The Canadian Northern Immigration Department, through its agencies in Great Britain, will furnish plowmen, who are also all-round farm hands, to Canadian farmers.

The men are selected from hundreds of the very best class of land workers who are anxious to come to Canada, but require assistance for the passage, which would be paid by deduction from wages.

For further information write:

**THOS. HOWELL,**

General Immigration Agent, Canadian Northern Railway, 20 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

**EXHIBITIONS**

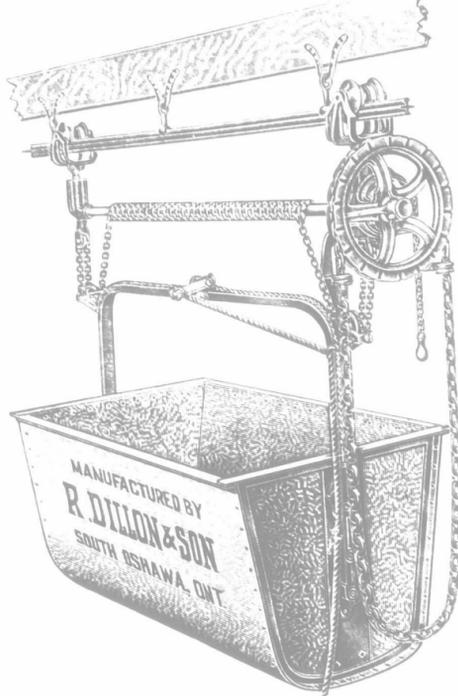
WINTER FAIR, GUELPH, ONT., DEC. 5th to 9th, 1910.

**Dillon's No. 2 Litter Carrier**

The strongest and simplest on the market. Send for descriptive circular.

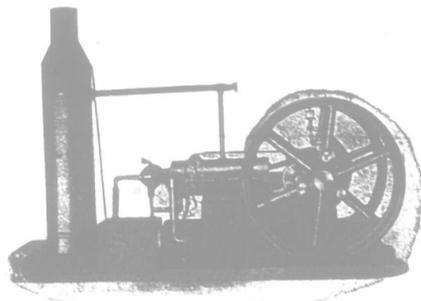
**R. Dillon & Son SOUTH OSHAWA, ONTARIO.**

Also Hay Carriers, Barn-door Rollers, Latches, etc.



**IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINES**

1 1/2 TO 40 HORSE-POWER.



Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Water Boxes, Concrete Mixers, Etc., Etc.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

**Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Limited BRANTFORD, CANADA.**

**The Machine the Farmer Needs**

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

**NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER**

POINTS OF MERIT:

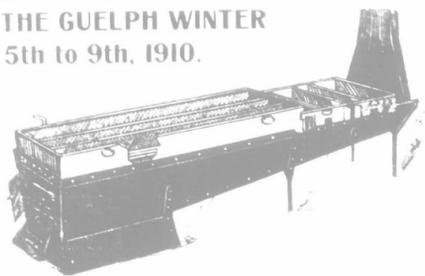
1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

**TOLTON BROS., Ltd., Guelph, Ont.**

COME AND SEE US AT THE GUELPH WINTER FAIR, DECEMBER 5th to 9th, 1910.

We are arranged to exhibit one of our No. 1 Double Root Cutters at the Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., Dec. 5th to 9th, 1910. We are also exhibiting our No. 1 Double Root Cutter at the Toronto Fair, Dec. 12th to 15th, 1910. Write for descriptive circular and prices.



10 BRIMMING MECH. CO. LIMITED 78 C. BRIMMING 24

**Every Canadian Farmer Wants The World's Best CREAM SEPARATOR**

When you have a Sharples Dairy Cream Separator you have The World's Best. You can then say to your friends, "See my separator. It is later than, entirely different from and vastly superior to all others. It produces twice the skimming force of common separators, and skims faster and twice as clean. It makes profits for me which no other separator can make. My Dairy Tubular contains neither disks nor other contraptions, because the double skimming force makes such contraptions needless. My Tubular is the simplest, easiest to clean, most durable separator ever made."



Will you not be proud to own a separator you can speak of like that? It is a credit to your judgment.

**Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators**

ARE GUARANTEED FOREVER by the oldest separator concern on this continent and the largest in the world. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries.

Write at once for Catalogue No. 193

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO., TORONTO, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

**Goes Like Sixty**

Sells like Sixty  
Sells for Sixty-five  
\$65

A perfect engine for pumping, grinding, sawing wood, corn shelling, churning, washing machines and all farming purposes. Larger sizes for feed cutting, threshing, silo filling, and all heavy farm work.

**GILSON GAS AND GASOLINE ENGINE**

FREE TRIAL—WRITE FOR CATALOG—ALL STORES  
Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd.  
10 York Street  
Guelph, Ont.

**PEASE "ECONOMY" FURNACE**

(Warm Air)  
Saves money by requiring less fuel. It pays to know.

Write for booklet—"The Question of Heating."

**PEASE FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED**

Toronto - Winnipeg 2338

SPECIAL PRICES THIS MONTH

LISTEN!  
Wilson Pays the Freight.

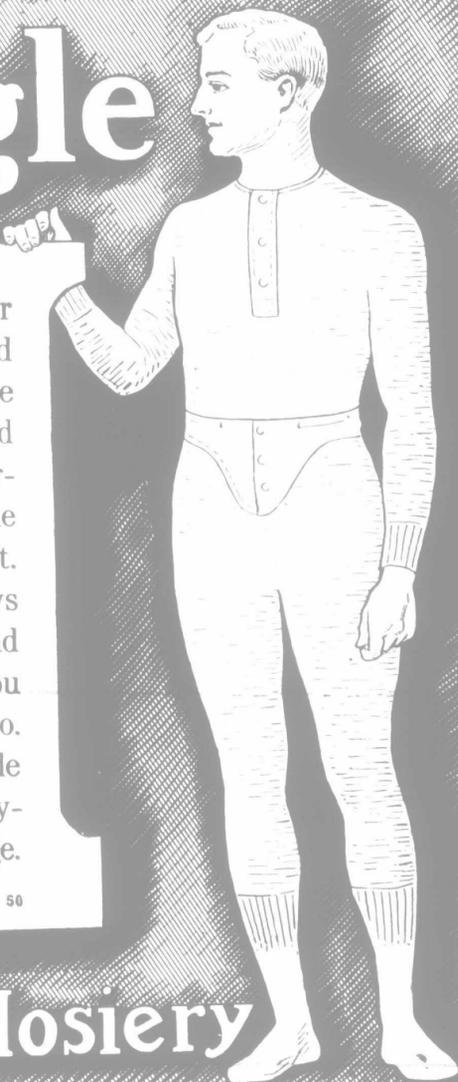
WRITE TO DAY.



100 STYLES OF SCALES  
C. Wilson & Son, 79 Esplanade St. E., Toronto, Can.  
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

# Pen-Angle

**B**E "fussy" about the fit of your underwear. Buy the kind tailored into lasting shape in the knitting—not just dragged into shape like ordinary underwear. You will, if the Pen-Angle trademark is on the garment. This is the underwear that stays in shape—doesn't shrink—and wears and wears. Here you see pictured Penman's No. 95. Ask for it. Made in all sizes for everybody of any age.



## Underwear and Hosiery

### THE SPICE OF LIFE.

**DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT.**  
"Senator," said a traveller to Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, as they were riding through that State toward Helena, "what are those holes I see on the opposite bank of the river?"  
"Well," replied the Senator, "out here, we refer to them as holes in the ground, but in the East they are known as permanent mining investments."

A funny man indulged in a practical joke recently. He put an advertisement in a paper for a wife, and requested each candidate to inclose her carte de visite. It was a foolish thing to do, but one of the candidates served him out very well by sending the following letter: "Sir,—I do not inclose my carte, for, though there is some authority for putting a cart before a horse, I know of none for putting one before an ass."

He had been on a hunting expedition for several days in the backwoods, coughing it rather severely, and on taking a seat in a railway carriage returning homewards, he looked as begrimed and weatherbeaten as a trapper as ever brought his skins into a settlement. He happened to find a seat next to a young lady—evidently belonging to Boston—who, after taking stock of him for a few minutes, remarked: "Don't you find an utterly passionate sympathy with nature's most incarnate aspirations among the crapping mountains and the dim aisles of the horizon-touching forests, my good man?" "Oh, yes," replied the apparent backwoodsman, "and I also am frequently drawn into an exaltation of rapt soulfulness and beatific incandescent infinity of abstract continuity when my horse smiles." "Indeed?" said the young lady, much surprised. "I had no idea the poor classes felt like that."

### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

# WINTER FAIR

WILL BE HELD AT

GUELPH, ONTARIO

December 5th to 9th, 1910

### MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITS

of HORSES, CATTLE,  
SHEEP and SWINE,  
SEEDS and POULTRY

### PRACTICAL ADDRESSES

A special feature of the programme of addresses this year will be ten addresses on the production of feed for live stock. This series will be opened by Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, with an address on "The Poorest and the Best in Crop Production." Following this there will be an address on "Underdraining," two addresses on roots, four addresses on corn, one on grain-growing and one on to lder crops. Other lecture sessions will be devoted to addresses on poultry, dairying, seeds and horses.

**JUDGING COMMENCES MONDAY AFTERNOON**  
and evening with some of the best classes of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP.  
**SINGLE-FARE RATES ON THE RAILWAYS.**

Apply to the Secretary for a complete programme.

**JOHN BRIGHT, Pres.**  
MYRTLE STA.

**A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec.**  
Parliament Bldgs., TORONTO.

MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS.

W. R. Duley, mayor of Little Rock, rebuked, the other day, a political opponent by means of an anecdote.

"The gentleman does not really answer me. He quibbles," said Mayor Duley. "His words are like a little farm boy's."

"Once, in the country, I came upon a little freckled, mischievous farm boy. He proved to be bright and intelligent, and I said to him:

"Have you lived all your life here, my little man?"

"No, sir; not yet," he replied.

"Papa?"

"Well?"

"Is there a Christian flea?"

"Why, what on earth ever put that idea in your head?"

"The preacher read it out to-day from the Bible—'The wicked flee when no man pursueth.'"

"Why, Tommy, that means that the wicked men flee."

"Then, papa, is there a wicked women flea?"

"No, no. It means that the wicked flees, runs away."

"Why do they run?"

"Who?"

"The wicked flees."

"No, no! Don't you see? The wicked man runs away when no man is after him."

"Is there a woman after him?"

"Tommy, go to bed! . . ."

An American department-store merchant has devised a series of maxims that will be scattered throughout his new stores. Some of them are subjoined. Most of them will apply to others besides store clerks:

Talk less and listen more.

Shirkers are paid what they are worth. A business education is economic freedom.

The only way to secure friends is to be one.

Every duty well done makes the next easier.

An ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness.

To know things, we must know their details.

Think less about your rights and more about your duties.

Think twice before you speak, and then talk to yourself.

Any man who plots another's undoing is arranging his own.

No man ever pushed himself forward by patting himself on the back.

The world reserves its big prizes for but one thing, and that is initiative. Initiative is doing the right thing without being told.

Always be circumspect and courteous. Bear the faults of some, the impoliteness of others, and pardon everybody sooner than yourself.

### A "TALL" ONE.

Albert Griggs is a farmer who lives near Eagleville, Ohio. He has a herd of cows. For a long time he has enjoyed a considerable revenue from the milk they give, or which he takes from them. During the past month or so he has noticed a pronounced falling off in his herd's milk product. He was unable to account for it until last Monday, when, by chance, he discovered a singular condition of affairs in his cow pasture. It will doubtless be received with incredulity by Easterners, but the Cleveland Plaindealer vouches for it, and so it must be true. Mr. Griggs, it seems, found a singular family living in his pasture. It was made up of sixteen milk snakes, his old cat and four kittens. These incongruous units had taken up quarters together under a pile of rails, and, strange as it may seem, they all dwelt together in perfect harmony. When the evening shadows fell, the snakes, under the direction of the old cat, would go forth and select cows. Four snakes would then attach themselves to each cow, and while the kittens sat in a receptive attitude, the snakes would milk the cows into the opened mouths of the kittens. It was all very interesting, but Mr. Griggs somehow failed to enter into the proper spirit of the thing. He even went so far as to kill all the snakes, as well as the old cat and her kittens, so that now things have gone back to the humdrum on the Griggs farm in Ohio, and there is nothing further doing there out of the ordinary farm routine.—W. G. B., in The Evening Mail.

**SOMETHING THAT WILL INTEREST EVERY FARMER**

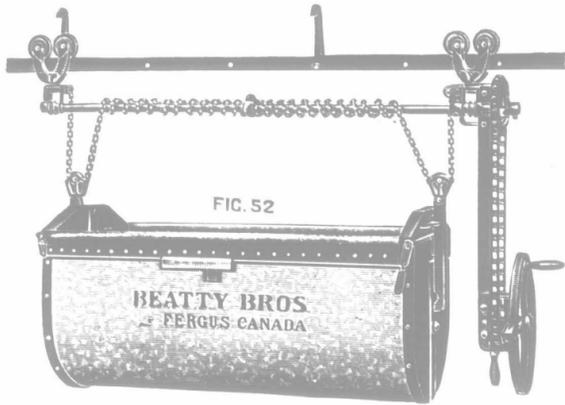


FIG. 52

BEATTY BROS. & FERGUS CANADA

No stable is complete without a system of overhead tracking in it for handling manure and feed. There is no work about the farm that is so dirty and disagreeable as cleaning out stables, and a litter carrier is no longer a luxury, but an absolute necessity.

The "BT" LITTER CARRIER always pleases, and is built to last a lifetime. It is simple in construction—nothing to get out of order, and the material used in it is the very best.

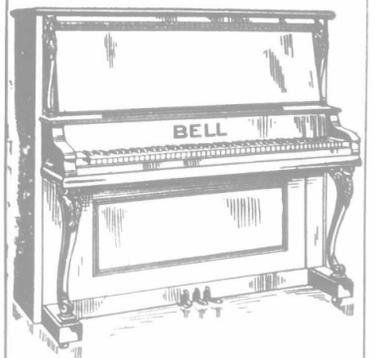
The "BT" LITTER CARRIER has many excellent features of advantage over other makes, which we would like to tell you about. Our new litter-carrier catalogue has just arrived from the printers, and we will mail you a copy of same on request.

Write us to-day for catalogue and complete information, to:

**BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.**

We also manufacture STEEL STALLS, STANCHIONS AND HAY TOOLS.

**BELL ART PIANOS**  
CANADA'S BEST.



Known throughout the world. Used and recommended by master musicians.

The only piano containing the illimitable Quick-Repeating Action and the Bell Tone-Sustaining Frame.

The Bell Piano possesses several other valuable features, as described in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.

**THE BELL PIANO & ORGAN CO. (LIMITED), GUELPH, ONTARIO.**

**STOCK MEN**

Advertise your fancy stock by means of first-class DRAWINGS AND ENGRAVINGS

Send us your photos, and our stock artist will bring out the points.

**THE TORONTO ENGRAVING COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO - - - CANADA.  
FINEST ILLUSTRATORS, ENGRAVERS

**A FRIEND WHEN NEEDED**

EVER READY FOR DAIRY STUNTS

**The DE LAVAL Cream Separator**

**CATALOGUE FREE AGENTS EVERYWHERE**

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

**LEARN TO BE AN ENGINEER**

Do you want to know how to take care of and run any kind of boiler and engine? Our course by mail teaches you fully the care, construction and operation of all kinds of boilers and engines, and fits you fully for EXAMINATION FOR ENGINEER'S LICENSE or certificate in any Province.

We give courses in Stationary, Traction, Gas or Gasoline, Marine and Locomotive Engineering. You may take any one or more of these as desired. Special instruction in Arithmetic included free of charge. Write now for particulars.

**Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.**  
Dept. E., Toronto, Canada.

**LAND FOR THE SETTLER**

160 acres of land, convenient to railways, in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt, for each settler.

The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information as to terms of sale, homestead regulations, and special colonization rates to settlers, write to

**DONALD SUTHERLAND,**  
Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.  
The HON. J. S. DUFF,  
Minister of Agriculture.

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 cable.

**NEXT TIME** you are in need of a Tub or a Pail or a Fire Bucket, see that your dealer shows you the ones made of

**EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE**

and buy no other. EDDY'S Fibreware is perfect in every detail; it is light, tight and durable.

**POSITIVELY WILL NOT TAINT LIQUIDS.**

Makes an Air Pail for carrying milk.

**THEY DO HELP.**

Easy draft Dominion Handy Wagon rids you of a lot of lifting in loading and unloading. Strongest built; easiest draft; wide tires. **GUARANTEED** to you fully. **ASK** about them.

**MUD WON'T CLOG THEM.**  
Put these wheels on all your wagons mud won't clog them. Bad roads won't smash them. easy draft - low cost.

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

**WRITE NOW FOR PRICES**

*F.C.B. College*

Catalogues of this long-established school will be sent to any address upon request.

**Forest City Business and Shorthand College**  
London, Ontario.

J. W. WESTERVELT, JR., C.A., VICE-PRINCIPAL. J. W. WESTERVELT, PRINCIPAL.

One day a Bishop chanced into the shop of a druggist who was very fond of a joke—on somebody else. The druggist, wishing to have a joke at the Bishop's expense, asked:

"Bishop, can you tell me the difference between an ass and a bishop?"

The Bishop could not.

"Well," said the druggist, smiling all over, "an ass carries its cross (burden) upon its back, but a bishop carries his cross (of gold) on his breast."

"Very good," replied the Bishop, and then continued: "Now, then, my friend, can you tell the difference between an ass and a druggist?"

After some hesitation the druggist answered: "No, sir, I can't."

"Neither can I!" retorted the Bishop, as he walked out.

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established  
1866.

Vol. XLV.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875  
LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 1, 1910

No. 949

### EDITORIAL.

A State-controlled service between Toronto and North Bay, the present southern terminal of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, has been urged as an effective safeguard for Northland interests and solution of transportation problems.

Dr. H. M. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the United States Department of Agriculture, states that the recent fluctuation downward in meat prices is fictitious, and a manipulation of "the interests" to get a fresh grip on the market.

To double the agricultural output of the portion of Ontario already farmed by better and more intensive methods is probably well within possible accomplishment, but it will require a much larger population at work on the land than at present. In bringing about this condition, a regenerated rural public school will be a prime factor.

Before the Empire Club, of Toronto, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Chairman of the Railway Committee of the Canadian Senate, ridiculed the idea that Hudson's Bay could ever become an important commercial highway, being only navigable three months in the year; with the 500 miles of straits never free from icebergs, the huge insurance premiums would eat up any reduction in the cost of transportation. The building of the Hudson's Bay Railway, however, might be justified on the ground of opening up new territory, and giving access to such an immense sheet of Canadian water, with its splendid fisheries.

Canada has absorbed about £300,000,000 of British capital. In the last five years, according to a recent investigation by the Monetary Times, we obtained from London, through the medium of public flotations, more than \$600,000,000. The extent of these investments indicates in a gratifying manner the confidence of British financiers in our country's prospects. We must not forget, however, that, in borrowing so extensively abroad, we are mortgaging our future. It behooves us to see that we are not infatuated by the semblance of prosperity which the dispersal of ready money produces, but that we obtain full value for every dollar invested.

High interest and rental charges, due to the enormous price of land in the fruit districts, running up as high as a thousand dollars an acre, is one of the factors to which Canadian fruit-raisers point as limiting their profits when undertaking to justify maintenance of fruit prices by means of duties. This throws a brilliant side-light on the whole question. The inevitable result of good profits in agriculture, whether due to natural or artificial causes, is to shove up the price of land until the diminishing of net returns checks the upward trend. So, unless fruit-growers can combine, and, probably in spite of possible combination, a doubling of the price of fruit would not permanently increase the reward of the fruit-grower. It would, however, increase the price of fruit land, thus enhancing the rental charges or interest received by those real-estate owners who hold land secured before the inevitable rise of values. Is it, for the sake of enhancing the property value of land-owners in the fruit sections, worth while artificially increasing the cost of wholesome fruit to struggling consumers the

### Looking Forward.

Recently, the centenary of American Foreign Mission Board was celebrated within the confines of Boston. The continuous thread directing and uniting all the addresses of the occasion was "Look Forward." The participants in that jubilee might easily have found much pleasure and gratification, and employed all their time in looking backward over the growth of that great movement, whose first meeting was held under the edge of a haystack, and was attended by five poor students. But the plowman glancing behind to admire his furrow can scarcely avoid breaking it at that very point; so these missionaries did not glance backward.

Farmers, like missionaries, must keep everlastingly looking forward to the opportunities awaiting their undertaking. Though farming has made tremendous advancements in the past fifty years, the fields have as yet only been scratched; farmers have thus far been only getting ready to farm and to live on farms; the outlook offers many things, tried and proven, awaiting the advance of the progressive. Alfalfa and corn are two crops that are not generally grown by Canadian farmers; a few have appropriated them, but they are of the future yet for most farmers. And yet their adaptability cannot well be doubted. Alfalfa is being grown in almost every county, and corn is yielding 80 bushels shelled to the measured acre at Macdonald College, while it has been the prominent crop of Essex for many years. The possibility of growing these two crops should start every man at trying to grow them; the high probability of these being successful crops on most farms should cause every man to resolve that next season will find at least five acres of his farm planted to corn for grain, and a start, at least, with alfalfa. These two crops can furnish their growers with the greater part of feedstuffs needed on the farm. Corn is an unequalled source of carbohydrates; it cannot be excelled as the chief part of a fattening ration for hogs, cattle, sheep or horses; it can be fed moderately to milk cows, and generously to work horses; it has spelled prosperity to the corn-belt area of the United States, and has supplied the grain from which has been made the beef, pork and mutton for the greater part of their eighty millions of people.

Alfalfa is without peer as a forage crop. Belonging to the legume group, possessing the power of fixing the free nitrogen of the air, it is a wonderful soil renovator. It has no equal amongst the hays as a producer of digestible protein, while it is quite rich in mineral matter. It is rich in bone and, especially, muscle-forming material required by all young and growing animals; it supplies the feed required to stimulate high milk production in dairy animals. It serves to balance the carbonaceous tendency of a corn ration, and, together, these two feeds may be used largely in making up the rations of most farm stock. Thus does their production eliminate large expenditures upon feed bills; they are heavy yielders, thus enabling expansion along livestock lines; their production cleans and enriches the land. It is no far cry from present farming operations to conditions wherein Eastern Canada farmers will be producing corn as regularly as the corn-belt farmers, and alfalfa to equal the irrigated regions of the far-famed West. Looking forward will do it, if we will but have faith in

### The Old and the New in Institutes.

The conference of Farmers' Club and Farmers' Institute workers, recently held in Toronto, was essentially a stock-taking and plan-forming meeting. G. A. Putnam, in his opening address, admitted the failure of Institutes to arouse the interest of and to call into attendance or active participation, the young men of the Province. This sentiment was reiterated by numerous representatives from various parts of the Province. The conspicuous absence of young men in the gatherings was ample proof that they were at least not occupying any prominent or important positions in the organizations. It is a fact attested in many parts of Ontario that the Farmers' Institute is in great danger of extinction, as far as serviceableness is concerned. Deputy Minister C. C. James very accurately and tersely diagnosed the case when he stated that Institutes are being talked to death. The work of the older workers has been very valuable, but the methods formerly practiced must be radically changed if the Institutes are going to continue to be useful. The Agricultural Representatives from the various counties are indicating the new methods that must be adopted, viz., the short course of three days or a week, in which practicable demonstrations in grain-judging, livestock judging, orchard management, and the various other practical farm operations, form the main part of the programme, with lectures properly interspersed.

Our young men need education on the points of live stock, on the grains and grasses, and on the soils, by an instructor acting as an informant, with the real articles immediately before them. After such education, they will be able to appreciate and get some good from lectures. Not only do they need it, but they are keenly seeking such information, and show a full appreciation of the same whenever given.

To give the younger men an interest in Institutes, the manning of such organizations must have on their executive staff young men, thus making them feel that they have a personal responsibility, and giving them an opportunity to express their wants in the arrangement of programmes. With no disrespect to the venerable older men who have so faithfully served in Institute work, the Institutes have been too much manned and directed by the older men, with the result that the needs of the young men have not been catered to in the programmes, nor have they felt that in any way were they responsible for the success of the work.

These readaptations have rapidly been accomplished in Iowa, and many of the Central Western States, in their system of Institute management, and in this way they are leading the Province of Ontario, which has blazed the way in Institute work.

There is need for enlargement and reorganization of the work of the Institutes. Otherwise, it is likely to become a defunct organization, and be superseded by new systems adapted to the young men. This would be regrettable, since there are many good features in the present methods, but it seems imperative that they be considerably reorganized, and that right speedily.

Beyond any question, fruit-growing is the most lucrative branch of Canadian agriculture—but the day of the inexperienced grower is past.

# 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, per week. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

### Young Men on the Farm.

In some quarters the idea still obtains that the purpose of attending an agricultural or other college is to secure a degree and a thousand-dollar-a-year job. It is true that the present demands of institutions for agricultural research and education in America are such as to attract a good many graduates in that direction; but, for the great majority that is not, and should not be, the supreme object. It is that the student may return home a better man, a worthier citizen, and a more capable farmer, because more intelligent and better informed. It will be a good day when we have more college-trained men on Canadian farms. As has been well said, we are rather prone, as a people, to roam about in quest of novelty and short-cuts to wealth. More liberal education helps us to escape sordidness and to take satisfaction out of living, by steady-going down with more sensible ideals. Is it any wonder, when we see the sons of the farm drifting out of rural schools to work at twelve and fourteen years old, that there is a dearth of really qualified candidates later on for municipal, parliamentary and other positions in many sections? Nothing will much more certainly doom an uneducated youth for life than settling into a rut of eating, sleeping and choring, with perusal of the local paper and chat about the neighbors as a mental diet. A daily programme like that will effectually nip in the bud any chance he has of rising to real enjoyment and usefulness. It dwarfs him, and destroys the pride he ought to have in farm stock and operations, and the real progress of the neighborhood.

Now that the long evenings of winter and greater leisure are at hand, let us at once get out of the growing groove. If there is a local book-reading circle, a rural Canadian Club, a musical society, or other organizations of young people for local improvement in the locality, by all means encourage its membership, and push it along. If these others, we will broaden and benefit our neighbors.

W. Robertson, as a lad, worked on a Middlesex farm, and later in the North Branch (Ont.) cheese factory. He sensibly seized every such opportunity to improve and serve others, never reckoning himself as a heaven-born genius. When the Government needed a dairy instructor and speaker, a professor at Guelph, or an Agricultural Commissioner at Ottawa; or a Montreal millionaire required an administrator to initiate the Macdonald Institute, Consolidated and Manual-training Schools, and the magnificent college at Ste. Anne de Bellevue; or the Dominion looked about for a chairman for a national commission to investigate the educational systems of Canada, Jas. W. Robertson, who never ran in ruts, was ready for the call to each successive step in service. An engineer who wishes to start his heavily-laden locomotive, applies sand to make the wheels grip the rails; and there is nothing much better than a little moral and intellectual SAND of the brand used by Dr. Jas. W. Robertson for the rising manhood of Canada. It will promote the capacity to enjoy the best things in life, and make a young farmer more successful by lifting him above the routine of daily work.

### Something Solid.

"What I like about 'The Farmer's Advocate,'" said a highly-appreciative reader not long ago, "is its sound common sense. It doesn't advocate fads. After reading the other papers, I come to the 'Farmer's Advocate,' and always find something solid. It stands in a class by itself."

That is precisely what we aim to give—something sound, solid and valuable to the man seeking reliable information. It is easy to edit a paper in the ordinary slap-dash, scissors-and-gum-pot style, with some articles that are good, some others that may be, and others, again, that are misleading, inaccurate and mischievous. But, as between this class of stuff, and the carefully compiled, finely-sifted practical matter which fills our weekly pages, discerning readers find a difference in value, compared to which fifty cents or a dollar a year is a mere bagatelle.

### Special Renewal Offer.

Every farmer in the Dominion should be a subscriber to Canada's leading agricultural journal. Nearly all the best ones are, but many thousands of others do not yet appreciate the immense benefit it would be to them to have such a paper coming weekly to their homes, brimful of practical information and thought-stimulus. Many would readily subscribe if the paper were once brought effectively to their attention. It devolves upon our present subscribers to do this. We want every present subscriber to send us this year with his renewal at least one new subscription, and to this end have decided to make an extraordinary special offer, good until DECEMBER 31st, 1910.

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

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

### Agricultural Education in the Schools.

An instalment of very practical rural-education reform has been introduced into several public schools within his inspectorate by J. H. Smith, M. A., Public-school Inspector in West Kent and Chatham, Ont. School corn fairs have been conducted by Mr. Smith in four townships under the auspices of the Ontario Corn-growers' Association. Our readers have been informed concerning these fairs by a communication published on page 1806 of our issue of November 17th. The fair held in S. S. No. 3, Romney Township, was the best. In this township there are eight schools and ten teachers, all of which were represented, except one, in which scarletina had broken out. Nearly all the pupils of the other schools were present, as well as many of the parents and friends.

Each school had a judging team of two boys in the judging contest, and each school also contributed two numbers on the programme. There were about 115 entries, but only 90 exhibits were on exhibition, on account of the one school being debarred. In the judging contest, each team was given three ears of corn to place first, second and third, and also to score correctly, using the score-card. The work done in this was excellent. This work has a high educational value.

Each exhibit consisted of five ears of corn, selected by the pupil from corn grown this year on the parent's (or guardian's) farm. Wherever these shows have been held, the trustees have generously donated towards prizes, and have taken an active interest in making them a success. The teachers are also alive to the usefulness of these fairs. The judging in all cases has been done by expert corn judges, viz., A. McKenney, B. S. A., and J. O. Duke.

At the fairs in Chatham, Raleigh, Dover and Romney Townships there were addresses by the judges on corn culture, and Mr. Smith took advantage of the opportunity to emphasize the importance of school-gardening and nature study. He thinks, in these fairs, they have found a very valuable aid in stimulating interest in rural life—a conclusion in which "The Farmer's Advocate" most heartily concurs.

We have on previous occasions commended the excellent work of Inspector Smith, who is creating in his inspectorate no small interest in agricultural education and rural life. Next year they expect to have four school-gardens in operation, under the charge of teachers who have been trained at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Would that there were such an inspector in every county of rural Canada.

### Prosperity of British Agriculture.

(Our English correspondence.)

British agriculture as a whole is in a healthy condition, and the outlook is satisfactory. This has not been an exceptional year; it is part of a sustained movement which has been proceeding for several years. This season's yield of the chief crops is well above the average, and prices are such as to leave a reasonable profit. Politicians are apt to be woebegone when speaking of British farming when it suits their purpose to be so, but from many widely-separated sections of the country comes the assurance from farmers themselves, "There is nothing wrong with farming, if only it were let alone."

Earl de la Warr writes to The Times that "The demand for farms has increased, owing to improved agricultural prospects in this country causing a natural rise in the price of land, and there is now an opportunity, perhaps, of selling which has not existed hitherto, at any rate, for many years."

In the same connection may be noted the recent sales of dairy farms in Cheshire for as much as £56 per acre. One farm of 149½ acres sold for £8,500; another, of about 90 acres, for £4,800, and a third of 53 acres for £3,000. It is the general consensus of opinion that there is a better demand for agricultural land than has prevailed for many years. In some districts, land is selling for from £5 to £10 per acre more than it did ten years ago. Well-informed people predict the prices will continue to advance.

The demand for land for small holdings is rapidly increasing, and is tending to the break-up of large estates, because the owners are finding a profitable market. This break-up of so many estates is causing some unrest among tenant-farmers, because in some cases they are compelled to leave their holdings, or to pay high prices to purchase. Now that public bodies are also purchasing land for small holdings, there seems to be less security of tenure for farmers and more liability to disturbance. Recent acts of Parliament have created new conditions, and these are leading to an agitation for an amendment to the compensation clauses of the various agricultural acts. Though tenant-farmers have grievances in connection with the small holdings scheme, it must not be concluded that all farmers are against small holdings. The Cheshire

Farmers' Club recently passed a resolution thanking the Government for passing the Small Holdings Act, and for making it retrospective.

The great grievance of the past has been the difficulty of getting land at any price for the "landless" man who wished to farm. Now that machinery exists for achieving this desirable process, land is being secured, slowly, it is true, and the increased demand is followed by higher prices for land. The demand for the produce of the farm is also greater, and prices for produce are higher, and this is satisfactory from the farmers' standpoint.

**Kinship with the Plants.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

The Brant Township Farmers' Club has again commenced its meetings, after a lapse of the busy summer months. The secretary, A. E. Wahn, addressed the members on the interesting and instructive subject of "Plant Life." His remarks,



Good Type of Draft Pasterns.

although not strictly agricultural, were still of interest to farmers, as well as other interested in Natural History.

Plants have life, the same as man. We all know that a plant can be killed, poisoned, sickened, stimulated and revived when it is sick or half-dead. Many people never give this mysterious life-force a passing thought, so, to call your attention to the mystery of it, we will ask you to consider two kernels of wheat, one of last year's crop, and the other twenty years old. Plant these, and one will grow, and the other will not. They looked exactly alike, and had same care, but why did one grow and the other not? The answer, of course, is very easily said, "One has life, and the other has not." But what is that something that is present in one and absent in the other, that we call "Life"? Remember that "Life" is only a name for something. Forget for a minute the name, and think of the "something." Burbank has said that the universe is not half dead, but all alive.

Where there is life, there must also be mind.

or a form of it, the quality or quantity depending on the scale of life. Many of you will perhaps admit that the animal has a kind of intelligence, but it seems too much to say that a plant has. In the animal, we call the mental faculty "instinct," but the mind of the plant has not yet got a name. Plants are able to select whatever food is best for their support and growth. Their roots will shun soil that is poor or poisonous, and plunge into soil that is rich. Plants send most roots to where they can get moisture. They bend their leaves and branches towards the light. Potatoes in dark cellars have been known to send forth shoots twenty feet in length in order to reach an opening in the wall. They have fundamental properties that in higher forms become sensation. The tendrils of climbing vines will feel around and find the stake around which to twine. Some plants close their leaves when touched by insects, and others close them in the evening and open them again in the morning. The lover and student of plant-life does not need much argument to admit that plant life exhibits a form of instinct or intelligence.

Plants need food to eat and air to breathe, or they die. The roots are their mouths, and liquid having certain chemicals dissolved in it is their food.

Plants grow in size from the food they consume, and the quality and amount of food has much to do with their size and health.

Plants breathe. Their leaves are their lungs. They give off and take in certain gases.

They have a circulation. Sap is their blood; it rises in the inside, goes to their lungs—leaves—and, after an exchange of gas with the air, flows down inside of the bark to produce wood. This rising of sap was at one time thought to be due to the law of capillary attraction—like the coal-oil ascending the wick in our lamp—but it is now known that the rising of sap ceases immediately the tree dies. It is, then, a function of the life in the tree or plant.

The wonderful process of reproduction and fertilization in the flower is another comparison that is most striking.

Plants seem to need rest or sleep of some kind.

After a careful study of the above comparisons, we are almost willing to recognize our close relationship, and address all plant-life as our lesser or younger brethren. A. E. W.



Tied-in Below the Knees. (From Hayes' "Points of the Horse.")

the hoof at the coronet, and pass through the center of the foot.

There are many deviations from this normal position. Viewing the animal from in front, the legs may be straight, but the feet too close together, giving what is termed a base-narrow position. This position, by bringing the fetlocks closer together than is normal, tends towards interfering, and when it is coupled with the toe-wide position of the feet, described in the issue of November 17th, the possession of such conformation is almost certain to interfere badly.

The knees may be either too close together or too far apart. In the former case the animal is knock-kneed, and in the latter bandy-legged, bench-legged, or, as generally called, bow-legged. The former condition is the most common, and, while less unsightly, is more objectionable from a utility standpoint, since the bow-legged horse, while not a free or graceful actor, is not likely to injure himself in going; but the knock-kneed horse is likely to strike and injure his knees



Slightly Knock-kneed.

when moving, and especially if he is inclined to be a high actor, or when called upon to display speed. It is evident, then, that, in breeding fancy cobs, heavy-harness or fast driving horses, extreme emphasis must be laid on the correct placement of the limbs.

At their junction with the body, the front legs may be placed either too close together or too far apart. The former condition is more common in animals bred for extreme speed, while the draft breeds are more likely to have "a leg set on each corner." A horse never moves gracefully that has the front legs too far apart at the shoulder, but rolls in his going, and usually travels wide and throws his feet about badly.

Viewing the front legs from the side, deviations from the normal are observable both at the extremity and at the knees. While the legs at both their upper and lower extremities may be in normal location, the knees may fall either forward of the lines already described, or back of them. When they fall forward, the animal is said to be knee-sprung or buck-kneed. This condition usually is found in animals that have

**HORSES.**

**The Front Legs of a Horse.**

In judging horses, feet and legs must in some respects, at least, be considered of one piece. This is particularly the case when the placement of the limbs is under consideration.

Before one can form an opinion regarding the correctness or faultiness of legs in their placement, they must be viewed from two different positions: the front legs must be observed from directly in front, and then from a side position directly opposite the legs. The hind legs must be viewed from the side, as are the front, and from a point directly in the rear.

Viewing the fore legs from in front, a plumb line dropped from the point of the shoulder appears to divide the forearm, knee, cannon, fetlock, pastern and foot into interior and exterior halves; while such a line dropped from the center of the elbow joint should fall upon the center of the knee and pastern joints, and touch the ground just back of the heel; and a similar line drawn from the middle of the arm should strike



Slightly Over at the Knees. (From Hayes' "Points of the Horse.")



Calf Knees. (From Hayes' "Points of the Horse.")

been doing hard service, and is more common in light than in draft horses. It does not often appear, however, in animals with strong, rugged, clean-cut knees that are well supported beneath. But animals that are cut in beneath the knee, appearing light and rounded in cannons, will usually become "sprung," whether they are roadsters or drafters, when put to hard work. A knee-sprung horse, besides being unsightly, is far less serviceable than if correct at this point. He is not safe at all as a saddler, is likely to stumble as a driver, and to slip and fall as a drafter. When the knees fall back of the normal position when the extremities are in normal place, the animal is spoken of as calf-kneed. While objectionable, this fault, unless extreme, does not depreciate the animal's usefulness nearly so much as do sprung knees.

The feet may be placed either forward of the normal position or to the rear of it. This latter position is known as "standing under," while the former is described as "camping." Camping is usually an acquired posture, taught to show animals, to lengthen the bottom line and shorten the top line of the body. Heavy-headed horses, with steep shoulders and lethargic dispositions, most frequently stand under. It is a fault most common in draft animals. Unsoundnesses, according to their nature, may, of course, cause animals to assume these positions, but their bearing is not here considered.

Beyond the placement of the limbs, their proportions must be studied. The forearm should be long, in proportion to the cannons. In draft horses this is less true than in roadsters. Relatively long cannons and short forearms are conducive to high action, and, consequently, in horses of the heavy-harness breeds, as well as the draft, the cannon has more length. The knees should be deep, broad, and clearly defined. The forearm should be muscular, and the cannons clean, flat, wide and whipcordy. There should be no marked cutting in below the knee, and no tendency to meatiness or roundness. The fetlocks should be in proportion to the rest of the limb.

Reports to the Ontario Department of Agriculture are to the effect that horses are in keener demand, and at better prices, than for twenty years past, but that it is costing more to raise them.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Live Stock and Fodder.

The November crop bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture deals as follows with live-stock, dairy and fodder conditions in the Province:

Fall pastures have been all that could be desired, and, where not overstocked, have kept grazing animals in fine condition. All classes of live stock have been remarkably free from serious diseases; in fact, there is practically a clean slate. Horses are in considerable demand, and at higher prices than formerly. Cattle did unusually well on the grass, and all ages and classes can find a ready market at better values than for many years. Young beef animals, especially, are hard to procure. There have also been too few sheep for the demand. A large and steady traffic has been done in swine. The recent drop in market values has checked sales somewhat, but the supply on hand is barely normal. All over the Province a larger number of silos than usual have been erected this year, many of them made of concrete.

Dairying.—The milk flow was well maintained by the excellent fall pastures, thus prolonging the dairy season. Butter has gained upon cheese, taking the Province as a whole. As between butter and cheese, prices have rather favored the former, and the local demand for butter appears to be increasing. The general quality of both creamery and homemade butter has been high this year. Condensed-milk factories in the Oxford district, and the shipping of cream and casein over the border along the St. Lawrence have also helped to lessen the cheese production of the Province. Shorthorns and Holsteins are about equally popular among Western Ontario dairymen, while Holsteins have a large lead in Eastern Ontario, Ayrshires and Shorthorns coming together in second place.

### FODDER SUPPLIES.

Farmers face the winter with more assurance than for years, owing to the general sufficiency of all classes of fodder. There is a surplus of hay, ranging from \$8 to \$16 a ton, according to the nearness to good markets, and there is plenty of straw. The largely-increased silo accommodation, with the big corn crop, has lessened the reliance on other fodders. The abundant fall pastures and the growing of millet or Hungarian grass, have also enabled farmers to husband their regular winter fodder supplies. As usual, considerable oil cake, bran shorts and other mill feeds, will be purchased in the coming

year than formerly, as the prices for all these commodities are high, and many farmers are now studying feeding equivalents. There has been a brisk demand for beef cattle, sheep and hogs all the season, and this has left less live stock on hand than usual. There is also the important fact that Ontario farmers, after the hard lesson of two or three years ago, have learned to feed more wisely, and there is now little waste of fodder.

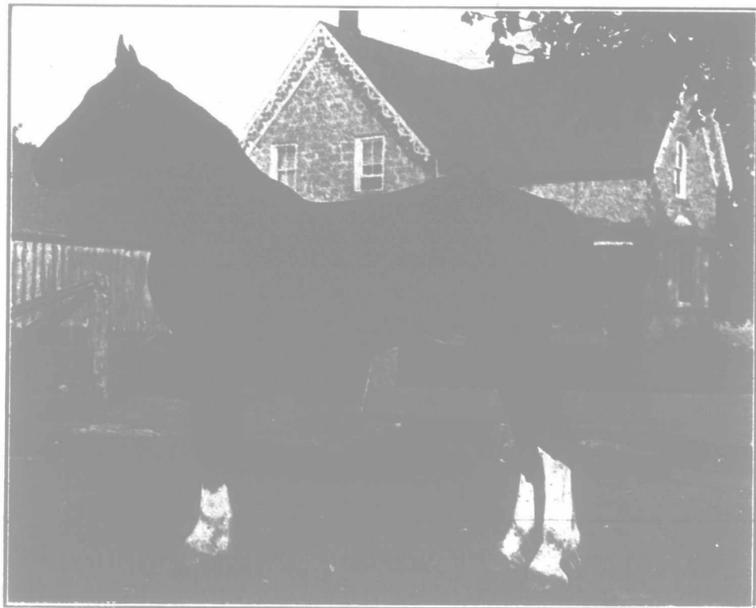
### New Piggery at C. E. Farm.

The Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa is adding to its equipment by the structure of a capacious piggery, costing about \$4,000. The building is 30 x 120 feet, the long axis lying north and south. The floors and foundation walls are of concrete, with the troughs and eleven inches of all partitions and side walls of the same material. A passage 6 feet wide runs the length of the building. Most of the pens are 10 x 12 feet; all the pens are being provided with a planked sleeping place, while the farrowing pens are also equipped with a metal guardrail, held in place by uprights set in the floor. At the center of the building, and to the east of the passageway, lies a feed-room, 26 x 26 feet, beneath which is a root cellar, and over which is a grain

published statements, the upward tendency in prices during the past few years has been checked by the cashing in of Western range stock. To be sure, this has appeared to continue a surprisingly long time, and this fall the supply of feeders on the Chicago market has still seemed fairly plentiful. Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe the supply of feeding cattle from the Western American ranges will decrease steadily in volume, and the great problem confronting corn-belt farmers is the breeding and raising of stock to fill their feed-lots. With the increasing demands for milk, cream, butter and other dairy products, and the steadily rising price of land, the economical breeding of good beef cattle in large numbers is taxing stockmen's ingenuity. For an illustration of the trend of cattle-keeping in the Eastern States, we have only to look about us in Eastern Canada, where, in county after county, farmers have turned reluctantly from beef-raising to dairying, mainly because the cows necessary to breed good feeders have exhibited a marked tendency to diminishing milk production. So it looks as though an era of cheap beef were far removed. The immediate situation, of course, has been modified somewhat by a season of cheaper corn, so that, with the number of Western feeding cattle in our stalls, some have feared that prices next spring might go sliding.

The number of Western cattle, too, has engendered misgivings. But simply shipping a lot of cattle from the Northwest to Ontario does not increase the aggregate number that will finally be marketed. The Ontario supply of good beef cattle has been steadily declining.

While no one can forecast the market with certainty, we are by no means disposed to share the expectation of very low prices. As indicating what some men are anticipating, we note that Peter White, a wide-awake business man in the Ottawa Valley, recently refused an offer of 7½ cents for spring delivery of cattle put in to feed this fall at 5 cents. While the offer was made by a local butcher, and partly, perhaps, for advertising purposes, so that it may not necessarily be accepted as a fair criterion of prospective price levels, still, the fact that Mr. White held out for eight cents should help to steady the confidence of feeders who are uneasy about the prospects for beef prices next spring.



Ormond Duke.

Pure-bred Clydesdale yearling colt that at twelve months of age weighed 1,135 pounds. Property of T. G. McLean & Sons, Ormond, Ont. Sire Adam Bede.

and chop room. Tracks are placed so that litter, manure and feed carriers may run throughout the building. The side walls of the building above the height of the partition pens are made up almost entirely of windows, thus furnishing ample light and sunshine within the building.

The Rutherford system of ventilation has been installed during the construction. This provides for admittance of fresh air through U-shaped tubes, which run beneath the foundation and have their exterior and interior openings at practically the same height of about one foot above the level of the floor. The ceiling is made to slope slightly towards the center, and ventilator shafts furnish an exit for the foul air. The system is very simple, and undoubtedly will establish a circulation of air which can be regulated by the opening or closing of the ventilators.

### Beef-cattle Situation.

Notwithstanding the fluttering hopes raised in the minds of city housewives by recent reports that meat prices were tumbling, we fail to perceive in the Canadian cattle situation anything warranting an expectation of this kind. On the contrary, it looks as though decreased consumption per capita were the only factor likely to hold prices down even to their present level, making allowance, of course, for temporary fluctuations. The ranches of the Canadian West are being fast closed out, and Pat Burns, the cattle king of Alberta, is said to have predicted that the West would soon be exporting no cattle. Of course, beef will be produced in the West as a farm proposition, but high freight rates, and the disinclination of most grain-growers to bother much with cattle, tend to relieve fears of formidable competition from that quarter at any early date. This fall, owing to crop shortage in parts of the West, there has been a heavy movement of cattle to the feeding stables of Ontario. In the United States, if we may judge by

pective price levels, still, the fact that Mr. White held out for eight cents should help to steady the confidence of feeders who are uneasy about the prospects for beef prices next spring.

## THE FARM.

### Likes the Tread Power.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A great many farmers find it a hard problem to solve, "What kind of a power shall I use on my farm?" as a power of some kind or other is essential on every up-to-date farm. Of course, no other is equal to the windmill for pumping the water, but that is its place, and it will not do the other work satisfactorily. The average farmer wants a power to cut his straw, grind his grain, fill the silo, pulp mangels and turnips, and drive the cream separator. A great many farmers are putting in gasoline engines to do this work, and, no doubt, it will do it as nicely as any other power, but the gasoline engine costs money every minute it runs, and the first cost puts it out of reach of half us farmers, to say nothing about its getting out of order. Now, for the average farmer, or, say, the farmer who is farming 100 acres, or even 150 acres, the cheapest, most convenient, least complicated and most durable power is the three-horse tread power. Now, I imagine some who are reading this will be disappointed when they know that I am advocating the tread power. They will say, "I have seen enough of that power." Well, I know whereof I speak. We have used a three-horse tread power on our 300-acre dairy farm for nearly fifteen years. For some years now we have filled our silos, ground the grain, and cut the straw with a stationary steam engine in the butter factory, using a rope from the engine to the barn, but for a number of years we did all this work satisfactorily with the tread power.

I know some condemn the tread power; they say it is a horse-killer. A man needs to use judgment in this, as well as anything else. I know farmers who purchased a two-horse power, and they had to set it up so steep to make time at their work that they nearly killed their horses, and then denounced the tread power. You can do twice as much work with a three-horse power as you can with a two-horse power. Put one horse on, and put your belt on the straw-cutter, and you can just keep the machinery going, without doing any work; put a second horse on, and you can cut considerable straw; put a third horse on, and cut double the amount of straw. Even with your power comparatively flat, you have far more power than with the same horses on a steep power. With a large cutting-box and carrier, we could cut a load of corn nearly as fast as with the steam engine. The one drawback about filling the silo was we required the horses to draw in the corn, though we could fill our silos right to the top by giving the silage time to settle, and filling up again. With the exception of silo-filling, nearly all the work is done in the winter when there are plenty of idle horses which would be the better for some work. We run the separator twice every day in the year; the separator is in the milk-room in the stable, 100 feet away from the power; a small rope runs from the handle of the brake on the power, along the ceiling of the cow stable to the milk-room, fastened to a button on a post, and a short rope and weight on the side of power pulls the brake off when the rope is let loose in milk-room. We do the separating with the bull when he is heavy enough, but use a horse until the bull is two years old. I challenge the world for a power that will run the separator more steadily, more cheaply, and with less waste of time. In fitting up a tread power to run a separator, the pulley on the shaft which drives the separator must be a certain size, according to the weight of the animal that is used. For a horse or a grown bull, the pulley must be large enough to have speed enough on the separator when the animal is just crawling or moving very slowly. A heavy animal moving very slowly gives very little power; if you were using a small animal, such as a yearling, you would have to use a small pulley on the shaft, and let him walk fast to get power. One horse walking fast will pulp mangels or turnips as fast as you can throw them in, which would be too much exercise for a bull. One horse walking very slowly drives the fanning-mill to perfection. Always keep the brake rope at hand wherever you are working. Whatever you are doing, heavy or light work, tighten your brake, put your animals on when everything is ready, let loose the brake rope, and, as there is very little power until speed is up, you put your hand to the pulley of the machine you are running, and start it. Everything starts easily. There is no jerk. And, when proper speed is up, if cutting corn, straw, or grinding, just feed to regulate speed. With your brake rope right at hand, if separating or running fanning mill, have an extra pulley on the main shaft at milk-room, with a piece of two-inch belt part way around it, with a pail hanging on the end of it. By placing small weights in the pail, you can regulate speed to a nicety.

Now, some points in favor of the tread power: The power is inside, and can be worked in any kind of weather. The sweep power is nowhere at all in comparison with it. You need no driver, no harness or whiffletrees. You take the horses out with their halters on, and in three minutes you are ready for work, on the shortest notice. It is the easiest power on machinery I know of; never jerks on start—always starts easy. Will wear longer, without repairs, than any power known, and nothing can touch it for cheapness to run after first cost. Especially in the winter, if properly handled, your horses are the better, rather than the worse, for doing your own work. Some men don't know when a horse is doing too much. Such men should not get a tread power. "BRAE SIDE."  
Bruce Co., Ont.

**Best Way of Applying Manure.**

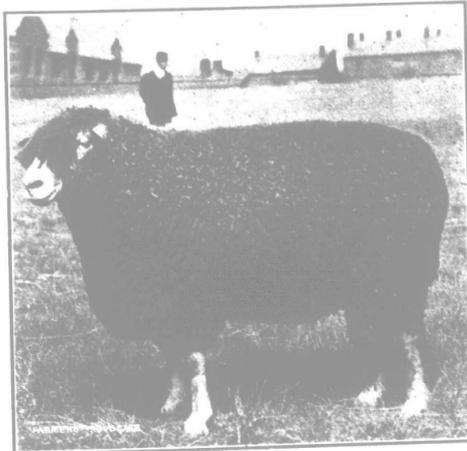
The manure spreader is an implement that has made good. It distributes the barnyard fertilizer not only more easily, but better than it can be done by hand, sifting it over the land in a fine, even coat, in admirable condition either for plowing under or cultivating into the land. Thus applied, the strength is apportioned equally to each square foot, instead of having one spot growing rank, while the next square foot or yard is insufficiently enriched. The accompanying picture of a manure spreader being handled by four horses was taken by the managing editor of "The Farmer's Advocate" near Peterborough in June, on the farm of S. T. Milburn. It has a seventy-inch wheel box, and, while it is ordinarily capable of being handled by three horses, four are used when manuring the freshly-plowed and harrowed corn and root ground. Mr. Milburn works 125 acres, having let 100 of his 225-acre property

He has had considerable experience with manure spreaders, having hired one for four or five years before buying. In former years, his practice has been to haul the manure out to large piles in the field in winter, distributing with the spreader in spring, but when photographed, lately, he was drawing direct from the yard.

Incidentally, we may add that two four-horse teams were seen at work in a half-day drive near Peterborough. Pity is they are not everywhere the rule.

**Change Your Seed Potatoes.**

There has been a prevalent opinion amongst farmers that it is not well to continue using the same potatoes for seed year after year, and they have found marked advantages arising from a change of seed, especially for a year or two after the change was made. Prof. Macoun has



Lincoln Ram.  
Champion, Royal Show, England.

been doing experimental work which very clearly demonstrates that such an opinion is soundly based, although, up to five years ago, this investigator thought he increased his yield by selecting from home-grown seed, yet, during these last five years, this has not been the case, probably partly due to the unfavorable season. Obtaining seed of a number of varieties from Indian Head, Sask., he planted them this year upon similar ground, and treated them the same as lots planted from seed of the same varieties which had been grown for several years at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The results were most striking, and are as follows:

	Bush, per acre.
Rochester Rose—C. E. Farm	136
" " —Indian Head	363
Reeve's Rose—C. A. Farm	118
" " —Indian Head	374
Empire State—C. E. Farm	107
" " —Indian Head	448

These results, along with many more, have fully convinced Prof. Macoun that, for continued high yields in potatoes, it is necessary frequently to change the seed. Especially is this true after an unfavorable season, in which the tubers have been prematurely ripened by drouth or excessive heat.

New seed should be obtained from districts



Manure Spreader on a Peterborough Farm.

where the potatoes keep on growing till late into the fall, rather than where premature ripening takes place, if best results are to be expected. For this reason, seed potatoes from New Ontario or from other localities with cool summers are expected to give great satisfaction. These potatoes, which grow on well till caught by frost, seem to possess a superabundance of vitality, which asserts itself in next year's crop.

The International Harvester Company, it is understood, established a plant in Canada partly because it could thence cater more advantageously to export trade. In view of this fact, we need not be greatly disturbed by Senator Melvin Jones' intimation that the Massey-Harris Co. would be liable to move to the United States if agricultural implements were admitted into Canada duty free. All the same, it is hardly fair, in a protectionist country, to single out any one industry for sacrifice. A percentage decrease in the tariff all along the line would be better for the consumer and for the country as a whole, with heavier reductions on those lines in which combines are keeping up prices, or in which present duties are most excessive. The 17½-per-cent. duty on agricultural implements is not so bad as the tariff on clothing, for instance. Still, it might well enough be reduced to 15 per cent., or even 12 per cent.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Are the Babcock (Fat) and the Hart (Casein) Testers Practicable in Cheese-factory Work in Canada?**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent article we referred to the need of a satisfactory basis for dividing proceeds of sales of cheese among patrons of cheeseries. We also stated that it seemed to be settled now that both fat and casein should be determined, in order to estimate the true value of milk for cheesemaking. One reason for thinking so was the fact that Dr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, one of the greatest of living dairy scientists, had endorsed this system in Bulletin No. 197 of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station at Madison. We further aimed to provoke our cheesemakers and those responsible for the management of our cheeseries unto good works during the coming season. This is not too early to begin sowing the seeds of the harvest which is to be reaped next year.

Of the Babcock test for fat we need say nothing, as it is already more or less familiar to every cheesemaker and to many patrons, and has proved practicable in factories of the Hart casein test, a word may not be out of place, although it was fully described in "The Farmer's Advocate" about two years ago.

This casein test was evolved by Dr. E. B. Hart, Agricultural Chemist of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, in the year 1908. The principles of the test are similar to those underlying the working of the Babcock test for fat—a definite quantity of milk measured into a graduated bottle; chemicals to precipitate the casein and dissolve the fat (in the Babcock, a chemical is used to dissolve the casein and set the fat free); the application of centrifugal force to mass the casein, instead of the fat, in a graduated bottle, but at the bottom of the bottle, instead of at the top, as in the case of the Babcock test for fat.

Briefly, the following are the main points to be observed in making a casein test

1. Add 2 c.c. (cubic centimeters) of commercial chloroform to each bottle, which must be hung in a suitable rack for holding the bottles in an upright position; then add 20 c.c. of a .25-per-cent. solution of acetic acid at 70 degrees F.

2. Add 5 c.c. of milk to the bottle containing the chloroform and acetic acid.

3. Invert the bottle containing the milk and chemicals, by placing the thumb over the mouth of the bottle, then shake for 15 to 20 seconds, in order that the chloroform may dissolve the fat.

4. Place the bottles in a centrifugal machine having a diameter of 15 inches, and whirl for 7½ to 8 minutes, at a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute. (It is better to use a metronome in order to obtain correct and uniform speed. A metronome is a clock-like instrument used for obtaining correct time in musical compositions.)

5. After whirling, remove the bottles, and place in an upright position on racks for ten minutes, then read.

6. The casein is in the form of a pellet, and can be read to one-tenth of one per cent.

7. After reading, empty and dash the bottles, when they are ready to use again, as in the case of the Babcock-test bottles.

#### COST OF THE TEST.

One of the first questions naturally asked is, "What is the cost?" The authors of the bulletin previously referred to estimate this to be .35 (a little over one-third) of a cent for a single test, as the cost of chemicals or reagents. In a factory having 30 patrons, and making casein tests twice a month, there would be 720 tests to make in a year. The cost of reagents for these tests would be \$2.52. Adding the price of the tester, the total cost for the first year would be \$42.50."

As to the time required to make the tests, the authors say: "To run 30 tests, it will take a cheesemaker from 1½ hours to three hours. . . Two hours would be a fair average of the time required to test the 30 samples."

This brings up the question of composite samples. During the year 1908, the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College conducted a series of tests to find if composite sampling was practicable for the Hart casein test. This method of sampling is familiar to cheese and butter makers as a means of reducing the labor in testing milk and cream for fat. Experiments were made with the O. A. C. herd milk, and with that of two patrons who were delivering to the Dairy Department for cheesemaking purposes. The preservative used was bichromate of potash (also called dichromate of potash). Composite samples were carried for two to six days, and compared with daily sampling. The results were as follows:

Average pounds milk covering period of composite samples, 580.

Average of daily test of casein, 2.422 per cent.

Average of composite casein tests, 2.709 per cent.

Average pounds casein credited by daily tests, 14.31.

Average pounds casein credited by composite tests, 15.796.

It will be noticed by the foregoing that the composite samples tended to give higher results than did daily testing, but the difference on an average delivery of 580 pounds milk covering the period of composite sampling, was but 1.486 pounds, less than 1½ pounds.

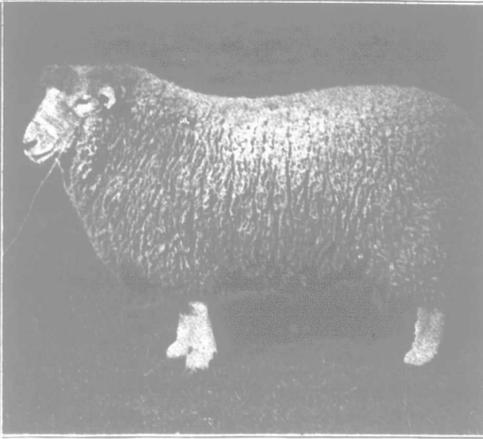
It is not recommended that composite samples should extend over a period of more than six or seven days. By using amber-colored bottles, instead of clear glass, composite sampling for both fat and casein may be carried on in the same bottle. At the end of one week, the samples could be tested for casein, and at the end of two weeks for fat. New composite samples would now have to be made, and the second lot tested for casein at the end of a week, and the fat at the end of the month. This would mean testing twice a month for fat and casein, the latter during the first and third weeks of each month. Such is the plan advised in Bulletin 197, from Wisconsin. The writers say: "Fairly good results can be secured from one seven-day composite a month, but this method should not be used, unless it is absolutely impossible to make more than one test a month." (In Canadian factories, the composite sample would extend over six days, as our factories do not, as a rule, operate on Sundays).

We are planning some investigations, to be conducted in the cheese factories of Ontario during the season of 1911, regarding the question of casein, the variation in factory milk, practicability of composite sampling, etc., and hope to have the co-operation of the factory managers. We shall probably select a few representative factories in both Western and Eastern Ontario, and endeavor to get some factory data on the problems involved. In the meantime, we hope that all interested will do some thinking on the question, as right doing can come only as the result of right thinking. H. H. DEAN.

The most economic way of securing a permanent road bed is through drainage. It solves one of the good roads problem.

#### The Difference in Cows.

One would think enough has been written and spoken regarding the difference in productive capacities of different herds or cows in the same herd to make every dairyman test every cow's value by the measure of the scales and the tester. Men talk about wasting time with four-and-a-half-foot mowers or one-furrow plows, or two-horse-team harrows, but it is a safe venture that nine-tenths of the men who are economizing on their valuable time by the use of larger-capacity machines and teams, are losing at the other end all they save, or more, by keeping at a loss non-paying dairy cows. What does it profit a man if he save money in producing his crops, if he feeds those crops to cows which give no adequate



The Hickman Romney Ram.

Which realized \$750 at the Ashford, England, auction sales, 1910.

return? Or what does a man get in return for labor when he keeps low-yielding cows? During the five producing months, from May to September, two cows in the same herd under test by the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, differed 1,500 pounds in milk and 60 pounds in butter-fat. Thirty-one cows in three herds during September averaged 515 pounds milk and 20 pounds butter-fat; during the same month, 63 cows in six different herds averaged 931 pounds milk, and 32 pounds butter-fat. In August, 84 cows, belonging to six different men in one neighborhood, averaged 556 pounds milk and 19 pounds butter-fat; while 92 cows, the property of seven men in another locality, averaged 993 pounds milk and 33 pounds butter-fat. In July, 64 cows in one section, belonging to five different men, averaged 711 pounds milk and 21 pounds butter-fat; while 24 cows, all the property of



Shorthorn Heifer Calves.

July 19th =92928=, Marchioness 21st =92921=, and Mina of Kinnellar 9th =92929=, in dispersion sale of herd of S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowdale, Ont., Dec. 14th.

one man in another district, averaged 1,030 pounds milk and 30 pounds butter-fat.

The cows in these better herds are far from being surpassingly good; they are only moderately productive cows. But nothing can be said to commend the poor herds. Charging ten cents each per day for caring for them, bringing them from the pasture, milking them, and returning them, they would have a small margin left to pay for their keep. Their owners, however, are learning much, or should be, by the test, for

always the test should do the man with the poor cows the most good (or the man who thinks he has no poor cows). The test is not primarily for good cows, to find how well they are doing, but for the poor cows, to discover how poorly they are doing; to find out the loss in maintaining them, and to encourage their owner to start them speedily on their way to the shambles.

Are your cows all good ones? Do you think they are? Do you think they are all making you money? Prove them with the scales and tester, and find out how much it has been costing you to keep some of those star boarders from year to year.

#### A Reasonable Estimate.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Noticing, in the November 24th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" a letter from a correspondent, criticising some of the statements made in the second-prize essay on the cost of producing 100 pounds of milk, I would like the privilege, through your columns, of making a short comment on his communication, thought it is so filled with absurdities that I scarcely know whether to take it seriously or otherwise.

Assuming that your correspondent is serious in his remarks, I will, in a few words, refer to the question of the value of time, as set forth in the essay. The time was calculated on a basis of \$1.20 per day (which was the cost to us) for a man working by the month. Ten hours are usually spent in the field, with an hour morning and evening at chores. Reckoned this way, the cost is ten cents per hour. If reckoned at ten hours per day, doing this work within that time, the cost would be 12 cents per hour. Whether the man was working in the field or attending to stock, would not affect the price. All profits arising from this labor should go to the owner of the herd, and not be charged against the cows by way of fancy prices. The time has been carefully noted, and the work of milking, caring for the milk, feeding, etc., can be performed within the time specified in the essay, viz., 2½ hours per day.

I might just mention here that there has been no desire on my part to figure out a fictitious profit, but I have endeavored all through to have the figures as exact as possible.

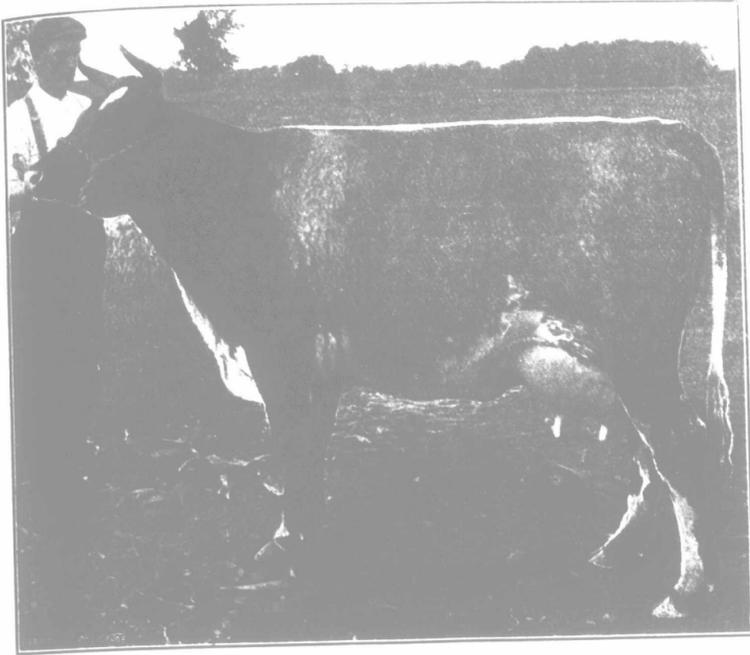
As to feeding the veal calves, they were allowed to take their food directly from the cows, and, as the value of the milk consumed could not be computed except by the selling price of the calves, the cows were credited with this amount, as they were charged with the feed consumed during this time.

Your correspondent takes exception to the manner in which I placed a value of the skim milk. If he will read the essay again, he will see that, in estimating receipts, skim milk is valued at 25 cents per cwt. Prof. Dean, of the O. A. C., places a maximum of 30 cents on skim milk for feeding, so I consider 25 cents within the mark.

Regarding the value of manure, I can refer your correspondent to several authorities, expert men, who, by careful study of the matter, and by chemical analysis, have found farmyard manure to be worth more than it was valued at in the essay. In this connection, I would mention especially Warrington's "Chemistry of the Farm," and Prof. Henry's book on "Feeds and Feeding." These authorities would value the manure in this case at \$150 to \$185, instead of \$100.

Still assuming your correspondent to be sincere in his criticism, I might say that if he were to place before readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" a more detailed statement as to how a profit of \$10.50 per hog can be made on a ration consisting entirely of grain, he will be conferring an everlasting boon upon the farmers of this country. No other get-rich-quick scheme need be considered, for, by turning their farms into hog-yards, and giving their attention entirely to the raising of hogs, in an incredibly short space of time the wealth of this country could scarcely be computed. But, let him back up his statements with proof, and come out manfully with his name and address, that we may know who and what he is.

In conclusion, without any egotism, I can say that I think my essay gives as fair a statement of cost of producing milk as any of the others. H. S. OSTIN, Norfolk Co., Ont.



Rosaline.

A splendid dual-purpose type. Yield, 7,239 lbs. milk, 312.2 lbs. of butter, in one year. Property of Macdonald College.

**Saltless Instead of Salted Butter.**

Some little comment has been aroused among our dairy readers by a discrepancy of statement in an article entitled, "How Exhibition Butter Was Made," by R. M. Player, of Bruce Co., who won the challenge trophy this fall at Toronto with unsalted creamery butter. The article solicited from Mr. Player mentioned salt as having been used.

The explanation, just to hand from Mr. Player, in response to a letter of inquiry, informs us that he had noticed the error himself after the article was published, but as the salted and unsalted butter was all made from the same churning, he did not think it necessary to correct the error.

The only difference in the mode of manufacture between the salted and saltless butter was that, instead of leaving the butter half an hour or so to allow the salt to dissolve, the box of saltless butter was worked and packed immediately after being washed. This box of butter scored 98, and was awarded the trophy.

"None of my salted butter secured a prize, and I have since found out," writes Mr. Player, "that the flavor of the salt used was inferior."

**Dual-purpose Cattle at Macdonald College.**

From its beginning, the Animal Husbandry Department of Macdonald College has devoted a considerable part of its time and energy proving the faith which it has had, and continues to have, in the dual-purpose Shorthorn cow. Excellent foundations were laid by the purchase of breeding stock of the deep-milking strains from the dairy Shorthorn sections of England. Envious milk records are being made by these cows. Last year, Barrington Duchess gave 8,587 pounds milk and 370.3 pounds butter, and in seven months of this year she has produced 6,853 pounds milk; Blossom produced last year 7,375 pounds milk and 301 pounds butter; and Buttercup gave 7,700 pounds milk, and 323.4 pounds butter. In truth, these milking Shorthorns are yielding from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per year. And, with this, they are by no means inferior beef animals. Rosaline, whose picture is presented on this page, is a splendid type of what is sought for in dual-purpose type. Large of frame, strong of heart, broad-backed, thickly fleshed on ribs, back, rump, and in the thighs, yet at the same time showing a capacious milk vessel and much dairy temperament, she is an excellent type. Last year she gave 7,239 pounds milk and 312.2 pounds butter, which is not a despicable record.

But milking Shorthorns represent only one phase of the dairy-cattle work at this College. Prof. Barton has augmented his dairy herd by the addition of eleven splendid and splendidly-bred Holsteins. There is a truly magnificent herd of Ayrshires that are proving the performing ability of this breed. Ten of these cows have averaged 8,619 pounds milk, and 362 pounds butter for last year, while the entire herd of 21 head, including several heifers, averaged 7,666 pounds milk and 321.8 pounds butter. Six French-Canadians averaged 6,512 pounds milk and 313 pounds butter last year. With the Shorthorns, there is some difference in the

amount of feed required, as compared with the smaller breeds, but this difference is made up by a supply of cheap, bulky foods.

Prof. Barton is finding that the early breeding of dairy heifers is having a marked detrimental influence upon their growth and their size at maturity, and he is becoming firmly convinced that the producing capacity and profits from cows are being lost by starting them to work at too early an age.

Experimental work is also being conducted with beef cattle and sheep. One weakness of Canada's sheep industry was pointed out by the results of a little experiment. Sixty head of select lambs were purchased from one of the familiarly-known drovers in this section of the country at a cost of \$5.65 per head. They were immediately slaughtered, dressed, and sold in Montreal, bringing \$10 per head. This shows where the profits of sheep husbandry go under our present methods, and demonstrates the folly of selling our lambs as sacrifices in the fall, just because we worship the god custom.

**Dairy Progress in New Zealand.**

The following extracts from a letter just received at Ottawa by Dairy Commissioner Rud-dick, from W. M. Singleton, Assistant Director of the Dairy Produce Division in New Zealand, should be of interest to our readers:

"We are just commencing our season. So far, weather conditions have been only fair. We have had the usual rough weather pertaining to this time of year, the Equinox. The ground has become fairly dry, and, although rain has fallen, it has not been sufficient for the country's demands, if Wellington's supply be a criterion.

"We can as yet give no estimate of how our exports are likely to run this season. The prices of cheese and butter do not evidence that disparity which has characterized them during recent years. Whether the pendulum is on the return portion of its swing, I cannot say. However, some of our principal Taranaki factories made butter during the winter and until 1st of September, some to 1st of October, and some are now considering the advisability of continuing butter throughout the season. A few of these factories make a big variation in the respective figures of cheese and butter exports. Kapukonui and Jolls each ran out about 2,200 tons of cheese last year. Each has about six or seven branches.

**PASTEURIZATION OF WHEY POPULAR.**

"The pasteurization of by-products is gaining ground rapidly. The heating of whey by direct steam is wide spread, and is extending itself without pushing. Farmers like the heated whey for their calves, and it keeps the whey tanks clean. We use direct steam.

"The heating of skim milk has thus far been done by means of the pasteurizer. This does very good work, and is not very expensive.

**GOOD RESULTS FROM PASTEURIZING CREAM.**

"The heating of the cream to pasteurizing temperature has made no little improvement in the average quality of our butter. All butter factories in Taranaki save two are following the principle. The New Zealand Dairy Association in Auckland Province is about to adopt the system. This company is making arrangements to absorb their rival company, Ambury and English, and the resultant company would do credit to even the United States, so far as hugeness is concerned. When Mr. Spragg speaks now, it will be with no little prestige.

"Our cow-testing work is going apace. We have four associations, and some 4,500 cows."

**POULTRY.**

Busy hens for business.

\*\*\*

Are the pullets cackling yet?

\*\*\*

The annual meeting of the Turkey and Waterfowl Club of Canada will be held in the City Hall (north-west wing), Guelph, on Tuesday, December 6th, at one o'clock p. m.—[W. J. Bell, Secretary, Angus, Ont.

\*\*\*

The good prices obtained for poultry products this season have led farmers to give more attention to this industry. Eggs have been in great demand all season at paying prices, and chickens fit for market have also commanded high rates. Common farmyard fowl have been almost completely exempt from disease, but complaints have come from some of the Lake Ontario counties of serious losses among turkeys from a disease known as "blackhead." The wet weather of July, also, was hard upon this class of poultry. Geese and ducks have kept in good condition. While considerable improvement has recently taken place in the care of poultry in this Province, some of the returns point out that but few farmers keep an actual record of profit and loss from this branch of their business. Correspondents variously estimate the profit per hen at from sixty cents to one dollar.—[November Crop Report, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

**Immense Opportunity in the Poultry Business.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is an interesting and instructive, though possibly not a particularly edifying, fact that the poultry products of this country last year totalled only \$25,000,000, as against \$625,000,000 for the United States, in the same period. Such figures as these afford food for thought. Poultrying is very much underdone in Canada at the present time, and unless we are going to import eggs and poultry very heavily, our output in the next five years must increase to ten times what it is to-day. Even now we are importing eggs from the United States, Russia and Germany. Sifting these figures down to their plainest meaning, we are shown that the United States, on value of poultry products, is beating

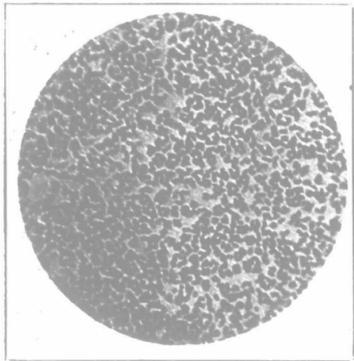


Doreen.

Patched Holstein cow that gave 1,930 lbs. milk in the two months, September and October, 1910. Property of Macdonald College.

us 0.1 in the ratio of about three to one per head of population.

The \$325,000,000 of poultry products in the United States last year is more than the products in a similar period of all the farms and ranches of the whole Dominion of Canada, including the live stock, field crops, and everything which was produced on the farms of Canada last year. This is according to the Hon. Sydney Fisher, who places Canadian products at \$588,000,000. The poultry products of the United States surpassed this figure by nearly \$50,000,000.



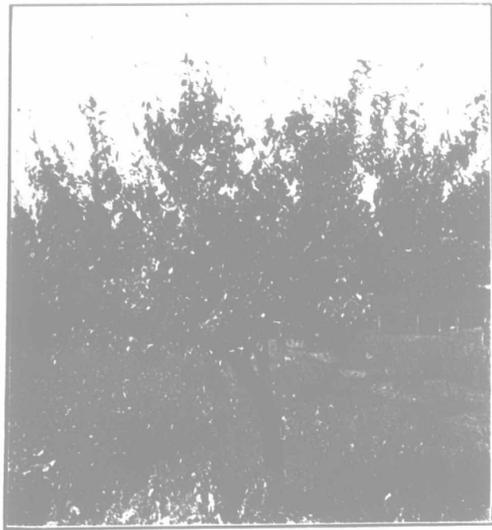
No. 1.—*Bacillus amylovorus*, the germs which cause the blight. (Magnified 1,000 times.)

In 1902, Canada exported \$1,733,242 worth of poultry products. Last year these figures dropped to but slightly over half a million. In 1904, the Dominion exported to Great Britain ten times the poultry and eggs that it is sending to-day.

But our farmers are awakening to the fact that there is a growing market for poultry products, and that this market offers big profits. If they cannot get their prices and premium for superior quality through the ordinary channels of distribution, they will have to take things into their own hands, and go after the profits in another way. Some of them have done this. The plan by which they have worked has been pioneered in Canada by the Lee Manufacturing Co., Limited, of Pembroke, Ont.

It looks very much as if co-operation among farmers and teamwork in marketing were to be the ultimate solution of the Canadian poultry problem. The idea of farmers getting together to do their marketing, and taking for themselves the profits that would otherwise go to the middlemen, makes a strong appeal to common sense.

Farmers and Farmers' Sons! We are giving a very serviceable two-bladed Joseph Rodgers jackknife to any of our subscribers who will send us in one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," accompanied by \$1.50. We also have a very neat two-bladed Joseph Rodgers penknife, which we will send on the same terms. When sending in your new subscriber or subscribers, mention which knife you prefer. Also read about other premiums in our announcement on another page of this issue.



No. 2.—Apple tree badly attacked by "Fire Blight" through blossom inoculation in spring and twig inoculation by aphids. Eighty per cent. of twigs and small branches killed out in one season.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

The science of spraying is making rapid strides, and, thanks largely to L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Canadian fruit-growers' knowledge and practice is being kept well abreast of the times.

Lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead will control about every serious pest of our orchards, from San Jose scale to codling moth. Even twig blight of the apple is partially subdued by destruction of the aphids which spread it.

If our Canadian fruit-growers only realized the magnificent scope for expansion that would spread out before them with the opening of the rapidly-expanding American market for fruit, it is hard to see how even self-interest could sanction a resolution opposing reciprocity in fruit with the United States. Certainly, such an attitude was not decided by regard for the Canadian apple-grower's interest.

### Fire Blight Successfully Combated

Paper by Dan H. Jones, of the Bacteriological Department, Ontario Agricultural College, before the Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention, 1910.

In order to cope successfully with a disease, whether it be a disease of animals or of plants, it is most desirable to know its specific cause and its methods of attack. Practically all that is known concerning the precise nature of infectious diseases, both of animals and plants, has been learned during the last thirty years or so. Everyone now is familiar with the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of typhoid fever, cholera, tuberculosis, and anthrax, and other infectious diseases in man and animals. Individuals suffering from these diseases are isolated, as far as possible, and care is taken that all discharges from their bodies are burned or otherwise disinfected. These precautions are necessary because these diseases are the result of micro-organisms gaining access to the body through water, food or wounds, and there rapidly multiplying. Their multiplication produces the symptoms of the disease, and as millions of the germs are soon produced in the body from a few that have gained entrance, some of these are given off in the discharges, and if these are not destroyed, they are liable to spread the disease to whoever comes in contact with them.

The disease of pome trees, known by the various names of fire blight, pear blight, apple twig blight, body blight, and blight canker, is a bacterial disease, and hence, if its spread in our orchards is to be prevented, precautions must be taken somewhat similar to those found necessary in dealing with bacterial or infectious diseases of man and animals.

So far as is known, the disease is peculiar to North America, where it has caused immense losses to pear and apple growers. In addition to being found on the cultivated and wild varieties of apple, pear and quince trees, it is quite common on the Juneberry, hawthorn and mountain ash, and occasionally it is found on the plum.

The disease is caused by a microbe known as *Bacillus amylovorus*, which, on gaining entrance to the bark of a tree subject to its attack, rapidly multiplies there, and in doing so kills the bark. If the bark attacked be that of a twig, the twig, with its leaves, blossoms or fruit, will wither, turn brown, and die. If the bark attacked be that of the trunk or main limb, the result is a canker of the area attacked. The cankered area is usually darker-colored than the healthy part, is somewhat sunken, and usually surrounded by a crack. If the cankered bark be cut, it will be found to be brown and tough, instead of being white or light-green and tender. The canker in the apple tree does not usually spread to very great dimensions, except in a few varieties, principally the Russian varieties. With the pear tree, however, it is different, for when the bacillus finds entrance to the bark of the trunk or a main limb of a pear tree, it usually continues to spread there until it has killed the tree outright.

For the disease to spread rapidly in a tree, it is necessary that the affected bark be juicy. The bark of the large limbs and trunk of the pear tree is softer and more juicy than that of most varieties of apple trees. Hence it is that the disease spreads more rapidly and does much more damage in the trunks and large limbs of the pear than in those of the apple. On the other hand, the bark of the twigs and young shoots of the apple is softer and more juicy than that of the pear twigs, and consequently, blight of the apple tree is usually in the form of twig blight, all the young growth of a tree often being killed out in one season.

Trees in sod are not so sappy as those under cultivation. Hence it is that the disease kills

of trees in well cultivated orchards more often and more rapidly than in orchards that are in sod. However, sod is not the ideal condition for an orchard. It not only curtails the production of fruit and hinders the development of the tree in general, but it harbors numerous orchard insect pests, for which it is a good breeding ground. We must, then, if we are to get the best results from our orchards, cultivate them, and find some other means of keeping the blight in check than by leaving them in sod.

MEANS BY WHICH THE BLIGHT IS SPREAD.

I. Insects.—Insects, more than any other



No. 3.—Young pear tree, with one branch inoculated with the germs by the pruning saw. The branch was killed, and the disease was spreading from this branch to the others.

thing, are responsible for spreading the blight. It was demonstrated a few years ago that bees, wasps, and other blossom-visiting insects, often carry the germs of the disease on their bodies, especially their mouth-parts, to the blossoms they visit in the orchard. When they insert their proboscis into the flower to get the nectar, they deposit a few germs in the nectaries, and here the germs develop rapidly, kill the flower, and pass down the bark of the flower-stem to the fruit spur, kill it and all the other blossoms on it; they then continue to work their way in the bark, passing on down the twig to the larger branch, and thus we get a typical case of "twig blight."

When the disease is active in a sappy tree, there is often a gummy exudate from the part affected. This is usually amber-colored, and may be seen on the outside of the diseased bark, sometimes in globules, and sometimes slowly streaming down the surface. This gummy material is teeming with the disease germs, and many insects like to feed on it, and in feeding on it they get their feet and mouth-parts covered with the germs, and when they fly away, they take



No. 4.—Typical blight canker in the bark of a large limb of a Tolman Sweet, which developed at the base of a waterspout that was inoculated by aphids. Many cankers so caused were on the tree, some of them spreading sufficiently to girdle the limb.

DECEMBER 1, 1910

these along with them. So, when they lay down a diseased tree to a healthy one, they are liable to inoculate the latter with the disease germs from the former. The inoculation is made either through the flower by the honey suckers, or else by a puncture of the bark by a biting or boring insect, such as a beetle, or by a sucking insect, such as the various plant bugs and aphids.

We found, as a result of our observations made in the College orchard, and many orchards in the Niagara, St. Catharines and Whitby districts, that fifty per cent. of the total amount of twig blight on apple trees in 1909 was due to its spread from twig to twig, from tree to tree, and from orchard to orchard, by aphids (*Aphis mali* and *Schizoneura lanigera*), and that practically all the twig inoculations that were made after the blossoming season were made by the same orchard pests.

It is well known to orchard men that the aphid's favorite feeding place is on the water-sprouts, suckers, and young twigs of the tree. It is here they find the tender bark which they can easily puncture to obtain the plant juice which is so plentiful there. It is the tender, juicy bark that, as we have before mentioned, supplies the ideal conditions for the blight germ to rapidly develop in. An aphid, when feeding, punctures the bark from which it draws the sap with its sucking tube. Should the twig which it punctures have the blight, the sucking tube, which is inserted in the bark, will be contaminated with the blight germ, and large numbers of germs will be drawn into the body of the insect, and will cover its mouth-parts; and so, when the aphid moves to another twig, it will carry the germs along with it, and on puncturing the fresh twig will inoculate it with these germs. We found this to be happening in practically all the orchards we visited during June, July, and early August. We found many young trees that had not yet borne a blossom, and that were absolutely free from blight before the aphids came in June, to have after this date all their young shoots killed out by the gradual spread of the disease from the tips downward after they had been inoculated by aphids. We also found large numbers of suckers and water-sprouts on the older trees develop the disease after the aphids visited them, and rapidly die. In many cases, when the disease reached the base of the water-sprout or sucker, it entered the limb or trunk on which the shoot grew, and there formed a canker, sometimes large and spreading, if the bark was juicy, and sometimes small. The bark immediately surrounding such cankers is liable to harbor the disease germs through the winter, then, in the spring, when the sap begins to run once more, the germs rapidly develop, spread further through the bark, thus enlarging the canker, and often girdling the limb, which results in its death.

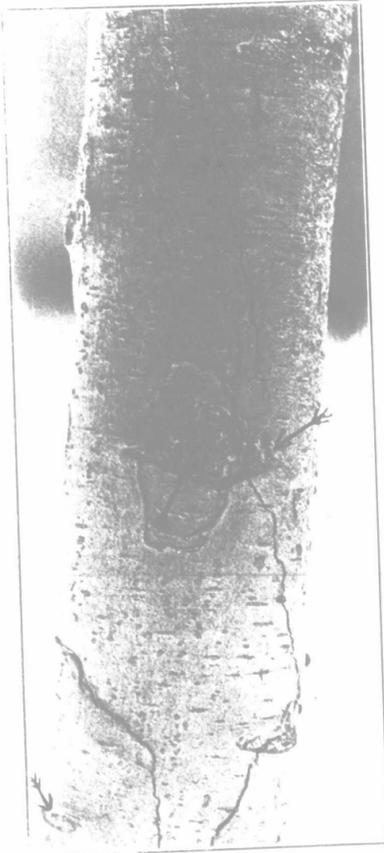
Spread of the Disease in Nurseries.—We found aphids to be the principal means of spreading the blight in apple-tree nurseries. Wherever in nurseries the aphids were kept in check, there was practically no blight; while, in the nurseries in which the aphid was allowed to have its way, there the blight flourished in all directions.

While aphids and "twig blight" are both common on the apple, neither are very prevalent on the pear. Blight, however, kills off many more pear trees than apple trees. How, then, is the blight carried to the pear trees? It is sometimes carried to the blossoms by bees and wasps, and it is such inoculations that are responsible for most cases of "twig blight" in the pear. "Body blight," however, is more common than "twig blight" in the pear. This is the same disease working in the bark of the trunk and larger limbs. How do the germs get into this old bark? Sometimes they enter it at the base of the twigs which have been inoculated at the blossoms. We found, however, during the last two seasons, cases of direct inoculation into the bark of healthy trees made by the fruit-bark-boring beetle (*Scolytus rugulosus*). This is the same beetle that works in the bark of the peach and cherry, causing them to exude large quantities of gum-like material. The pear tree does not exude this gummy material, and, as the hole made by the beetle is very small, and is usually underneath a bud or spur, it is not readily seen. This beetle bores in the bark, and is more common on weak or diseased trees than on healthy ones. We found the beetles in the bark of blighted trees to be literally covered with blight germs, and we found the disease to be developing around the fresh punctures made by these beetles in the bark of healthy trees. The fruit-bark-boring beetle, then, is one means of spreading the blight among pear trees.

2. Pruning Tools and Cultivators.—The pruning knife, saw, chisel, shears, barrows, cultivators and other tools used in the orchard, after coming in contact with a diseased tree, are potent carriers of the disease. We have seen numerous cases of blight that could clearly be traced to this source of infection, and we proved by a number of experiments how easy it is for the disease to spread in this way. After using a knife and a saw on the diseased part of a tree,

and then on a healthy tree, necking the bark or cutting on branches, we found that in 75 per cent. of the experiments the healthy tree contracted the disease at the point cut.

Scraping healthy trees with diseased trees when removing the latter from the orchard, is also a common method of inoculating healthy trees.



No. 5.—Trunk of young pear tree, near the ground, showing a rapidly-spreading canker, which developed as the result of the tree being inoculated with the germs by the shot-hole bark-boring beetle, *Scolytus rugulosus*. The minute borings of the beetle may be seen close to the arrow points. Notice that the borings are usually within a bud scar.

ERADICATION AND PREVENTION OF THE DISEASE.

When once the disease enters a tree, whether it be in the fruit, twig, branch or trunk, there is no remedy for the affected part. The only measure to be adopted is to cut out and burn it right away. To cut off an affected twig will save the branch on which it grows, and to cut off a diseased large branch will save the tree.

In cutting dead or diseased tissue from a tree, care must be taken to cut from six inches to a foot below the blighted area, as the germs always extend further than the visibly affected part.



No. 6.—Shot-hole borings in a healthy branch from a young pear tree. In every case they are at the base of a fruit spur or small branch. Around three out of five of the punctures the blight was spreading as a canker.

Whenever the pruning tool comes in contact with the disease in pruning operations, it should be disinfected by being wiped with a disinfectant, as corrosive sublimate, 1:1,000 parts, or ten per cent. formalin. These may be carried in a glass bottle. If a wire is run through the cork so as to project into the bottle, and a piece of rag tied around the end of the wire, this may be used as a convenient swab for applying the disinfectant.

The best time to cut out blight is the first time it is seen, as every case of active blight is a potent source of infection for innumerable other cases. However, it is not always practicable to locate every case of blight as it occurs. The best time for systematic action in an orchard is in late fall or early winter. At this time the diseased parts are more readily noticed than in late winter or early spring, and, if precautions are taken to burn the material cut out, this will insure the destruction of beetles, aphids and other insects harboring on and in it.

If an orchard be cleared of the blight during the winter, there will be no germs there for insects to get contaminated with in the following spring. Hence, as the bees and wasps go from flower to flower, they will not infect the blossoms. The blossoms not being inoculated, there will be no early twig blight, so that when the aphids come, later in the season, there will be no source of infection for them. If, however, there should be affected trees in the neighborhood of the orchard, which is usually the case, then the only way to keep the disease out of the orchard is to control the insects.

The aphids may be kept in check by spraying the trees when the buds are just beginning to swell with home-boiled lime-sulphur, preferably of the strength of twenty-five pounds lime, twenty pounds sulphur, to forty gallons of water. This is to kill the eggs, which may be seen on the twigs and small branches of the tree. To destroy the aphids in summer, give them a thorough drenching with kerosene emulsion. In the fall, observe if any aphids are present on the water-sprouts, where they will be found if there are any on the trees at all at this time of year. If present, cut off the water-sprouts and destroy them.

Several bad outbreaks of the fruit-bark-boring beetle in peach and cherry orchards have been traced to woodpiles made from diseased and dead wood taken from the orchard. It is in such wood that the beetles winter over, and in the spring they issue from it in large numbers, and make their way usually to the orchard once more. This shows the necessity for burning dead and diseased wood taken from the orchard before spring.

Several orchards that two years ago were badly infected with blight, are now, after being carefully treated as above outlined, free from the disease, and it will now be a comparatively easy matter for owners to keep their orchards free from disease by making an occasional inspection during the growing season, and cutting out the fresh inoculations that are brought by insects from neighboring property.

We feel certain that if concerted action, such as indicated, be taken by all fruit-growers in any district, the disease may be wiped out of that district, and be prevented from entering it any more.

Sugar-beet Production.

Sugar beets are grown most extensively in Ontario and Alberta, where they supply roots for three sugar factories. The area in crop this year is 16,000 acres, which is a substantial increase upon last year. The yield per acre is 9.69 tons, the total yield 155,000 tons, and the quality 93.15 per cent. The roots supplied to the Berlin factory are testing 17 per cent. of sugar, and at the Wallaceburg factory 16 per cent.; but a product of 5,000 acres in Ontario is being shipped to factories in Michigan. The product of 8,200 acres in that Province is marketed at Wallaceburg and Berlin, where the average price is about \$5.86 per ton or better than \$57.80 per acre.—(Census and Statistics Monthly for October.)

Our special offer of \$2.00 for a renewal and one new yearly subscription will set a big force of canvassers at work. "The early bird catches the worm." If you know a farmer who is not already getting "The Farmer's Advocate," see him at once, before someone else gets his name.

**Time Cards.**

At the Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention in Toronto, last month, B. J. Case, of Sodus, N. Y., President of the New York State Fruit-growers' Association, described his system of time-cards, by means of which he is able to keep accurate account of the value of labor bestowed upon each class of crop he raises, thus enabling him to decide exactly what profit he makes from his apples, peaches, pears, etc. It was this system of time-cards that drove him out of dairying years ago, as he found that, under his conditions of land and labor value, he could not make cows pay, even with butter at 40 cents a pound, and manure credited to the herd at \$2.00 a ton.

Whether the most was made out of the cows, or not, everyone will agree that a system of accounting that shows a man how much he makes or loses on each crop is just what is needed on the farm. It might be extended even further than Mr. Case carries it, by keeping track of the time spent not only on each class of fruit, but on each separate plantation of each kind. We reproduce herewith a part of one of these time-cards, partly filled in. Each employee has one of these cards to keep by him and fill in with the value of the time spent each day on whatever kind or kinds of fruit he has been working at. It shows, also, the total number of hours worked by each man each day. When filled in for the month, complete, the sum of the totals in the several vertical columns must equal the total of the last column. The expenses are all entered in due course by the bookkeeper, and thus close tab is kept on every phase of his large business. It would apply equally to agriculture. Mr. Case, the man who devised these time-cards, has made at least \$50,000 at fruit-growing in the last ten years.

Two dollars for your renewal and one new yearly subscription. See announcement on page 1882 of this issue.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**How Many Hogs Per Cow?**

Referring to correspondence published in "The Farmer's Advocate," recounting the profits of hog-raising, a doubtful reader called at the office recently to assert that the palm for returns belonged to the cow. No figures in proof were given, but in a general way his pigship was relegated to a back seat as a money-maker. There is evidently need of more close comparisons in the cost and profit of cow-keeping and swine-rearing. Not long ago, hog supplies were away below normal, and with a keen demand, live-weight prices rose to \$9 and \$10, or even more, per cwt. Latterly, there has been an appreciable increase in Eastern Canada supplies, but the question arises are we yet keeping enough brood sows and rearing enough hogs, on the average 100-acre dairy farm, where milk is produced for cheese or butter making? Judged by casual observation, about one or two brood sows are kept, and rarely as many as four or five, except in a few districts. With more economical methods of feeding, it is believed that more hogs could be turned off per year at a profit. We would like to hear from readers, first, as to the comparative profits of a brood sow and a dairy cow; and, secondly, what is about the proper proportion of hogs to cows to rear, per annum on a dairy farm? For the best reply, giving "facts and figures" covering these two questions, we will award a copy of F. D. Coburn's valuable work, "Swine in America," and to the second-best article a copy of Prof. G. E. Day's splendid Canadian book, "Swine." Articles, marked "Hog versus Cow," to reach this office by December 24th, 1910.

**The Evils of Farm Weeds.**

"If farms were all as clean from weeds as the cleanest are, the total yield of grain and fodder on Ontario farms would be at least ten per cent. greater," said Seed Commissioner G. H. Clark, speaking before the Canadian Institute in Toronto recently. Furthermore, the value of pasture, hays and grains for feeding and milking, if free from weeds and weed seeds, would be ten per cent. more than at present. Crushing grains and chopping fodders obliges live stock to eat all or none of what is placed before them, but the unpalatability and indigestibility of the weeds and weed seeds thus incorporated in the diet of animals produces a loss in the value obtained from good food, and results in decreased returns.

A great abundance of weed seeds is obtained in importations of alfalfa seed from Russia and Hungary, these weeds being specially adapted to our climate.

Last year, nearly a million and a half bushels of screenings and cleanings—mostly weed seeds—accumulated about the terminal elevators surrounding the inland lakes.

Mr. Clark gave the results of a series of poultry-feeding experiments where fowl were forced to eat weed seeds, with the result that some died, and the rest lost heavily in weight, thus showing the uselessness of weed seeds as feeding material. He expressed the hope that, before the end of another year there would be legislation restricting the distribution of weed seeds in feeding stuffs, to which hope the farming population will surely say a loud "Amen."

**Paint to Protect Implement Steel from Rusting.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As the ground is now frozen up, and plowing, as well as other modes of tillage, have of necessity to stop for this year, it might be well to throw out a few ideas regarding the care and storing of machinery.



Beauty Hark 2nd.

A junior three-year-old daughter of this cow, with an A. R. O. record of 18.95 lbs. butter, and a junior two-year-old daughter with an A. R. O. record of 11.51 lbs. in seven days, also her three-months-old bull calf, will be offered for sale at Brown Bros' auction sale of 50 Holsteins, December 28th.

Of course, machinery should, by rights, be kept under cover as much as possible during the summer, but to those farmers who have only a limited supply of room for storage, they don't very often put them away until late in the fall. To those I intend to speak.

A good idea, we find, to keep the gang plow and other plows from rusting is to mix and apply a thin coat of paint to the mouldboards and land-sides. This, if done when the parts are nice and bright, will keep it in good condition, and quite free from rusting, until it is used again, thus saving the plow, as well as the temper of the plowman when spring operations open up.

In storing of the machinery, where room is limited, it is well to manage to place the ma-

chinery in the building in such a manner that the implements used in the spring will be put in last, those for haying next, and harvest first.

If this simple little plan is followed, it will save a lot of extra labor next spring, though I have seen good farmers place their machinery in haphazard—any way to get them out of the road.  
Glengarry Co., Ont. D. CAMERON.

**Annual Meeting Dominion Grange**

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Dominion Grange will be held in Victoria Hall, Toronto, commencing December 13th, at 10 a. m. Some of the subjects which will be up at the Conference in Ottawa for discussion will be, "Tariff Reduction," "Free Trade in Agricultural Implements," "Better Trade Relations with the United States in Agricultural Products," "Government Ownership of the Proposed Hudson's Bay Railway," "Government Ownership of Terminal Elevators," etc.

Following this convention, a monster delegation of Grange representatives, Farmers' Club delegates, and farmers from all parts of Canada, will proceed to Ottawa to present to the Government, on Friday, December 16th, the attitude of the rural population towards the tariff and other vitally important questions. Reduced railway rates will obtain for these events, and it is hoped that they will be fully attended. For the Ottawa meeting, signed certificates at the time of purchase must be procured. If 300 or more certificates are taken, delegates will get a return trip free; if more than 50, but less than 300, the return will be at one-third rate; if less than 50, the return rate will be two-thirds.

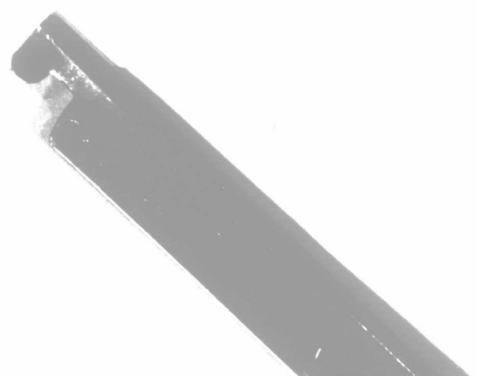
An addition has been made to the outside service staff of the Dominion Seed Branch, in the person of M. O. Malte, Ph. D., formerly of the scientific staff of the seed-breeding station at Svalof, Sweden. Dr. Malte is a specialist on fodder plants and their improvement by seed selection. He was invited to come to Canada to take the position he now occupies as an instructor in the improvement of our grass, clover and other fodder crops. Most of his time during the next year or two will be devoted to educational work in the principal seed-growing districts.

Turn to page 1902 of this issue and read our premium announcement.

Date	Hours Worked	Apples	Peaches	Pears	Flumby	Grapes	Barnes Woods	Aparagus	Raspberries	Farm Ex	Cherries	Total for day	
1	10	48	scich		32	sig out stump					80	Bank trees	1.60
2	8	128	scich										1.28
3	9	144	scich										1.44
4	10										1.60	Bank trees	1.60
28													
29													
30													
31													
Totals		320			160	32					80		5.92

Due *John H. H. H.* for work. Month *Nov* 19*10*  
Total days *160* at *1.60*

One of W. Case's time cards, partially filled in. To reduce the size of the cut, we have omitted the blank columns corresponding to the days of the month, from 5th to 27th, inclusive.





## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

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

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

SALES NOTES will be cashed or taken for collection.

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

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 28th, receipts of live stock numbered 55 cars, comprising 1,072 cattle, 196 hogs, 637 sheep and lambs, 19 calves. The quality of the cattle was medium to good; trade brisk; prices 10c. higher. Exporters, one load, 1,200 lbs., \$5.80; any good exporters would have been worth \$6; prime picked butchers', \$5.60 to \$5.85; good, \$5.50 to \$5.60; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3.50 to \$4; feeders, \$4.75 to \$5.30; stockers, \$4 to \$4.60; milkers, \$5.50 to \$7.6; calves, \$3.50 to \$8. Sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.85; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6. Hogs, fed and watered at market, \$7, and \$6.65, f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	253	174	427
Cattle	3,490	2,593	6,083
Hogs	4,258	2,867	7,125
Sheep	3,127	2,195	5,322
Calves	267	35	322
Horses	7	41	48

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	274	139	413
Cattle	3,944	2,023	5,967
Hogs	4,195	1,571	5,766
Sheep	5,956	1,704	7,660
Calves	214	55	269
Horses	—	232	232

The above figures show an increase in the combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union yards for the past week, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1909 of 14 cars, 116 cattle, 1,359 hogs, and 53 calves, but a decrease of 2,338 sheep and lambs, and 181 horses.

It will be seen that the receipts of live stock for the past week were not nearly as large as for the previous week. The general quality of the cattle offered at the Union yards was not as good. Owing to the light run, trade was fairly active, with prices steady to strong for all classes of cattle excepting exporters, which were from 8c. to 17c. per cwt. lower, on an average, than in our last letter.

Exporters.—E. L. Woodward, for Swifts, bought 106 steers for London market, 1,303 lbs. each, average weight, at \$5.72 average price, which is 8c. per cwt. lower than last week. Mr. Woodward also bought 79 steers for Liverpool, 1,243 lbs. average weight, at \$5.53 average price, or 17c. per cwt. lower than Liverpool cattle sold for in our last letter.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots of butchers' sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75, loads of good, \$5.25 to \$5.50, medium, \$4.80 to \$5.15, common, \$4.25 to \$4.75; cows, \$3 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Feeders and Stockers.—Short-keep feeders, \$5.25 to \$5.40, good, straight feeders, \$4.75 to \$5; stockers, \$4 to \$4.60 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Good to choice milkers and springers are scarce, and just as high in price, ranging from \$75 to

\$90 each, but common to medium cows, of which the bulk of offerings is composed, sold at \$38 to \$65 each. Late springers are not in demand.

Veal Calves.—Receipts light. Prices steady, at \$3 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes, \$4.50 to \$1.90; rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts light; prices firm, at \$7.10 for selects, fed and watered at the market, and \$6.75 to drovers, for car lots, f. o. b., at country points.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, red or mixed, 84c. to 86c., outside. Manitoba wheat—No. 1 northern, 99c.; No. 2 northern, 97c.; No. 3 northern, 93c., track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 62c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 84c. to 86c., outside. Buckwheat—46c. to 4 c., outside. Barley—For feed, 45c.; for malting, 55c. to 58c., outside. Corn—American, old, No. 3 yellow, 59c., on track, Toronto. Flour—Ontario winter-wheat flour, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50, at seaboard. Manitoba flour—Toronto prices are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90. Oats—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 37c.; No. 3, 36c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 32c. to 33c.; No. 3, 31c. to 32c., outside.

#### HAY AND MILLFEEED.

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

Straw.—Baled, car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$10.50, track, Toronto.

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

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady, prices unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 25c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—Prices unchanged. New-laid, 35c. to 38c.; cold storage, 26c. to 27c.

Cheese.—Market quiet, at unchanged quotations. Large, 12c.; twins, 12c.

Beans.—Prices steady; primes, \$1.90 to \$1.95; hand-picked, \$2 to \$2.10 per bushel.

Honey.—Market steady, at unchanged quotations. Extracted, 10c. to 11c. for choice; combs, per dozen sections, \$2 to \$2.50.

Potatoes.—Prices firm. Car lots, on track, Toronto, sold from 65c. to 70c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts were large last week, with prices about steady. Prices for dressed were as follows: Turkeys, 18c. to 20c. per lb.; geese, 12c. to 13c. per lb.; ducks, 13c. to 14c.; chickens, 13c. to 14c.; hens, 10c.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 9c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 8c.; country hides, 8c. to 9c.; calf skins, 11c. to 13c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 60c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75 to \$3.00, horse hair, per lb., 30c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

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

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples of good quality are scarce, and selling at high prices. Spies, \$4 to \$4.50, and even 8c. Greenings, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Snooks and Baldwins, \$3.50 to \$4. Windfalls and second sell on the Toronto market at \$2.50 to \$4 per barrel. Grapes are still plentiful at 20c. to 25c. per basket, cabbage, \$2.50 per hundred, beets, 6c. per bushel, carrots, 10c. per barrel, onions, \$1.25 per bushel.

### Buffalo.

Veals, \$7 to \$11.

Hogs, Heavy, and mixed, \$7.25 to \$7.50. Yorkers, \$7.25 to \$7.50, pigs, \$7.40 to \$7.50, romps, \$6.50 to \$7.75, dairies, \$7 to \$7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.60; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$4; sheep mixed, \$2 to \$4.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle from the port of Montreal for the week ending November 19th, amounted to 2,103 head, or 417 more than the previous week. Offerings of cattle on the local market were fairly large, especially of the rougher grades of stock. Top prices were in the vicinity of 5c. to possibly 5c., fine stock sold at 5c. to 5c., good at 4c. to 5c., medium at around 3c. to 4c., and common at 2c. to 3c. Small meats were generally steady, calves being excepted, owing to scarcity. Prices on these advanced to 6c. and 7c. per lb. for milk-fed, and sometimes more, grass-fed being 5c. to 6c. per lb. Ontario lambs sold at 6c. to 6c. per lb., and Quebecs at 5c. to 5c. per lb., while sheep brought 4c. to 4c. per lb. Hogs showed little change, selects being 7c., and lower grades rather less. Deliveries were light.

Horses.—The market for horses showed no change, save that there was a good demand, both from lumber camps and from pulp mills. However, this demand appears to have been light during this season. Dealers are finding more and more difficulty in securing their requirements, and are a little apprehensive of the future. The market held steady at the following figures: Heavy draft horses, from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200 each; old, broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100 each; choice carriage and saddle horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs was steady, at 10c. to 10c. per lb. for selects. The provision market held steady at the recent decline. English boneless breakfast bacon sold at 16c. for select, and 16c. for thick; Windsor skinned backs and Wiltshire sides at 17c.; cottage rolls 18c., and spiced rolls 15c. Extra large hams, weighing over 25 lbs., were 13c.; 20 to 25 lbs., 15c.; medium and extra small, 16c.; bone out, rolled, large, 15c.; small, 17c. Pork was steady, at \$21 to \$28.50 per barrel, and beef at \$17 per barrel. Lard continued steady, being 11c. to 12c. per lb. for compound, and 14c. to 15c. for pure.

Poultry.—Boston was willing to pay 19c. here for turkeys, but the difficulty was to get them. Killing is now beginning, however, and prices have been very firm, and poultry will be dear. Good turkeys cannot be quoted under 18c., and chickens readily bring 14c. to 15c., while good, ordinary fowl, range from 9c. to 12c. Ducks were quoted at 14c. to 15c., and geese at 12c. to 13c. On Monday, chickens were up a cent, 16c. a pound for choice; fowl up to 14c.

Potatoes.—The market was very strong, and prices advanced further during the past week. Green Mountains sold here at 90c. per 90 lbs., carloads, track, and Quebecs and Ontarios ranged from 82c. to 87c. per 90 lbs. The cause of the advance was the increased cost, owing to the necessity to heat the cars.

Apples.—The market held very firm, and there have been slight advances. No. 1 apples sold at \$3.50 to \$5.15 per barrel, according to quality, No. 2 being \$2.75 to \$3.50 per barrel, and No. 3 being \$2 to \$3. For specials, such as No. 1 Snooks, \$6.40 was realized, and McIntoshes brought about the same. Spies were firm.

Shipments from port this season are 160,000 barrels, as against 544,000 in 1909 and 325,000 in 1908.

Eggs.—The market was steady and firm. The quality of the offerings was poor, and the tendency of prices upwards. No. 1 candled stock was quoted at 27c. per dozen, selects being 32c., and even more, and fresh-laid, so called, 45c.

Butter.—The market for butter showed little change, there being a very good demand, and the cold weather having a strengthening effect. Choicest creamery was quoted all the way from 21c. to 25c., as to grade and quality. From this forward until near Christmas there should be an active trade. Exports to date are 28,000 packages, against 37,000 a year ago.

Cheese.—Colored cheese in demand, and higher, at 11c. to 12c. per lb., and 11c. to 11c. for white. Westerns were 11c. for 100 lbs., 11c. for 100 lbs. Shipments are 1,000,000 lbs. against 1,850,000 a year ago.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oat available at 10c. per bushel, carloads, at store; No. 1 extra feed being 39c.; No. 3 Canadian Western being 38c. to 38c.; No. 2 local white, 38c.; No. 3 local white, 37c., and No. 4, 37c. to 37c.; No. 4 Manitoba barley was 48c. to 48c.; Manitoba feed being 47c. to 47c., and No. 3 American corn being 57c. to 58c.

Flour.—Manitoba grades have been marked down 20c. per barrel, all round, and sold at a range of \$5.60 per barrel, in bags, for first patents; \$5.10 for seconds, and \$4.90 for strong bakers'. Ontario winter-wheat patents were steady, at \$4.85 to \$5.10, and straight rollers at \$4.40 to \$4.60.

Milled.—Manitoba bran was firm, at \$18 per ton, in bags, shorts being lower, at \$21. Ontario bran was steady, at \$18.50 to \$19, middlings being \$22 to \$22.50, pure grain mouille \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille \$25 to \$28. Cottonseed meal was \$37 to \$38 per ton.

Seeds.—Dealers still report to be offering \$7 to \$8, country points, per bushel, for red clover, and \$6 to \$8 for alsike. Receipts were still very light.

Hay.—The market for hay was steady, No. 1, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 extra being \$10 to \$10.50; No. 2 being \$9 to \$9.50; clover mixed being \$7.50 to \$8, and clover \$7 to \$7.50 per ton.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged, at 8c., 9c. and 10c. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 beef hides; 10c. and 12c. per lb. for calf skins; 60c. to 65c. each for lamb skins; \$1.75 and \$2.50 for horse hides. Tallow was steady, at 1c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 7c. for rendered.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.50 to \$7.35; Texas steers, \$1.20 to \$5.40; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.60; stockers and feeders, \$3.35 to \$5.70; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.35; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$6.55 to \$6.95; mixed, \$6.65 to \$7.05; heavy, \$6.65 to \$7.10; rough, \$6.65 to \$6.80; good to choice heavy, \$6.80 to \$7.10; pigs, \$6.15 to \$6.85; bulk of sales, \$6.80 to \$6.95.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.25 to \$4.10; Western, \$3.90 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$4.10 to \$5.10; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.40; Western, \$4.85 to \$6.25.

### British Cattle Markets.

London and Liverpool cables quote American cattle at 12c. to 13c.; tops, 14c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, at 9c. to 9c. per lb.

#### WISDOM OF THE WISE.

A smile is immortal.

There is no slack season for opportunity.

Six of one isn't always half a dozen of some other.

The principal business in fishing is to land your fish.

There are people galore who can resist anything save temptation.

Worry is simply trying to live two days at a time—one is enough.

Lying down on one's job is a quick way to become open for another.

The man who stands too long in the limelight is liable to need a whitewash.

A mouse, if he gets into the right light, can cast a shadow as big as a lion.

What a difference the crop returns indicate between the weedy and the clean farmer!

In buying winter clothing, it should be remembered that weight is not always warmth.

Many a miss makes a man, but it is a good deal safer to take the ready-made-to-order kind.

Good intentions are said to make excellent pavement, but they do little toward making roads to market.

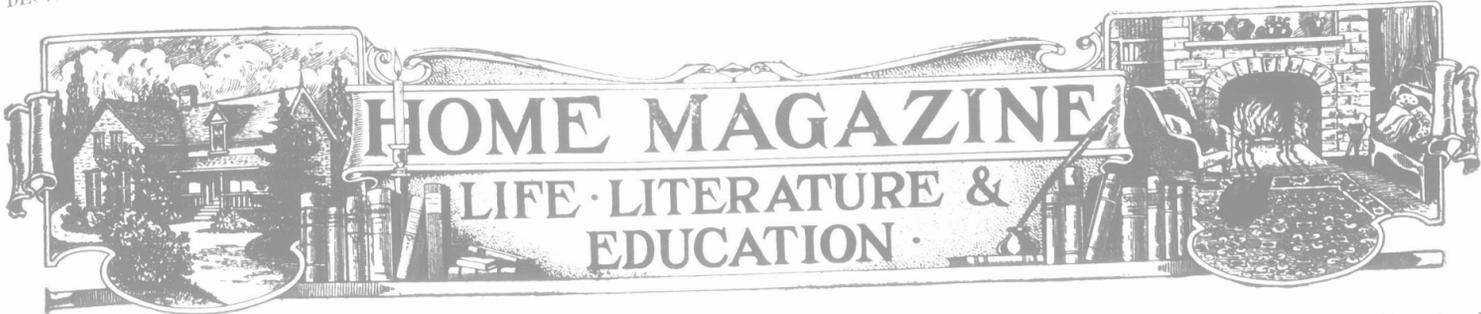
The whale that swallowed Jonah was first on record to learn the truth that you can't keep a good man down.

The individual who is daily putting the salt into life is the one who, in the long run, will get the most out of it.

I don't believe any two words in the English language are synonymous.

Oh, I don't know. What's the matter with 'raise' and 'lift'?

There's a big difference. I 'raise' chickens, and have a neighbor who has been known to 'lift' them!



**Some Workers for a Beautiful Canada.**

Probably every delegate who goes year after year to the Annual Convention—the big boiling-down place—of any association whatever, becomes keenly on the lookout for new developments, new impressions, new inspirations, new suggestions. He develops a "nose" for such things, and is disappointed if his expectations are not met.

This year's convention of the Horticultural Association for Ontario certainly gave rise to no disappointment on any of these scores. The papers and addresses were, perhaps, no better than those given in the past, but there were indications that the persistent work of the members is beginning to have some effect. The attendance, for instance, was very noticeably larger than that of any preceding year, and this should mean that an additional number of nuclei for horticultural work have begun in different parts of the country, nuclei that should make perceptible development into influential bodies on the return of the delegates to their respective districts. If a delegate returning cannot stir up inspiration and accomplish results of some kind, then it is time for him to step out and let someone else take his place. It is work that counts in horticultural, as in most other things. It takes more than theorizing to make a rose grow or stir up a lively horticultural society, or produce a district beautiful.

Another impression was that there were more old men at the convention than usual; and the thought came that this work of horticulture is peculiarly fitted to those who have come to the years when they want to step out of the strenuous harness of public life, yet wish still to have some useful and interesting work in the world to do. One delegate, who said he was 78 years of age, spoke of having gained both health and pleasure in his garden, and the alertness with which he took part in the proceedings of the convention certainly showed that he had found interest in the work of the society. Is there not here a suggestion for many a man and woman whose time hangs heavy? We are just as old as we let ourselves be, and here is one way of keeping young in heart and life. This country, and this association have plenty of work to do for both young and old. Canada, magnificent as she is, is yet in the cradle in some respects, and we should not be satisfied until we have witnessed the beauty everywhere which is characteristic of many of the European lands.

Another idea—and this—yes, we are the personal—inspired by the courage of the very enthusiastic representative of Perth, Rev. A. H. Why are there not more men at this convention and interested in this work? If

the culture of beautiful fruits and flowers, and the beautifying of homes, roadsides and schoolhouses, is morally uplifting, as has been demonstrated many times and under many conditions, is an interest in course; a well-balanced clergyman will always know where to draw the line.

Now to details.

The convention this year was held in Committee Room No. 1 of the City Hall, that beautiful room, whose green floor-covering, green-panelled walls, and rich frieze of clustering grapes seem so fitting a setting for the talk of fruit and flowers and trees that goes on during such things not well within the sphere of the clergyman? Not that he should become horticulturist to the exclusion of other things, of the deliberations of the Horticultural Association.

Mr. R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, the president, in his opening address, referred to the meeting of the society as a "Parliament," in which problems of the whole body might be discussed. After giving a resume of the work of the Association, he pointed out that the assistance given by the Government is not intended

the Association, then read an interesting paper, incorporating with his report for the year some illuminating observations on what can be accomplished with sufficient enthusiasm and energy. In especial, he referred to the work done at the Rittenhouse School, and more particularly to the fine results brought about at Vinelands, almost solely through the enterprise of the teacher and the trustees. Mr. Wilson had been abroad during the past summer, and had had opportunity to observe the importance which is being placed upon the art of gardening in Britain, Sweden, Russia, Germany and France. At Versailles he had found a training-school in horticulture, and hundreds of young men—sons of peasants, for the most part—carrying on their training work in the famous gardens established by Louis XIV. at this palace of the kings of France (the same gardens, once so exclusively for the pleasure of the nobility, in which were held the fêtes which called down so much wrath upon the head of Marie Antoinette). School-gardening he had found firmly established in Germany, where, from Berlin alone, 100,000 plants are distributed annually. Every school in Sweden, too, must have a garden of 1,750 square yards.

are being established in all parts of Ontario, even as far north as Haileybury and Englehart.

In the addresses by various delegates, which followed, many practical suggestions were incorporated. Mr. Jeffreys, Galt, thought that every self-respecting branch would put up the cash to send a delegate to such a convention as this, whence each should go home with new inspiration. He urged a general cleaning-up of cities, towns and villages. He wished the ladies would engage in civic-improvement work, as they usually go through with what they undertake. Each village might radiate a good influence. We can make this a beautiful Ontario, and we should do it.

Prof. Hutt, O. A. C., Guelph, remarked that he is prepared to help out in the improvement of school-grounds, whenever application is made to him, the Government having given him permission to do such work. This offer is one which our rural trustees and teachers will do well to note. There is no man in Ontario who can give greater assistance along such lines than Prof. Hutt.

Mr. Burgoyne, St. Catharines, moved that a greater number of the Reports of the Society, which contain so many good articles, be printed for distribution.

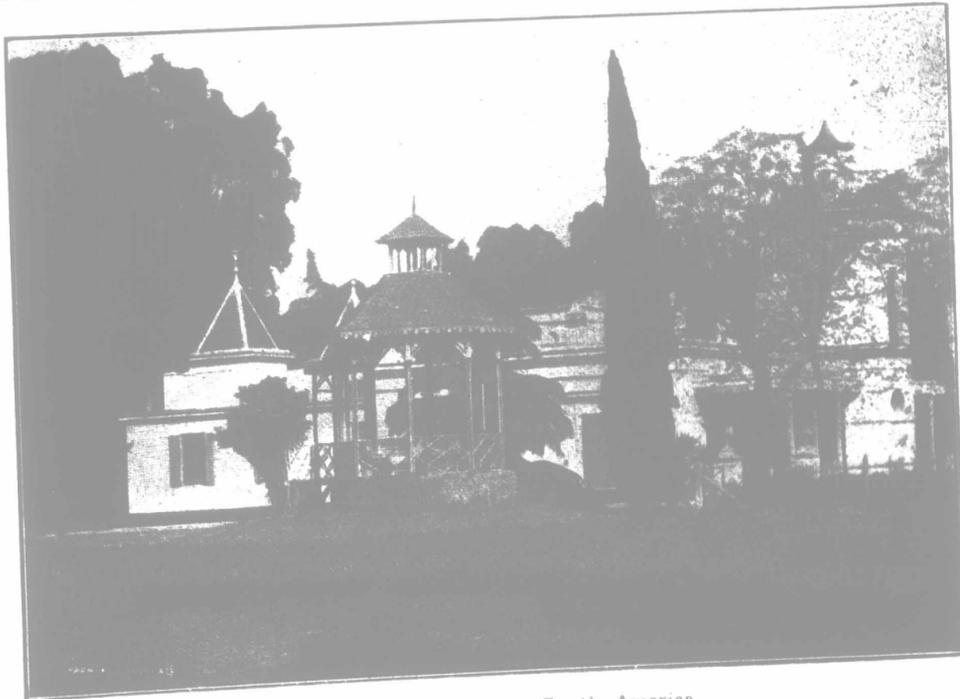
**VARIOUS PAPERS AND ADDRESSES.**

An address on "Fruits for 'City Gardens,'" which on some farms might be interpreted as "Fruits for Small Gardens," was next given by Mr. Alex. McNeil, Ottawa. He considered that fruits are quite as necessary as flowers, even for aesthetic purposes, and showed that in a small garden there is much opportunity for work of the brain, as well as of the body, even to the extent of trying some experimental work, which would be found fascinating.

In the small garden, every foot of ground must be made tell, hence underdraining should be done if at all necessary; the cultivation in making the soil ready must be very deep, and plenty of manure must be used. Dwarf apple trees would probably be

found more satisfactory than standard trees, because they do not cast so much shade. All sorts of fruits, however, should be tried; gooseberries, currants, grapes and strawberries. Good cultivation should make up for limited space. A variety of apples might be secured by grafting: "On one tree you can grow at least 20 varieties." Trees might also be trained on trellises against walls, as in England, to gain every bit of sunshine. He had seen Burbank plums grown very successfully in this way, by skillful pruning and development of spurs.

Prof. Blair, Macdonald College, P. Q., in opening the discussion on



Garden in Argentina, South America.

primarily for individuals. It is not enough to distribute bulbs, etc.; the Association is expected to do public work. . . . He lamented the fact that the very branches which most need the inspiration do not come from the convention at all. He thought one cure would be to make it compulsory for every society getting the Government grant to affiliate and send a delegate.

A spirited discussion followed the president's address, in which the general opinion seemed to be that some means should be taken to induce backward, apathetic branches to qualify up to a certain standard.

J. L. Foran Wilson, Superintendent of

the above paper, emphasized the necessity of incorporating plenty of decaying vegetable matter—humus—to make the soil of good texture. Afterwards, it must be well stirred. He had found a wheel-hoe much better and speedier than the old back-breaking variety. The Yellow Transparent dwarf apple he could recommend as a very desirable early apple. Gooseberries should be placed five feet apart, the American being easier to grow than the English varieties. Currants should be set the same distance apart. Keep them down to a bushy form, and keep out old, non-bearing wood. Set raspberries in hills 5 x 5 feet apart; keep them cultivated, and the canes reduced to five or six to a clump. The Cuthbert and Herbert are good varieties.

Prof. Hutt, who, as Mr. McNeil remarked, "has a garden that beats the band," said that he would not attempt to work without a wheel-hoe. He will at any time send a list of hardy and other varieties of fruit, tested at the O. A. C., to anyone requesting it. He believed it very essential to get good stock to begin with.

In answer to a question, it was said that pears may be grafted on quince to obtain dwarfs, and apples on Paradise stock.

A delegate from Stratford told of sending for Prof. Hutt, and under his direction undertaking school-yard improvement, the result being that more had been done in the last year and a half than in the preceding ten.

\*\*\*

The afternoon session closed by a very beautifully-written description of the gardens of England, by Miss Blacklock—the gardens at Hampton Court, Serviton, Kew, Royal Horticultural Society's garden, and the Japanese gardens at the Japanese-British Exhibition.

A pleasing variation in the programme had been the arrival of first the Mayor of Toronto, then a delegation of members of the American Civic Association. Mr. Watrous, the President, brought greetings from the United States, which Rev. A. H. Scott acknowledged with his usual readiness.

#### SECOND DAY—NOV. 18th.

The elections were held on this day, the present officers being returned to office.

Reports from various districts occupied a considerable portion of the forenoon, and were, on the whole, encouraging, although a few spoke of finding a too general apathy in people who were requested to take part in the work, even to the extent of beautifying their own homes with vines and shrubs. In some places prizes are given to school children for essays on horticultural subjects and for gardens; in others, flower shows are found of great value; in yet others, parks are being reclaimed from waste land, and prizes are given for best-kept lawns, etc. It was shown that the work of the societies actually benefits the municipalities; and that a few of the municipalities appreciate this, seemed evident from the fact that grants were reported as being given by a few councils for the carrying on of the work.

#### OUTDOOR ROSES FOR ONTARIO.

Mr. McKendrick, of Toronto, gave some valuable instruction on this subject. He wished he could inoculate everyone with the rose fever. Hybrid perpetuals would be found very good, as they are hardy, and bloom a second time in a summer—Margaret Dixon, Mrs. John Lang, Captain Hayward and Victor Hugo being species recommended, among others. Hybrid teas are not quite so hardy, but bloom from June to November. They grow very well in a climate such as that of Toronto. Hardy climbing roses are very desirable, and may be propagated easily by cuttings in sand. He could recommend Tausend Schon, Crimson Rambler, Lady Gay, Debutante, Mrs. W. J. Grant, Helene, Hiawatha, White Dorothy, and Dorothy Perkins.

Keep roses by themselves in beds, if possible. Dig the soil 18 inches deep, and put in a few inches of rotted cow manure. Roses are gross feeders, and must be well fed. The bushes may be set out either in fall or spring, but should be sharply cut back to from three to seven inches above the soil. The weaker the plant at any time, the more sharply it should be pruned. Climbers, however, need very little pruning, except to cut out the old wood.

For aphids, spray with nicotine; for mildew, dust with sulphur; black spot, apply Bordeaux early in spring.

He had found drawing the earth up about the stem in late fall to be better than binding up with straw and manure. When the plants are banked up, he puts just a little straw over the bed. To protect climbers, he ties the stems in a bundle, and puts on a little straw.

#### THE MODERN GLADIOLUS.

Mr. Groff, in his paper on the gladiolus, covered, as he said, "125 years in 20 minutes." He wished, he said, to leave each open to the same opportunities which had been his, and advised his audience to try original work, were it only for its fascination. Briefly he followed the work of development from the small African flower to the immense and beautiful types which he has succeeded in producing on his experimental grounds at Simcoe. In some cases it had been found that improvement in size and color brought about impairment of constitution, and it had been necessary to set to work again to repair this. Mr. Groff is now working with an aim to developing a clear blue gladiolus, a thing as yet altogether unknown. . . . He also touched in his address upon the experiments that he has been making with corn, showing specimens to illustrate his success in producing a fine canning corn, by crossing the Black Mexican with Golden Bantam. He has also evolved a corn with bright strawberry-red kernels. Mr. Groff's productions are certainly wonderful, and none who have followed his work will be surprised to hear that he has been advised by the U. S. Government at Washington that his discoveries have been

found of much help in the endeavor there being made to solve problems of heredity in plant and animal life. (Concluded in our issue for Dec. 15.)

#### China—Kitchen Sets—Stencilling.

Readers of the Home Department, we wish to extend our circulation this year, and we wish you to help us. You can benefit us, and we can benefit you. We ask you, then, to read carefully our Premium Page, "Christmas is Near," shown elsewhere in this issue. You will see there that we are offering China Tea Sets, Kitchen Sets, and Sets of Stencilling Patterns, with full instructions for doing the work, which is very easy, with each set of patterns. There are many other premiums also. Read the conditions.

If you prefer, however, you may take advantage of the following offer, good until December 31, 1910: If you renew your own subscription and send us in addition one new yearly subscription, we will accept \$2.00 for the two. For each new name in addition to the first one, we will accept from you \$1.00, the balance of 50 cents being retained by you as a commission.

For the Premiums, you will understand the full subscription price, \$1.50, for all new subscriptions, is required.

#### Hope's Quiet Hour.

##### Halting Between Two Opinions.

And Elijah came unto all the people, and said, How long halt ye between two opinions? if the LORD be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow him. And the people answered him not a word—1 Kings, xviii: 21.

Of course, they could not answer Elijah. They knew that Jehovah was God, and yet they were drifting carelessly along with the tide of public opinion, worshipping Baal, like the nations around them.

How is it with us? Are we quite convinced that right is right and wrong is wrong? Do we know that love and holiness are infinitely more precious than riches or fame or pleasure? Then let us

see to it that we don't allow our daily life to be a flat contradiction to our convictions. If we believe in God, and then act as if public opinion were our God, or devote these valuable years to the pursuit of money as the one great good worth having, then we are halting between two opinions—serving God with our lips and false gods with our lives.

Christ says that those who confess Him before men will be confessed by Him before His Father in heaven; but those who deny Him before men will be disowned by Him before His Father in heaven. These are words of solemn warning—how do they affect us? We can't help joining one party or the other. If—in our lives—we are not confessing Christ to be our Master, then we are certainly disowning Him. It is so easy to accuse St. Peter of disloyalty and cowardice because he denied any connection with the despised Nazarene. Are we always bold and decided in our loyalty to Him? Have we never laughed uncomfortably at a joke of which we really disapproved, just because we were afraid of being considered "over-strict"? Are we ashamed to have family prayer—that most wonderful bond of family love and unity—because it is not considered quite "the thing"? Are we ashamed to kneel in prayer when we find ourselves in the company of people who dare to come before God without any outward sign of reverence?

Do we stand up loyally for our faith when it is attacked or slightly mentioned? Have we always the courage to declare ourselves boldly on the side of Christ? If we often play the coward ourselves, then we have no right to look down on another disciple for disloyalty to his Master.

"Ah, if He were here! perhaps our cold hearts

would then be as nerveless as now; For the pestilent Pilates are ever the same—

E'er ready to falter, e'er shifting the blame,

In fawning e'er ready to bow."

"If He were here!" Well, is He not here? He looks at us sometimes as He looked at that other disciple who denied Him, when by word or look or cowardly silence we pretend that we own allegiance only to the world. That loving look should always bring us back to our wronged Master. It is every Christian's



A Japanese Garden.

(From "Country Life.")

business to witness for Christ wherever he may be, using the marvellous power of personal influence for Him, first at home, then in the neighborhood, reaching out steadily farther and farther by prayer, work and sympathetic fellowship "unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

The shifting, undecided people, are always weak; the people who have strong convictions, and are not swayed by the opinion of everyone they meet, are strong. And, if they have ranged themselves on the side of God and righteousness, they can stand like Athanasius "against the world," and come out victorious. Elijah stood alone against 450 prophets of Baal, and he was easily able to conquer them, and to show the undecided people the folly of trusting in any God but the LORD. If he had been facing a million more, the result would have been the same. He was alone, and yet not alone—heard his own calm words: "As the LORD God of Israel liveth, before Whom I stand." Those who stand before God—and know it—need not feel troubled if men do not agree with them.

But those who are continually halting between two opinions—half-hearted, lukewarm disciples—do more harm to Christianity than any open infidel can do. A faith which evidently is only half believed by those who profess it, must seem to outsiders a hollow sham and mockery—simply a fashionable pretence. Those who name the Name of Christ, should have that Name written plainly on their lives, so that all the world can take knowledge of them that they belong to Him. He seals His servants on their foreheads. It is not a hidden, but an open badge of service. Keble says:

When soldiers take their sovereign's fee,  
And swear his own to be,  
The royal badge on forehead bold  
They show to young and old.  
Nor may we hide for fear or shame  
The persecuted Name,  
Only with downcast eyes we go  
At thought of sin that God and angels  
know."

Last Sunday I met a young Englishman who had only been two weeks in this country. He soon showed which side he was on, turning up at the early celebration of the Lord's Supper, kneeling in prayer, joining heartily in the service, expressing great surprise that so few availed themselves of the privilege of meeting God in His own appointed way. I could not explain to him why Christians, who own their weakness, and really wish to become strong, should refuse to hold out their hands for food when God's power is freely offered. Though Christ says: "He that eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him," and we, who are so weak and cowardly, need Divine strength in us, still His invitation, "Do this in remembrance of Me," falls on deaf ears apparently. It must be that many who "call themselves Christians," are halting between two opinions. They say they believe Christ's words, and then act as though they either disbelieved them, or did not care for His offered indwelling Presence.

This is a vital matter. Make up your mind one way or the other, and then act on your convictions. Do you believe the direct statement of our Lord Jesus Christ? He says, with the solemn preface of "Verily, verily, I say unto you"— "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you. Whoso eateth My flesh, and drinketh My blood, have eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day. For My flesh is meat indeed, and My blood is drink indeed."—S. John vi: 48-58.

Do you say "I believe!" and then act as if you did not believe? Then certainly you are halting between two opinions, growing weaker the longer you hesitate.

Do you go away for a summer holiday and leave your religion, "like a bundle," to be called for, in the family pew? You can do without many luxuries when you are camping, but religion is not a luxury. It is a daily, hourly necessity to one who really loves God. It is not possible to serve God in cool weather, and Baal (the world or self) in July and August. If the LORD be God, follow Him—always. An old guide once described a pleasant surprise that he had with a fishing party of rich men. They were very jolly, and told lots of funny stories, but there was not a swear-word

nor a doubtful joke. At bedtime, Mr. Crandall—a big banker or railroad man—suggested to his son that he should repeat a psalm. Then the whole party said the Shepherd Psalm together. After a fortnight with these men, who were not ashamed of their religion, the guide expressed his opinion as follows:

"They made me feel, somehow, that I'd like to have more religion myself. I take it that a good test of having religion is to make men who see you, want some like it."

Men of that stamp are respected by everybody, even by those who fancy they have no faith in "religious people." They may not gush about their feelings, or "talk religion" to every chance acquaintance. But if the subject should come up naturally in the course of conversation, no one can have a moment's doubt as to which side they belong to. A man like that will resent a slighting word about Christ as he would resent a word against his mother or his wife. Such men are not halting between two opinions, and they haven't the least idea how they strengthen the weak faith of others. Elijah's hold stand for Jehovah had a tremendous effect. The people at first "answered him not a word," but, before many hours had passed, they fell on their faces, saying: "The LORD, He is the God." Which side are you on? Do you know? Do all your neighbors know?

DORA FARNCOMB.

"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



6797 Blouse or Shirt and Skirt, 14, 16 and 18 years.



6794 Mannish Waist, 34 to 44 bust.



6785 Child's Long Waist and Petticoat, 2, 4 and 6 years.



6735 Boy's Blouse, 6 to 12 years.



6436 Girl's Blouse and Dress, 4 to 10 years.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required. Allow ten days in which to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

# BOVRIL

IS VERY NUTRITIOUS.

An occasional cup of hot Bovril is cheering and comforting, and is just the thing to use after an attack of illness.

You Knead It

A Simple Calculation



Good wheat—modern mill—expert millers working together make  
**"CREAM of the WEST"**  
 FLOUR  
 JUST AS  
 2 + 2 + 4 + 4 make 12

A MODEL MILL FLOUR

29



## A WELL LIGHTED HOME

Make the home attractive and inviting by using a Rice-Knight Lighting System. Far cheaper and better in every respect than coal-oil lamps. Fixtures are modern and up-to-date, and equal to the highest-priced electric fixtures.

A clean, odorless, brilliant light, costing only 1/2 cent per hour for over 250 candle power. Can be installed anywhere in the home, church or store.

No more refilling lamps, cleaning chimneys, etc. Rice-Knight System requires practically no attention, and is always ready to light. You own your own gas plant at a small cost.

Write to-day for catalogue "D" and learn more about this wonderful light. Costs nothing to inquire.

RICE-KNIGHT, Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.

**BRIGDENS**  
 LIMITED  
 ARTISTS • ENGRAVERS  
 PRINTERS  
 92-94 Bay Street,  
 TORONTO

## The Beaver Circle.

### Our Junior Beavers.

All children in Second Part and Second Books, also those in Third Book, if ten years of age or under, will write for "Junior Beavers," which will appear as early as possible each month.

### Some Christmas Presents that Junior Beavers Can Make.

Boys and girls, don't you want to make something for someone before Christmas comes? Well, I will tell you how to make two kinds of things. Get your mamma to buy some whole allspice and some tiny beads for you. String them on a stout thread, first an allspice, then a bead, and so on, and see what pretty necklaces you can make for your sisters and little girl friends.

You can make funny dolls with peanuts. Take a very long one and four shorter ones, and string them together to make body, head, arms and legs. Now run a bit of black yarn through a round bit of court plaster, and paste on the head for hair. Next put on nose, eyes and mouth with a pen and ink, and your little dolly is all ready to dress up like a Chinaman.

"Surprise Walnuts" are easy to make. Split the walnuts, take out all the meat, and put inside a bit of pretty blue or pink wadding and a tiny little china doll about an inch or less long, which you can buy in most stores. Now, glue the walnuts together again, and there your surprise is, all ready to make somebody laugh.

We have a large Collie dog. He brings the cows, and we drive our goats. I have two little kittens; one white, I call it Lillie, and one gray one—I have not named it yet. I have three large dolls. I like to play with them very much. I got first prize at our fair last year for best-dressed doll.

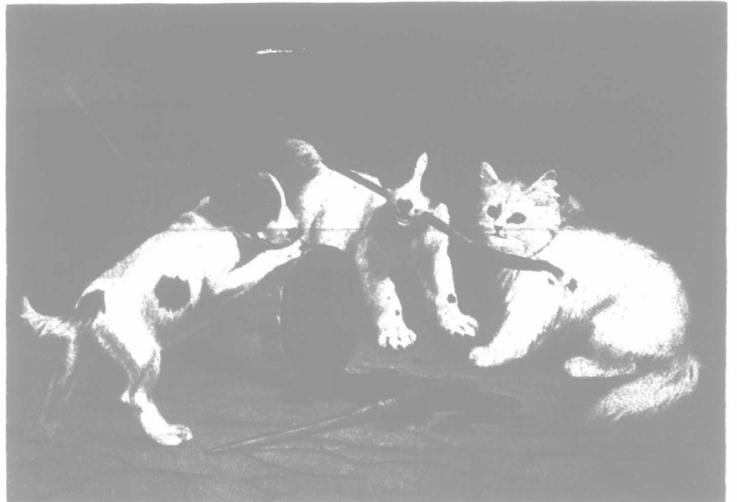
JOSIE READMAN (age 10),  
 Erindale, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." I have two sisters and one brother. My brother has two 'coons. They will follow him all over. He has a pup, too, which we call Sport, and two colts. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time. Our colts' names are Prince and Dick. I guess I must not take up any more room, so here is a riddle:

How many cows' tails will it take to reach from London to Boston? Ans.—One, if it were long enough.

LORENE ELLIS (Book III),  
 Hespeler, Ont.

Dear Puck,—This is the first time I have written to the Beaver Circle. I live about two miles from the town of Ingersoll. I go to school every day. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a number of years and thinks it is a very good paper. I read the Beaver Circle the first thing, then I look through the book and see the pictures. I am looking forward to the Christmas Number, and hope it will be good this year. I am ten years old, and go to the Ingersoll school, and am in the



In Mischief. (Painted by B. Cobbe.)

### Our Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I like to read the letters from the boys and girls.

I live on a farm near Warkworth. We often go to town, it is about three miles distant.

The other day when I was coming home from school, I saw a pigeon sitting on the wagon. I caught it and took it to the house, and found it had a broken wing. It is now quite tame. I will close, wishing some of the Beavers to correspond with me.

GRACE WALKER  
 (Age 9, Book III).

Norman, Ont.

Dear Puck, I have been sick and had to stay home from school. I am going to write for the Second class as soon as I go back. I have three sheep and my brother has three. They are pretty. Father bought them for us. I have a little kitty, she's a dear, and stays with me all the time. My birthday was last Friday, and I am seven years old.

S. RAE ANDREWS

Albion, Ont.

Dear Puck, I wrote to you before, but my letter never was printed. I am in the Second Book. I have a goat and a cow and a horse. We hitch them to carry out the manure to the bush for the cows.

Third Book. I will close now wishing the Circle every success.

HARRY STEPHENSON  
 (Age 10, Book III).

Ingersoll, Ont.

### You Can Help Suffering Children.

At this Christmas time, do not forget that there are suffering children to whom a little liberality from you may mean much. The Hospital for Sick Children, College street, Toronto, is filled with such little ones. Last year 1,224 patients were treated, 783 from the city, and 441 from the country. When the parents are unable to pay, children from any part of the Province are treated free. Let your dollars be messages of mercy to the suffering little children of Ontario. Even a dollar, or less, from each reader, could work wonders. Send your contribution, mentioning this paper, to Douglas Davidson, Secretary-Treasurer, The Hospital for Sick Children, College street, Toronto.

A complete Kitchen Equipment (six articles), and a Set of Scissors (three pairs), can be very easily obtained. By sending in one new yearly subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" and \$1.50, you may have your share of either of the above, or both. For another page in this issue, until you receive your contribution, read "The Farmer's Advocate" and "The Beavers," all of which are sent to the best advantage.



## POULTRY PRIZE

# \$100 IN Gold

For the best exhibit of

**Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese**

Judge: Prof. Frd. C. Elford, of MacDonald Agricultural C. lege. Write for particulars and entry blanks.

**GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., LIMITED**  
Montreal, Que.

CANADA'S LEADING PRODUCE AND POULTRY HOUSE

## Sell your TURKEYS NOW while

the price is high. Nearly all farmers are planning to hold their **TURKEYS** until a few days before Christmas. If this is done, there will likely be a slump in prices, the same as last year, when farmers were glad to take **3 cents a pound less** than our buyers offered one week before. From reports, the supply of **TURKEYS** being held back is more than sufficient to fill the Eastern Xmas demand. The best plan is to sell now and supply the **Western and Export** trade. We have large orders to fill, but the **TURKEYS** must be delivered to us before December 10th. Write immediately for our top-notch prices. **NOW** is the profitable time to sell. We buy all other kinds of poultry, too—get prices.

**FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, Ltd., LONDON, ONT.**

# 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 remain up right. If your dealer does not have the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

## Strictly New-laid Eggs and Crate-fattened Dressed Poultry



# WANTED!

We are open to buy, and we pay the highest market prices for strictly new-laid eggs and crate-fattened poultry.

**Henry Gatehouse,** Fish, Game, Poultry, Eggs, Vegetables.  
348-350 West Dorchester St.,  
MONTREAL.

## GRIMM'S HARDY ALFALFA

We were the introducers of this new famous variety. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, writes me that it has proven more hardy than any other variety under test. In the annual report of 1909, Dr. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry, says: "The Grimm is the hardest variety of *Medicago Sativa* of which we have knowledge." Write for my free booklet.  
**A. Lyman, Alfalfadale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.**

intelligently and contentedly so. What a pity that he should be dragged away and awakened, for of such is the strength of the earth. Surely there is often something sad about ambition.

What if the earth that grows the wheat, the bread of the world, should insist that it was a finer destiny to fill the flower pots that hold the plants in a conservatory?

Once in America, the Schmidts had at first worked here and there until money enough was obtained to carry them West to take up a farm hold. This proved a failure, owing to the fact that Peter did not understand the difference of methods, climate, etc., and also lacked means to live while the land was being improved and the first crop gathered. After ten or twelve years of struggling privation, and chance work for others, they drifted slowly eastward, eight children having been born to them, of whom, owing to hardship and the fevers of new countries, only four were living. Karen had then worked out by the day in the factory town, taking her baby with her, and putting it to sleep in a clothes-basket or any convenient nook, while she washed and scrubbed. At last it also died, and then she broke down completely and went to the hospital, where father found her, and when her weary body was rested and repaired, he sent the family out here.

As Peter's work was chiefly with the soil, he was content, the fruit and vegetables thrive, the flowers languished. As Aunt Lot kept but one maid, Karen often helped us in emergencies, for a woman likes to have a little pin money. In those days she was always begging to do some little task in return for the many ways in which we aided her, and Aunt Lot took great pains in showing her how to cut and fashion over my clothes for the girls, as I was at least two sizes taller than either. How glad I am that I am fairly tall and quite slender; it is so convenient to have a long reach in tying up vines, and then there is so much stooping to be done in gardening, and if one is stout, the flesh must always interfere, like an impediment in a door-hinge.

During four years, agriculturally speaking, we had a time of peace and prosperity. Peter's ideas as to beauty were not mine, but he was devoted to his children, and the boy, his father's counterpart, was much with him as he worked. The hay was cut and cured as carefully as if the welfare of the nation depended on it. The vegetables were rowed up like soldiers on parade, and the grass edges were faultless. It was Peter who suggested tilling an unused field, and growing potatoes and winter vegetables to help out the scanty resources of the hospital. Peter was slow, but oh, so reliable! True, he would insist upon shearing the roses and shrubs out of all identity, like so many cropped heads, and the most awful foliage beds were developed in his reign. But I think, as I now look back, Aunt Lot aided and abetted him. Also two gray drain tiles, used as vases, and filled with sad lilac petunias, appeared like sentinels on either side of the walk from the road to the porch. I protested, but Aunt Lot said that Mrs. Schmidt suggested them and thought them grand, and it might hurt her feelings to remove them.

With my new vision, I see that was a fatal mistake; where service is concerned, when we hesitate to protect our own rights, the dynasty will soon crumble.

Father revelled in the man's wholesome enjoyment of the earth, and of the mere planting and tilling. "We need such laborers," he often used to say, as he watched Peter at work. "Laborers for the wide field and the great crop; such men have made the West. Our difficulty is that our Eastern labor is too small and scattered, and we scorn plodding peas and toil."

(To be continued)

## 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.]

## Women's Institute Convention.

Dear Chatterers,—I considered for some time whether the report of the Women's Institute Convention at Toronto should be placed in the Ingle Nook or in the "other part" of our Home Magazine. As you see, the Ingle Nook won out, and naturally enough. It is the spot in which you and I are wont to meet for our little chats, and I am sure that to-day we would rather just "talk o'er" all that went on at the Convention than be bothered with formal reports.

First of all, in a general way, don't you think the Convention was the best yet?—so far as the addresses and general "coming to the point" on all sides were concerned, I mean. Of course, it was unfortunate that Convocation Hall had not been built with some regard to the carrying of women's voices. Were we fated to go back to it next year, I'm thinking we should all want to go armed with acousticons, but there is a whisper already that next time a somewhat different hall—one minus the dome—will be sought, and so we may look forward to our 1911 Convention without any misgivings.

This prospect will probably still the wee lament we heard from one or two that they "would rather go back to Guelph," and so the vote—so largely in the majority—that we pin our faith still to the Queen City, will be unanimous. Toronto is really more central, so far as the whole Province is concerned; it affords facilities for shopping that are not to be overlooked; and, lastly, it is big enough not to be unduly congested by even half a dozen Conventions at a time. Indeed, it is very easy to find rooms and capital boarding accommodation, at considerably less than hotel rates. My friend and I found a very comfortable room on Jarvis street at 75 cents a night each. (These are important matters at Convention time, you know.) It had both hot and cold water taps in it, and was cheery and warm. Our meals were taken anywhere—which is "more fun," as the little boys say—one at Eaton's; one at the "Vegetarian Inn," where we ate off plates that dared us with a "Votes for Women" challenge; and several at the very good boarding-places along Jarvis—the "Avonmore," the "Marborough," half a dozen more are all good. Now, what was your experience?

Back to the Convention—Did you notice the broader horizon taken this year, not so much in the subjects discussed, perhaps, as in the opportunities wedged in by speaker after speaker to exhort her audience to strive to be interested, thoughtful, cheerful, with high ideals, rather than bound down too much to mere details of cookery and housework? Not that the Women's Institute is slighting these very important essentials—oh, no—but that it realizes that a woman may be a good housekeeper and a good homemaker, too; that her highest aim should be to send out the best kind of family to do the world's work,—and that in order to do this she must cultivate her own mind, and care for the minds of her children as well as for their bodily welfare; that she must see to environment—that the home is beautiful as well as cheerful, and the schoolhouse also; that above all things she must instil, tactfully, a spirit of honor and nobility of character in those little ones, who go forth so largely what she has made them. Did you notice all this?—And did you realize for what it must mean to our country?

Now, to be more personal—Didn't you think the women, both those who presided and those who gave addresses, did remarkably well? With little sign of nervousness, they bore themselves as in defiance, too much carried away with the importance of their message to be self-conscious, and with the practice of speaking, they were becoming quite as

businesslike as men, without losing one jot or tittle of their womanliness. Now, don't you think so?

Last of all, the genial Superintendent. Perhaps he has not any more tact than of old, for tact was always one of his strong points, but assuredly he has a much larger school to manage. Think of his managing 16,000 women, and keeping them all in good humor!—And then refer all husbands who find difficulty in keeping on the right side of "just one" to the advice of the Superintendent of the Women's Institute for Ontario! Assuredly a great big percentage of the success of the Women's Institute and its Conventions is due to the enthusiasm, personality and executive ability of Mr. Putnam.

Just one more point—and this a grumble, the only one,—I, for one, sincerely hope that when Convention time comes next year, arrangements about railway tickets will be more definite, or that, at least, if they are not, a warmer place will be chosen for the "visiting" office than the corridor of the St. Lawrence market. So far as I could make out, those delegates who had coupon tickets had no delay, and no difficulty in understanding what they had to do, and wherefore. The rest of us, however, who were provided with certificates only, were apparently of one mind in being befogged; there were many explanations to be made at the wicket, and the consequence was that the line of applicants was held up for an unconscionable time before being served. Fortunately, the weather was mild. Had it not been so, the experience of standing in a cold and drafty passageway for so long, must have been decidedly unpleasant. However, the blame for this rests not at all with the Women's Institute.

We, a round dozen of us, delegates for the most part, were, then, delayed at the wicket so long that we quite missed the address of welcome (an excellent one, we have been told) given by Mrs. Huestis, of Toronto, and when we arrived at Convocation Hall, Mrs. Bacon, Orillia, was well through with her reply to it. As, however, the latter was kind enough to give us a copy of her address, we are able to give you a synopsis of it to-day. On reading it over, I find the whole address so good that I shall give you it in full at some future time. The trend of Mrs. Bacon's thought (after a fitting reference to Toronto's welcome), was in regard to the work which the Institute is doing, and the ideals towards which it is striving for the ultimate upbuilding of a "wise, good and happy people, and a great and beautiful Canada."—Just read that over again, won't you? and try to grasp all that it means. "A wise, good and happy people,—a great and beautiful Canada"—if this could be accomplished, what more could there be? A high ideal this, and a noble one, towards which the women of Canada have set themselves.

The work of the Women's Institute, she considered, allied to that of the University, since the object of both is to produce good citizens, that of the women to send up the material well prepared, that of the University to build on a good foundation. "It is quite within our province," she said, "to equip the young manhood and womanhood of future Canada, physically, mentally and spiritually. So let us be pre-eminently home-makers, if we would lay the foundation of National greatness."

She dwelt upon the necessity of being cheerful, of living "in an atmosphere of sweetness and light," rather than in one of unrest and gloom; and she touched a vital point when she said, "What we would have our families be, we ourselves must be. We must not try to teach them truth unless we hold, fervently and high, a love of truth. We must feel it a crime to be moody, discontented or envious, since this rests on those around us."

Concluding, she urged that children be taught by technical, as well as purely intellectual methods, training being necessary in all work, thought and work going hand in hand to accomplish best results. She spoke of the influence which "the new" exerted on incoming foreigners, and concluded by pointing to the vast amount of the "much to be done." "We are just 'on the edge of things,' and the vast future before us is just coming into our own. It is a great, great vista of progress."

Canon Cody, of Toronto, who followed

with a fine address, dwelt strongly on the extent to which the character of our rural life determines the character of our national life. Even in the University, rural life and influence is strong, since the majority of the students come from "the country." The sobriety and simplicity of the country, he held, does much towards maintaining the right balance of things. Therefore, he judged, the monotony of country life had been its greatest drawback, but he was glad to see that the Women's Institute is doing much to break this, as well as to introduce a scientific basis for all operations. When we know the reason for things, even commonplace things, such as ventilation problems, the war on flies, selection of seed, etc., take on a new complexion. Life in the country is full of interest when we have eyes to see and minds to perceive the reasons for things.

Canon Cody did not consider that a woman's life is at all circumscribed, even if it be limited, as the German Emperor said, to "kuche, kirche, kinder" (kitchen, church, children). But in our homes to-day it is necessary to fight against two tendencies: (1) the tendency to regard pleasure as the supreme end of life; (2) the tendency to avoid physical discomfort and exertion as the curse of life. God sent us here, not that we might find life easy, but that we might be upbuilt into men and women. Children are not developing to-day as they should, simply because things are being made too easy for them.

Nevertheless, he pointed out, it should be of importance to us to study the "gentle art of making happy"; it is often the little things that make or mar the happiness of the home. . . . Finally, we should inculcate true patriotism, the patriotism that consists in loving one's own country without feeling it necessary to hate any other. Children should be taught: (1) a sense of their mission to humanity; (2) that we have a splendid country, which is to be held in trust; (3) that nations have always flourished in degree as they have followed truth and righteousness; (4) that the fear of God made Britain great, and that no nation was ever made great by any other fear; (5) that the State is, after all, made up of individuals, and can never be great and true so long as its citizens are mean or ignoble.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Putnam's report was, as usual, illuminating as well as interesting. After detailing somewhat the progress made during the year, he pointed out that the whole United States, and many other countries, are now looking to the Canadian Women's Institute as a model. "We are setting an example to the world," he said, "in housekeeping and home-making." At first, he noted, the reports from branch societies told almost exclusively of the social time and exchange of recipes. Now the work has ramified to embrace such subjects as the establishment of local libraries, the beautifying of homes, schools and cemeteries, and other such projects. One Institute had spoken of paying a teacher to instruct in sewing in the school; yet several others of the procuring of individual drinking cups for the children. He thought that the school-house should be made, more than it is, the social center of the neighborhood.

Other points noted were the fostering of more friendliness between town and country; the interchange of programmes, and the better systematization of the work. . . . Especially did the speaker urge that the "doing" should not all be undertaken by the ready and more highly-educated members. All should be encouraged, the timid especially. It would be found that the successful, practical woman, who had made good along any line, would invariably have much information to give, and such members should be asked to help in connection with the women trained in domestic science.

He concluded by a few words of appreciation of the assistance always given by Miss Watson, of the Macdonald Institute, to all Institutes asking her help.

A number of delegates from various localities, among them Mrs. McPhail, Manila; Mrs. Darling, Lansdowne; and Mrs. Godfrey, Port Credit, next gave short addresses containing valuable suggestions. Mrs. McPhail warned the delegates to see that, in making out programmes for local societies, "suitable subjects were given to suitable people."



TO BE SURE OF A GOOD MANURE SPREADER LOOK FOR THE I H C MARK



THERE is one way to be sure of satisfaction in buying a manure spreader—one way to be sure of highest quality and greatest value. See that the I H C trade mark is on the spreader you buy. The proof is the experience of thousands of careful farmers—and the records of I H C spreaders on their farms.

There are many reasons for the efficiency, strength, simplicity, and durability of I H C spreaders. First, they are made on the right principle—second, of the highest quality materials—third, by master workmen,—and fourth, in the best equipped factory for the manufacture of manure spreaders.

I H C Manure Spreaders

are built up to a standard—not down to a price. They are made as all manure spreaders ought to be made. There is no experimental or "freaky" construction in them. They stand up and work perfectly month after month and year after year.

Call on the I H C local dealer and let him show you the many I H C advantages. Note the easy adjustment of the feed, enabling you to spread just the right amount of manure in just the right places. Note that the beater bars are designed to thoroughly pulverize every particle of manure. Note the wide tires, the roller-bearings, and light-draft features. Note all the other I H C features. Then remember that you are assured of satisfaction by the I H C reputation.

You can have a choice of these spreaders. The **Corn King** is of the return apron type, and the **Cloverleaf** is of the endless apron style. They are made in several sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

If not convenient to see the I H C local dealer at once, write nearest branch house for catalogues and all other information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton. INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA CHICAGO U S A (Incorporated)



To Buyers Looking for a Good Stallion:



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

JOHN HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ontario.

Advertisement for BEATH LITTER CARRIERS. Text includes: 'NEWEST DESIGNS BEST MATERIALS CAREFULLY MADE', 'BEATH IMPROVED', 'STRONGEST CONSTRUCTION EASIEST RUNNING QUICKEST HOISTING', 'FEED AND LITTER CARRIERS', 'Made in Two Styles. Awarded Medals and Diplomas Toronto Exhibition. LIVE AGENTS WANTED. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE A AND PRICES', 'W. D. BEATH & SON LIMITED TORONTO'.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

**A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE COAL OIL.**  
 THE ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP gives more light than any other lamp. It is simple, durable, portable, odorless and safe. Satisfaction guaranteed. **AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY.** Showing the lamp the light makes the sale. It revolutionizes rural lighting needed in every home. The **SUNBEAM** burners fit all ordinary lamps. Ask for Agency proposition or how you can obtain a lamp FREE to introduce it.

The **MANTLE LAMP CO.** of America, Chicago, Winnipeg and Dept. B, MONTREAL.

## Be Watchful

And attentive to your hair and complexion, and you will be rewarded with a prepossessing appearance that your more careless friends with rich apparel will envy.



**Princess Complexion Purifier**

Is a natural aid to natural beauty. It improves and preserves the complexion by removing the waste matter from the skin and the secretions from the pores. Freckles, Tan, Mothpaches, Sallowness and Muddiness disappear, so also do Acne, Eczema, Ringworm, Ivy Poisoning, etc. Price \$1.50, express paid.

### SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

**MOLES, WARTS, RED VEINS, etc.** detract from one's appearance. These are cleared from the skin permanently without mark or scar by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured. Booklet "F" mailed on request.

**HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE**  
 61 College St., Toronto.  
 Established 1892.

### Thousands Now Use This Recipe for Cough Syrup.

Easily Made at Home. Costs Nothing If It Fails.

The speed with which this simple home mixture takes hold of a cough and conquers it will surprise you. The recipe given below makes more and better cough syrup than you can buy ready-made for \$2.50.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth) in a 16-oz. bottle, then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This gives almost instant relief, and usually stops a deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Splendid, too, for whooping cough, chest pains, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc. The taste is pleasant, and it is just laxative enough to help cure a cough. Its tonic properties restore the appetite which a cough tends to destroy.

This recipe is now used in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada. Its popularity has resulted in many imitations—none of them as good as the old successful formula. It will not work unless you use the pure, genuine Pinex, which is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norwegian white pine extract, and contains the necessary quantity of gincol and other healing pine elements.

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

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**WINTER TOURS**  
 TO  
**Mexico, Colorado, California and Pacific Coast Points**

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

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

**TO THE SUNNY SOUTH**  
 No more desirable route than via Grand Trunk and connecting lines.

**VERY LOW RATES**  
 Secure tickets and full particulars from ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT, or address:

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

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

She advised that every member should be given something to do; that speeches should be so short that people could not be "bored to death"; that backward members should be drawn out by being required to answer questions; that cliques should not be tolerated; that each meeting should be distinctly instructive, not merely a "social afternoon function."

Mrs. Darling thought the best way of ensuring success was to make the meetings so much worth while that people would want to come. Her society had made an especial study of the "Principles of Nutrition," obtaining books and lectures on the subject. A leaf chart had been found of great value, the members being "drilled" on it as children are in school. The branch is now buying a piano for the use of the society, and all local meetings held in the hall.

Mrs. Godfrey told of particular effort made by the Port Credit branch along the line of beautifying the district. Prizes had been given to places showing the greatest improvement, and flower shows had been held. She thought that the women should take a personal interest in this work, and exercise a little supervision, even when a man did the manual work; and her remark, "Turn an ordinary man loose in a garden, and he will do more harm in an hour than you can repair in long enough," brought down the house. The W. I., she considers, could very well spread the gospel of doing away with ugly roadsides, weed-grown meadows, ugly surroundings everywhere.

Mrs. Thompson, of Canfield, then followed with a very comprehensive address on "Organizing a County," in which the following hints were features: Have the County Convention at the same time and place as the Farmers' Institute Convention, let the Vice-President follow as President, the Secretary remaining unchanged; distribute the officers well through the county, and have the Convention in spring.

After a very pleasing talk from Mrs. Hallowell, of North Carolina, who brought greetings from "way down South," the meeting adjourned until eight o'clock in the evening. And so closed the first session, held, I believe I forgot to say, under the very graceful presidency of Mrs. Wilson, of Parkhill.

### THE EVENING SESSION.

Mrs. McTavish, Port Elgin, who presided at the evening meeting, Nov. 16th, expressed herself, as one of the mothers of the W. I. in Ontario, as being "very proud of her large family." One of the great benefits of the Association, she considered, had been that it had got the home-makers out of ruts, taught them that there were other ways of doing things that might conserve better both strength and time, and so leave opportunity for developing the mind. Her address was a fine appeal to her audience to consider development of the mind and character of infinitely more importance than the amassing of money.

Mrs. S. K. Kitchen, of St. George, followed with an address, "A Country Housekeeper's Ideas," which outlined practically the work of the farmer's wife, touching on the value of a system, the necessity of a vegetable garden, and of farmers having their own meat, nourishing, yet simple dishes for the farmers' table, economy of working methods and kindred topics.

Dr. Margaret MacAlpine, Toronto, next gave a most interesting outline of the enthusiastic progress of the work in Northern Ontario, which, she pointed out, is a district full of tremendous possibilities along many lines. At Mundenoya, Manitowish, she had seen 200 women present at a W. I. Convention, some of whom had driven many miles to be present. Similarly enthusiastic conventions had been held at Sault Ste. Marie, and above all at Fort William, where the delegates were royally entertained by the twin cities. Dr. MacAlpine was warmly eulogistic in regard to those Northern women upon whom the influence of big rocks and mountains and expansive waters has been strong. "They see the vision," she said, "and have developed poise and strength of character to an unusual degree."

### WAR ON HOUSE FLIES

After a pleasing recitation by Mrs. Teskey, the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. Hewitt, Ottawa, gave an illustrated lecture on "House Flies and Public Health,"

which must surely have sent several hundred women home determined more than ever to wage a war of extermination against this pest, which is, as Dr. Hewitt said, "one of, if not the most dangerous menace to public health to-day." By lantern slides he showed, what has many times been described in "The Farmer's Advocate" pages, the development of the fly through all its stages, egg, maggot or larva, pupa and adult. The house fly is of no use, he said, except to show that there is a necessity for a general cleaning-up somewhere, but it works inestimable harm by carrying on its hairy legs, filth and "germs" (bacteria) of all kinds, depositing the bacteria on places where they develop with astounding rapidity. Hence, house flies are the most common agent for the spread of disease.

As flies deposit their eggs in filth of all kinds, decaying animal or vegetable refuse of all kinds, garbage cans which are not kept clean and covered, above all in horse-manure, these things should be kept cleaned away. Horse-manure, while waiting to be hauled away, should be closed in tightly. One fly may deposit 150 eggs at a single time, repeating this process six or eight times in its life. As these hatch out in 24 hours, and go through all the stages in nine or ten days, each female fly immediately beginning to reproduce, the enormous increase of the insect may be readily accounted for.

A single fly, however, may carry disease, and is sure to carry filth, hence all food should be closely covered when not in use. Milk should always be covered and kept cold, as it is an especially good culture for germs.

The fly, in short, can only be abolished by attacking its breeding places. Stables of all kinds, pigpens, swill barrels, garbage-heaps, must all be seen to, and no filth allowed to accumulate anywhere. "It should be illegal," said the doctor, "to have exposed manure anywhere."

Dr. Hastings, Civic Health Officer of Toronto, expressed his satisfaction with the way in which Dr. Hewitt had dealt with this subject, and added a few words to show how appalling is the list of diseases which might be prevented by a little more care in sanitation and hygiene. "We will have typhoid fever," he said, "until milk is pure and we have banished the house fly."

So closed the first day of the big Convention. Next day I was obliged to go to the Horticultural Convention, so left Mrs. Broese, President of the W. I. for Grey County, to "take the notes." Next week, then, her report will appear.

## News of the Week.

Count Tolstol was buried at Tula on November 22nd.

In Brazil the sailors have mutinied, asking for more pay.

Henri Bourassa, the Nationalist leader, has gone on a trip to Europe.

Last year's fisheries have been estimated as the largest in the history of Canada.

The Peace River country railway, which will extend to the Yukon, will be begun next spring.

Events in the House of Commons, Ottawa, where Parliament opened on Nov. 21st, presage a memorable session.

Turn to page 1902 of this issue, read our premium announcement, and see how easily you can obtain high-class articles that would make very acceptable Xmas gifts.

Some hot fighting occurred in Mexico last week, during which the revolutionist forces captured several towns. At the close of the week, however, the Diaz forces had gained complete ascendancy over the north.

In the great constitutional struggle in Britain, the peers are show-

## POULTRY AND EGGS

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

**BRONZE** turkeys, four dollars; one yearling, six dollars; Toulouse geese, three lbs. each. Second to none. Robt. Stevens, Petrolia, Ontario.

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

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, off prize-winning stock. Eric Ritchie, Elmvale, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Pure-bred Bronze Turkeys, just right for winter shows, and 62 varieties of poultry. Eggs in season. William Ferguson, Spencerville, Ontario.

**ONE** Toulouse gander, also one Embden, two Barred Rock cocks, and Pekin ducks. A. Gilmore, Atholstan, Que.

**RHODE** Island Reds, of high quality. W. J. Dunn, Spruce Grove Poultry-yards, Birt, Ontario.

**WHITE** Holland turkeys for sale. Toms, \$4.00. Miss Mary Caldwell, Box 10, Shanty Bay, Ontario, Canada.

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

## WANTED TO PURCHASE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

**TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

**WANTED TO PURCHASE SEED**—Timothy, Canadian Blue Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Alsike and Red Clover. Send samples and prices to Box G S, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Small quantity strictly first-class Canadian Allalla Seed from Ontario grower. Please state local price. Await reply before sending sample. Will pay fair premium. Ben. P. Edgerton, Hicksville, Ohio.

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

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

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

## Holstein Bulls

**FOR SALE**  
 From two weeks to three months old. All of splendid breeding. Farmer's prices. Must all go, as we need the milk.

## MOUNT DAIRY, Milton, Ont.

**ABSORBINE**

Cures Strained, Puffy, Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. **Horse Book 5 Free.**

Mr. Robt. Jones, St. Marys, Ont., writes, April 8, 1907: "I had a valuable horse with a big leg, and used one bottle of ABSORBINE, and it cured him completely." **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 258 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.** Lyman's Limited, Montreal, Canadian Agents.

**GOES LIKE SIXTY SELL'S LIKE SIXTY SELL'S FOR \$65**

**GILSON GASOLINE ENGINE**

For Pumping, Cream Separators, Churns, Wash Machines, etc. Free Trial. Ask for catalog—all sizes.

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

DECEMBER 1, 1910

ing some sign of surrender. Lord Lansdowne last week issued new proposals for readjusting the relations between the two Houses, his plan being that differences of opinion be settled by a joint session of the Lords and Commons, grave matters to be referred to a referendum. The Lords, it appears, are also prepared to forgo their constitutional right to reject and amend money bills, providing provision is made against tacking other matters to those bills. In the mean time, the Suffragettes have distinguished themselves again by breaking the windows of the Government offices and making a ridiculous assault on Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell; and the United Irish League has issued a manifesto, signed by John E. Redmond and T. P. O'Connor, calling landlordism and the House of Lords synonymous.

GOSSIP.

The sixteen imported Clydesdale fillies recently disposed of at auction by Wm. McHarey, Russell, Ont., made an average of \$305. Mr. McHarey will have another sale of 30 fillies at Prince Edward Island, Dec. 13th.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association will be held in the north-west wing of the City Hall (upstairs), Guelph, on Wednesday, December 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing president and other officers, and the transaction of general business.

The new model 27 Marlin Repeating Rifle has a number of features which cannot but appeal to sportsmen, among them being the trombone or pump action, take-down construction, special smokeless steel barrel, the Rocky Mountain rear and Ivory head front sights. This gun is made by the Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Connecticut.

FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.—Did you notice in our premium announcement in last week's issue that we are offering a Forty-piece Austrian China Tea Set (that retails from \$4 to \$6) for only four new yearly subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"? If not, look it up in this issue, and write at once for sample copies to show your neighbors. Also note other valuable premiums that you can obtain.

At a sale of Percherons, on November 15th and 16th, the property of H. G. McMillan & Sons, at Sioux City, Iowa, 73 head sold for an average of \$460. Thirty-one stallions averaged \$479.50, and 42 mares averaged \$445.25. The highest price was \$1,040, for a stallion, the only one that reached four figures. The highest for a mare was \$900.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

- Dec. 13th—Henry L. Stead, Wilton Grove, Ont., Shorthorns.
Dec. 14th—S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont., Shorthorns.
Dec. 15th—John I. Balsdon, Markham, Ont., Shorthorns.
Feb. 8th and 9th—The Millers, and others, at Union Stock-yards, Toronto, Shorthorns.

H. L. STEAD'S SHORTHORN SALE.

Attention is again called to the advertisement of the dispersion sale to take place on December 13th, of the entire Shorthorn herd belonging to Henry L. Stead, of Wilton Grove, Ont., six miles from London, and one mile from Westminster Station, on the London and Port Stanley Railroad. These are a nicely bred and useful herd of cattle, the females of breeding age being bred to the best and imported bull, Queen's Crown sired. Of the three young bulls in the sale, two are of serviceable age. The opportunity will be offered in good breeding condition, without special fittings and facilities, as are not expected. The terms of the sale will doubtless afford an opportunity for good bargains.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

- 1st. Questions asked by the subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" and published in this department free.
2nd. Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and to be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd. In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th. When a reply is made, no reward is given unless a veterinary or legal opinion, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

FEATHER AND WEIGHT OF CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

- 1. Which of the two draft breeds, the Shire or the Clydesdale, is the most hairy-legged horse?
2. Which is supposed to be the heaviest draft of the two breeds above mentioned?

Ans.—The Shires, as a rule, have more feather than the Clydesdales, and average a little heavier in weight.

SPRAYERS.

After reading your article in the November 24th issue, about spraying apple and other fruit trees, I have concluded that to spray effectively it is necessary to have a machine of my own. As I do not know anything about the different makes, would you kindly say which machine you would recommend for a small orchard of, say two acres. J. T.

Ans.—Unfortunately, we cannot undertake to discriminate in these columns as between different makes of proprietary articles. There are several good ones advertised in this paper from time to time, and no poor ones. Write the manufacturers for their catalogues, prices, etc.

EXECUTORS' REMUNERATION—SALE OF HORSE.

- 1. An estate valued at \$7,000, with debts amounting to \$2,000. How much can the executors claim of this estate?
2. A man sells a horse to a dealer who has been buying and shipping horses for fifteen or twenty years. The horse had a jack on one leg, and a little sore on the heel of the same leg, both quite easy to be seen. Never was lame in his life. He was told the horse was sound, all but that leg. Can he take \$25 off the price when delivered, with the excuse that he did not see the sore on the heel?
Ans.—1. The executors are entitled to a fair and reasonable allowance for their care, pains and trouble, and their time expended in and about the estate, in administering, disposing of, arranging and settling same, and generally in arranging and closing the affairs of the estate; and such allowance is made by the Surrogate Judge to the Executors upon their passing their accounts before him. There is no fixed percentage or commission. The matter is in the discretion of the judge, and he may adopt a commission basis, or allow a lump sum.
2. No.

Back to the Land.

"Back to the land" means back to Truth. For towns are not a place for youth. No doubt, they learn to read and spell, and pass exams, some very well. Still "Superficial" is written bold. From early youth until they're old.

"Back to the land" means more than health. For land and labor hold the wealth. No matter where, or in whose hand. All honest wealth comes from the land. And millions more might yet be gained if cropping land were all reclaimed.

"Back to the land" means more than toil. For human instinct claims the soil. To own some land, however small, gives independence to us all. Brings social standing to the whole. And harkens to the nation's soul.

"Back to the land" is God's own plan. Where milk and honey flows to man. And should be met, or sold, or hoard. The land of which the race was fond. The milk that flows from God's hand. And brings all things to God.

The Back to the Land Farmer.

SMUT and its attack upon grain. A, Chaff B, Smut ball. A head of wheat with smut grains, the smut balls being indicated black. In this head all the grains have been displaced with smut balls. When growing, affected heads retain a bluish green or greenish lead color for some time after the sound ones begin to ripen, and then take on a bleached appearance. The heads being much lighter stand more erect, and the chaff and beard are more open and spreading. The smut balls in the head of grain, but show their real character clearly only after being broken. Formaldehyde properly used prevents Smut. Used and recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms. WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS. Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to: The Standard Chemical Company of Toronto, Limited MANNING CHAMBERS, TORONTO.

DISPERSION SHORTHORN SALE 20 Head of Pure-bred Shorthorns At the farm, lot 13, con. 4, Township of Westminster, about 6 miles south of London, and one mile from Westminster station, on the London and Port Stanley R. R., on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13th, 1910 The offering consisting of 18 FEMALES AND 3 YOUNG BULLS. The females of breeding age have all been bred to the imported bull Queen's Counsellor 64218. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Terms: 10 months on approved joint notes. 5 per cent. discount for cash. Henry L. Stead, Proprietor Wilton Grove, Ontario DIBB & LAIDLAW, Auctioneers.

China Tea Sets and Carving Sets make very useful Christmas Gifts, and are always appreciated. Turn up our premium announcement on another page in this issue, and see how easily the above articles can be earned, and also other premiums.

SOWS AND PLOWS.

This back-to-the-land cry has taken hold upon the American plutoocracy. One of the prominent weeklies has an article along this line recording en passant a couple of very amusing instances illustrating how agricultural concerns are claiming interest as fashionable dinner topics.

At a dinner party toward the end of the season, a matron remarked that she was leaving town in the morning. She was a social war-horse of perhaps sixty, who had helped make history at her State Capital and at Washington. She was intimate with all the aristocrats and many of the courts of Europe. She was famous for never leaving a function or a social season until the last had had wilted. Her remark caused an outburst of surprise, and questions "I'm going to Shadyside," she explained, "to do my plowing."

At a dinner party of young married

folk there came a general pause in the conversation. One young woman went on talking, and in tones so sweetly confidential that only her table partner could hear. She was of a psychic countenance, with a face so spiritually intense that not even the glow from the red candle-shades could add radiance to it. What was agitating her soul?

Her companion's first words gave the answer. He said in a sonorous bass: "Now my sow is a perfect mother."

There are few Torontonians quicker at the art of retort than T. C. Irving. Among business men, the sayings of Mr. Irving are treasured and repeated, and every week some new saying of his is recorded. Not long ago he was introduced to a pompous visitor from abroad named Bull.

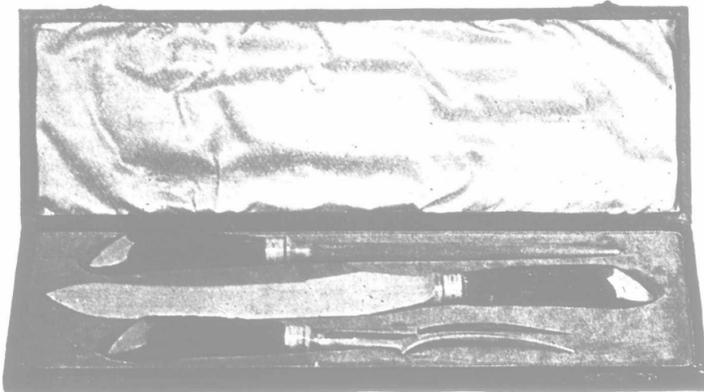
"Irving, Irving," said this individual after the preliminaries of acquaintance had been disposed of, "are you related to the Irvings of So-and-so? No! Then perhaps you are connected with the Irvings of Thus-and-thus."

"No," said Mr. Irving, "and by the way, are you related to the Bulls of Bashan?"—Toronto Saturday Night.

# CHRISTMAS IS NEAR

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

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



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

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

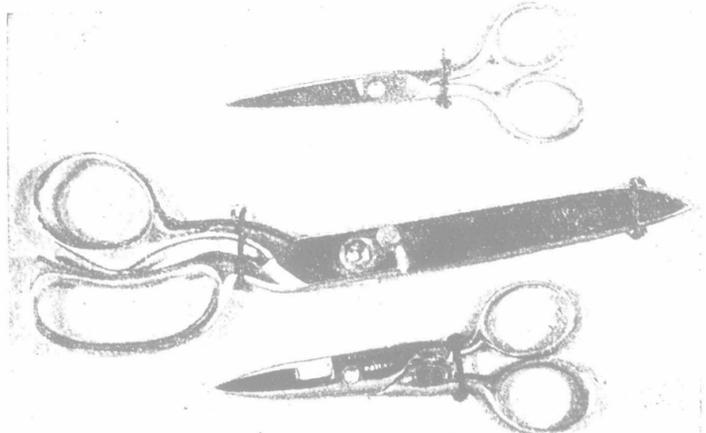
**STENCILLING PATTERNS,** containing a variety of designs for curtains, cushions, portieres, table covers, etc. A set of 20 patterns, all ready to be cut out (which may be easily done by laying the pattern over glass and cutting with a sharp knife). For only one new subscriber.

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

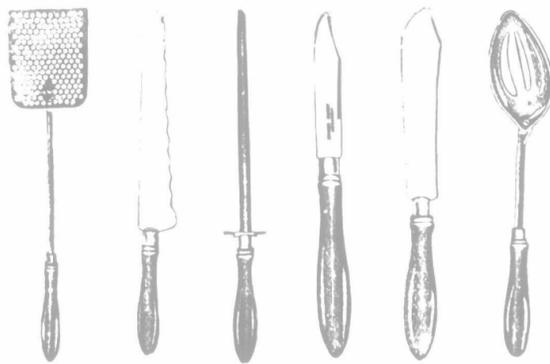
**BARON'S PRIDE.** Handsome picture of the Champion Clydesdale. Size, 17 x 13 in., including margin. Suitable for framing. One new subscriber.

**DICTIONARY.**—An indispensable volume in every home. The Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary. Cloth bound, contains 1,200 pages, profusely illustrated, printed on superior quality of paper. Two new subscribers.

These premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide new yearly subscriptions, accompanied by \$1.50 each.



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



**A COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT—A Utensil for Every Purpose.**—All made of the highest grade of crucible steel, carefully tempered, ground and polished by the latest improved process. Rubberoid finished hardwood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules. Now is your opportunity to supply your kitchen with a complete cutlery outfit. All six articles sent to any subscriber for sending in only one strictly new subscription and \$1.50.

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

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

**The William Weld Company, Limited**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

**BIBLE**—Old and New Testaments in beautifully clear, legible type; references; concordance to both Old and New Testaments. Index to names of persons, places and subjects occurring in the Scriptures. Twelve full-page maps, all excellent in type and outline. This book is of most convenient size, being 7 x 10 inches when open; weight, 23 ounces; with strong and flexible binding; and would sell at regular retail price for \$1.00 or over. Sent postpaid to any subscriber for sending in only one new subscription accompanied by \$1.50.

We have a large stock of **PRAYER BOOKS,** with **NEW HYMNAL,** in good print and beautifully bound. Will give two, worth in the ordinary way \$1.00, for one new subscriber; or one book of superior quality for one new subscriber. These books are extra good value.

**"THE VISION OF HIS FACE"** by Dora Farncomb, writer of "Hope's Quiet Hour" in "The Farmer's Advocate," contains 18 chapters (224 pages), in cloth, with gilt lettering. One of the many expressions received regarding it is: "I am pleased, edified and comforted in reading it. It is better, fuller and richer than I expected." Cash price, \$1.00 For only one new subscriber.

**"CARMICHAEL"**: A Canadian Farm Story. Bound in cloth, illustrated. Just the thing for Christmas or Birthday Gift. "Should be in all the homes of the people" (Toronto World.) Two new subscribers; or cash, \$1.25.

## TRADE TOPIC.

**FEEDING HORSES.**—The secret of proper feeding consists in giving a palatable mixed diet that combines nutriment with bulk enough to make it digestible. To give this additional value, some farmers add a little Pratt's Animal Regulator, which seems to act as a general tonic and digestive, enabling the animal to get more benefit from the regular feed. Oats is the best grain food. Ground barley is good—corn is next to oats. Both oats and corn are improved if fed crushed or bruised. Feed corn with care, as it supplies much heat and fat, but not so much hard muscle. More is needed in winter than in summer. Bran, chaff, and bruised corn given occasionally, make cheap and satisfactory food. Green food must be fed with care. A ten-minute run every summer night in a good pasture is beneficial. Never feed musty, dusty or badly cured hay. The daily amount needed depends upon a horse's size and the amount of work he does. A pretty

fair rule for a hard working horse, is a pound of grain and a pound of hay for each 100 pounds of live weight. Try from 12 to 15 pounds grain daily and watch results.

## GOSSIP.

Geo. Doves & Sons of Alton, Ont., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, write: "Our cattle are going into winter quarters in fine shape, thanks to the splendid pasturage of late summer months. Sales have been most satisfactory and demand rapidly increasing. Among recent sales was: To John M. Leroy, of St. Mary's, the nice, thick, level young bull Donald 3rd of Glengore, sired by Lochrane of Tweedhill, and out of the show cow, Queen Esther 3rd of Glengore, to Wesley Ackney, of Epsom, Ont., went Donald of Glengore, by the same sire, and out of Queen Esther of Glengore. This is an exceptionally choice young bull, full of

quality, and correct Angus type. To Thomas Atkinson, of Laving Springs, Ont., went Donald 4th, by the same sire, and out of Queen Esther 4th. This is a very growthy young bull, low-set and thick, and should make a topper for show purposes. To Donald C. Campbell, of Southwold, Ont., went Fair Boy 4th of Glengore, by our stock bull above mentioned. This is one of our best young bulls of the year, straight, thick and smooth. We have still left three yearling bulls that will weigh from nine to ten hundredweight each, of ideal Angus type, covered with a wealth of hair, and extra good doers. They will be priced right for quick sale."

At the sale of Herefords on November 15th, by O. Harris & Sons, at Harris, Mo., 69 head, old and young, sold for an average of \$184. Fifty-one females averaged \$171, and 18 bulls, \$210. The highest price for a bull was \$500, twice and the highest for a female was \$570.

Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat Station, C. P. R., near Guelph, write: We have a nice bunch of Shorthorn calves, sired by our present stock bull, also several good young bulls, from eight to eighteen months old, from the following Scotch families: Jolt, Fragrance, Rosebud, Wimple, etc., and sired by Imp. Ben Leonard and Lancaster Floral. Included in the bunch is a roan son of Whitehall Sultan, the twice American grand champion, and best son of the renowned Whitehall Sultan (imp.). Intending purchasers should write us, or see us at the Winter Fair, Guelph, where we intend showing a few head. Farm is conveniently reached by Canadian Pacific Railway, Moffat Station, eleven miles east of Guelph.

The attention of Holstein breeders is directed to the advertisement of Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont., who want "the best Holstein bull that money can buy."

# WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best

butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairy-men because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### PEACH TREES DAMAGED.

We had two fine peach trees (Crosby), about four or five years old, which came out in bud in the spring, but buds never matured, and dropped off as if frost-bitten. The tree did not leaf, and all the branches appear dead. During the summer some new growth started on some of the limbs, and on the trunk, which are now green and quite thrifty looking. The trees have born well previous to this year. Is there anything can be done to save them?

J. D. P.

Ans.—It seems to me that the injury is probably a severe case of freezing of tender twigs and branches. I may be mistaken in this surmise, as it is difficult to be certain about injuries from descriptions given in a letter. One usually has to see the tree itself. I should advise this coming spring to prune carefully back to the healthy wood and spray thoroughly before the buds begin to swell, with either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture, so as to keep the peach leaf-curl under control. It is possible, and very probable, that the trees will recover, as the roots do not seem to have been injured.

L. CAESAR.

### EFFECT OF PREVIOUS IMPREGNATION—PANTING PIGS—BERKSHIRE COLOR MARKS.

1. A Yorkshire sow is served by a Berkshire boar, and has a litter. She is then served by a Yorkshire and has a litter. Are these pigs of the last litter pure Yorkshires? I am of the opinion they are not pure, and would be pleased to have this view substantiated or contradicted. My reason for definitely stating they are cross-breds, is because the eye is not what is termed a wall-eye, but hazel.

2. Again, we have a disease among pigs known as pants, because the pig at certain times is overtaken with shortness of breath, and is said to be panting. Sometimes it is fatal. I would be glad to know the cause and cure.

3. Kindly oblige with color and markings of the latest improved Berkshire pig.

J. C. N.

Ans.—We have not known or read of a case in which a previous impregnation affected the breed characteristic of a following fetus. While it may be possible that such variation may occur, it would probably not appear in one case out of ten thousand. One thing certain is that the members of the second litter would be eligible for registration as pure-bred Yorkshires, without question.

2. This ailment appears to be what is known in America as "thumps," a dietetic disease, due to high feeding and want of exercise. The pigs become too fat, the fat accumulating about the heart and lungs, and preventing a free circulation of the blood. Preventive measures are about all that can be prescribed. The sow should not be fed on too rich food while nursing the litter, and both sow and pigs should be compelled to take exercise. This, with access to grass, gravel, or charcoal, and sunshine, is the most likely treatment to bring them to a healthy condition.

3. Color markings in Berkshires are not closely drawn in Canada. Black, with white on face, feet and tip of tail, are the most approved markings, but other things being equal or superior, a white mark on the jowl, arm or belly, does not disqualify and is not a serious objection in the estimation of a competent judge.

Apropos of election day, Senator Penrose said at a luncheon in Philadelphia: "More mud is thrown than flowers at this season. It can't be helped, I suppose. All the same, it puts many honest candidates in a bad light."

"I was talking once to an independent voter a few days before election. He said he had read up the careers of the two candidates exhaustively."

"And which of them will you vote for?" I asked.

"I don't know yet," he answered, shaking his head. "The fact is, from what I hear about them, I think it's a great blessing that only one of them can get in."

**Taxidermy Book FREE**

**Mount Birds**

We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of Birds, Animals, Game Heads. Also to tan skins and make rugs. Decorate your home with your beautiful trophies, or command big income selling specimens and mounts for others. Easily, quickly learned in spare time by men and women. Success guaranteed. Write today for our free book "How to Mount Birds and Animals" absolutely free. N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMIC, 505 1/2 E. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

## Be An Independent Buyer—Send Name—Book Free



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

### 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. Sold only direct to homes. Over 140,000 satisfied customers—same near you—order by \$100,000 bank bond guarantee. 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. Ask for Catalogue No. 628.

Kalamazoo Stove Co. A Kalamazoo Direct to You Manufacturers Kalamazoo, Michigan

"The above saving can be made after paying duty."

# Cowan's

## Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's.

Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

**"AUNT SALINA'S WASH DAY PHILOSOPHY"**

This little book is chock-full of hints and secrets invaluable in the washing of clothes, and should be in every home.

It tells how to wash fancy prints and other fabrics without the use of acids.

It tells how to clean the daintiest lingerie without injury.

It tells how to wash woolen material thoroughly without shrinking it one particle.

It tells how to make hard water soft and save half the soap.

It tells how to remove the drudgery from wash day, and a host of other things that every woman who washes clothes should know.

Send us your name on a postal and we will send you a copy FREE.

**CUMMER-DOWSWELL Limited HAMILTON, ONT.**

**A RAINY DAY**

NEED NOT INTERFERE WITH THE ENJOYMENT OF YOUR OUT-DOOR WORK OR SPORT

WEAR A TOWER'S SLICKER

It is guaranteed to keep you dry in the hardest storm.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

**TOWER CANADIAN CO., LTD. TORONTO, CANADA**

# Typewriters

## For Every One

WE HAVE an enormous stock of rebuilt typewriters of every make. They have been received as part payment on the famous Light Touch, long-wearing **MONARCH**. Our year closes with December. We do not want to carry them over. During the next thirty days we offer them at greatly reduced prices for cash or monthly payments. They are all carefully rebuilt. They write well, and they will write long. They are ideal for any one with limited correspondence. A fully-illustrated catalogue is now ready. Send for it to-day and get first choice.

THE **MONARCH TYPEWRITER CO'Y** LIMITED  
98 King St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

# RAW FURS

High prices for **SKUNK** particularly. Prompt returns.

We pay express. Write for price lists at once.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO.**

# AGRICULTURAL BOOKS

The very best obtainable on their respective subjects, and latest editions published. These are sold for cash at prices named, or given as premiums to our present subscribers for sending in new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

Any book valued under \$1.00, for one new subscriber.  
 Any book valued from \$1.00 to \$1.50, two new subscribers.  
 Any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2.00, three new subscribers.  
 Any book valued from \$2.00 to \$2.50, four new subscribers.  
 Any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3.00, five new subscribers.

## LIVE STOCK.

BEEF PRODUCTION—Mumford \$1.50.  
 FARMERS' VETERINARIAN—Burrill. \$1.50.  
 THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. Postpaid, \$1.50.  
 HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00.  
 POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.  
 LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 STUDIES IN HORSE-BREEDING—Carlson. Postpaid, \$2.00.  
 PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. Postpaid, \$2.15.  
 DISEASES OF SWINE—Craig. Postpaid, 55c.  
 SWINE—G. E. Day. Postpaid, \$1.35.  
 LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject. Postpaid, \$2.10.  
 PONIES: PAST AND PRESENT—Sir W. Gilbey. Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 HORSE BOOK—Johnstone. Postpaid, \$2.15.  
 TROTTERS AND PACERS—Geers. Postpaid, \$2.00.  
 SHORTHORN CATTLE—Sanders. Postpaid, \$2.00.  
 SHEEP FARMING IN AMERICA—Wing. Postpaid, \$1.90.  
 MODERN SHEEP (Breeds and Management)—Shepherd Boy. Postpaid, \$1.50.  
 HISTORY OF HEREFORD CATTLE—Sincclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.  
 HISTORY OF A-ANGUS CATTLE—Sincclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.  
 HISTORY OF SHORTHORN CATTLE—Sincclair. Postpaid, \$5.50.  
 MANAGEMENT AND FEEDING OF CATTLE—Shaw. \$2.00.  
 PRIVATE HERD REGISTERS—Postpaid, \$3.00.

## GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY—H. W. Conn. \$2.50.  
 FORAGE AND FIBRE CROPS IN AMERICA—Hunt. \$1.75.  
 BOOK OF ALFALFA—F. D. Coburn. Very complete. 350 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00.  
 SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. Postpaid, \$1.55.  
 SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 366 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.  
 CLOVERS—Shaw. Postpaid, \$1.10.  
 PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. Postpaid, \$1.90.  
 FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS—Davidson & Chase. Postpaid, \$2.00.  
 SOIL FERTILITY AND PERMANENT AGRICULTURE—Hopkins. Postpaid, \$2.45.  
 FERTILIZERS AND MANURES—Hall. Postpaid, \$1.55.  
 MANUAL OF PRACTICAL FARMING—McLennan. Postpaid, \$1.60.

## POULTRY.

TURKEYS—Care and Management. 75c.  
 PROGRESSIVE POULTRY CULTURE—Brigham. \$1.50.  
 POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. Postpaid, \$2.05.  
 AMERICAN STANDARD OF PERFECTION—Postpaid, \$1.60.  
 SQUABS FOR PROFIT—Rice & Cox. Postpaid, 60 cents.  
 COMMON-SENSE POULTRY DOCTOR—Robinson. Postpaid, 50 cents.  
 POULTRY HOUSE AND FIXTURES—Postpaid, 50c.  
 DUCKS AND GESE—Postpaid, 75c.

## DAIRYING.

DAIRY BACTERIOLOGY—Russell. \$1.10.  
 SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF CHEESE-MAKING—Van Slyke & Publow. \$1.75.  
 TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 260 pages. Postpaid, \$1.05.

There is no easier or more economical way in which to secure these books than by securing new subscribers. Write for FREE sample copies of "The Farmer's Advocate."

**The William Weld Co., Limited**  
 LONDON, ONT.

CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. Postpaid, \$1.80.  
 MODERN METHODS TESTING MILK—Van Slyke. Postpaid, 80c.  
 THE BOOK OF THE DAIRY—Fleischmann. Postpaid, \$2.75.  
 PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BUTTER-MAKING—McKay & Larsen. Postpaid, \$1.50.  
 FIRST LESSONS IN DAIRYING—Van Norman. Postpaid, 60 cents.  
 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON BUTTER-MAKING—Publow. Postpaid, 50c.  
 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON MILK AND MILK-TESTING—Publow & Troy. Postpaid, 50c.

## APIARY.

THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 521 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.  
 A B C BEE CULTURE—Root. Postpaid, \$1.50.

## FRUIT, FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

POPULAR FRUIT-GROWING—Green. \$1.10.  
 VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 224 pages. Postpaid, \$1.10.  
 FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Rexford. 175 pages. Postpaid, 55c.  
 PRINCIPLES OF FRUIT-GROWING—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.35.  
 THE PRUNING BOOK—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.60.  
 MUSHROOM CULTURE—Robinson. Postpaid, 55 cents.  
 GINSENG—Postpaid, 50 cents.  
 ASPARAGUS—Postpaid, 50 cents.  
 THE CANADIAN APPLE-GROWERS' GUIDE—L. Woolverton. Postpaid, \$2.25.  
 A GUIDE TO WILD FLOWERS—Stokes. Postpaid, \$1.90.  
 MANUAL OF GARDENING—Bailey. Postpaid, \$1.65.

## PLANT AND ANIMAL LIFE, NATURE STUDY.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Saunders. 436 pages. Postpaid, \$2.15.  
 HOW TO TEACH THE NATURE STUDY COURSE—By John Dearness, M.A., London Normal School. Best work issued on this subject. Illustrated. 206 pages. Postpaid, 65c.  
 PLANT BREEDING—Hugo de Vries. Postpaid, \$1.65.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CARE AND FEEDING OF CHILDREN—Holt. 80c.  
 UNCLE HENRY'S LETTERS TO A FARM BOY—50c.  
 VENTILATION—King. 75c.  
 TWENTIETH CENTURY DICTIONARY—A miracle of scholarship. Best inexpensive work published. 1,200 pages. For two new subscribers.  
 "BRIGHT IDEAS FOR ENTERTAINING"—Best book on subject ever published. 235 pages. For one new subscriber. Price, 60c. postpaid.  
 LANDSCAPE GARDENING—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. Postpaid, \$1.60.  
 BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED—Nehje Bianchan. 350 pages. Postpaid, \$2.40.  
 AMERICAN TANNER—Briggs. Postpaid, 30c.  
 TAXIDERM—Hastuck. Postpaid, 55c.  
 BACTERIA, YEASTS AND MOLDS IN THE HOME—Prof. W. H. Conn. Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 TRACTION ENGINE—Postpaid, \$1.05.  
 FARM BUILDINGS—Postpaid, \$2.15.  
 CALMICHAEL—A Canadian farm story. Just the thing for Xmas or birthday gift. Two new subscribers, or cash, \$1.25.  
 PLANK-FRAME BARN CONSTRUCTION—Postpaid, 60 cents.  
 CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK—Postpaid, 80 cents.  
 DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—Postpaid, \$1.60.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### BARBED-WIRE WOUND.

Horse has barbed-wire wound in front of hock and proud flesh has formed.

S. C. A.

Ans.—Apply butter of antimony with a feather once daily until the proud flesh disappears, then dress three times daily with oxide-of-zinc ointment, and, if possible, give rest.

### DISEASED KNEE.

Mare has a bony enlargement on her knee, and sometimes is very lame.

A. L.

Ans.—This enlargement cannot be removed, but the lameness may be cured by having the joint fired and blistered by a veterinarian. In some cases, repeated blistering will effect a cure.

### SPLINTS AND SCAR.

Two-year-old colt has two splints, and an enlargement in front of her leg, the result of a cut during the summer.

R. M.

Ans.—It is probable that the splints will gradually disappear without treatment, but absorption can be hastened by blistering. The enlargement from the wound is hard to remove. Repeated blistering will help to reduce it. For details for blistering, see answer to G. D. S., this issue.

### LUMP ON LEG—LAME MARE.

1. Colt has a hard lump the size of a hen's egg on the outside of hind leg, near the heel.

G. D. S.

2. Mare was lame in front feet last winter, and is still lame. She puts her foot forward and rests it when standing.

Ans.—1. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie colt so that she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days; on the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and after this blister every month as long as necessary. Lumps of this kind are very hard to remove, and, in some cases, cannot be removed.

2. The symptoms indicate navicular disease, and a cure is doubtful. Remove shoes, pare the heels well down. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the foot, and blister repeatedly as in answer to question No. 1.

## Miscellaneous.

### WORMS IN PIGS—CORN-AND-COB MEAL.

Last winter I was troubled considerably by worms.

1. Is it a custom among some pig-raisers to dose their pigs regularly for worms? If so, what would you give, how much, and how often?

S. W. A.

2. Also, are the ground cobs in corn that is ground up, cobs and all, injurious to young pigs?

Ans.—1. Many men make it a practice to so feed their pigs as to keep them free from worms. For this purpose, a mixture of salt, charcoal and ashes, in a feeding trough, or thrown on the floor of the pen, is the best preventive, and is a very good cure. If this fails, make a mixture of one part oil of turpentine and sixteen parts of sweet milk. The dose for a pig four weeks old is one ounce, for a full-grown pig six to eight ounces of the mixture. Repeat in three days.

2. Pigs do not relish or make good use of the crushed cobs of corn. They endeavor to leave these in the trough when eating, and so a part of the corn may be wasted. While other classes of stock make good use of corn- and-cob meal, hogs will do better on the straight corn.

"When I order poultry from you again, grocer, I don't want you to send me any of those aeroplane chickens." "What kind do you mean?" "The sort that are all wings and machinery, and no meat."



SAVE a Bushel of OATS Out of Every Five

Mr. J.T. Andrews, Brechin, Ont., writes us:—"I have used Pratt's Animal Regulator and cannot recommend it too highly as a conditioner, I can keep my horses sleek and fat on 25 per cent. less than the usual amount of feed."

**Pratt's Animal Regulator** is doing this for thousands of successful stock farmers throughout the country. Horses and cows in Winter quarters need Pratt's Animal Regulator to keep the bowels active and to help digestion and assimilation. Feed goes further because the animal assimilates all the nourishment contained in it. Nothing is wasted. Use Pratt's Animal Regulator this Winter—your cows will give more milk, and Spring will find your stock worth many dollars a head more than they are today. It is

**Guaranteed or Money Back** and must make good. You must be thoroughly satisfied with the results or it costs you nothing. 25 lb. pails \$3.50, also in small packages and 100 lb. bags. Don't wait another week. Begin using it today.

Pratt's Colic Cure will save your horse. Write for our new free book of Pointers on Horses and Cattle. PRATT FOOD CO., 472 DAVENPORT, L.T.D., Dept. 62, TORONTO

## You Can Do the Weekly Washing in Six Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.



Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial. Don't send one cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight. See the wonders it performs. Thousands are in use and every user delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally. F. A. C. BAUGH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 367 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts. 2173

## Dominion Express Money Orders and Foreign Cheques

are payable all over the World. Absolutely the best way to remit money by mail.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED Money sent by Telegraph and Cable Foreign Money bought and sold.

Rates for Money Orders	
\$5 and under	3 cents
Over 5 to \$10	6 "
" 10 to 30	10 "
" 30 to 50	15 "

On Sale in all Can. Pac. Ry. Stations.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

GOSSIP.

PEARSON'S SHORTHORN DISPERSION.

In last week's issue was given a summary of the bull end of the dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., of Meadowvale, Ont., together with a synopsis of the sires that were previously at the head of the herd. In the herd, as it will appear on sale day, are a number of that grand tribe, the Cruickshank Nonpareils, a family noted for early maturity, the almost total absence of bunchiness, and great milk production. The foundation cow of this tribe in the herd has actually tested 54 per cent. butter-fat, and in her flush is good for 60 lbs. of milk a day, and some of her daughters are good for 50 lbs. a day. She, the foundation cow, Nonpareil 60th, was got by King Fairfield =24016=. The foundation Marchioness cow was Marchioness 15th, by Imp. Scotland's Fame, the foundation Jilt cow is Jilt 18th =76869=, by Banff Statesman, and her dam was Imp. Rosie 3rd, by Alan Gwynne. The foundation Mina cow is Mina of Kinellar 7th (imp.), by Lucky Archer. These cows, with their daughters and granddaughters, make up the Scotch end of the herd. The others all belong to the famous dairy tribe, the Lady Brants, which traces to the imported cow, Red Rose =454=. Among the extra choice things to be sold is a roan two-year-old Marchioness heifer, by Royal Luxury. This heifer, in the opinion of many competent judges, was the equal of anything shown at Toronto this year; certainly, she is a high-class show proposition. Another right good one is a roan yearling Jilt by the same sire. She is low-set, very thick, and even. There are also about a dozen other one- and two-year-old heifers that will look good to visitors at the sale looking for high-class things. The cattle will all be in right good condition, and certainly will not disappoint visitors. All morning trains will be met at Streetsville Junction, which has connection from all directions. Catalogues will be mailed on application. Look up the advertisement in another column for terms, etc.

TRADE TOPIC.

A MODERN PARABLE OF THE BUILDERS.—There was a certain farmer who made himself an extensive farm, with house and barns and poultry houses. He built the houses with great care, but he gave little thought to the roofs; these he made of tin for the house, shingles for the barns, and coal-tar roofing for the poultry houses. When winter came, the ice and sleet froze to the roofs, and the snow piled on top in big drifts, and the tin rusted. Soon spring came, and the warm rays of the sun melted the snow, and also the coal tar. It caused a great deal of damage, and besides the extra expense of making repairs, it made the farmer late with his spring planting. Another farmer also made himself a farm, but he used care and thought in the choice of roofing material, for he wisely reasoned, "The house and barns are to be a shelter for me and my stock, and, therefore, I must build them securely. The roofs form a shelter to the buildings and are exposed to all kinds of weather, so I should put on the best roofing made, that will keep the house dry and warm and snug, and that will withstand the storms of many, many winters." And then he covered his house and barns and chicken-houses all with Genasco Ready Roofing. Winter came, and with it the same snow and ice and sleet, and rested on his roofs also, but he lived securely, and all his stock likewise, beneath his roof of Genasco. When the spring thaw came, the ice and snow melted away and ran off so in water as naturally as the babbling brook pursues its onward journey to the sea. The roofs remained prepared to do valiant duty against the scorching rays of the approaching summer sun. Then this farmer knew that his confidence had been well founded, for this roof when put to practical test had not been found wanting. Genasco Ready Roofing is made from natural asphalt taken from Trinidad Lake, and nature itself has given it the qualities for durability and weather resistance. Write straight to The Barber Asphalt Paving Co. for a copy of this valuable little "Good Roof Guide Book."

We don't want your money—this test of Psychine is at our cost—we'll buy a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and give it you free to prove.

This is a hopeless, cold world to many.

"A vale of tears" in very truth sickness, suffering, sorrow.

And sickness is the cause of most of the misery.

Now a good many people accept sickness as something that has to be a visitation.

They may make ineffectual attempts to cure themselves, but they don't get well.

Now we want such hopeless ones to let us buy for them a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from their druggist, which we'll give them free of charge to let them know that there is at least one preparation that is hope for the hopeless, that will surely benefit them.

\*\*\*

We've been making and selling Psychine for the third of a century.

We have sold many millions of bottles in that time.

Psychine has cured many hundreds of thousands of hopeless cases.

We have received hundreds of thousands of unsolicited testimonials.

Psychine has proven itself to be the most remarkable preparation for the cure of disease.

Now Psychine's power comes from its ingredients.

Psychine is made from herbs—nature's own remedies.

And the herbs from which Psychine is made are beneficial to the body because they increase the number and strength of the white corpuscles of the blood, or the phagocytes, which devour every germ of disease that finds entrance to the body.

That's why Psychine cures where other old time remedies fail. That's why Psychine has stood the test of time for the third of a century. That's why we can afford to buy and give away hundreds of thousands of 50-cent bottles.

Now Psychine is indicated in the following diseases.

Read this list carefully and then fill out and mail us the Coupon without delay.

- 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

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

50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given to 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. F. 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.

**The Secret of Poultry Success**

doesn't lie in fine buildings or costly birds, or even in any particular kind of food. The secret of poultry success lies in making your fowls—blue bloods or scrubs—turn everything you feed them—meat, milk, corn, wheat and table scraps—into eggs. And this you can do by giving them, in the soft feed, a small daily portion of

**DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A**

Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a digestive tonic. Not a preparation intended to take the place of food; but one to make food available for growth and egg production. It makes good blood; it stimulates the flow of digestive juices; it cleanses the system of waste matter. Hens receiving it (a penny's worth is enough for thirty fowls one day) become prolific layers. Young chicks thrive when a little is added to their food, and old fowls are turned, by its use, into profitable market birds. This system is known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." It teaches that "a poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested," and is responsible for the present prosperous condition of the poultry industry. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is sold on a written guarantee—if you do not get satisfactory results from its use, your dealer will refund your money.

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**

Often, overtaxed digestive organs cause a cow or steer to shrink in milk or lose flesh. The remedy is to strengthen animal digestion by giving regular doses, twice a day, of Dr. Hess Stock Food. The tonic properties of this preparation act directly on the digestive organs and give them strength to perform their proper functions. Thus the cow comes back to her normal milk flow and the steer to his feed. Sold everywhere on a written guarantee.

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

**4%** Invest Your Money Safely at 4%

Think twice before you risk your hard-earned savings in mining or speculative stocks. Better be safe than sorry. Our 4% Debentures are an absolutely safe investment. Interest half-yearly. \$2,000,000 assets as security. AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO., 109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

SAVE a shell of ATTS out of every Five  
Regulator conditioner, per cent.  
ator  
ck farmers in Winter to keep the assimilation, simulates all is wasted. ter,—your ll find your an they are  
k  
ughly satis-  
ack-  
eat  
day.  
r horse  
nters on  
TORONTO  
Weekly minutes  
cuts out big family port order. Less clean expense.  
y Woman  
Have a 900 AVIVITY SHER 0 Days' e Trial  
send one Try it first expense—are respon We'll pay right. See wonders it rns. Thou are in use every user ceiving let omers. The ments. Send -day. Write I, Manager, nge Street,  
onto, Mont- and suburbs, these places. made in these 2173  
press and cheques  
World.  
t way ail.  
S ISSUED and Cable and sold.  
ers 3 cents 5 " 10 " 15 " Stations.  
S PAPER

**THE BEST LINIMENT**

OR PAIN KILLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

**Gombault's  
Caustic Balsam**

IT HAS NO EQUAL

**For**—It is penetrating, soothing and healing, and for all Old Sores, Bruises, or Wounds, Folds, Exterior Cancers, Boils, Corns and Bunions. **Human Body** CAUSTIC BALSAM has no equal as a Liniment.

We would say to all who buy it that it does not contain a particle of poisonous substance and therefore no harm can result from its external use. Persistent, thorough use will cure many old or chronic ailments and it can be used on any case that requires an outward application with perfect safety.

**A Perfectly Safe and Reliable Remedy for Sore Throat Chest Cold Backache Neuralgia Sprains Strains Lumbago Diphtheria Sore Lungs Rheumatism and all Stiff Joints**

**REMOVES THE SORENESS—STRENGTHENS MUSCLES**

Cornhill, Tex.—"One bottle Caustic Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$120.00 paid in doctor's bills." OTTO A. BEYER.  
Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet R. The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

**"SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.**



Read what one of the most prominent bankers and business men of Northern Ohio did with "Save-the-Horse"

Cleveland, Ohio, March 18, 1910  
In the fall of 1908, at Lexington, Ky., I bought the finest saddle and carriage horse that it was ever my pleasure to own. During the winter he threw out as large a thorn as I ever saw. I had heard of your remedy and bought one bottle, with the result that the lump on both sides of the hock is entirely gone and has been a matter of comment on the part of everyone that has seen it. The hock is today absolutely clean and there is no indication of thornship, and I shall be glad to show this horse to show that there is no trace of the trouble. We truly,  
W. F. MURRAY.

Prop. Murray Stock Farm, West Mentor, Ohio.  
For fifteen years our contract has been the foundation on which every customer based his confidence in making his first purchase, and it has never been misplaced or betrayed. The marvelous power alone of "Save-the-Horse" permits of such an iron-clad contract. Send for copy. Write to-day for proofs.

**\$5.00 a Bottle With Signed CONTRACT.**

This is a binding CONTRACT and protects purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbones, (except low), Cork, Splint, Capped Hock, Windgall, Sheeshel, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters from prominent business men, bankers, farmers and horse owners the world over on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid.

Troy Chemical Co., 147 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

**100 SAVES HIM!**  
Cure your horse of any Spavin, Cork, Splint, Ringbone, Bone Growth or Lameness with a \$1.00 bottle of  
**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**  
Used by thousands for 40 years. One man writes—  
"I have used your Spavin Cure for 10 years and find it the greatest remedy on earth for man and beast."  
Sherman Jones.  
No tanning when your horse will lame itself. Get Kendall's today and keep it handy. Our book—  
"Treatment On The Horse" tells how to cure all horse troubles. Free—at dealers or write us.  
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Essexburg Falls, Vt.

**DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS**

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

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

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

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**BUYING FROM TENANT.**

I have rented a farm, to take possession 1st March.

1. Now, suppose I buy hay from the present tenant and pay him for it right now, can the landlord or any other creditor sell the hay again?

2. If they did sell his goods, would I lose the money I paid for the hay?

Ontario. T. E. J.  
Ans.—The landlord might. You ought to either remove the hay forthwith, or arrange with the landlord that it be exempted from any seizure by way of distress for arrears of rent.

2. It is probable that you would.

**TRACTION ENGINE AND BRIDGE.**

A week ago a steam traction engine went through a bridge over a creek in our vicinity. The council claims they will not give the owners anything. Would like to know if there is any law regarding the strength of a creek bridge. Also, would you advise the council to settle with the owners, as it will cost about \$400 to repair the engine?

Ontario. G. S.

Ans.—There are numerous and elaborate statutory provisions regarding the strength and strengthening of highway bridges, and also as to the use of traction engines on highways. We would refer you, especially, to the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 212, and Amending Acts of 1900, 1903 and 1904. We could not advise as to the prudent course for the council to take without further and very much more information in respect of the facts and circumstances of the case. They should take the opinion of the solicitor to the corporation of the municipality.

**LICE ON CATTLE—DESTROYING RATS.**

1. What do you advise to put on cattle when you stable them to prevent lice?  
2. What is the quickest way to get rid of rats and mice, which are a pest about the place?

M. W. M.  
Ans.—1. The following simple remedy for lice on cattle was given at the Winter Fair at Guelph, by Thomas McMillan, of Huron county. Dust along the back, from poll to tail, with a cream-of-tartar or other can, with holes punched in one end, a mixture of one part of insect powder, pyrethrum, or hellebore, to four parts of dry cement. The cement being heavy, will settle down through the hair, and carry the powder with it to the skin. We have known cases of cattle being completely cleaned of lice by dusting them with insect powder alone, but think the cement mixture an improvement, as the dust alone will smother the lice. Treatment should be repeated in a month, to destroy any lice which may have hatched from the nits.

2. We know of no better way than poisoning with strychnine mixed with or sifted on food, and placed in or near runs, protected so that children and chickens cannot get at it.

**DIAGNOSIS BY AUTHORITY.**

In the bright sunlight on a railroad station in Georgia slept a colored brother. He snored gently with his mouth ajar, and his long, moist tongue resting on his chest like a pink plush necktie. A Northerner climbed off a train to stretch his legs, unscrewed the top of a capsule and, advancing on tiptoe, dusted ten grains of gumme on the surface of the darkey's tongue. Presently the negro sucked his tongue back inside his mouth and instantly arose with a start and looked about him wildly.

"Mistah," he said to the joker, "is you a doctah?"  
"I'm sick."  
"How sick?"  
"Powerful sick."  
"Do you know what's the matter with you?"  
"Suttin'ly I knows whut's de matteh with me—mah gall's busted!"



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

The Greatest Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

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

**Clydesdale Stallions and Mares**

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

**Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.**

**AT GUELPH WINTER SHOW**

Be sure and see our exhibit of stallions and mares at this show. They are for sale. Our selling clothes are on every day, and we can sell cheaper than many firms, as we haven't any agents. Our aim is to please you, and terms to suit.

**Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont.**

MYRTLE, ONT., C. P. R. BROOKLIN, ONT., G. T. R. 'PHONE CONNECTION.

**IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS.**

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

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

**R. HAMILTON & SON, SIMCOE, ONTARIO.**

**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.

**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.**

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

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

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

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

**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.**

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

**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.**  
Phone connection.

**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.**

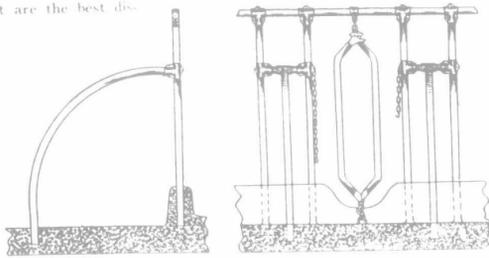
**Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate**

## Do You Disinfect Your Stable?

Fresh air and sunlight are the best disinfectants. Use

### Louden's Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions

and you have free passage for both air and light. They will last as long as the barn does.



Write for circulars and prices of these, and of Louden Litter Carriers, to:

**Louden Machinery Co., Guelph, Ont.**

Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Feed and Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls, Stanchions, Barn-door Hangers and Hardware Specialties.

## 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.

## 21 IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions



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

**O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**

## OUR NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

Landed May 20th, consisting of three 4-year-old mares, four 3-year-olds, and two 2-year-olds, by such sires as Baron's Best, Baron Millar, Baron Cedric, Dryden, Benedict, and Dunure Blend, and a few stallions by such sires as Baron's Pride, Everlast-dict, and Ruby Pride, and Majestic Baron. These are the best collection of stallions and mares we have ever had, full of quality and size. Phone connection. **R. NESS & SON, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

## 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.**

## 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.

## SALFM SHORTHORNS

One three-year-old roan bull by Springhurst = 4864 =, out of a Royal Sailor cow. Anybody in search of a good sire would do well to look him over. Have also a number of young bulls with best breeding for sale. Elora sta., G. T. R. and C. P. R. **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.**

## CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

FOR SALE. HERD-HEADING QUALITY. Farm adjoins Exeter, on G. T. R. **H. SMITH R. R. 3, Hay, Huron Co., 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 in calf to high-class imported bulls. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R. **J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### GOSSIP.

At the dispersal sale of the Hereford herd of James Edwards, Leominster, England, November 3rd, handsome prices were realized. The bull Broadward Gambler, was purchased for H. M. the King, at \$1,300, another bull sold for \$945. The highest price for a female was \$915, two others selling for \$680 and \$675.

Among shipments of Clydesdales from Glasgow for Canada, in the week ending November 5th, were the following: John J. Miller, Gowrie, Ont., four stallions; Arthur Ulyot, St. Mary's, two stallions and two fillies; Thos. Dickson, Seaforth, four fillies; Elmer Knister, Rescomb, Ont., three stallions and three fillies; J. S. Tait, Saltcoats, Sask., eight mares and fillies; Geo. Rankin & Sons, Oakma, Man., one yearling colt.

### SILVER CREEK HOLSTEINS.

The Silver Creek herd of Holstein cattle, the property of A. H. Teeples, of Currie's, Ont., three miles south of Woodstock, when visited by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" a few days ago, were found in good condition and up to a high standard of quality. At the present time, those in milk are practically all two-year-olds, the older ones, dams of those that now are doing duty at the pail, were officially in the Record of Merit, but are all sold, with the exception of one or two, and the daughters have not yet been tested, but will all be as rapidly as opportunity will allow. Several are now being prepared whose big, well-balanced udders and excellent type is a certainty of satisfactory results. The chief sire in service is Sir Bella Abbekirk De Kol, a son of Sir Abbekirk De Kol 2nd, whose dam, Tidy Abbekirk, has an official seven-day butter record of 25.48 lbs., and milk record of 551 lbs. The dam of Sir Bella Abbekirk De Kol is Bella De Kol Queen 2nd, with a two-year-old butter record of 14 lbs., and a mature record of 26.74 lbs. Second in service is the remarkably richly-bred bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, by King Fayne Segis, whose dam, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, holds the world's champion seven-day butter record of 35.55 lbs., she being a daughter of Grace Fayne 2nd, with a seven-day record of 26.30 lbs. The dam of King Fayne Segis Clothilde was Belle Aggie Clothilde, whose official seven-day record is 29.48 lbs., and the record of her dam, 23.73 lbs.; thus, this bull is a grandson of the renowned King Segis, whose dam's record is 28.99 lbs., and he is the sire of three world's-record daughters for their age, and eight daughters with records of over 20 lbs. each as two-year-olds. Again, he is the grandson of the world's champion butter cow, and his seven nearest dams have records that average 27 lbs. each. All the females are now being bred to this bull, practically all of which are daughters of the old bull. For sale, are a few heifers, and eight young bulls. One of them is a yearling, by a son of Brightest Canary. The four nearest dams of the sire of this young bull have records that average 26 lbs. each. His dam is a two-year-old heifer, whose dam's record was 17 lbs., she being a daughter of the old bull. Another yearling is a son of the old bull, out of a dam with a two-year-old record of 14 lbs., and her dam's record is 18 lbs. Another, 11 months old, has three half-sisters with two-year-old records of 13.33, 13.21 and 11.2 lbs. each, his dam is a granddaughter of the great Tidy Abbekirk, and his sire is the old bull. Another, 10 months old, by the old bull, is out of an 18-lb.-record dam. Another, 8 months old, by the old bull, is out of a dam with a two-year-old record of 12 lbs. These, with others equally as well bred, are for sale.

In the private ward of a hospital there was recently a testy old millionaire whose case gave his physician considerable difficulty at first.

"Well," asked the crusty patient one morning, "how do you find me this morning?"

"You're getting on fine," responded the doctor, rubbing his hands with an air of satisfaction. "Your legs are still swollen, but that doesn't trouble me."

"Of course it doesn't!" howled the old man. "And let me tell you this: If your legs were swollen, it wouldn't trouble me, either!"

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

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by **Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C.** Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, 171 King St. E. TORONTO, ONT.**

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

## 3 ANGUS BULLS

For sale: Our stock bull, Royal Chief of Penzance; a yearling bull and a bull calf. Write for prices. Also DORSET HORN SHEEP.

## Forster Farm, Oakville, Ontario

## ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

## WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

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

## ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

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

## SHORTHORN FEMALES

OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

Prices to suit all kinds of customers. Have one red eleven-months-old bull left; a Clipper; price \$100.

## J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

## Glenburn Stock Farm

SHORTHORN calves of both sexes. SHROPSHIRE ewes, ram and ewe lambs, and one 2-year-old ram.

**JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville Quebec.**

## Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A choice lot of young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices, from such noted families as Miss Ramsden, Crimson Flower, Lady Sarah, Imp. Clementina, Jealousy and Mina. A fine litter of the Improved Yorkshires ready to wean, of prize-winning stock. **ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

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

## Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

### 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.

## STOCK MEN

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

PRINT CLEAN  
WEAR LONGER  
PRICE REASONABLE

Write us your wants.

### ROBERTS ENGRAVING COMPANY

LONDON-CANADA



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

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



### Willow Bank Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

Herd established 1855; flock, 1848. The great Duthie-bred bull, Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =, and the Missie bull, Royal Star = 72502 =, heads my herd. Choice selections to offer at all times in both bulls and females.

JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1910.

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.  
GEORGE D. FLETCHER,  
BINKHAM P. O., ONT.,

Offers a few choice **Shorthorn Cows** at bargain prices, bred to stock bull, Benachie (imp.) = 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.

### HIGH CLASS SHORTHORNS

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me.

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

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

### INVERNESS SHORTHORNS.

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

W. H. FASTERBROOK, 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.

### GOSSIP.

Major-General F. W. Benson has concluded his investigation of Western Canada as a basis of supply for army remounts, and is of the opinion that conditions are excellent for breeding army horses. A central depot is projected at Calgary, with branches in Winnipeg and Montreal.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES AT ROYAL SHOW.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England, will hold its 1911 show at Norwich. Among the special prizes donated by breed societies are the following:

The Shire Horse Society, £70 towards the prizes, and two gold medals; (1) for the best Shire stallion, (2) for the best Shire mare.

The Clydesdale Horse Society, £50 towards the prizes, and two champion prizes of £10 each, one for the best stallion, and one for the best mare or filly.

The Shorthorn Society, £160 towards the prizes, and two champion prizes of £20 each, for the best bull and the best cow or heifer.

Dairy Shorthorn (Coates' Herdbook) Association, £40 for two extra classes: (1) for bulls calved in 1910, (2) for Dairy Shorthorn heifers in milk, calved in 1908; also a champion prize of £10 for the best Dairy Shorthorn cow or heifer.

#### J. GARDHOUSE & SONS' SHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.

John Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, Ont., importers and breeders of Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and Lincoln sheep, are just now showing an exceptionally choice lot of Shire stallions and fillies, imported this year. An inspection of the lot will convince anyone that the quality, size, smoothness and character of the entire lot are such as must surely find favor in this country. Tuttlebrook Duke is a brown two-year-old, sired by Lowfield Duke, dam by Watnall Warrior. He is a colt of great scale, very smooth and even, and immensely flashy, with the best of bone, ankles and feet. He was first and champion at Toronto this fall. Tuttlebrook King is a bay yearling, by Buckingham King Harold, dam by William Hall King. This is a superb colt, very large, smooth, and with grand quality; the making of a great show horse. Tuttlebrook Esquire is another bay yearling, by Deighton Bar, dam by Electric Esquire. He, too, is up to a big size, with beautiful, clean, flat underpinning; a right good colt. In mares and fillies, there are some extra choice ones. Holdenby Narcissus (imp.), a brown six-year-old, has won championship at the Toronto National and the Guelph Winter Shows. She is an immensely thick, smooth mare. Tuttlebrook Gem (imp.) is a brown three-year-old that was first and champion at Toronto this fall. She is very thick, smooth and heavy, and has proper nice quality of underpinning. Tuttlebrook Lively (imp.) is a brown two-year-old, low down, immensely thick and smooth; a coming champion sure. Tuttlebrook Active (imp.) is a bay yearling of superior quality and type, one of the best fillies ever imported. Other mares on hand are the two big, thick ones, Bonnie Bess and Black Bess. Both have filly foals at foot, by the four-times Canadian champion, Imp. Royal King. Any of these are for sale, and intending purchasers will be able to look them over at the coming Guelph Show. The great herd of imported and Canadian-bred Scotch Shorthorns are being kept up to a high standard of excellence, being headed by the wonderfully good sire, Imp. Prince of Archers, the richly-bred Cruickshank Butterfly bull. He is proving a sire of show material, and himself was second at Toronto as a two-year-old in a strong class. He is assisted in service by a son of his, the immensely thick-fleshed and mellow, Archer's First, a Cruickshank Orange Blossom. This fall he was second at Toronto in the aged class, and first at London. In the herd are two full sisters of his, both show propositions of a high order. There are a number of other choice, thick, and richly-bred heifers that can be bought, besides three yearling bulls, one a Rosemary, one a Broadhooks, and the other bred home on milk-producing lines. Two of them are by the old bull, the other by Imp. Peeside King, a Marr Roan type. In Lincoln sheep, for sale, are four or five lambs, and one shearing ram, a very well-wooled lot, of quality.

## 45 Shorthorns 45

BY AUCTION



At Valley Home Farm,  
MEADOWVALE, ONT., on

WEDNESDAY,  
December 14, 1910

The entire Valley Home herd of 45 head of **Scotch Shorthorns**, representing the most useful families in the breed, such as the Nonpareils, Minas, Jilts, Marchioness and Lady Brants. Among the lot are many show animals, also the grand stock bull, Royal Diamond 2nd = 58469 =.

TERMS cash, or six months' credit on bankable paper, with 5 per cent. interest per annum.

Catalogues sent on application to

**S. J. PEARSON & SON, Meadowvale, Ont.**

Auctioneers (CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont.  
W. A. RUSSELL, Hanlan, Ont.)

## Dispersion Sale of Scotch Shorthorns

THE PROPERTY OF

**JOHN I. BALSDON, MARKHAM, ONT.,**

At the farm, 1 1/2 miles from Markham, G. T. R., and 2 1/2 miles from Locust Hill, C. P. R., where conveyances will meet all morning trains, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15th, 1910

There will be sold, without reserve, the entire herd, including the stock bull, Imp. Jasper 2nd; a Marr Roan Lady. The females are Imp. and home-bred, thick in type, good milkers and good doers. A number are 1 and 2 year old heifers, and there are 3 young bulls. Also there will be sold a number of Cotswold sheep. Terms: 10 months' credit on bankable paper, or 5% off for ca-h. Catalogues on application to **John I. Balsdon, Markham P. O.** J. PRENTICE, AUCTIONEER.

## OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

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

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

## 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 1880. REFERENCES: THE MOUTSON BANK, MONTREAL.



### 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.**

### Maple Hall Shorthorns

Are bred on most fashionable Scotch lines, and are of high-class individuality. For sale are 6 young bulls from 6 to 10 months of age. A low, thick, sappy lot. Also 10 yearlings and 10 two-year-old heifers. Show material in this lot. Telephone connection.

**DAVID BIRRELL & SON, GREENWOOD P. O., ONT., CLAREMONT STATION.**

### 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 Shorthorns and Hampshire Hogs

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

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

### SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

All Skin Diseases Can be Directly Traced To BAD BLOOD.

Therefore to get rid of these skin diseases it is absolutely necessary that the blood should be thoroughly cleansed of the accumulated poisons...

This remedy has been on the market for over thirty-five years and when you use it you are not experimenting with some new and untried remedy.

Miss Stella Eichel, Maitland Forks, N.S., writes: "I have been bothered with Salt Rheum on my hands for three years and it itched so I didn't know what to do. I tried everything but nothing seemed to be any good. I heard of Burdock Blood Bitters and bought two bottles of it, and now I am perfectly cured and have no Salt Rheum on my hands any more. I cannot speak too highly of Burdock Blood Bitters."

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

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.

High Grove Jerseys No Better Blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young bulls about fourteen months old. Will be sold right before going into winter.

ARTHUR H. TUPES, P. O. BOX 111, TWEED, ONTARIO.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont.

Offers a choice lot of boars and sows ready to mate; also orders taken for the coming crop of calves from Prince Posh Calamity Bleske and R.O.P. cows.

Judge: "You are charged with stealing chickens, and the evidence shows you were seen snooping around the coop."

Uncle Eben: "Judge, it's all a mistake. I was there, I admit, but I was only gatherin' material for a barnyard drama."

TELLS THE PUBLIC THE REASON WHY

Quebec Man Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Of Rheumatism, Gravel and Diabetes, 8 says he wants other sufferers to have the benefit of his experience.

Rousseau Mills, Portneuf Co., Que., Nov. 28 (Special): "Tell the public Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Gravel, Rheumatism and Diabetes."

"For ten years I suffered," Mr. Carpentier continues. "Then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. Almost from the first they relieved me, and now all my Gravel, Diabetes and Rheumatism have entirely left me."

"I want others to know what cured me, because I do not want them to suffer as I have suffered."

There are thousands of just such living proof in Canada that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Disease. If you catch the disease early, they will cure it quickly, and you will be saved much suffering. If you have neglected it and let it reach its more dangerous stages, such as Gravel, Diabetes, Rheumatism, etc., Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. They never fail.

GOSSIP.

A. J. Hickman, Egerton, Kent, England, whose advertisement runs in "The Farmer's Advocate," and a cut of whose great Romney Marsh ram, which recently sold for \$750 at auction at the Ashford sales in England, appears on another page in this issue, writes: "I might mention that my consignment to that sale realized an average of \$212 each, which far surpasses all previous records for the breed. It is also the highest average made by any sheep-breeder this year, and can, I think, be taken as a sign of the times, which is that the Romney breed is fast becoming the leading breed of the world."

O. SORBY'S 1910 IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

The 1910 importation of Clydesdale stallions made by Oswald Sorby, of Guelph, Ont., have arrived, and comprise nineteen head, one a six-year-old, one four years old, four three-year-olds, eleven two-year-olds and two yearlings. This lot was specially selected from the year's supply in the home of the breed, not one in the entire lot but will reach the ton in weight and over, coupled with which is their grand quality of underpinning, well-sprung ankles, and big, open feet. They represent the best blood of the breed, and are certainly the best all-round lot Mr. Sorby has ever imported.

The six-year-old is that well-known premium horse, Glengolan, a son of the good breeding horse, Rozelle, by Baron's Pride. This horse was fourth at the Highland and had the Glenkin Premium. Viscount Tyndale is a bay four-year-old, sired by the renowned Sir Humphrey, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Rosedale. He has six registered dams, a big, smooth, well-finished horse of quality.

Marchfield Godolphin is an immensely big three-year-old that, when developed, will reach 2,100 pounds, of superb character and faultless underpinning, sired by Treasurer Godolphin, dam by Prince of Carlung, by Prince of Wales. Prince Godolphin is another bay three-year-old, by the famed champion, Hiawatha Godolphin, dam by Airies Prince, by Sir Everard. He is a big, smooth, quality horse of character. Sir Harold, bay, three years, by Primate, by MacGregor, by Darnley. This is an immensely big horse that is now near the ton, with grand quality of bottom and ideal character.

Glasford Laird is a brown three-year-old, by Glasford Favorite, dam by Hiawatha, by Prince Robert. He is a colt of exceptional style, big and rangy, on a flashy bottom; a right nice one. Prominent among the two-year-olds is the bay, Montreal, by the renowned £1,000 Montrave Mac, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas, granddam by the renowned Lord Lothian. This colt is low-down, and most remarkably thick, smooth to a turn, and stands on a very flashy set of underpinning; he will easily reach the ton in weight; he is a great colt.

Other two-year-olds, all of which have great scale, character, and faultless underpinning, are Royal Purse, by Royal Edward, dam by Montrave Mac, granddam by Mauns of Airies; All-in-All, by the great Allandale, by Sir Hugo, by Sir Everard; Royal Lie, by Royal Treasurer, dam by Baron's Pride, granddam by Macgregor; Major Agnew, a black, by Enigma, by Prince Cedric, a grandson of Prince of Wales, dam by Prince of Gallo-way, by Prince of Wales; Demiat, black, by Debonair, by Hiawatha; Lord Burno, bay, by the renowned champion, Ever-hay, by the renowned champion, Ever-lasting, dam by the great Sir Everard; Royal Guard, brown, by the H. & A. S. first-prize winner, Baron's Best, by Baron's Pride, Alchemist, brown, by Allandale, by Sir Hugo, by Sir Everard, dam by Duke of Rothsay, Knight of Burglass, by the renowned champion, Hiawatha Godolphin, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carrichan. The yearlings are the exceptionally thick, smooth quality colt, Integrity, by Iron Duke, dam by Prince Romeo, granddam by Macgregor, a colt which will surely make a topper, as he has the type character and quality that, combined with his big size, are sure to result; the other is Earl Spencer, by Earl Spencer, dam by the Earl Laborer. These yearlings will be appointed and sold by appointment and sale, when.

RAW FURS ALL KINDS WANTED.

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

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 1/2 fat. Come and see them or write.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y. Near Prescott.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

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

P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Woodstock Stn. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

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.

Hamilton Station.

Elmwood Holsteins

Choiely-bred calves for April and May delivery. Sired by imported Ykema Sir Posch and Pontiac Sarcastic, a grandson of Sarcastic Lad. Registered. Delivered. Express paid. Safe delivery guaranteed.

E. D. GEORGE & SONS, PUTNAM, ONT.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

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

Lakeview Holsteins!

Bull calf, born 13th January, 1910. Half black; sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and from an 18-lb. cow. He is long, deep, and a beautiful handler. His second dam has a 17-lb. record, and his sire is a brother of De Kol Creamelle, 10.017 lbs. milk in 100 days, and also a brother of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also a few other calves by the same sire. Telephone.

E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

Official records range from 13 lbs. for 2-year-olds to 22 lbs. for mature cows. Stock bull, King 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.

Homewood Holsteins

will be at Guelph Winter Fair. We will be pleased to meet our customers. We will offer cows, heifers and bull calves from cows of high per cent. fat. Call on us.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

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

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

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.

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.

Lake View Dairy Farm Holsteins

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

W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.

High-class Holsteins and Tamworths.

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

A. C. HALLMAN, BRÉSLAU, ONT.

Ayrshire Cattle

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

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

Springhill Ayrshires

We can please you in all ages and sexes

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

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We still have a few choice individuals of almost any age on hand in Ayrshires, and are always ready to price any. Other breeders in this section. Bull calves from Record of Performance cows. A few young Yorkshires on hand.

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

Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day.

FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Stonehouse Ayrshires

all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRES

Canada's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Big records, big cattle, big udders and big teats. Present offering: Four spring heifer calves. All good ones, with good breeding. Are now booking orders for calves of either sex.

A. S. TURNER & SON, RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONTARIO. Three miles south of Hamilton.

# Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste** to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser** Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

## Worth Looking Into

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

### "CRESCENT."

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

### 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.

**Springbank Oxfords** A few choice ram lambs for flock headers left. Also Yorkshire sows. Easy prices. Satisfaction assured. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P. O., Ont.** Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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

**Shropshires** The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both sexes for sale. Also White Wandotte cockerels. **W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.**

The Scotchman could not find his ticket. On the conductor's second round it was still missing. "What's that in your mouth?" he asked. "Sure enough, there was the missing ticket. The conductor punched it and went his way. "Ah, we'd," said Sandy, in reply to his fellow-passengers' banter, "I'm nae sae absent-minded as ye wad think. You was a vera auld ticket, and I was jist sucken aff the date!"

## Had Severe Pains In Back.

Felt As If It Must Break.

Mr. Alfred E. Davis, Gorrie, Ont., writes:—"For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back, and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything felt as if my back must break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes was entirely cured, and I feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor.

"This was nearly four years ago and I still remain cured."

For Backache, Lame Back, Weak Back, there is no remedy equal to Doan's Kidney Pills for taking out the stitches, twinges and twinges, limbering up the stiff back and giving perfect comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The L. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. In ordering direct specify "Doan's."

### GOSSIP.

**SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.**  
At Kinellar Lodge Stock Farm, 1 1/2 miles from Markham, G. T. R., and 2 1/2 miles from Lucust Hill, C. P. R., on Thursday, December 15th, 1910, John I. Halsdon will, owing to expiration of farm lease, sell his entire herd of Scotch Shorthorns, absolutely without reserve. Included in the lot is the stock bull, Imp. Jasper 2nd, a Marr Roan Lady, sired by Gold Lace, dam by Inkerman, grandam by Golden Ray. He is a roan, eight years old, very low to the ground, well fleshed, and a sire of stirring worth. The terms are most liberal, ten months on bankable paper, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Conveyances will meet all morning trains at both Markham and Locust Hill. Fuller particulars next week. Catalogues on application.

### T. H. HASSARD'S 1910 CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., well known throughout Ontario and the North-west as one of the leading and most-extensive importers of high-class Clydesdale and Hackney horses in Canada, has lately landed at his stables in Markham, what is, not only the most extensive in point of numbers, but of the highest standard of quality, type and breeding of any former importation he has made. Of this importation the Scottish Farmer says it is one of the largest sent out this year, and one of the best in respect both of the character and breeding of the entire lot. All told, there was 54 head, 49 Clydesdales and 4 Hackney Ponies, besides 1 French Coach stallion. Of the Clydesdales, 13 were stallions, and 36 fillies. Of the fillies, 20 were shipped to Yellow Grass, Sask., where they are on sale. Prominent among the stallions is the renowned sire, Sir Humphrey, the sire of the well-known champion, St. Clair. He is now in his ninth year. For several years he held the Central Ayrshire Premium, and is one of the noted among the famous sires of Scotland, sired by the Royal and Highland first-prize winner, Prince Shapely, dam by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Top Knot. Another noted horse in the shipment is Celtic Guard, a half-brother to the world-renowned champion, Oyama, being sired by the great Baronson, dam by the Highland prize horse, McKinley, grandam by the celebrated Prince Robert. He is a black six-year-old, a horse of superb type and quality, on faultless underpinning, and, withal, is up to a big size. He is certainly one of the best horses to-day in Canada. As a yearling, he was fourth at the Highland, as a two-year-old, he was third at Glasgow Stallion Show, and as a three-year-old, he was fourth at Kilmarnock. Another of the celebrities of the shipment was the celebrated Glasgow and Perthshire Premium horse, Sir Simon, the sire of the great Canadian and American champion, Sir Marcus. Although now in his fourteenth year, he is in grand fettle and bloom, an ideal type of Scotland's most successful sire, got by the great Sir Everard, dam by the no less renowned Mums of Arries, grandam by the only Burnley. "Twill be a lucky lot of breeders that get the privilege of his services. Another horse that has won many prizes in Scotland, and looks like a horse fit to win premier honors in this country, is the big, brown five-year-old, Musilino, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, dam by Macgregor, grandam by Sirdar, a son of Burnley. This horse combines to a wonderful degree, size, quality, character, style, and faultless action. He is over a ton in weight, and a very hard horse to fault. He is one of the greatest of the great horses in Canada. Netherly, a roan, or bay-roan, is a two-year-old, by the renowned Royal winner, Silver Cup, dam by Sir Thomas. This is a show proposition from the ground up, smooth and flash of quality, with a most perfect set of underpinning. The above are illustrative of the entire lot, both in quality and breeding. The selection for intending purchasers is the largest in Canada, and the quality is not excelled in the breed. Space will not allow individual mention of all, but a visit of inspection will surely be satisfactory. The fillies, of which there are sixteen left at Markham, show careful selection. They are big, full of character, and their breeding is the best. Several are in foal to leading sires in Scotland.

# FIRST ANNUAL TORONTO FAT-STOCK SHOW

Union Stock-yards, Toronto

MONDAY AND TUESDAY Dec. 12th and 13th, 1910

Grand Display of Live Stock. Auction Sale of Prizewinners.

\$1,100 in Cash Prizes

ENTRY FREE. ENTRIES CLOSE DEC. 1, 1910

Admission free. Public invited. Reduced rates on all railroads. Entry blanks and full particulars on application to

J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR., General Manager Union Stock-yards, TORONTO, CAN.

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

### FARNHAM OXFORD DOWNS

The Champion Flock. First Importation, 1881. Our present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, from our imported champion ram, and a number of them from imported ewes. Also a first-class imported yearling and a two-shear ram. Fifty superior yearling ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. We are also offering a few large Hampshire ram lambs from imp. sire and dam. Long-distance phone on the farm: Central, Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO.

### LABELS Metal Ear Labels for Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The old standby for all who have stock liable to stray, or to dispute as to identification or ownership; for herd or flock records, or for general convenience. Send for free circular and sample. It may save you much trouble. Write to-day.

F. G. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO.

### 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.

### SOUTH DOWNS

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

First-prize Canadian-bred flock at Toronto, 1909 and 1910. Your choice of the best lot of rams I ever owned. The prices are right.

Long-distance phone. ROBT. McEWEN, Railway station, London, BYRON, ONTARIO.

### 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.

### 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.**

**Elmfield Yorkshires** Am now offering a large number of both sexes, from 3 to 1 1/2 months of age, sired by S. H. Albert 2nd. Imp. in dam, and out of imp. and imp.-in-dam sows. True to type and of choice quality. **G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.** Phone connection.

**MORRISTON TAMWORTHS** A grand lot of boars from 2 to 10 mos., also young sows (dandies). Some just bred. Some in farrow to first-class boars from best herd in England. Prices right. **Chas. Currie, Morriston, Ont.**

**Monkland Yorkshires** parson with any in Canada. We are always in a position to fill large or small orders with despatch. Long-distance phone. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.**

### LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES

Have on hand at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, and a fine lot of young bred sows for the fall trade. Young pigs all ages. Pairs supplied not akin, from large imported stock. Write, or call on **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO** Long-distance Bell phone. C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### DUROC-JERSEY SWINE AND LEICESTER SHEEP

Chicely bred; either sex; various ages. Bell telephone Chatham.

Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.

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

### Willowdale Berkshires

FOR SALE: Some choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; young boars ready for service, nice things, 2 to 3 months. Long-distance phone. **J. J. Wilson, Imporer and Breeder, Milton P. O., G. T. R. & C. P. R.**

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

### Maple Grove Yorkshires

NEVER LOOKED BETTER. We have the choicest lot of pigs we ever had to offer: 25 March and April litters, long, straight and smooth, with good strong bone, 30 March and April sows, very choice, of the best breeding. A few nice young sows in farrow. Will have about 40 September litters. We have doubled our pig-producing facilities, so great has been the demand for our stock. A fair deal and satisfactory response. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal, Ont.** Shedden Station. Long-distance phone at farm.

## Dry Your Clothes on a Wet Washday With a New Perfection Oil Heater



When clothes can't be hung outside, and must be dried in a room or cellar, the New Perfection Oil Heater quickly does the work of sun and air. You can hang up the wet clothes, light your Perfection Oil Heater, open the damper top, and the heat rises and quickly dries the clothes.

Do not put off washing to await a sunny day in order to avoid mildew. Dry your washing any day with hot air from a

### PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

It gives just as much heat as you desire. It is safe, odorless and smokeless.

It has an automatic-locking flame spreader, which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back, so the wick can be quickly cleaned. Burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, because of a new device in construction, and can always be easily unscrewed for rewicking.

An indicator shows the amount of oil in the font. Filler-cap does not need to be screwed down, but is put in like a cork in a bottle, and is attached to the font by a chain. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong and durable, well-made, built for service and yet light and ornamental. It has a cool handle and a damper top.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

**The Queen City Oil Company, Limited.**



THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE.

Lightning, wind, rain or snow have no effect on a "Galt" Steel Shingled Roof.

Lightning just glides off our steel roof, follows down the conductors and disappears into the ground.

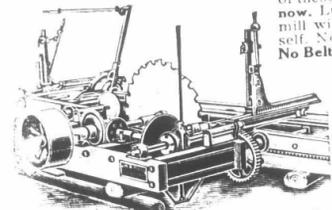
The continuous, overlapping, interlocking top joint and the Gale-proof, closed-end, side-lock afford no opening for the wind—and entirely prevent water or snow from being blown through the joints—one of the weaknesses of other shingles.

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LIMITED, GALT, ONT.  
Sales and Distributing Agents: Dunn Bros., Winnipeg and Regina.

## "Galt" Shingles

Get This **Money Making American**

We have a size to suit your power and requirements. Get one of these guaranteed outfits now. Lumber is high. The mill will soon pay for itself. No experience needed. No Belts, Springs or complicated parts to get out of order or cause trouble.



**SAW MILL**  
The sawer has complete control of Variable Friction Feed with one hand; slight motion of lever changes speed. Other time and labor saving devices enable this mill to saw more lumber with less power and less help than any other. Free Mill Book explains and lists our complete line of wood working machinery. Write for it today.

AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.  
113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J., 124 Terminal Bldg., New York

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

### BOOK REVIEW

#### NEEDS OF RURAL SCHOOLS

The "Needs of Rural Schools" of the United States has not had a square deal from the pencil strokes of the Republic is the conclusion of one of the most-informing books of 1910 on educational subjects, but with better schools, better teachers' salaries, and better teaching, the author, H. W. Foch, A.M., professor of education in Midland College, sees coming a bright dawn. As the rural schools have been, and too many yet are, the book is a crushing indictment, the reading of which will do good in Canada. The American farmer has been spending \$13.17 for the education of his children every time the city dweller spent \$33.01, and the \$13.17 was more poorly spent. The seriousness of this, from a National viewpoint, lies in the fact stated, that one-half the entire school population attend the rural schools, and beyond the district school 95 per cent. of them never get. Figures are given showing that the rural school teachers of the United States have been paid less than \$300 per year, and that the teachers as a whole, including superintendents, principals, and high-school teachers, averaged but \$375.30 per year,—the poorest paid of teachers in the civilized world, and receiving \$137.15 less per year than street laborers. In Europe, the teachers are better paid, their tenure of service is longer, and they have higher social recognition, being on a par, in many respects, with other learned professions. With all its boasted advancement and intelligence, the appalling fact is disclosed that, while the United States spends \$1,610,000,000 on intoxicating liquors, and \$800,000,000 on tobacco, it does out \$310,000,000 on public education; or, per head, \$19.10 for liquor; \$9.49 for tobacco, and \$3.67 for education. It is also shown that in rural districts where teachers are poorest paid, the tax rates levied are lower on a greater taxable wealth than in villages and cities. The subject matter of the rural curriculum has been largely borrowed from the city, and is foreign to the rural-scholars' world; there is a dearth of teachers properly trained to direct the trend of rural-school education; and rural schools and surroundings are lamentably deficient. All these things have tended to dwarf country life, and drive the youth to the cities. The value of school-garden work, athletics, and physical drill, directed by the teachers, are shown, not only in the deportment and health of the youth, but in providing a wholesome safeguard against immoral suggestion and habit in the crucial period of their lives. Emphasis is laid upon consolidation as a prime factor in improvement, but, where not workable, other steps should be taken, and for teachers already at work, the value of rural-teachers' institutes and meetings, summer schools, reading clubs and courses, is shown. In short, this book deals with the characteristics, problems and future of the American rural school, shows the remarkable movement for reform now initiated, and opportunely makes its appearance just when the Royal Canadian Commission on Education is at its work. To teachers, rural-school trustees, and educators generally, we heartily commend its perusal. It will set people thinking, and supply a valuable fund of facts. The Macmillan Co., in publishing this work, has rendered public education a valuable service. It may be ordered through this office, at \$1.40.

#### OR MAYBE GET THE HOOK-WORM.

He was a New Yorker visiting in a South Carolina village, and he sauntered up to a native sitting in front of the general store, and began a conversation, thus reported by Everybody's:

"Have you heard about the new manner in which the planters are going to pick their cotton this season?" he inquired.

"Don't believe I have," answered the other.

"Well, they have decided to import a lot of monkeys to do the picking," replied the New Yorker. "Monkeys learn readily. They are thorough workers, and obviously they will save their employers a small fortune otherwise expended in wages."

"Yes," ejaculated the native, "and about the time this monkey brigade is beginning to work smoothly, a lot of you foul Northerners will come tearing down here and set 'em free."

## 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)



## "ELECTRO BALM"

CURES ECZEMA,

Also Piles, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands and Face.

Gentlemen use it after shaving. This Balm is handled by the best firms, and is highly recommended by those who have used it.

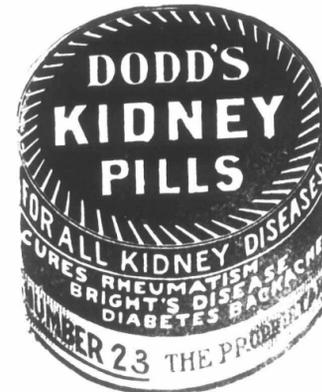
Write for Free Sample

ENCLOSE 2c. STAMP FOR POSTAGE.

50c. a Box at all dealers or upon receipt of price from

THE ELECTRIC BEAN CHEMICAL CO., Ltd., OTTAWA.

The wife was greatly stirred up by the agitation of the women's rights question. One evening the old lady was condemning the men in very strong terms and expressing herself in favor of women's voting. The old man got tired of it. He dropped his paper, pushed back his spectacles, and exclaimed: "Mareddy! The men hev made out to govern this kentry ever since Robinson Crusoe discovered it, and I guess they will for a spell longer, so you keep still."



## This 5-Ton Scale Is Easy To Buy—

You need not club with your neighbors to equip your farm with the scale you need—the CHATHAM Pitless Scale. You can afford to buy it yourself. It will save you more than its cost in one season. Up to five tons it will weigh accurately all you buy or sell. You can erect it ready to use in a morning.

COMES READY FOR USE

You can afford to buy it yourself. It will save you more than its cost in one season. Up to five tons it will weigh accurately all you buy or sell. You can erect it ready to use in a morning.

YOU HAVE NO BOTHER

No Pit to Dig  
No Extras to Buy



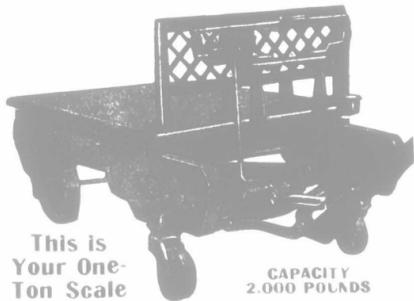
Your CHATHAM Pitless Scale will be YOUR Scale, that you can take with you when you move. You can always get for it what you paid for it. And you need no skilled help to set up the CHATHAM—it comes to you complete, with plain directions. Built wholly of heavy steel. Nothing to rust, decay or go wrong. Government guarantees its absolute accuracy. Tested before it leaves the factory. Warranted fully.

### This is the Complete Scale

Bear in mind that you have no hard work to do in setting up a CHATHAM. It is all solid steel, stands on its own feet above ground—no pit to dig, no fussy preparation needed before you use it. Comes to you so you can be weighing on it in a few hours after you get it. No skilled mechanic necessary at all.

### Special Compound Beam—No Extra Cost

This season we include our new Compound Beam with each CHATHAM Pitless Scale without adding a cent to the price of it. You can find no bigger bargain, yet the price is away down low. In sections where we have agents we offer special long-time credit terms to those who would rather try the Scale before they pay for it. Write us and ask for full details.



This is Your One-Ton Scale

CAPACITY 2,000 POUNDS

Handy to move about as a wheelbarrow, yet accurately weighs up to a full 2,000 pounds. Swivelled pole and front wheels let you turn it short through doorways and around corners. Strong and staunch, too, like all scales we build.

### You'll Never Wear it Out

Main frame is one solid and very heavy casting. Levers are specially heavy and strong, so they won't spring under excessive strains. Bearings align themselves, because pivot rests on bearing loop, tilt the scale and it will still weigh right. And space is very small.



I personally vouch for every statement this advertisement makes, and I further guarantee that my Chatham Pitless Scale is the biggest scale value you can buy for money in this or any other country. Write me about it and I will see that this is proved to your complete satisfaction. Write now.

MANSON CAMPBELL  
President.

## SAVES—MONEY— —TIME— —WORK— AND REALLY COSTS NOTHING

You can easily afford this handsome, practical kitchen necessity. For our special offer (please send for details of it) lets you pay for it out of what it actually saves in lessened grocery bills. You should ask us about it at once.



Whole table-top one heavy sheet

## OF BRIGHT ALUMINUM

You cannot begin to know the CHATHAM by this picture. For the picture cannot show even one of its most pleasing and valuable features—the SOLID SHEET OF BRIGHTLY POLISHED HEAVY ALUMINUM that forms the covering of the table-top and extension leaves. This ALUMINUM is extra-heavy weight, pure metal—LOOKS LIKE SILVER—LASTS LIKE STEEL—cannot rust—won't gather dust or dirt—easily cleaned—simply perfection! And this is the ONLY kitchen cabinet you can buy with an aluminum top—which ADDS FULLY FIVE DOLLARS TO ITS VALUE. Yet you pay NOTHING EXTRA for it!

### You must see it to know it

You must see the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet to appreciate how handy, compact, sensible it is. Exterior of specially-selected black ash, hard as rock and beautifully polished. Panels of golden chestnut. Bake-board, drawers and flour-bin of snow white basswood. With the CHATHAM everything you use in cooking is at your fingertips. You can get meals ready sitting down. Your flour-bin (metal lined—holds 75 pounds!) is right under your hand in easy reach. Sugar-bin (opened or closed by a touch) is just in front of you. Six air-tight canisters (free with every Chatham Cabinet) stand in the shell-rack. Big, dust-tight drawers hold spoons, egg-beater, funnels, strainers, etc.; ample closets for kettles, pans, and the like.

### Everything in its place

And you can tidy up as you go along when you have a CHATHAM. There is a place provided for all the things you now walk back and forth for, between pantry and table. The CHATHAM spares you all those countless steps. Cupboards for jams and tinned foods; three roomy drawers (besides the two large ones) for small packages. High top makes a fine shelf for dishes enclosed on three sides, and a rod at the back as a plate rack. Fine French plate mirror in center door—fix your hair in a second if anyone comes.

The CHATHAM is mounted on ball-bearing castors. You can readily move it when you are sweeping up. Yet it is most solidly built—nothing shaky nor wobbly about it. Whole thing is dust-tight, mouse-proof—a permanent, durable, satisfying kitchen help.

### You should now investigate

Yet, with all these conveniences, features found in nothing else—the cost of a CHATHAM is probably less than you imagine. You should write us for the address of our agent nearest you. He can name you a price that will surprise you, and he will gladly show you the Cabinet and point out its features. Allow us to send you a real explanatory

FREE BOOK  
JUST ADDRESS



We use one of my Cabinets in my own home; and the women-folk say frankly that they simply could not get on without it. It certainly does cut kitchen-work square in half. And I know we build it so well it can safely be GUARANTEED to you.

Manson Campbell, President

Manson Campbell Company, Limited, Chatham, Ontario.

Quebec Agents: Wm. Gray & Sons, Montreal, Que.

Quebec Agents: Wm. Gray & Sons, Montreal, Que.