

Real Estate For Sale and Wanted

150 acres, Waterdown 3 miles, stone house in good repair, 10 rooms, hard and soft water, bank 50 x 80, stone foundation cement floors, tie up 16 cows and 7 horses, 5 box stalls, drive house 30 x 50, pig pen, hen house, silo, ice house and milk house, 3 1/2 acres of orchard, spring water, sandy loam, wire fences, farm in A-1 shape. Stock and implements of the best can be purchased if desired.

100 acres on Dundas street 1 mile from Waterdown, stone house 10 rooms, hard and soft water, bank barn with water inside, tie up 6 horses and 24 cows, drive shed, garage, 3 acres orchard, 12 acres fall wheat, farm will grow anything. Priced for immediate sale.

30 acres at Flamboro Centre, 1 mile to station, good stone road, frame house 7 rooms, painted white, hard and soft water, bank barn cement floors, tie up 4 horses and 8 cows, cement pig pen 30 x 20, 10 acres good apple orchard, 5 acres timber, balance good rich garden land. \$2500 cash will handle, or take house in Galt or Guelph.

Several Brick Houses and Bungalows in Waterdown with all conveniences. Prices right.

We have several clients waiting for garden plots, 5 to 10 acres, with buildings. If you have any it will pay you to list for immediate sale. No sale, no charge.

Henderson Sales Agency Phone 152 **Waterdown**

Family Herald and Weekly Star

and the

Waterdown Review

Both papers 1 year for \$2

GREENE BROS.

Electric Supplies

Phone 146

Waterdown

WEAVER'S

Quality, Quantity and Right Prices

These Specials For Saturday and Monday Only

Beehive Syrup, 5 lb. pail	45c
Beehive Syrup, 10 lb. pail	85c
Pure Maple Syrup per bottle	30c
Large box Dominion Macaroni	15c 2 for 25c
Shredded Wheat	13c 2 for 25c
Corn Flakes per pkg.	10c
Post Toasties per pkg.	10c
Clothes Pins	9 dozen for 25c
Brooms, good quality, special at	49c
Mop-sticks, special at	25c
Lemons per doz.	30c
Grape Fruit	10c, 3 for 25c
Large size Oranges per doz.	60c
Sausage per lb.	18c
Haddie per lb.	15c
Ciscoes per lb.	20c

Try our Cakes, the kind that Mother makes

Macaroons per doz	20c	Fried Cakes per doz	20c
Short Bread, each	25c	Cookies per doz	15c
Ginger Snaps per lb.	18c	Arrowroot Biscuits	30c

We have a full line of other Fancy Cakes at 35c per lb.

SKINNING AN ANIMAL

How to Get the Best Out of a Hide.

Skin While the Carcase Is Warm—Have the Knife Sharp—Avoid Wrinkling—Cut Carefully About the Legs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

During the autumn season, considerable farm butchering is done, and in the operation many good hides are spoiled in the skinning. To do a good job easily select a clean hard spot in the shelter of a tree or in a building if the floor is good. A block and tackle or other hoist arrangement should be rigged in a convenient position.

Skin While Carcase Is Warm.

The animal should be clean; if not it will be difficult to keep the hide and carcase in proper condition. The skinning should start immediately the animal is dead, and the more quickly it is done while the animal is warm the more easily the hide will come off. Make sure that the knife is sharp. After stunning and sticking the animal it should be suspended to facilitate bleeding. When in the suspended position the operator should begin skinning the head, cheeks and face. When skinning over the face leave the head on the hide as an objection. The head is removed from the neck at the atlas joint, or end of the spinal column. The horns should not be removed from the skull. With the head out of the way the animal should be completely lowered and placed breast up, being held in this position by a spiked stick between brisket and floor. The legs should then be skinned out and the feet removed.

Avoid Forming of Wrinkles.

After removing the feet the hide should be ripped down the belly from the sticking cut to the tail. The sides should then be skinned by working forward to the brisket and then back to the inside of the hind legs, close to the tail. The free hand should be used to lift away, pulling outward and upward against the knife. Care should be taken to prevent the formation of wrinkles under the hide as it is being removed. The hide should be skinned off nearly to the back bone, leaving it attached at the thighs and shoulders. Change the prop over to the other side of brisket and skin the other side in the same manner.

Cut Carefully About the Legs.

For the cut at the front legs start in the center, cutting the skin well forward at the brisket and in advance of the front legs, cut back to the union of the fore leg and body and on down the inside of leg to meet the cut made when skinning the same. In skinning the hind legs start at the center line about six inches from the tail and split the skin in straight line to the neck. Skin over the rump and thighs. At this stage it is best to insert a gambrel above the hock joints and raise the carcase so that the shoulders will still rest on the floor. Split the skin on the under side of the hind legs and split out the tail bone to the end.

Skin Away from Tail and Legs.

Skin the hide carefully away from the base of the ear and strip from the legs and back, using the flat or a blunt instrument such as a knife handle, running close to the back of a cleaver. Be careful and do not cut the hide, since each cut reduces the value. When skinned down to the shoulders the carcase is hoisted clear of the floor and the skinning completed down over the neck. Split the ears by cutting lengthwise and join the hide head side in. For shipment.—Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

Cheap Ice for the Farmer.

Farmers who have not already done so should prepare to lay by a store of ice for cooling milk and for household use next summer. The cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily it is safe to harvest two tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and re-freezing for family needs. Water cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Did you ever try co-operation in ice harvesting? As words like a charm, get one or two of your neighbors to go into such a scheme. One pond or stream and one set of tools will answer for all. The equipment necessary for harvesting and storing ice consists of saws, tows, and iron bars for passing the blocks of ice around.

A rough board enclosure ten feet square and eight feet high will hold sufficient ice to provide city pounds per day for 130 days after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. An important fact to be remembered is that the smaller the quantity of ice stored the larger is the proportion of waste. The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with a foot of sawdust, and a foot of space left between the boards and the ice, which should also be filled with sawdust. The ice

should be similarly covered. The drier the sawdust the better. If the soil beneath the enclosure is impervious clay, a layer of gravel under the sawdust is advisable.

If sawdust is not obtainable, planer mill shavings will serve. If neither is to be had, two feet of marsh hay or any wild hay will answer. The roughest kind of a shed that will resist the weather is all that is required.

If you are not making money or the farm, scratch your head and do some hard thinking.

Keep feeding the hens or they'll stop laying. Keep feeding the pullets or they'll stop growing.

UNPAID FARM HELPERS

Birds Work Well for Man Practically Without Wages.

Do Splendid Work in Field and Orchard—Meadow Larks and Robins Real Friends of Farmers—Redbreast Devours Many Cut-worms—Farmer's Wife Should Be a Co-partner.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

When we employ a man and put him to work in the fields destroying the weeds and insects that are injurious to crop production, we are obliged to pay for the service with the coin of the realm. If the weeds and insects were not controlled, crop production would be greatly hampered. We willingly pay the human labor to cultivate and protect the crops, while at the same time giving little thought to the great service rendered by birds as farm help—yes, unpaid farm help. Weeds grow from weed seeds. Destroy the weed seed and we could in time get rid of this agricultural pest. Insects that feed on farm crops come from the eggs of moths, flies, beetles and butterflies; destroy these early in the year and prevent the swarms of young crawlers gaining life and menacing the crops.

The Bird Is the Unpaid Farm Help.

A meadow lark will eat each day weed seeds and insects in quantity greater than its own body weight. Four ounces of weed seeds or young grasshoppers each day on an average for the year would mean the destruction of over 90 pounds in a year. Twenty meadow larks on the farm would consume a ton of weed seed during the year. A ton of weed seed gathered from the fields may seem like delivering a large order, but a little flock of meadow larks will do it. Are such birds worth protecting? If you saw a hundred pound sack of weed seeds, the gathering of which represented this year's work, don't you think your heart would soften and you would spare the bird's life? The normal man who appreciates a good friend will not injure nor will he permit any one else to injure the insect and weed destroying birds of our meadow lands.

The Robin No Mere Fruit Thief.

Is the robin a cherry thief? No, this bird has a perfect right to satisfy his hunger by consuming a few cherries in season in the orchard where he works as an insect destroyer for six months of the year without any wage contract. The few cherries and other domestic fruits that robins take during June and July make up less than one-third of their food for that short period. During all the rest of the season, from March to October, the robin feeds largely on insects that infest the orchard and garden. If it were not for the good work of the robin, many attempts at vegetable production would fail. Vegetable gardens and small fruit plantations are largely at the mercy of the cut-worm. Redbreast a Great Devourer of Cut-worms.

The robin is the best cut-worm hunter that we have. His daily capacity when the hunting is good and there are hungry nestlings to feed, is not less than 300 cut-worms per day. Any bird that will destroy 300 cut-worms each day during the season when the garden vegetables are getting started is certainly worthy of the respect of all people. The taking of a few cherries or an odd strawberry by the robin is just to change the taste in his mouth after consuming so many wiggly worms. Be broad-minded, and protect the robin. Only the meanest of narrow-minded people will destroy such a useful bird. Protecting Fruit from Birds.

If every single cherry must be reserved for sale, and robins abound, cover the tree with wire netting or old fish net or else put up a cherry cack or old auto-horn in the tree. The period of cherry raiding is short, since the birds prefer the wild fruit and will go to the fence rows as soon as they are ripe, leaving the cultivated fruit. Protect the meadow lark from the boy with a gun, and protect the robin from people who do not know any better than to destroy a useful servant. The farm birds make life possible for us all.—L. Stevenson, Sec., Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

THE SPOTTED CUT WORM

This Insect Was Mistaken for the Army Worm.

Description and Life History—Poisoned Bait Recommended—Keep Live Stock Out of the Field—Salt the Fleas—Fewer Cattle Shipped.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In July last reports appeared in the press of an outbreak of Army Worms in two or three counties of the Province, and that the insects were beginning to do damage to some of the field crops. These sections were visited by representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Entomological departments, and it was discovered that the insect was not the Army Worm but a common cut-worm known as the Spotted Cut-worm.

In order that this pest may be recognized and controlled should it appear next season, the following information is given:

Life History.

The spotted cut-worm winters over in the ground as a small brown or blackish larva from 1/4 to about 3/4 of an inch in length. In May and early June this cut-worm attacks the crops sown in the field where it wintered. In June it is full grown and pupates in the soil. Towards the end of the month the moths appear and lay the eggs for the brood which is now causing trouble. In about two weeks or about the 10th of August nearly all the larvae of this brood will be full grown and will have ceased feeding. They will then pupate in the ground and the moths will emerge in September and will lay their eggs throughout any weedy places. From these eggs will come the overwintering larvae referred to above.

Description.

The moths are a dull brown color with a wing expanse of about an inch and a quarter. They fly around only at night or late in the evening.

The full grown cut-worms or larvae are about 1 1/2 inches long, stout, smooth and of a brownish or often blackish color with several black spots on the back, most conspicuous towards the rear end. There is a whitish or light colored line running along each side just below the brown color of the back. The head is brown.

This insect can readily be brought under control by the use of poison.

How to Control the Attack.

In the evening about sunset scatter thinly, as if sowing seed grain, the following poison bait wherever the cut-worms are present, and also along the margin of crops nearly that are to be protected:

Bran, 25 lbs.
Paris green (or white arsenic), 1 lb.
Molasses, 1/2 gal.
Lemons or oranges, 2 fruits.
Water, about 2 gals.

Mix the bran and the poison very thoroughly in a tub or any large receptacle, using either the hands or a dung fork for the purpose. Pour the molasses into the water, run the lemons or orange through a meat chopper, and throw both the juice and the pulp into the water. Then stir this thoroughly. Next pour the liquid over the poison bran and mix so thoroughly that it will fall through the fingers readily. The above amount is sufficient for one acre.

Keep Live Stock Out of Reach.

Take precautions that no stock gets access to the mixture before it is applied, and even after applying it is wise to keep the stock out of the field for four or five days, though there is no much danger of their being poisoned if the above directions are followed carefully.—L. Caesar, O. A. College, Guelph.

Small Garden Will Often Pay Big.

It is possible to make the garden pay big dividends for the amount of labor put upon it if that labor is well directed. A space 50 x 100 feet will, if properly planned and worked, give a supply of practically all vegetables, except potatoes and a few other coarse vegetables, for a family of four the whole year. It must be rich soil, well cultivated, and a plan followed that will use the space all the growing season.

Oranges form the leading products in the export from Palestine.

Ants Flee Before Tartaric Barrage.

A small amount of moistened tartaric emetic and powdered sugar in equal parts will drive ants away if placed near their haunts. The mixture should not be thrown out when no longer required, but should be set aside for another emergency. Add a little water and the mixture can be used as before. Care should be taken to keep it out of the reach of little children.

The first apple tree was planted in Manitoba forty years ago.