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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

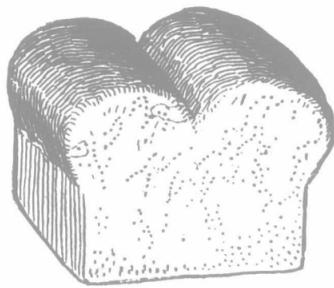
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VOL XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1912.

No. 1044

## There is Bread and BREAD



—Because there is a difference in flour. Bread is no better than the dough from which it is made, and the dough can be no better than the flour used. A vast army of particular Canadian women always use **PURITY FLOUR**—Because loaves made with **PURITY** are more nutritious than those they can make with any other flour. **PURITY** home-made bread contains the blood-enriching, body-building elements of the world's strongest wheat. Order a trial sack of **PURITY** at your grocer's.

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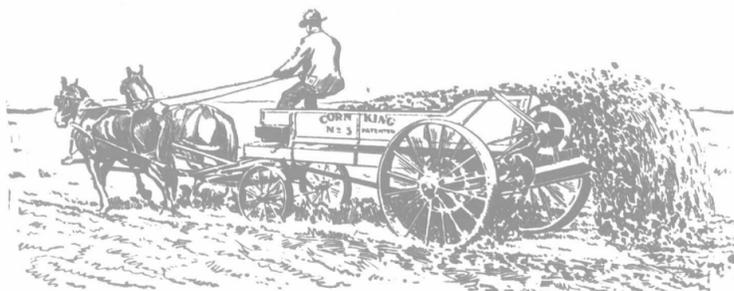
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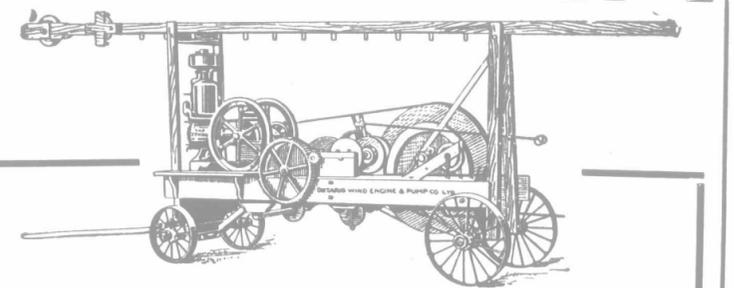
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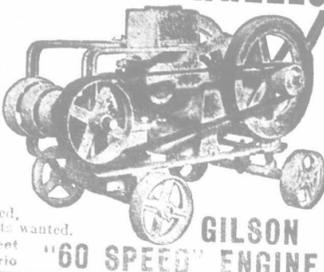
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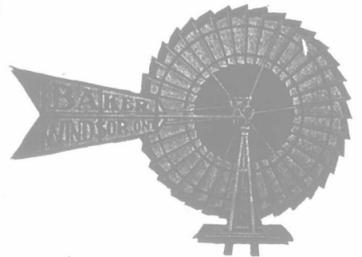
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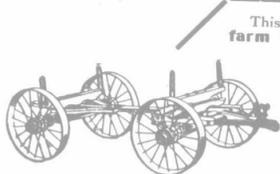
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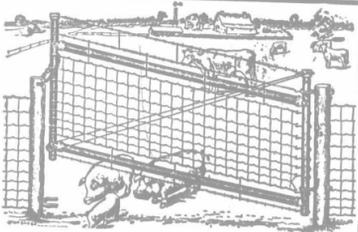
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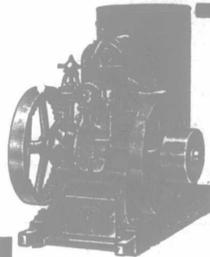
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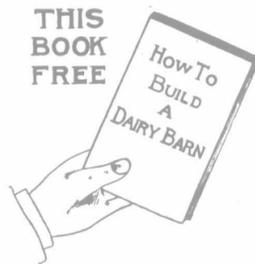
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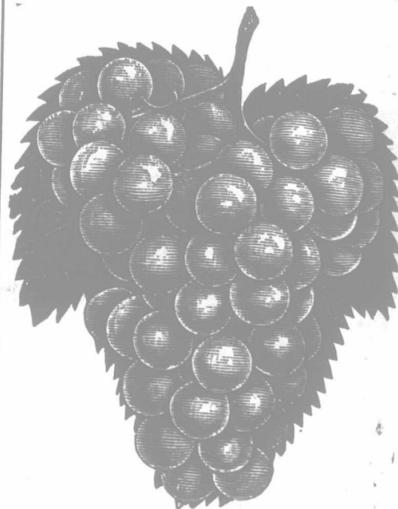
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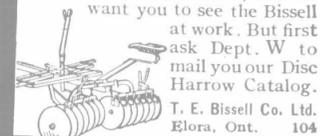
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will do a better day's work for you tested in the field alongside any other. We know the Bissell will outclass the others, but we want you to see the Bissell at work. But first



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JOHN DOWNHAM, STRATHROY, ONTARIO



## EDITORIAL.

Hurrah for autumn.

It was more than a forty-days deluge this year. The skies can't seem to cease weeping.

Keep the stock off the new seeding after the first of October.

Scanning our editorial galleys this week, we observe they partake pretty largely of a critical tone. No apologies, though. Facts are facts.

"Stall-fed" (crate-fed) capons and loose-fed steers are the order of this day and age. Seems like reversing things.

Considering the luxuriance of the grass, cattle have not done so well this summer as might be expected. The growth is lush and watery.

When Mr. Hoxie champions the Holsteins as dual-purpose cattle, (as he does in an August issue of the Breeder's Gazette), what, oh what, will Hoard's Dairyman have to say?

To market thin poultry is almost a crime against the high cost of living. Well fleshed poultry is more economical to buy and considerably more profitable to sell. Pen fattening will answer nicely.

Now is a good time to prepare for drouth—next summer. Deep fall-plowing will help. This is no joke. In time of flood prepare for drouth and in time of drouth do not forget the drains. The unexpected happens.

Nearly everyone has wanted to put his silo-filling off as long as possible this year. If frost catches the corn (or if it should have done so between the date when this is written and the time it is read) there will be a hurry-up call for silo fillers.

Friend Peter reads a lecture this week to an engineer correspondent, who confesses that he uses his own judgment when to obey the law expressly requiring signals at all level crossings. Mr. McArthur is right. A whistle blown for one crossing where nobody is in sight, may warn someone approaching the treacherous crossing ahead. The law is explicit, and must be obeyed or revoked. Which?

Interested readers may wonder with some concern what was behind the qualified official statement published last week on page 1607, to the effect that it was "expected" that arrangements would be made so that any Ontario stallion owner who wished might have his horse inspected as well as enrolled during the month of October. Why the lack of positiveness? Was it due to headquarters obstruction for fear of political results? "The Farmer's Advocate" is reliably informed that the Provincial Minister of Agriculture has been trying to hold the Stallion Board back, wanting them to allow the matter to develop! As if it ever would develop without being actively enforced! The horse industry of Ontario has waited long for this very mild piece of progressive legislation, and is in no mood to brook further delay. A first-class board has been selected. Let them act.

## Agriculture Crowded Off the Walk.

The Canadian National Exhibition is an affair of which Canadians are proud. As the greatest annual exhibition on the continent and in many respects the greatest in the world, it reflects credit upon the city of four hundred thousand people where it is held, and likewise upon the far-flung confederation of less than eight millions whose enterprise, art and industry it typifies, defying geography and distance. Thousands of American and British visitors marvel yearly at its wonderful success. In scope, extent and organization it is worthy of praise. The nation sees and admires. And yet behind the scenes in some of these most impressive institutions there often rankle internal friction, born of high-handed or under-hand methods, engendering discontentment on the part of exhibitors and sowing the seeds of trouble which are bound to impair the success of the most magnificent enterprise if, indeed, they do not in time bring about its collapse. Success sometimes breeds Arrogance, and Arrogance, like Pride, goeth before a fall.

There have long been rumors of wheels within wheels in connection with the administration of Toronto Exhibition. In the horse department this is chronic, and various exhibitors have declared to "The Farmer's Advocate" that there was no use showing there as the odds were set against them. Without raking up past history, however, it will suffice at present to refer to the case detailed in our news columns last week. A Shorthorn exhibitor was refused acceptable accommodation for his cattle last year because the stables were full. He made repeated appeals without result, and finally had to ship his stock home without competing. He entered suit and won judgment for \$500. This year his entries were curtly refused, notwithstanding that they had been solicited by a representative of the Fair Board, that he had been sent a copy of the prize list, and that the Shorthorn Association donates \$1000 to the prize-list for the purpose of bringing out a large and representative exhibit of the breed. It is characteristic of the high-handed methods of the present regime that letters to the President and Manager pointing out these facts and requesting explanations were not even acknowledged, at least not up to the date of our latest information.

This typical instance, considered in conjunction with the lack of healthy growth in the live-stock department, and the failure to provide proper facilities for judging live-stock and for public observation thereof, although other departments are being provided with lavish funds supplemented liberally from public sources, recalls a certain prophetic utterance made in 1887 by J. C. Snell, then President of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and now of "The Farmer's Advocate," though not the author of the present article. The Agriculture and Arts Association until 1889 held annual provincial exhibitions at various centres in turn. Upon the occasion of a comparatively unsuccessful one in Ottawa that year—unsuccessful owing in the first instance to a lack of co-operation by the city council—President Snell in his address called attention to the way in which the local exhibitions were supplanting the Provincial, and stated emphatically, on behalf of the Council, that so soon as the people of Ontario made it evident that they wished no agricultural exhibitions but desired to see the management of their fairs handed over to the cities and towns, or to private joint stock

companies, the council (of the Association) would at once accede to their desires and abandon the Provincial.

We have since had several good examples of city, town and company management with the gradually increasing subservience of agricultural and live-stock interests that might logically have been expected. Whether a change in auspices is to be advised or not, one thing is certain. If our leading exhibitions are to remain agricultural in any adequate sense, thereby justifying the money and support granted to them by governments, breed societies and other interests, provision must be made for a much larger, more vigorous and more effective representation of agricultural organizations on the respective fair boards. The resignation of one member of the Toronto exhibition directorate, Mr. Frankland, in order that his place might be taken by a legitimate representative of farming and live-stock interests is praiseworthy, only it is to be feared that one of the city representatives who can least be spared was the one to choose himself for voluntary sacrifice.

It would be well for the Shorthorn Breeders' Association in particular and other Societies in general to take this matter up at their annual meetings this winter and fight for their rights. Otherwise they will be gradually crowded off the walk and the fairs themselves will inevitably suffer as a result.

## "Why?"

A formidable list of eight "Whys" concerning education is propounded by an Ontario correspondent. Most vital are the first and last, viz.: "1. Why have we not an educational system that trains our boys and girls for their life work in their own rural and county schools?" "Why should we not have a real up-to-date school system purposely for the country schools?"

Though directed in part to "The Farmer's Advocate," these questions really demand an answer from the Provincial Department of Education. However, as request for answer has been preferred of us, we shall make reply, and make it straight from the shoulder. The answer is two-fold.

1. The public of Canada are not yet awake to the absurdity of an educational system and course of study which gives the pupils a pronounced bent toward almost any occupation but the one which is acknowledged to be the basis of the country's prosperity.

2. As applying particularly to the Province of Ontario, the Department of Education is manned with a lot of old fossils, imbued with the academic ideal of education and wholly out of touch with modern needs. At their head is a Minister of Education who is a doctor by profession, is a notoriously weak member of the Provincial Cabinet, and who, while well meaning enough, is, like the man with the ass, striking out feebly in this direction and that, trying to satisfy everybody, but really satisfying none, because he has no real understanding of the situation and no strong, well conceived constructive policy to advocate. Under these circumstances the best he can achieve is some half-baked scheme to finish off batches of university men at the O.A.C. and send them out into secondary schools to teach agriculture. When we have an educational Moses in the Department of Education, some really broad-based, sound and fundamental reform may be expected. Hardly till then.

## THE FARMERS 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.

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### Save Your Own Seed Corn.

The costly experience of the present season, when poor seed and adverse weather conditions combined to ruin many fields of corn and weaken or thin hundreds of thousands more, should furnish a lasting lesson to corn-growing farmers wherever seed can be successfully matured. Dependence on outside sources of supply is never safe, even though the corn is purchased on the ear. Last spring we bought early, from a corn-breeder of high standing, paying cheerfully the fair price he asked. One variety of seed was first-class; the other kind, purchased probably from a third party to fill the order, was below the average quality of store seed. Even thick planting did not avail to secure more than half a stand of the few acres planted to this variety, and thirty or forty dollars' loss is the harvest result.

The best way to secure good seed where one grows a variety which matures in his district, is to save the best portion of his field until extra-ripe, then go through the field and select the best typical ears that are well placed on good stalks. Either the ears may be pulled off or the stalks may be cut and shocked until the grain has hardened up further. Another plan, very good, too, and entailing a minimum of labor, is to make the selection at husking time, throwing to one side extra-good ears with a few husks attached. The husks may then be braided together or the ears tied with them in pairs and strung over a wire. The important thing is to select good ears and then dry them out thoroughly in a loft, or some other dry atmosphere, where they will be protected from extremes of temperature until they have thoroughly hardened. There is no doubt that the poor quality of last spring's seed was largely attributable to the prolonged wet, damp weather of last fall. The corn was unusually well matured, but subsequent conditions favored mold of corn stored in bulk and prevented proper curing out before winter.

Let every farmer, therefore, by this summer's experience, endeavor to select his own seed corn.

If the home-selected is not sufficiently mature, a germination test will show it, and one can still purchase seed from more southerly sections, or from neighbors. The labor is not much. Save your own seed and care for it the best way you know how.

### Some Exhibition Needs.

The success attending most of the larger exhibitions in Canada this season, was no doubt materially furthered by favorable weather, on which events of this kind, covering only a few days once a year, are so dependent. Located at popular centres, and being on a sound financial basis, they now possess a decided vantage ground for a future of great usefulness to agriculture and the industries. For example, the Western Fair held at London, Ont., drew probably the largest attendance in its history, which must have filled the coffers of the treasurer and put the management financially upon "easy street." If it be true that in prosperity is the time to prepare for adversity, it is certainly wisdom on the part of an alert fair directorate to lay such plans as will contribute to the best interests of the city and country, in so far as these may be fostered by the events of a week. The fair is not a money-hoarding institution, neither is it a spendthrift. The real purpose of the enterprise is to give an educative direction and stimulus to the interests which it is designed to promote. To these ends, entertainment is combined to draw the masses and increase resources. With the growth of departments, the grounds of the Western Fair are becoming tolerably well filled, but the natural attractiveness of the park where the London show is held, and its convenience of location may for some time stay the disposition to acquire larger space further away from the heart of the city.

A variety of suggested improvements for 1913 have been offered, one of these being a new or enlarged Main Building, or "Palace" as it is sometimes called. Should the site ever be changed, an enlargement would probably serve present purposes. This year some exhibits were crowded out, even with the relief afforded by the new art building which by its popularity has immediately justified its erection. Mercantile displays, while attractive and calculated to promote business, are possibly liable to be overdone on the score of size, and need to be considerably varied from year to year. "Processes" arouse a keener interest on the part of the visiting public, and are more educative than mere masses of wares, however excellent. Connected with the Main Building there should be a department, ample in space and equipment, for displays of work from the schools. The development of manual training, domestic science and school gardens, opens up a wide and fertile field for displays that would prove at once fascinating and instructive to old and young. It might be well if the fair directorate were to enlist the co-operation of a committee composed of, say, the inspectors of adjacent rural districts, the normal and public schools, the collegiate institute, the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, and others to devise plans for what may be made one of the very strongest features of coming exhibitions. Let us have something in which the rising generations can share, and which will keep the progress of our schools in the public eye.

In the next place, it is quite evident that the time has come when larger accommodation and better facilities should be afforded in the Manufacturers' Building, which is over-crowded and susceptible of improvement in several respects. An admirable new building of this kind is being provided for the exhibition held at Ottawa.

Agriculturally, the backbone of the Western Fair is the live-stock department, and here we come to what is really the most serious defect in the whole exhibition, the need for a spacious and comfortable covered arena in which the public can, in comfort, to their edification, witness the awarding of the prizes at reasonably close range. We know of no one thing that would so enhance the educational value of the show, and popularize the live-stock exhibits as what has been suggested.

Experience has proven this at other large exhibitions. Such a pavilion would prove exceedingly useful at other times in the year as a place for conducting county live-stock judging classes, and for horse sales, and other events of that nature.

There is a feeling abroad, perhaps not altogether justified, that the energies of the management seem to concentrate on the money-making aspect of the grand-stand, the percentage drawn from midway concessions and the like. The best way in which to offset, or allay comment of that kind, is to institute aggressive policies such as we have briefly outlined. Live-stock and manufacturing interests will then be placed on a more even footing with the "attractions," and the fair will be made, what no doubt the management sincerely desire it to be, a conservation of what is best in the attainments of the country which it serves, and a pace-maker for contemporary exhibitions.

### "Why?"

An open letter to Peter McArthur and "The Farmer's Advocate."

Your allusion to Miss MacMurphy's article on "The Case of the Working Girl," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 5th, strikes a responsive chord and I would like to ask you a few "whys" and have you answer them:

1st Why:—Why have we not an educational system that trains our crop of boys and girls for their life work in their own rural and county schools?

2nd Why:—Why should the country school be such a bugbear to the boys or girls of fifteen or sixteen, who have no intention of taking up Collegiate work, and who think they are "too big" to go to school?

3rd Why:—Why should not the school trustees in each county hold a convention each year to compare progress of schools and be instructed in up-to-date methods (if there are any) of managing rural schools?

4th Why:—Why should not the school age be extended to 16 years instead of 14, and the days of attendance to two-thirds the time instead of one-third?

5th Why:—Why should country girls and boys not have the same advantages as the city children have when it comes to domestic science and manual training?

6th Why:—Why should not morals be taught in each rural school by a competent and honorable instructor?

7th Why:—Why should there not be medical inspection of country schools?

8th Why:—Why should we not have a real up-to-date school system purposely for the country schools?

Now, Peter, and "The Farmer's Advocate," there are eight big "whys," and I look as much like an interrogation mark as is possible for a person of my age and weight to look. With your consent, I'll answer a few of my "whys" while you look "wise," and then you ask "whys" and we'll all be wise.

1st—We have nothing worthy of the name of system as applied to our country schools.

Every section has its own go-as-you-please way of educating its youth. The trustees are busy people who have very little time to devote to school work, other than hiring the teacher, paying him (or her) and looking after repairs. If his children like the teacher, that is all that is necessary; as to keeping the school up to the times—well, that is different. The average trustee is indifferent to that.

If any mothers or Institute women come bothering around wanting darning or sewing or cooking taught, or the rooms kept properly dusted and cleaned—why, just give them to understand that they are meddling with what doesn't concern them. They should teach their children these things at home. As for keeping the school clean, the janitor is paid for doing that, and if the floor is mopped twice a year that ought to keep the dust down.

One section may have progressive trustees and the pupils do well; the next few years their trustees may be the opposite and the pupils will make little progress.

It would be interesting to know (if the inspec-

tor would tell) just how many of his schools are up-to-date and how many are behind the times.

The "trustee system" as applied to rural schools is a hindrance to systematic progress. I also make the assertion (and I know whereof I speak) that our rural schools have not advanced five years since I went to school thirty years ago.

I saw the assertion in the Globe some time ago that the Toronto schools were ten years behind the times, so I guess I am safe in saying our rural schools are thirty years behind. If you don't believe me, read up on what other schools are doing. You have seen the portrait of little ten-year-old Lois Edmonds, of Iowa, who was given a free trip to Washington, D.C., because she made the best loaf of bread.

You can read of the Minnesota schools, where the honor boys and girls are given a short term at the State Agricultural College. Also of the Australian children, who are considered as the best assets a country can have, and who are educated by the state.

Farming has now attained its dignity as a profession, and our farmers and farmerettes should see that their sons and daughters are given a thorough elementary training in their home schools sufficient to enable them to earn a decent living if necessary.

If they wish to go further, then attend the city schools or university, for one cannot have too much of the right kind of instruction, but the purpose of the rural schools should be to breed a liking for the great and glorious country, and to turn out home-builders and home-makers rather than to act as feeders for the professions.

Now, Peter, what do you think of a "system" that teaches grammar to a second-book scholar—said scholar can tell all the parts of speech and their many subdivisions—who still says, "I ain't a-goin'," and "sez he," just as the countryman talks in the dialect novels.

The system does not make school attractive to the dull children. They dread it as they do a task, and avoid it as much as possible.

A trustee receives \$5 a year salary. Sometimes he doesn't earn that, but I should think a convention of trustees would have a tendency to increase the efficiency of "the system." The Government and the section should bear the expense of the outing between them, as the trustee could never become rich if he used up all his salary in outings.

I contend that boys and girls should be taught plain sewing and darning, also plain cooking, and sawing and hammering. These could be taught every week for one hour, same as in the city schools.

Manual training could be taught by pamphlets issued by the Department, if it were not possible to have an instructor visit the schools.

As for morals: Well, the more I think of Mrs. Thornley's statement, that aroused such a furore, the more I feel the need of instruction in morals in every school. Swearing is bad enough, but there are older boys—and girls, too—that will use the lowest kind of language to your children, and no matter how well or carefully you teach them they are never able to forget. It is the old example of the ink and the water—no amount of water added is ever able to obliterate the ink.

The trouble with our system is, it is too elastic; there is too much left to the discretion of the trustees.

We should have a system independent of the city system, and we should have, to carry it out to completion, a man in thorough sympathy with boys and girls,—one who has not forgotten that he was a boy, and a country boy at that.

You also speak of the lack of accommodation at the O.A.C., Guelph. Now, Peter, could you not induce the Department to let the O.A.C. alone and establish a domestic science and manual-training school in each county? Catch the farmer's young in their native lair, so to speak.

I have faith in the boys and girls of to-day, the men and women of to-morrow, and I would like to see things so adjusted that our country children could be given the same advantages that the city children enjoy. As it is now, THE POOREST CHILD IN THE CITY SCHOOL HAS A BETTER CHANCE FOR AN EDUCATION THAN THE RICH MAN'S CHILD IN THE COUNTRY. Education SHOULD be free and equal, but it is not. HOWARD KENT.

### New Course for Agricultural Teachers.

The Ontario Department of Education at Toronto has announced details of the proposal, outlined some months ago in "The Farmer's Advocate," of the scheme designed to supply teachers in agriculture and science in Continuation and High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. According to the statement of Premier Whitney, in the absence of the Minister of Education, it has been found in working the plan of county representatives of the Department of Agriculture, adopted four years ago, that they are unable in most cases to discharge satisfactorily the duty of conducting agricultural classes in the secondary schools as contemplated because of the pressure of their other duties as representatives. The new course established provides for granting a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B. Sc. Agr.) after a two years' course at either one of the universities of Toronto, McMaster or Queen's, followed by two years at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The courses will begin the present season.

Under the new scheme the county representative will continue to discharge his duties as such, and will, in addition, conduct, under the school board concerned, classes for farmers and farmers' sons throughout the country, while the holder of the new specialist's certificate will teach agriculture in the secondary schools, and, if need be, the science and some of the classes of the general programme.

By way of further encouragement, the Government will give, at the end of each of the two years taken at the Ontario Agricultural College, a scholarship of \$100 to each candidate for the degree who passes the final examinations of the year and is recommended therefor by the President of the College. Moreover, as soon as the new class of specialists is available, the Government will continue for the secondary schools the policy it has adopted in the case of the public schools; it will make liberal grants for the encouragement of classes in agriculture in the High and Continuation schools and the Collegiate Institutes, in the form of contributions to their maintenance and additions to the teachers' salaries.

The Department of Education also announces that an agricultural reader is being prepared for the public and separate schools, of the same general character as the third form history and geography readers. The book will not be a textbook, but will convey, in an interesting form, information which farmers' sons should possess, and which will be useful in connection with the practical work done in the schools.

With regard to the foregoing proposals, "The Farmer's Advocate" has no further comment to add to the judgment expressed when the scheme was first mooted beyond this: That the bait of

\$100 scholarships is no more warranted, though it may probably be less deserved, than in the case of the regular four-year-course men at the Ontario Agricultural College, covering in the final two years the same field of work.

### HORSES.

A horse with poor feet is considered by most horsemen to be a poor horse, no matter if in all other particulars he is near perfection.

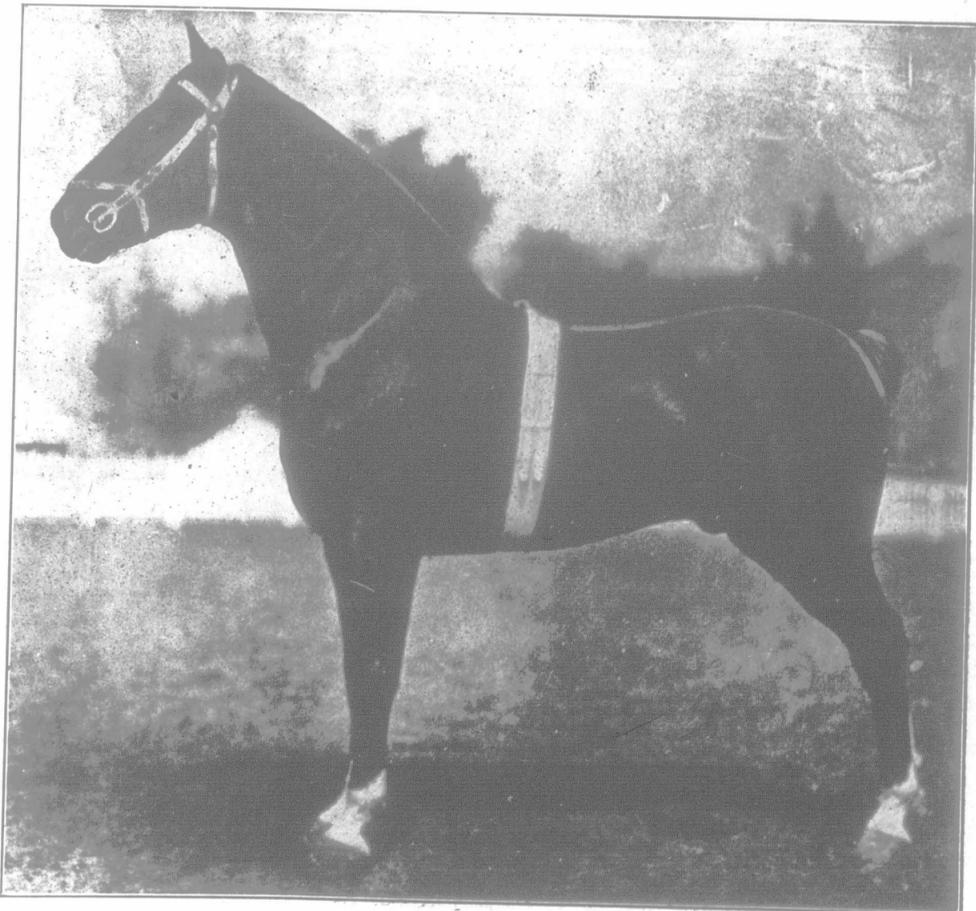
We wonder whether all judges place enough importance on the muscling of the draft horse in making awards. A horse intended for moving heavy loads and standing heavy strains continuously must be well muscled.

Action is one of the important points in a heavy as well as a light horse. Good judges lay considerable stress upon the manner in which a draft horse walks and trots, and well they should, for it is the feet and legs which are most likely to yield to the strain of the heavy work and the constant hammering on the hard road or pavement, and a sprightly actor going straight and true is not half so likely to injure himself as is a clumsy, awkward-gaited roller or paddler.

### Eliminating All but the Best.

It has been stated by many that the advance of the automobiles would drive the fancy and fast driver and the high-stepping carriage horse into oblivion. Others just as intelligent and just as well versed in the developments of both the horse and the horseless carriage have been just as emphatic in stating that never would the light horse be entirely superseded by any form of carriage containing propelling power within itself.

Large live-stock exhibitions, such as the Canada National, the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa and the Western Fair at London, serve to give some idea of the status of the light horse. It is noticeable that in the breeding classes of such races as Standard-breds and Hackneys, the two breeds from which harness-speed and carriage-quality largely emanate, there is a lack of numbers in the younger classes, while the aged classes are filled with some of the best individuals the country has ever seen, but most of them are "old-timers," winners of laurels in many a competition. This would seem to indicate that few good ones are being bred at the present time, and these only by a few noted breeders. The amateur horseman is not turning his attention toward light



Bonnie Bassett.

First-prize aged Hackney stallion, and champion at Toronto. Owned by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

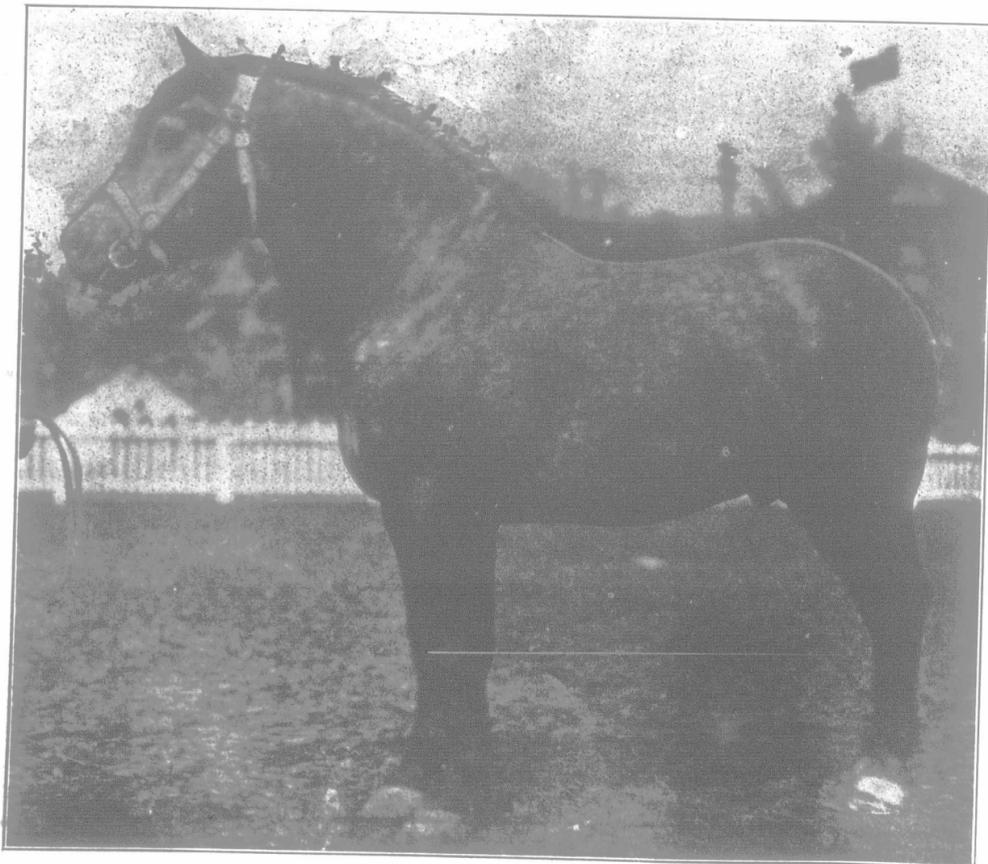
horses for driving purposes. The business has practically simmered down to a business for the experienced horsemen of means, and the saying seems to be coming true, that "men who cannot afford to drive a fancy horse run automobiles."

A great part of the value of a driving horse rests in his breeding, but much more is added through education. Many a well-bred colt is a tame affair until placed in the hands of an expert trainer. Training puts on the finishing touches, which the moneyed city buyers demand. In this connection it is also noticeable that the strings of light horses brought out by the largest breeders and dealers in these classes are not weakening in the least, on the other hand, they improve each year. There is a significance in this fact. Their owners are getting a ready market at advanced prices for this class of stock, or they would not be continuing to improve their holdings at greater expense. Only the best are carried in their stables. Only the best win at the shows, and only the best are in demand.

The wealthy man has his six-cylinder motor car fully equipped and up-to-date. His pleasure is not all derived from this, however. He must have his carriage and saddle horses, and they must be of a very high order to merit his attention. They must, in the first place, cost a large sum of money, and they must have the style and quality to warrant the paying of the price. In short, they must compare favorably in every respect with the automobile. The automobile has become an influence in business, and is used for this purpose. The horse will always hold his place for pleasure.

Only the well-bred, well-trained horse comes up to the standard, but the best of them attain it, and will continue to hold their place. The result is the ordinary driver, while useful on the farm where a driving horse is not a luxury, but in most cases on farms of any size an essential part of the equipment does not command the highest price on the market. True, good drivers are scarce and sell at a keen demand, and rightly they should, and no doubt they will continue to do so, but we are speaking of the class of horse that has a place in the stables of the wealthy—the horse that is kept for pleasure particularly, not for his usefulness in the economics of life.

As the amateur is practically shut out in this class of horse, and the farmer can at most be no better than an amateur, since he has not the time to devote to training to produce world-beaters, it is for him to drop the breeding of light horses, other than those required for farm operations, and devote his energies to heavy-horse production, for while the fancy light horse strings may dwindle at shows, the heavy-horse classes improve in numbers and quality yearly. The light horse will never disappear, but the poor animal has no place left.

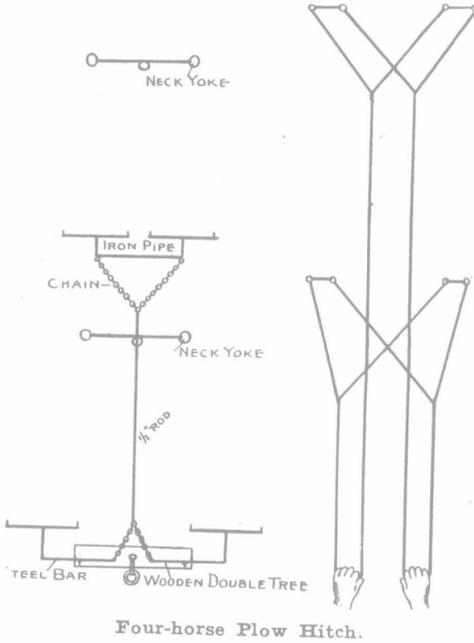


Tetinus.  
First-prize aged Percheron stallion at Toronto. Owned by J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.

### A Four-in-hand for Plow.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On reading your issue of September 12th, I noticed the question asked by R. S. and your answer, re "Plowing with four horses without working any of them on the plowed land," and I thought it might be of interest to your readers to know how they do it in the West. I will try to explain how the lines and whiffletrees are arranged.



Cut No. 1 shows the whiffletrees, which, I think, will explain itself. Cut No. 2 is the lines. The teams are put together the same as if used separately, and then the lines from the lead team are put above the lines of the other team and attached, so as to look like the cut. The driver then takes hold where the lines double with his thumbs up, and the continuous line running through his hand.

It will be seen that this way allows all horses to walk on unplowed land without crowding, as two horses walk in the furrow. With a little practice the two teams may be turned in about

twenty feet, and if a strip this width is left all around the field it can easily be finished by going right around the field at last.

Waterloo Co., Ont. JAS. E. HAMMOND.

[Note.—Through a momentary lapse of memory we failed to refer to this hitch in the answer referred to. The four-in-hand with one pair ahead of the other is all right in the West, and not without its advocates in the East. The width of headland necessary in a fenced field is, of course, the objection, and while we have never tried it ourselves, we do not see how a neat and satisfactory corner finish could be obtained in an enclosed field by plowing round and round.—Editor.]

### Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in Horses.

Hundreds of horses are said to have died recently in different parts of the United States, and bacteriologists have succeeded in isolating an organism, very similar to that which causes cerebro-spinal meningitis in the human race, and to this is attributed the cause of the disease, which at first was believed to be forage-poisoning. A press notice from the United States Department of Agriculture deals with the trouble as follows:—

During the last five months numerous reports have been received by the Bureau of Animal Industry relative to the existence of forage-poisoning in various sections of the United States, particularly in Louisiana, West Virginia, Kansas and Nebraska. It has usually occurred when a hot, dry period has been followed by rains, or during wet seasons, especially those which are characterized by frequent rains alternating with hot sunshine, producing a damp sultry atmosphere. Such conditions are most favorable to the production of molds, and all outbreaks that have been investigated by the Bureau have been traced to the eating of unsound or moldy forage or feed, or to the drinking of water from wells or pools containing surface water drained through decomposed and moldy vegetation. The disease has been shown to be also due to eating damaged ensilage, hay, corn, brewers' grains, oats, etc. Horses and mules at pasture may contract the disease when the growth is so profuse that it mats together and the lower part dries and ferments or becomes moldy. No specific organism or virus has yet been found which can be considered as the cause of this disease.

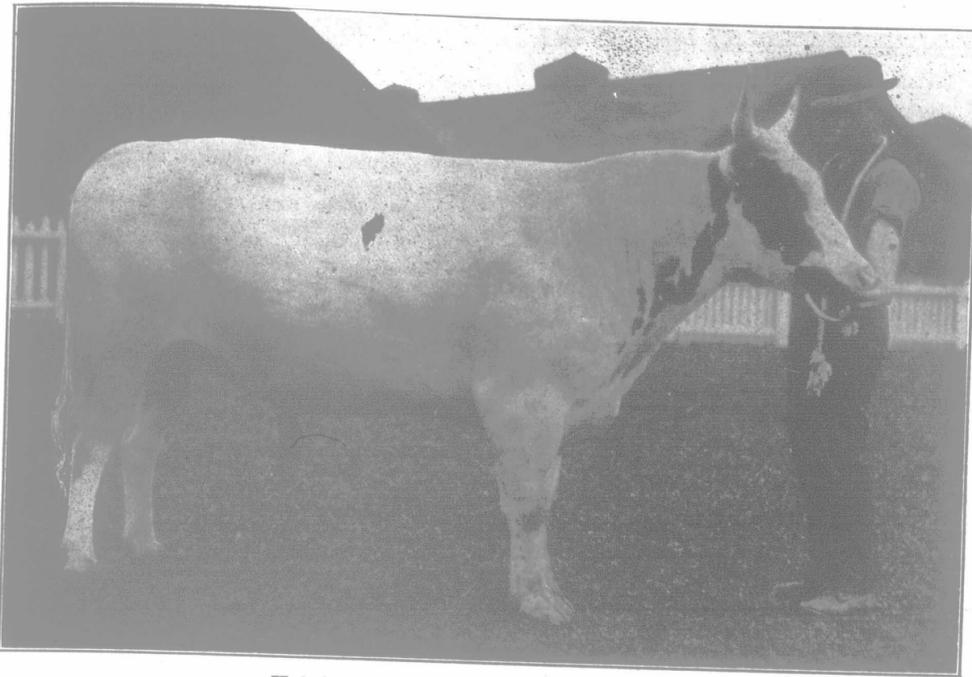
#### HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE RECOGNIZED.

The so-called cerebro-spinal meningitis of horses being an entirely different disease from that which occurs in man, the symptoms as well as the cause are distinctly different. In the most rapidly fatal attacks death takes place in from 5 to 48 hours. Such cases begin with violent trembling or stupor and extreme weakness, or with staggering gait, partial or total inability to swallow, impairment of eyesight, followed by partial or complete paralysis, inability to stand, with marked delirium, during which the animal, lying flat on its side, becomes violent and knocks and bruises its head. In the second form of the disease the same line of symptoms may be noticed in a milder degree. Difficulty in swallowing, slowness in chewing the food and inability to switch the tail are observed. Breathing becomes heavy and noisy, and delirium may develop with stiffness of the spinal muscles or partial cramp of the neck and jaws. Death occurs in from 6 to 10 days. In the last or mildest form the lack of voluntary control of the limbs becomes but slightly marked, the power of swallowing never entirely lost, and the animal has no fever, pain, or unconscious movements. In those cases which get well the animal generally begins to improve about the fourth day and goes on to recovery. One attack does not protect against a second attack, as horses and mules have been known to have the disease two or three times.

#### HOW THE DISEASE MAY BE PREVENTED AND TREATED.

The first principle in the treatment of this disease consists in a total change of feed and forage. Horses kept in the stable should be fed with sound forage and grain from an uncontaminated source, even if such feed has to be brought from a distance. Horses that have become affected while at pasture should be removed from the field in which they have been running. The animals should be brought to the barn or corral and fed on wholesome and clean feed and forage. The water, unless from an unpolluted source, should likewise be changed.

At present this preventive treatment is the only satisfactory method known for checking the disease, as all medical remedies used have been unsatisfactory in the vast majority of cases. The first step is to empty the bowels and remove the poisonous products, but on account of the difficulty in swallowing, an aloes ball or Glauber's salt is hard to give. In fact no remedy should be given by the mouth if the throat is paralyzed, as pneumonia is liable to result. Fifteen grains of barium chloride injected into the jugular vein,



Hobsland Masterpiece (imp.) —36717—.

Ayrshire bull; two years old. Grand champion male, Toronto, 1912. Owner, R. R. Ness, Howick, Quebec.

or 2 grains of eserine under the skin, if the animal is not too greatly depressed, will usually act promptly. Intestinal disinfectants such as calomel, salicylic acid, and creolin are also used. If such weakness is shown and the temperature is below normal give aromatic spirits of ammonia, digitalis, alcohol, ether, or camphor. Rectal injections of warm water are good, and warm blankets wrung out of hot water may also be applied to the body. Subsequent treatment should consist of 2-grain doses of strychnine twice daily, or a mixture of 2 drams tincture *mux vomica* and one-half ounce of Fowler's solution given at one dose, and repeated three times daily, to combat the effect of the poison upon the nervous system.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Lincolnshire Red Shorthorns in England.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

About forty years ago a Derbyshire cattle-dealer made a pile of money by periodically raiding Lincolnshire and buying up all the Red Shorthorn cattle he could put his hands on and selling these again at a profit to the farmers of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Late in his life he was given a presentation by these farmers as an acknowledgement of his public work in improving the milking qualities of the cattle of the two counties named. These Lincoln Reds ousted the cross-bred stock, which tried ineffectually to fill the farmer's milk pail. That trader in milch stock obviously lived before his time, yet he saw what it is just now taking the farmers of England to see, that the Shorthorn, be it Lincolnshire Red or Coates' Dairy Shorthorn, is the profit earning breed, is the milk and money producer, and not at all a bad sort to sell for the butchers' block as well.

The farmers of Lincolnshire have had Red Shorthorns for a century or more. The breed itself has risen superior to the biting east winds of the German Ocean, and stands to-day impervious to stress of winter and the heat of summer. They grow and develop out in the open from the middle of April, and I have it on the authority of John Evens, that they bring up two or more calves beside their own. At two and a half years old the grass-fed steers may be looked upon to yield from 896 to 1,120 pounds, live weight, and stall-fed cattle go up to 2,688 pounds, live weight; the butchers stating that they cut up a far greater proportion of lean flesh, with very much less offal, than most English breeds.

It was not until 1901 that the Royal Agricultural Society of England gave them special breed classes at their great show. Bred on Shorthorn lines, to a very well defined type and color, possessing an evenness of flesh and showing undeniable milking qualities, they immediately attracted attention, and as they were cheaper to buy than the "Durham," they fell readily to the bids of the Colonial agent, who has found many virtues in the breed. Hardy, thrifty, easy to feed, and wintered in fold-yards, their constitution is wonderfully strong. Their fold-yard fodder is mainly barley straw and a few turnips.

As milkers, the Lincoln Red has attracted considerable attention. In the ring the cows have

put up some wonderful records—for England! At the Royal Show of 1910, Burton Fuchsia 3rd, owned by John Evens, gave in 24 hours 77 lbs. 12 ozs. of milk, containing 4.5 per cent. fat, which churned into 3 lbs. 12½ ozs. of butter. This is claimed to be a record for any pure-bred cow in England. At Norwich Royal Show (1911) Burton Milker 2nd, from the same herd, gave 56½ lbs. of milk when milked in the ring. Again, this is stated to be the largest amount ever known to have been given at one milking in England. That the breed is thought a deal of as milkers is proved by the good prices constantly secured for bulls tracing descent to heavy-milking cows. Scampton Goldreef, a bull, was sent to Chili at \$1,586, and the Transvaal, Matabelanz, Natal, Canada, Argentina, British Columbia, Sweden and New South Wales have all taken kindly to the breed of late years. When bred for milk they have proved up to the hilt that they can hold their own, for quantity and quality, with any other breed. London, Eng. GEO. T. BURROWS.

### Death of George Taylor.

The Farmer and Stock-breeder announces the death last month of George Taylor, of Cranford, Middlesex, England, who is well known as a prominent and successful breeder of milking Shorthorns, the fame of whose herd has spread far and wide, and whose work in the improvement of the breed for practical purposes, combining milk and

beef production, was more important than even that of Amos Cruickshank, as Mr. Taylor worked at the best end of the proposition, the development of the milking faculty in connection with a strong constitution and the capability to rapidly put on flesh when not in milk. While he claimed that the future of the breed must be with milk records, in his own herd he demonstrated the capacity of his fine cattle to produce milk, and it is worthy of note that last year 32 of his cows averaged just over 10,000 lbs. That his dual-purpose Shorthorns were appreciated is evidenced by the substantial prices paid for them at his sales, as in 1907, sixty-three head averaged over £63, in 1909 seventy-three head averaged over £60, and last year 75 head made over £74 each, which is sterling testimony to his life work. Mr. Taylor in June last finished his tenure of office as President of the Shorthorn Association, an important position. In his capacity as a member of the Council of the British Dairy Farmers' Association and the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Taylor did great service, and as a judge of live stock his services were much in demand, and he was always fair in his judgment.

### Where Good Condition Counts.

Experienced stockmen realize the importance of having their stock in good thriving condition at the time they go into winter quarters. Stock which is very thin at this time requires much more to start them doing well upon dry feed. Stabling and placing on dry feed are at the best more or less of a radical change in conditions, and it is well to have the animal healthy, thriving, and in fair condition, that the system does not get a further setback.

In a year like the present, when the luxuriance of the pastures has been maintained continuously throughout the summer, and on into the fall, all the stock should be stabled in fair condition. The grass is just as tender, and making practically as rapid growth at time of writing as it did in the early spring, and as a consequence there is an unusual succulency about it, and the change from this to the stable feeding is likely to be a little more violent this year than usual. An animal which goes into the winter feeding in very low condition seems to have a ravenous appetite, practically insatiable, and the gains made seldom equal those made by the animal which has not been permitted to go down in condition to a very low state. It never pays to allow the animals to get thin in the fall, and this year about the only thing necessary should be to commence stabling nights and in bad weather, in good time, so that the stock are not caused to lose in condition as a result of exposure. It is false economy to allow the live-stock to roam over the fields in search of feed after the winter blasts commence to blow, and it doesn't take long in such weather to deplete the animals condition, and once going down, it requires a lot of time and feeding to check the loss and start the animal growing again. It is often not necessary to stable in the day time in late fall, and provided the land is not wet so that the stock punches the pastures badly, they are just as well out in the day time and in at night. This year all that



Dale's Gift 2nd.

Senior and grand champion Shorthorn female at Toronto. Owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask.

should be needed on most farms during the fall is shelter from the cold, but if feed is scarce in the fields, it will pay every time to give the stock a little to maintain a good condition, and just before complete stabling is necessary a little dry feed, along with what they get in the fields, serves to partially accustom them to the change to an entire dry-food ration, a change which, where at all possible, should always be made gradually.

### The Fall Calf Crop.

Now is the time that a large percentage of the fall calves arrive, and fall calves are considered by many more profitable than spring calves, not from the viewpoint of calves alone, but from the increased value of dairy products during the autumn and winter months, and the fresh cow invariably is a heavier producer than the one far advanced in lactation. The question is what shall become of these calves? Undoubtedly in the past the greater portion of these went to the butcher as veal, because veal was a fair price, and the owner believed he could make better returns from high-priced feed by putting it into other stock, the cows themselves for example. Not only have the calves from dairy cattle been slaughtered wholesale, but those from dual-purpose cows, and many cows better suited to beef-production than to that of milk, have followed the same trail. The result is the country has a scarcity of young cattle, especially of cattle in any way adapted for the making of high-class beef. Dairying has proven very profitable, and advanced registry and record-of-merit tests of dams have saved some calves from the butcher's knife, which would otherwise have been slaughtered. Cow testing has been a great aid to our dairy industry, but even so, only a very few cows compared with the number in the country have ever had their milk weighed and tested systematically, and on the greater number of farms the good and poor cows are kept together, and the calves slaughtered without very much discrimination. The fact is, the bulk of the cattle are grades, and it is the owner of pure-breds who has been encouraged most to test his cows.

Despite the fact, that many people affirm that we have no dual-purpose cattle, there are still upon hundreds and thousands of farms a few good grade cattle of the beef breeds, particularly Short-horns which are kept principally for the milk they give, it being sent to the cities or cheese factories, butter factories or powder plants. Of late, the calves from these cows have not been kept for beefing purposes. Does the scarcity of beef at the present time and the high prices obtaining for it, not warrant owners of such cows in keeping their promising female produce for breeding purposes, and the males to be fattened off as beef, not veal? This is a matter worthy of the consideration of every owner of cows freshening this fall. In most sections feed promises to be fairly plentiful this winter, and there seems to be no reason why the bulk of the calves should not be kept for breeding or later feeding. Think it over and decide to save the calf.

Foot-and-mouth disease in the Old Country was instrumental in keeping many sheep on the other side of the water which would otherwise have found their way into our large fall exhibitions. Importers were not permitted to bring out their stock, and, consequently, the show was made up for the main part of Canadian-bred sheep. This may or may not have been an advantage, but at any rate it gave the people an opportunity to see home-bred stock which compares favorably with any which might have been brought out. After all, it is more credit to a breeder to be able to make a first-class showing from his own breeding pens, than to win highest laurels with stock for which he has scoured the world and paid large sums of money. Canadian sheep-breeders are to be congratulated upon the showing made this year, and our sheepmen should have no fear of the outcome, even if the Old Country supply were cut off for several years.

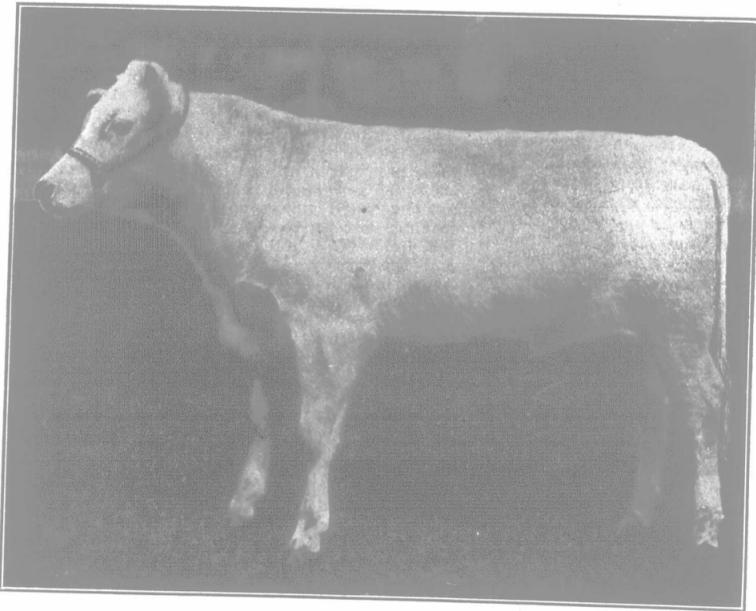
It is remarkable how few really good breeding sheep we have in this country in comparison with the acreage we have. In their effort to revive sheep breeding in the Maritime Provinces, and in British Columbia, the Federal Government has recently drawn upon Ontario's supply to the extent of some 1800 head of good breeding stock. This has had a marked effect upon Ontario's supply and many breeders have been heard to remark that the buying of these sheep has made good breeding stock for sale rather scarce in the province. Eighteen hundred head should not deplete the supply in a province like Ontario, but it only goes to show that even in this province there is not nearly as many sheep as there should be.

## THE FARM.

### Bindweed Killed by Plowing.

"Many farmers have bindweed without knowing it, and wonder what is that weed which they never can seem to keep down with any amount of cultivation," remarked a Huron County farmer, John Rann, who called at our office the other day to compare notes on the control of this desperate weed. "Three years ago I went at it to kill a patch on my farm. After taking off the hay I plowed it nine times with a gang especially fitted, with the wings of the shares extended two inches so as to cut everything. The next year I plowed it fourteen times, and this past summer prepared it for roots, plowing once and drilling it up. The roots failed, owing to poor seed, and the piece has had no cultivation since, but I go through with a spade and dig up every plant. There is not one now where there were fifty thousand. Next year I shall put it in roots and finish the job. Keeping it under completely is the only way. I had first tried a heavy application of salt, and thought it was successful, as it seemed to burn the top brown, but the roots were there, and soon the weed was again thick."

We might add a word about our own experience. We are fighting eighteen acres of bindweed, partly under corn and the rest in summer-fallow. By scuffling and hoeing the corn and by cultivating the summer-fallow with the broad-share cultivator we kept the weed under quite satisfactorily until the drenching rains of July and August, which completely stopped corn cultivation and greatly interfered with the working of the fallow. We managed, however, to prevent it getting much top here, though on two occasions it produced quite a tinge of green above the ground, thus



Shorthorn Steer Under One Year.

First at Toronto. Owned by Jas. Leask & Sons, Greenbank, Ont.

greatly prolonging the process of subjugation. Towards midsummer the bindweed had weakened perceptibly, and with any kind of an ordinary season we believe we should have given it a pretty hard rub. As it is, we expect to repeat the cultivation next year, either with or without a hoe crop. Decided progress has been made, but the task is far from completed, though we have cultivated the fallow now for the seventeenth time this summer, cutting everything about four inches deep. By the way, we find the broad-share cultivator much superior to the disk for this particular purpose. The disk has been occasionally used when the land was too wet for the other implement, but it does not cut clean enough and the weed soon shows through again.

### Shocked Corn for Silo.

"Last year I cut my corn with hoes and shocked it up three weeks before filling the silo, and found it made a first-class quality of silage for producing and maintaining flesh," observed Col. R. McEwen to a member of our staff last week. "I shall do the same this year if I can get the help. Dairymen might want a rather sappier quality of silage, but for our purpose this method gave excellent results. The silage came out sweet and the cattle cleaned it practically all up."

Mr. McEwen's experience will be reassuring to beginners who cannot secure a filling outfit as soon as they would like. A portion of the corn may be shocked and mixed with fresher-cut stalks, making a number one quality of feed even for dairy cows.

### A Few Facts about Soy Beans.

A. E. Grantham, in a bulletin of the Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, gives a lengthy account of experiments carried on with soy beans. From his work he concludes that:

1. Well-cured soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa hay in palatability and feeding value.
2. For a brief period (late summer and early fall) soy beans make an excellent pasture, especially desirable for hogs.
3. Soy beans may be used satisfactorily for soiling and ensilage.
4. The seeds of soy beans contain as much protein as linseed meal, and almost as much as cotton-seed meal.
5. Feeding trials indicate that soy bean meal in a large measure may take the place of concentrated feeds for all classes of stock.
6. Soy beans yield from 20 to 30 bushels of seed per acre, and from two to four tons of hay.
7. The growing of soy beans improves the soil by increasing its store of nitrogen and by correcting its physical condition.
8. Where red clover fails or is not adapted, soy beans may be substituted.
9. On account of their rapid growth, soy beans are admirably adapted for a catch crop after wheat, early potatoes, or other early-maturing crops.
10. Soy beans have a wider use than cowpeas, are a richer feed, are more easily cured for hay or harvested for seed. Soy beans have yielded decidedly more seed than cowpeas.
11. Soy bean varieties range in maturity from 70 to 140 days.
12. Soil for soy beans should receive as thorough preparation as land for corn.
13. Soy beans do well on a sod. A mixture of 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash applied at the rate of 250 to 400 pounds per acre is recommended.

14. As a main crop, soy beans should be sown about ten days after the usual time for corn-planting. For a catch crop, sow as soon as the previous crop has been removed.

15. When drilled in rows to be cultivated, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  bushel of seed will be required; if drilled solid,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

16. Cut the hay when the pods are fully formed and before the leaves begin to fall.

17. If the forage is desired, cut soy beans for seed when the plants are beginning to turn yellow, cure as for hay and thresh.

18. Soy beans fit well into many systems of crop rotation.

### An Irish Farm School.

A school of agriculture that is attracting considerable attention has been established in the county of Antrim, Ireland. It is located about a mile from the town and includes a residence and farm. The residence provides accommodation for 25 students and the staff, in addition to the necessary class-rooms, which are fully equipped. The farm extends to 187 acres, of which 130 acres are arable, and it will be worked as a mixed tillage farm, suitable farm buildings having been provided. There is also a large garden and orchard, in which instruction in horticulture will be given to the students. The farm is managed by an experienced agriculturist, under whose direction the students will be required to take part in the work of the fields and of the farm-yard, whether in connection with seasonal operations or permanent improvements. Poultry quarters of the best type have also been erected, and students will be given the opportunity of learning the best methods of poultry keeping. The instruction at the school is not intended as a preparation for any examination, it is of a character to give the students technical knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, such as will be useful to them in their future career as farmers. Part of the day will be devoted to technical instruction in the classrooms, and the re-

mainder will be spent on practical work on the farm. Students must be not less than 17 years of age, and each applicant must give an understanding that it is his intention to become a farmer in Ireland, and he must also produce, in his application form, evidence of a sure prospect of obtaining a farm of his own, or bona fide occupation on a farm. The students are required to reside in the school.

About £11,000 have been spent in buying and equipping the institution, which the county has undertaken to manage and support. The student fees are moderate, so that no farmer will be precluded through financial reasons from sending his sons to the school. A favorable change of attitude has come over the farmers of Great Britain and Ireland regarding the practical value of such schools.

**Co-operative Silo Filling.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am somewhat amused at the letters on silo filling in the recent issues of your paper. We think we cannot help thinking, that there are a great many folks in this country whose heads need fixing, and in this regard we will not except your worthy self. For instance, you are the man who has advocated in season and out of season, for farmers to do their work quickly and cheaply, and to get implements to enable them to do this. And when you go to fill your own silo, behold, we find you hiring an army of men, and resurrecting the old slow back-breaking method of cutting corn with a hoe. Now why did you not get a few more and pull it up by the roots, it could not have cost much more than it did. \$111.00, good Lord, what a sum! Now, Mr. Editor, there was no necessity for such a cost, and as silo time is close at hand, just take heed to the following items. We fill here on the co-operative plan, and have done so since we put up the silos, some ten years ago. Three of us are inside the half-mile, on opposite sides of the road. We bought the binder between us, costing \$45.00 apiece, cash. No hoe for us. We cut the day before filling. Sometimes when rushed, hang a lantern on the tilting lever and cut all night. The three farms supply all the teams necessary, sometimes four and sometimes five, according to the distance we have to draw. Our gang consists of the teamsters, two men in the field to help load, one to help unload, one to feed the box, and three to tramp in the silo. With this gang we can fill a 14 by 30 foot silo in seven hours. We aim to build our loads from both ends and fill in the centre last, then when at the box take out the centre first till we get our feet on the rack bottom, then the men face each end, and swing sheaf about laying the tassels on the band of the preceding sheaf, in this way we make it as easy as possible for the feeder. That Middlesex man says you can't do fast work with two unloading. He should be careful about that word "can't." The box we use has a capacity of a ton in two minutes, and on trial we put through a ton in two minutes and a half. That would make his one man go some.

Now, Mr. Editor, another beauty of the co-operative plan is we have five bosses in the gang, and they keep all hands on the move. Another point is its cheapness as the actual cash outlay is never more than twenty dollars, ten dollars for engine, box, engineer and feeder, the rest for twine and what extra hands we need. Now in conclusion and for the sake of contrast, we will figure it the way you do at Weldwood:

To threshers for outfit, per day.....	\$10.00
4 teams @ \$5.00 per day.....	20.00
2 loaders @ \$2.00 per day.....	4.00
1 to help unload @ \$2.00 per day.....	2.00
3 men in silo @ \$2.00 per day.....	6.00
8 acres corn cut @ \$1.00 per acre	
(usual charge) .....	8.00
Twine .....	2.40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$52.40</b>

Throw away that hoe Mr. Editor, and go at your silo filling in an up-to-date practical manner; never mind that two or three inches of corn stubble. The feeder would only have to shovel it out of the mangers in the winter time anyway.

LAMBTONIAN.

[Note: Some of these suggestions are good. Co-operation is the ideal way of filling silos where practicable, but it is not so in all cases. As for cost, we wonder whether "Lambtonian" ever compared the difference in capacity of a 40-foot silo, refilled, and a 30-foot one filled only once. From personal experience as well as from tables before us, we would compare it as about 150 tons to 90. Taking his own figures we find that it cost "Lambtonian" about 58 cents per ton of capacity to fill his silo. It cost us about 74 cents. But remember, our corn had been badly bent and lodged by an August storm, and being very stout and heavily eared, was hard to cut, hard to handle and slow to feed. Moreover, extra cost was entailed by refilling, especially as

some of the corn had to be shocked in the meantime. Refilling gave us more use of our silo, but added to the cost per ton of filling, and we shall not do it again. A corn-binder would have made a bad mess of our field, hoes made a fine job. It cost us less per acre to cut our corn than it cost "Lambtonian" with the binder, counting the twine. It did cost more to handle. So far as the stubble is concerned, we have only to report that excepting a few basketfuls of joints, etc., from the silage made out of the shocked corn, there was not a shovelful of waste thrown out of the mangers all winter, nothing at all after Christmas. The mangers were polished every day from end to end. We shall buy a corn-binder if help becomes too scarce, but where feasible we prefer to cut with hoes, and by starting in good time it doesn't take an army of men by any means. Two acres of hill-corn a day is a man's work. —Editor.

**Effective Dynamiting of Subsoils Expensive.**

In our Exhibition Number (August 29th) we drew attention, editorially, to an idea which has received more or less prominence of late, viz., the use of low-grade dynamite for loosening hard subsoils, not only where fruit trees are to be planted, but even on areas where garden and general farm crops are to be grown. We took care to state that we knew nothing personally about this, and, of course, would not think of advocating it till we did, but from what we had seen of the effects where the dynamite was employed to blow out stumps and boulders we were prepared to expect good results, barring certain practical difficulties that might arise. We are still in the same receptive frame of mind, though dubious as to its economy for purposes of general farm cropping. Believing, at any rate, in the policy of presenting full information, we quote an opinion from John P. Brown, of Alabama, Secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, who writes an American exchange as follows:

"During the past winter and spring I have used some 500 pounds of dynamite for opening holes in which to plant trees. Undoubtedly it is beneficial, but the quantity required to loosen the soil for farm purposes would be nine or ten times the amount usually claimed. The explosion will loosen the soil somewhat for a distance of five feet in each direction. Those who expect results by placing a charge every fifteen feet will, I think, be disappointed as a rule."

**Fill Silo Slowly.**

"The best way to fill a silo, according to many," writes W. A. Freshoff in the Iowa Homestead, "is to have a small power cutter and work slowly. There will then be a little loss of space by settling and an extra amount may be packed. When a farmer does his own filling he is not dependent upon his neighbors and can do it just when he pleases. The expense is greater, however, and should a sudden frost "catch" him, he could hardly get done in time to save all of the corn for silage. The better way, perhaps, would be for two or three, seldom more, farmers to unite and buy a medium-sized outfit, and by co-operating fill their silos quickly. By moving from one farm to another several fillings may be made, and the silos loaded to their capacities. It will not take more than a week, all told, to fill three such silos. With the larger cutters, distributing attachments should always be connected to the blowers."

There should be no complaints of land being too hard to plow this fall. If the heavy rains continue much longer, low or clay soil will surely be too wet. Underdrains have been working overtime this season.

**THE DAIRY.**

**More about Payment for Cheese Milk.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": A. C. Abbott quotes this statement from Professor Dean: "both casein and fat should be tested if we wish to pay for cheese milk on a just basis." Then wonders how I got the impression that Prof. Dean hindered taking milk by test at cheese factories. If Mr. Abbott is a dairyman, he knows that testing for all solids is too complicated to be done in the cheese factories. If the other solids increase with the increase in fat, testing for other solids would not be necessary. The man with the poor milk, the man who skims his milk and the man who waters his milk, will all quote this very statement of the professor's. We do not ignore the importance of all solids, but insist that the increase with the increase of fat. Mr. Abbott again quotes from Prof. Dean: "by adding 2 per cent. comes very closely to the actual cheese value of milk." This statement proves our contention, that all solids increase with the increase of fat.

The Department had two cheese at the Toronto Exhibition, the one made from milk, the richest in fat contained most cheese. Did that cheese contain more fat than the cheese made from the poorer milk, or was there more waste of fat in the whey? Would the Department be kind enough to state through the Farmer's Advocate the point intended to teach.

Middlesex Co., Ont. THOS. B. SCOTT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At your request, I beg leave to make some observations on Mr. Scott's letter, published in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." Before doing so, allow me to thank Mr. Abbott for his very pointed and clear answer to a former communication of Mr. Scott's. Who can measure the value of a friend?

1. It is quite true, that "if the other solids increase with the increase in fat, testing for other solids would not be necessary." The fact is that the "other solids" in milk are not in a constant relation to the fat, hence the need of testing for at least one other solid, viz., the casein, which is essential for cheesemaking. In tests made of patrons' milk at ten Ontario Cheese Factories in 1911, we found the casein varying from 1.6 to 2.9 per cent.; the average for the samples tested in Western Ontario was 2.26; and Eastern Ontario 2.1. Similar variations have been found in the samples tested at factories, tested in 1912. Details will be published in the next College Report.

2. Your correspondent says: "The man with the poor milk, the man who skims his milk, and the man who waters his milk, will all quote this very statement of the Professor's." Which statement is referred to? I fail to see the point of the argument. Dickens tells us in one of his sketches about a man who was always "lugging in" a quotation from Byron's "Don Juan", whether it had any bearing on the subject under discussion or not. A dirty dairyman can quote Scripture in favor of his methods—"He that is filthy let him be filthy still." Quotations which do not illustrate or illuminate the point at issue are of no value.

3. "By adding 2 comes very closely to the actual cheese value of milk." "This statement proves our contention that all solids increase with the increase of fat."

This is a common error. Many persons regard the addition of 2 to the percentage of fat, as being a case of "as you were." A simple illustration will make it clear that such is not the case.

Suppose two patrons furnish milk testing 3 and 4 per cent fat, respectively. If we divide the money according to the percentage of fat, one man would receive three-sevenths of the money and the other four-sevenths, a difference of one-seventh. If we add two to each, one man will receive five-elevenths and the other six-elevenths of the money, a difference of one-eleventh. It is found in practice that the yield of cheese is not in proportion to the fat in the milk. Milk testing high in fat does not yield so much cheese per pound of fat in the milk, as does normal milk with the average of low fat content. The addition of 2 to the percentage of fat, is an approximation to the actual results. We are now able to test milk for both fat and casein, and this we recommended in preference to "% fat + 2," where practicable in cheese factories.

4. The main lesson which was intended to be taught by the two cheese exhibited at the National Fair, Toronto, is that there is a difference in the yield of cheese from two lots of milk, both weighing the same, but having different percentages of fat and casein.

The main facts in reference to these two cheese are as follows:

	A	B
Lbs. milk .....	339	339
Per cent fat in milk .....	3.4	3.9
Per cent casein in milk .....	2.1	2.4
Weight of green cheese .....	31.5 lbs.	35 lbs.
Per cent fat in cheese .....	36.9	36.9
Per cent moisture in cheese...	33.6	34.2
Lbs. cheese per lb. fat in milk .....	2.73	2.64
Lbs. cheese per lb. casein in milk .....	4.43	4.31

It will be noticed that in this case the percentages of fat in the cheese were the same for both. Frequently we find that cheese made from milk containing a higher percentage of fat, also have a higher fat content, but in many cases they are the same, or there is very little difference. The moisture was higher in the B cheese, which is rather unusual. The percentages of fat in the whey were .12 from the A milk and .16 from the B lot. H. H. DEAN.

O. A. C., Guelph.

The 46th Annual Convention and Winter Dairy Exhibition of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario will be held in Woodstock, January 15th and 16th, 1913. One hundred dollars in cash prizes is donated by the association and two Diamond Hall medals are given by Ryrie Bros., Toronto. Competition is open to herds consist-

ing of eight cows or over. All members of the association complying with the rules are eligible to compete. All statements must be in the hands of Secretary Frank Hems, London, Ont., before December 16th.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

What promised to be one of the largest potato crops in the country's history, may yet be very materially injured by the ravages of blight, which is reported in many sections.

In view of the keenness of competition for the Western fruit trade this season, Jas. Parnell, special market commissioner for Ontario at Winnipeg, has issued a caution to Ontario shippers that special care must be taken this season in packing, so that everything will be up to the Fruit Marks' Act standard. Easier prices at least for earlier varieties of apples are anticipated.

The Farmer's Advocate is informed that the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association will this year ship from 15,000 to 18,000 more barrels of apples than last year. Every effort is being put forth to improve the standard of the pack. Under the direction of J. E. Smith, the local district representative, the Dominion Fruit Branch have co-operated with the "Fruit Growers" in holding orchard meetings in every locality to demonstrate the best methods of barrel-packing. These have been largely attended, and Jas. E. Johnson, manager of the Fruit Growers' Association, already sees much improvement in the uniformity of the packing. If the cloudy weather continues the color of the fruit will be scarcely as good as in previous years.

Complaints have been heard again this season about some poor fruit being sent to market. Good fruit has sufficient place in the hearts of most people, that the demand is assured even though the crop is abundant, and every grower should make it a point to place his fruit in the hands of the consumer in such a state as to please the consumer, and thus increase the demand. Well pleased customers mean larger markets for this crop. The thing to do is to systematically grade the fruit, and pack it in the most attractive form possible. It is a shame that the entire fruit business should suffer because some careless or thoughtless grower or shipper markets undesirable qualities.

### \$ 1581 Per Acre for Pears.

The accompanying cut shows one of ten twelve-year-old Clapp's Favorite pear trees, on the orchard and truck farm of N. J. McMurray, Lambton Co., Ont., near Sarnia. From these ten trees Mr. McMurray has this year picked 186 eleven-quart baskets of pears, which sold for 50

cents a basket, bringing in \$93.00. From a nine-inch section of one limb a basketful was picked. As these trees are planted 16 feet apart, there would be about 170 on a solid acre, which would mean a crop of 3,162 baskets, worth \$1,581.00. It wouldn't take many acres of that kind to produce a fair living—if they bore as well every year.

### Lambton Apple Prices.

Through a printer's error—not the kind which editors sometimes make and blame on the proof reader—the item in our issue of September 12th telling of the sale of Johnson Bros.' apple crop stated that they expected a crop of 60,000 barrels. What we wrote was 6,000. The pack of the whole County of Lambton, we have since learned, is expected to be about 60,000 barrels, of which 40,000 will be packed by the Co-operative Associations. With reference to the matter of prices, Messrs. Johnson point out that while our figures were correct as given for straight cars of Spies and Kings, also for assorted cars, still out of this they have to pay the expenses of their traveller and must incur certain business risks. Messrs. Johnson draw attention to these points in a spirit of friendly fairness to the Co-operative Associations of the county, which have in many cases sold their entire pack at considerably lower prices, but are getting the cash f.o.b.—quite an advantage to an association. Donald Johnson personally believes that the associations would do better if they sent their own traveller to the West and sold direct to the retail trade, but, until the members of an association are unanimous in favor of this policy, he considers it is hardly prudent for a manager to attempt to force it. The Lambton Co-operative Associations are doing a most excellent work, and if it were not for them the prices of apples to the grower would be very low indeed, as they were before co-operation began.

## APIARY.

### The Honey Exhibit at Toronto.

The lamentable failure of a representative display of honey to materialize at the recent National Exhibition, Toronto, has occasioned considerable discussion among apiarists. It was the result of a new regulation enforced by the management taking away the privilege of selling honey formerly allowed exhibitors. Only one exhibitor put in an appearance, and he had shipped his honey before receiving notice that he would not be permitted to retail unless, we presume, as a regular concession. It seems to the Farmer's Advocate that the case is not on exactly the same footing, because beekeepers make an exceedingly attractive and suggestive display which ordinary concessionaires who simply sell wares as food do not. At least a very much modified rate should be made in case of honey exhibitors. From a well-informed and experienced apiarist the Far-

mer's Advocate has received the following comment upon this subject:

"It seems the beekeepers were the only persons having the privilege of retailing without paying for it and this privilege has now been taken away from them. Some arrangements will surely have to be made to have a good exhibit of honey at the Canadian National, because it is one of the most attractive farm displays they have. You would say that the possibility of taking over \$300 in prizes would be sufficient inducement to get beekeepers to set up an exhibit without the extra privilege of retailing honey, especially when it is good advertising, but exhibiting honey at the Canadian National has been reduced to such a science that it is a very expensive undertaking considering the amount of glass that has to be put up to meet the requirements of the display. In addition to this we have the fact that prices are good, and beekeepers who have sufficient enterprise to go to Toronto are able to sell their honey at good prices without going to that expense, and from an advertising standpoint it does not seem necessary to the average beekeeper to set up an exhibit at the Canadian National. On the other hand, there is the fact that an exhibit at Toronto advertises honey for all the beekeepers of the Province as well as for the individual who puts up the exhibit. From this standpoint, it would seem that the Beekeepers' Association should undertake the matter and a healthy rivalry should be stimulated amongst counties by preparing county exhibits. An effort is being made by the Secretary of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association to induce County Associations to set up exhibits of this kind at the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show held in Toronto in November. I understand the Middlesex County Association is considering the matter of putting up an exhibit of this kind. Some of the other counties are also taking the matter into consideration, but it is doubtful whether very many county exhibits will be placed this year. The shortage of the crop in the East will hinder very much coming from those counties and will also hold prices up to such an extent that very little honey will be left in the hands of beekeepers by the time the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show comes around."

## POULTRY.

### Treatment for Swelled Heads in Turkeys.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I see in the issue of September 12th, Mrs. J. M. is inquiring about swelled head in turkeys, or roup. I will give you my experience with the disease. About six years ago it first made its appearance in my flock of about 100 turkeys. I dipped their heads in coal oil every morning, but thirty of them died, so I found that a failure. About two years ago it again made its appearance in my flock. I saw in the paper to isolate the sick birds from the rest of the flock. There was just one had it, and I shut it up and I watched the flock, and took them out at the first symptoms, until I had eighteen shut up with the disease. I then got a 50c. package of a proprietary roup cure, and put it in their drinking water, and fed them bran and shorts mixed with milk and fresh green clover tops until the swelling all went down and they were better. I then let them run at large again, when some of them again took it. Then I tried a more effectual method. I took a fence staple and opened the swelling and pressed out the suppurated matter, and then filled the opening with roup cure, and put a little in the mouth as well. After the first day the birds improved rapidly, and soon were better. On some of the birds I had to operate twice, but I did not lose any of them, and some weighed 28 pounds at selling time. I also gave them all copperas in their drinking water.

(MRS.) W. W. ANDERSON.  
Lambton Co., Ont.

### G. G. G. G. G. G.

Points in poultry husbandry, on which stress was laid by the Missouri Hen and Cow Special last spring, were alliteratively arranged as follows:

- "Grit—with which to grind the food.
- "Grains—corn, wheat and oats and a dry mash made of the same foods ground.
- "Greens—ground alfalfa, clover, cowpeas, beets or cabbage.
- "Grubs—dry beef scraps, skim or buttermilk, or meat food.
- "Gumption—the use of common sense in all your operations.
- "Good care was the fourth essential, a willingness to work, and the ability to hatch and rear chickens. If any one fact was made plainer than another, it was that you must keep your houses and premises absolutely clean."



An Immense Crop of Pears.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

A Letter from "Eagle Eye."

By Peter McArthur.

It has seldom been my lot to get a letter which gives me so much solid satisfaction as the one I am about to quote. It is from a railway engineer, who is evidently a thoroughly good fellow, and he states the case about whistling at level crossings with a frankness that leaves nothing to be desired. You can easily see that from his point of view he is entirely right and I haven't a leg to stand on. However, I shall not give his name or address, because I doubt very much if either the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers or the railway companies will feel properly grateful to him for his defence. He need not worry, however, I shall not give up his name whatever happens. It is one of the strictest rules of the newspaper man's profession never to reveal the sources of his information. I want you to read his letter carefully and then we will discuss its amazing wrong-headedness in an entirely friendly spirit.

"Dear Sir,—As a reader of the Farmer's Advocate, I note in some of your articles your comments on the neglect of Loco. Engineers to blow whistle or ring bell at level crossings. As I am a Loco. Engineer probably I know something about this so-called neglect. Now, Peter, permit me to say that railroad engineers are, I think, the best trained skilled laborers that I know of. They are "schooled" by qualified experts from start to finish and a travelling engineer is on the road at all times to see that they perform their duties in accordance with the company's rules. Otherwise they would soon find themselves up on 'the carpet.'

"I do not deny that you can find cases of engineers passing level crossings without whistling. And why? Because if you observe there was not a pedestrian or vehicle of any kind within a quarter of a mile of any crossing or a possible chance of anyone being on said crossing before the train reached it. And now, Peter, what in the name of common reason do you want the whistle blown for, frightening the horses in the barnyard, or when ploughing in the field, and to the great annoyance of the passengers which this continual blowing of the whistle causes? You know the whistle boards are very frequent on the line of a railroad and on the average call for the blowing of the whistle about every thirty seconds.

"Just lately I read in the Toronto papers that the citizens of North Toronto are petitioning the Railway Board to stop this whistling in that district, as they cannot sleep at night and their nerves are terribly racked thereby. Now, I imagine the Railroad Board must be in a terrible dilemma as to how to settle these vexatious questions and at the same time please everyone. You say eighty per cent. of the accidents are caused by neglect to blow the whistle. Now, Peter, did it ever occur to you that if a person or persons approaching a railway crossing would look in both directions first that there is absolutely no danger of an accident, but the great trouble is people neglect to do this. At all railway crossings there is a signboard which reads thus: 'Railway Crossing. Look out for the cars.' How many people read this or obey its instructions? I will venture to say that eighty per cent. pay no attention to it whatever or heed the warning. It is remarkable how people are so careless in passing over railroad tracks and no one can judge this better than the Loco. Engineer. Yes, Peter, this is the whole trouble. We cannot get people to look out for their own safety. They seem to think there is no one else in the world but only them. Now, what do you think of a man or woman deliberately walking on the track right in front of a monster locomotive and not looking where they are going? That is just what they do when these accidents occur. Whistle or no whistle, look out for your own safety and do not depend on others, and if you see an approaching car or motor car keep well back and do not make the foolish attempt of so many to get across first. The people need to be educated on this subject and I know it well.

"Railroad engineers deplore these accidents more than anyone, and if it was not for their care and watchfulness the list of level-crossing accidents would be astounding. The blowing of the whistle at country crossings in an open field and no one within range makes it a common nuisance to the travelling public, but, of course, judgment must be used.

"Yours for the public safety,  
"EAGLE EYE."

I venture to think that few more sincere letters than this have ever been written, and it carries with it such an air of conviction that it almost "puts me from my faith." But let us examine it for a moment. To begin with, let us

take the last clause of the last sentence. "Of course judgment must be used." I have read that Railroad Act pretty carefully, but I can find no hint that there is any room for "judgment" in the matter. It is explicitly stated that the signals must be given at all level crossings under pain of heavy penalties to be borne by the engineer and the railway alike. My dear Eagle Eye, almost the entire business of the courts of our country is to deal with men who used their own judgment as to when the laws should be obeyed. When a law is there the citizen has no right to question it. It is not left to private individuals to say when a law shall be obeyed and when it shall not. The only thing you can do is to obey or suffer the consequences! And don't you think you are a trifle absurd when you say that the Railroad Commission must be in something of a dilemma as regards knowing when whistles should be blown and should not. You undertake to settle that whole matter all by yourself while sitting in your cab. I grant all you say about the intelligence and skill of railway engineers, but I do not think that we can quite trust them to exercise the functions of a judge of the Supreme Court while attending to their other work. And I will venture the opinion that if the Railway Board orders that whistles be not blown in North Toronto they will order at the same time that all crossings in the district be protected with bells, gates or watchmen. The simple fact is that every time you neglect to blow the whistle you are a law-breaker and open to punishment. There is no getting around this. Now, let us consider the wisdom of this law which you feel can be enforced or neglected according to your judgment. It strikes me that the men who framed that law and spread it on the statute books had a well-founded belief that engineers are human beings just like the rest of us. Just like people on foot they are apt to be overtaken by the idea that they are the only people in the world and may forget to look carefully on both sides of the track to see that there is no one in danger of being hit. It is a peculiarity of the human mind that we can think of only one thing at a time. A man travelling along a lonely country road is very liable to get thinking so intently about something that he will forget his surroundings and not notice the railway crossing when he reaches it. Engineers, in the same way, are liable to forget. As you are the person who is in danger of killing people I think the law-makers were very wise in putting on you the burden of giving adequate warning of your approach.

There is another sound reason why the framers of the law did not leave it to you to decide just when the signals should be given. If you were allowed any option in the matter the importance of giving the signals would be greatly decreased and you would be tempted from time to time to neglect giving them. I am told that when a heavily-loaded engine is working on an up-grade an engineer is frequently so busy between handling the sand and looking after the steam pressure that it is practically impossible to give the signals, leave alone keeping watch to see whether there is anyone approaching on the highway. And at night, when most of the worst accidents occur, the engineer cannot possibly see for more than a few rods on either side of the crossing where the light strikes. I quite agree with you that people are as careless as you say, but while human nature is what it is we cannot expect them to be otherwise. And it is doubly necessary for anyone like yourself who is driving a dangerous engine through the country to obey the law to the full. You at least, on account of your work, are supposed to be alert at all times and I think the law-makers were entirely wise in placing on you the burden of warning forgetful pedestrians and drivers. If your judgment leads you to neglect giving the signals at one point your carelessness, or the fact that you are thinking only of yourself, may lead you to neglect it at the next.

Another point in your letter that interests me very much is your statement that engineers must perform their duties in accordance with the company's rules or they will soon find themselves "on the carpet." This makes it quite clear that the General Manager of your company has not made obedience to the law about whistling one of the rules of the company.

I am more thankful to you, Eagle Eye, than I can say for your very frank letter. It will help me more than anything that has happened since this campaign began. I am inclined to think that the Railroad Commissioners will find your letter most interesting reading, but you need not be alarmed, I shall cut off your signature before I send it to them. If your argument had been that it was impossible for you to give all the signals and attend to your other work, I would have fought for you tooth and nail to see that you got the necessary assistance, but when you make obedience to the law a matter of your

personal judgment I am afraid I must oppose you to the end.

The remarks about scaring the horses in the fields need no comment. As for the annoyance to the passengers, I can only say that when travelling on the train to Toronto last week I listened carefully and found it very difficult to hear the whistle at all. The comforts of the passengers do not enter into the question, and I cannot see that any of the arguments advanced excuse the engineers or the railways from obeying the law that was meant to safeguard the general public. Where human lives are at stake, Eagle Eye, you cannot be allowed to use your judgment.

"Sir Peter McArthur."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for over twelve years, and have often thought of testifying to the pleasure and profit I have received from its pages, but have hitherto refrained.

The illuminating thought-inspiring articles of "Sir" Peter McArthur, (if he isn't a knight I am sure he is more deserving of the honor than many that have it), are worth many times the cost of the whole paper. I wonder he isn't afraid Sir Jingo McBore will call him a demagogue, and accuse him of trying to set class against class. That I have noticed is often thrown at whoever attempts to expose the schemes of the big interests.

There is a rumor that Sir Jingo and some of his financial associates are going to finance an agricultural paper to be published in the city of Toronto, to educate farmers along proper economic lines, and teach them their duty to their betters. I suppose the old Farmer's Advocate will be put out of business. Luckily you have a farm to retire to.

If they haven't yet engaged an editor, I would respectfully nominate Peter McArthur, for editor-in-chief, and E. C. Drury, Past Master of the Dominion Grange, as associate editor. If they will accept this well meant advice, and give the gentlemen named a free hand in the management of the paper, I am sure they will make a howling success of the venture, besides doing educational work of real value.

Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" the success it deserves, and Mr. McArthur an abundant harvest from his orchard and farm, and that a sound, healthy public opinion may spring from the seed he has sown in the public mind.  
Essex Co., Ont. COLIN BOTSFORD.

Dr. Matheson Goes to Truro.

Robert Matheson, Ph. D., Cornell, at present Assistant Professor of Biology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., has been appointed Provincial Entomologist for the Province of Nova Scotia and Professor of Zoology at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro. Mr. Matheson is a native of Picton County, Nova Scotia, and graduated from the School of Agriculture under the management of Prof. H. W. Smith. After taking his master's degree at Cornell, for two years he occupied the position of State Entomologist for North Dakota. Returning to Cornell, he took his doctor's degree with high honors, and was immediately appointed to the staff of that institution.

The greater part of Dr. Matheson's work will have to do with the investigation of entomological problems in the Province of Nova Scotia and the administration of various measures for the prevention and extermination and control of insect pests.

With the large additional space which the new building, now in course of construction at the Agricultural College, will afford, and the strong additions to the staff which have been made during the past summer, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is in a better position than ever to carry on its work for the advancement of agriculture in the East.

September Very Wet in P. E. I.

The September circular of the Department of Agriculture at Charlottetown, P.E.I., issued on the tenth of the month, stated that the weather there had continued rainy and cold. With the exception of two weeks, one in the middle of August and one beginning September 1st, rain has fallen on almost every day. Haying was not completed till the last week of August. The yield was about average. A lot of it was spoiled in the making, and much more of it was of poor quality on account of being overripe. Wheat is below average. The growth on the ground was heavy, but in some sections it rusted very badly. At the time of writing, less than half the oats and barley is cut, and some saved. Much that is cut is not sufficiently ripe to make the best quality of seed. Unless the weather becomes more favorable much of the late-sown oats will not ripen. The

potato crop is more or less patchy. A few correspondents report the crop above average, but the majority say it will be short. The turnip crop will be 25% below the average, due to wet weather and to cutworm. Apples give promise of a good crop, and plums will be very abundant. Pastures are good, but the milk supply is not up to last year. Eggs were very plentiful.

**Results from Warm Weather in Essex.**

The unexpected and unusual warm weather of the past four weeks, has wrought wonders in Essex. No one would have ventured a prediction relative to such a phenomenal change in the various late summer and early autumn crops one month ago, as has occurred. Just as the unusual, cool weather of July had its beneficial effect upon certain products, so the warmth of a later date has caused a radical change upon two, especially of our most valuable crops. Corn has advanced with amazing strides, and now the consensus of opinion places the yield of 1912 as holding a record for quantity and quality. Early planted fields are now being harvested, giving ample opportunity of determining the nature and bulk thereof. The majority are agreed in stating that corn has eared remarkably well. Almost every stalk has two large well-developed, well-filled ears. Some have three, and in one instance the writer saw four produced from a single stalk. On the farm of A. Pearson & Sons, West Tilbury, where cutting is in progress, may be seen one of the finest samples of corn-growing in Essex. This farm is kept in the highest stage of efficiency by under-drainage, manuring, rotation of crops and general cultivation, and gives enormous returns to its owners. Careful selection of seed enables them to secure a good stand, which is essential to an early harvest. Many fields late in planting are now promising well, and should the present warm weather continue for another fortnight, will yield an abundance of fodder. Tomatoes also have been benefited by the warm spell and are yielding a large harvest, but owing to lack of efficiency manifested by the canning company in handling the same, are causing no little anxiety and vexation among the producers. Many fields are red with ripe and ripening tomatoes, but the factories are not supplying sufficient crates to secure the removal thereof. Farmers are realizing more than ever the need of competition among the canneries, and it would be well for the Canadian Canning Co., if they would seek more fully to recognize the requirements of producers, and give less attention to securing of enormous dividends. Yields are unusually large. In many instances from 400 to 800 bushels per acre, but much is being lost owing to negligence on the part of purchasers. Onions have also received benefit from the heat of September, as it has resulted in overcoming the tendency to thickness in many sections. The crop promises to be one of the largest in the history of Essex. Attracted by such natural phenomena, crowds of homeseekers are still coming to Essex while prices are ascending.

**\$11.00 Steers at Chicago.**

Prime 1,557-pound mixed Shorthorn and Hereford steers, fed by A. E. Ebersald, of Union Star, Mo., sold to Armour & Company on the Chicago market Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at \$11 per hundredweight, the highest price paid on the open market in trade history. Mixed yearlings also reached a record figure, \$10.40 and \$9.75 was the new record price hung up for a short load of heavy range heeves. The \$11 a hundred mark is the highest quotation for beef recorded at the Union Stock-yards since the civil war. Dealers at the stock-yards with sporting proclivities are now preparing odds that the price of first-class steers around Christmas will be \$15 a hundred pounds.

**High-Scoring Oat Fields in Nova Scotia.**

Never was the demand for eggs in Eastern Nova Scotia so great before. Even in Antigonish, where eggs are supposed to be more plentiful and cheaper than in other counties, they have during the month of August jumped from twenty cents to twenty-five cents per dozen. The demand is even greater than the supply; the poultryman is smiling and the consumer is grumbling.

Butter is not too plentiful; the price is about twenty-two cents per pound.

The flow of milk is fairly plentiful just at present (writing early in September). One farmer, who has four milk cows, took 127 lbs. of milk to the factory the other day (two milkings); he also kept enough milk home for the house, and also for a good calf he is rearing. The pastures at present are good and the brooks are full.

Cattle, horses and other animals were during all summer mainly free from horse flies, the summer being too cold for them. Black flies were numerous.

Through Eastern Nova Scotia the hay crop was behind that of last season, although farmers who had intervals to fall back on, came out with a good crop of hay.

Oats throughout the County is excellent. The Standing Field Competition has been judged. The

majority of fields were over 90 per cent.; some as high as 97 per cent. Last season the highest was under 92 per cent. The Oat straw is good.

Wheat is fair. Potatoes are large and of good quality. At one farm the R. Rose potato during August yielded 176 bushels to the acre.

Plums are fairly plentiful throughout the Province. Burbank plums have been imported from Ontario, but do not come up to the plums of the same variety received from King's Co., N.S. The apple outlook is fairly good. A few English buyers are already touring the Valley, investigating the apple outlook.

**A Pest at the Fair.**

"The officers of the Minnesota State Fair are entitled to great credit for being probably the first to adopt a policy to relieve visitors to the fair from the insistence of the pestilential newspaper solicitor. At a meeting of the managers of the fair, held on August 28th, the following was adopted:

"Believing that the policy of offering premiums in connection with soliciting subscriptions for various periodicals is a pernicious practice and a great annoyance to fair visitors, and should no longer be permitted upon the Minnesota State Fair ground, it is resolved by the board of managers of the said Minnesota Fair that the use of any article of merchandise, either for sale or as a gift or inducement in connection with the soliciting of subscriptions for papers be and is hereby absolutely prohibited."

The enforcement of the foregoing resolution will be greatly appreciated, not only by visitors to the state fair who are obliged to force their way through a horde of agents armed with fountain pens, spectacles and farm tools of different kinds, but by the publishers of legitimate newspapers as well. The use of a premium to induce the farmer to subscribe for an agricultural paper is in itself an admission by the publisher that the paper is not worth the price asked for it. Farm paper publishers are like other folks: they do not willingly give something for nothing. They can not afford to, and maintain high standards for their papers. There are a number of farm papers which are not good enough to command the support of discriminating farmers, and in order to get circulation which they may sell to advertisers, the publishers have been forced to adopt the policy of giving the farmer some article which seems to be worth the price asked for the paper and the article combined. The solicitors employed by these papers are usually paid on a commission basis, and in their anxiety to secure business they have become an intolerable nuisance wherever met with. Some years ago the Iowa State Fair adopted the policy of requiring solicitors to confine their operations to the neighborhood of their own tents or headquarters. This afforded some relief to the visitor, but the policy adopted by the Minnesota people is much better.

Subscription agents who give premiums of any kind to induce people to subscribe should be barred from every fair ground. The papers they represent are not worthy of a place. Give the papers booth space in different parts of the grounds if they wish, and confine the solicitors to the booths. That will give the farmer a fair chance to escape. It is an outrage to permit solicitors to prey upon the visitors as they do at so many fairs."—Wallace's Farmer (Iowa.)

**Wheat Crop in Many Countries.**

The following table gives the 1912 wheat production of all the countries which have made their official reports to the International Institute of Agriculture, including the information received at Ottawa from Rome up to September 21st:

	1912 Bushels.	1911 Bushels.
Prussia .....	90,471,000	95,741,000
Belgium .....	15,295,000	14,617,000
Bulgaria .....	63,750,000	72,005,000
Denmark .....	3,885,000	4,469,000
Spain .....	112,416,000	148,497,000
France .....	335,041,000	320,142,000
England and Wales .....	58,568,000	59,956,000
Hungary .....	183,601,000	190,100,000
Italy .....	165,523,000	192,397,000
Luxemburg .....	654,000	641,000
Roumania .....	89,417,000	95,657,000
Russian Empire .....	749,941,000	509,501,000
Switzerland .....	3,399,000	3,524,000
Canada .....	206,029,000	215,851,000
United States .....	690,000,000	621,338,000
India .....	366,930,000	374,845,000
Japan .....	24,453,000	24,851,000
Egypt .....	28,948,000	38,046,000
Tunis .....	4,226,000	8,635,000
Totals .....	3,192,547,000	2,990,813,000

The 1912 production of wheat in the countries which have so far reported to the Institute is 106.7 per cent. of that of 1911. The production of rye in the countries reported is 1,588,000,000 bushels, or 117.7 per cent. of last year; barley, 1,174,000,000, or 105.7 per cent. of last year; oats, 3,297,000,000, or 117.8 per cent. of last year; corn, 3,616,000,000, or 117 per cent. of last year.

**How the National Exhibition is Hampered.**

W. K. McNaught, M.P.P., one of the directors of the National Exhibition, Toronto, has written the newspapers a letter defending the conduct and policy of the show against a recent criticism. The force of several of the most definite complaints is, however, practically admitted, such as the absence of seating on the grounds, for which the city council is blamed, the inadequacy of the present live-stock buildings and the want of a proper judging arena, which they propose to make fire-proof and capable of seating 10,000 or 12,000 people. The proper location for it is, Mr. McNaught points out, north of the grand-stand, on ground now occupied by cattle sheds. This will involve the acquisition of more land east of the present live-stock quarters on what is known as the Garrison Common, to which a portion at least of the buildings would be removed or new ones erected. The reason assigned for delay in this matter is that the council has not secured possession of the space required, and for this the blame is laid at the door of the Dominion Government, which should, under agreement, have vacated the barracks long ago. An eastern entrance to the grounds is a long standing need of the fair, but this can soon be provided, since the grade of the steam railways has recently been completed.

**B. C. Live Stock Commissioner.**

W. T. McDonald, B.S.A., an Ontario boy, has been appointed Live-stock Commissioner for British Columbia. Mr. McDonald graduated from the Agricultural College at Guelph in 1903; then he undertook agricultural journalism in Minnesota, on the staff of The Farmer, at the same time giving lectures at the Agricultural College. Post-graduate work was taken at Ames College, Iowa, after which he became Professor of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Oklahoma Agricultural College, and had charge of the thousand-acre farm. For the last four years he has been in Washington State in charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry, and in revolutionizing the live-stock industry of the State the attention of the British Columbia authorities was drawn to such an extent that they decided to secure him as Live-stock Commissioner. Being practical and college-trained, and in addition a good organizer, he can be depended upon to do things in the Pacific Province.

**New Field-Husbandry Building for Guelph.**

Plans for a new Field-Husbandry building, in connection with the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, have been approved by Hon. Jas. Duff, Minister of Agriculture. It is to be a two-story, brick structure, costing in the neighborhood of \$40,000, to be taken entirely from the Federal grant. It will be located opposite Prof. Zavitz's house. On the ground floor provision will be made for the offices of the Field-Husbandry Department, a large class-room, laboratories, and a space adapted for seed selection, etc. The second floor will contain a large auditorium, which will be used as a short-course class-room. We believe a room in the new building will be devoted to the museum, the removal of which from its present location will make still further class-room accommodation.

**Cattle Killing and Hide Values.**

The Toronto newspapers recently published a letter received by Beardmore & Co. from Morris & Co., the large Chicago packing-house firm. The communication reads in part as follows:

"In looking over our summary of cattle killed for the past week, the writer was amazed to notice that we had salted only 46 native steer hides. For several weeks back our Chicago kill has been between 500 and 600 hides, which in itself is ridiculously small, because during the equivalent weeks of last year we killed about two and a half times as many. However, on making inquiries of our chief beef man for the reason for this small kill last week, he stated that there was only a small percentage of native steers on the market."

An Order-in-Council has been passed by the Dominion Government, amending those sections of the Destructive Insects and Pests Act, which deal with the potato canker, by the substitution of a clause prohibiting the importation of all potatoes from Europe, in addition to Newfoundland and other points mentioned.

J. C. Smith, B.S.A., a graduate of the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed successor to Paul M. Bredt, who recently resigned the live-stock commissionership of Saskatchewan. For some months Mr. Smith has been an assistant in the office.

Because of the continued cool, wet weather throughout Ontario, it is anticipated that the potato crop will not be as large or marketable as anticipated. Naturally, results are more serious on undrained clay lands.

## Young Farmers

And older ones also—should begin at once the accumulation of a reserve fund.

The only simple, sure and safe way is to start a SAVINGS FUND with a good BANK. The interest return is a matter of secondary consideration. The chief thing is to begin the fund and add steadily to it.

### THE BANK OF TORONTO

Assures depositor's SECURITY.  
Capital and Rest equal - \$11,000,000  
Assets are 57,000,000  
Experience 57 Years

Besides which the Management is progressive. This assures depositors MAXIMUM PRIVILEGES and FACILITIES.

112 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West.

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	36	379	415
Cattle .....	392	5,182	5,574
Hogs .....	624	4,743	5,367
Sheep .....	1,002	5,709	6,711
Calves .....	64	470	534
Horses .....	—	31	31

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	237	245	482
Cattle .....	3,169	3,504	6,673
Hogs .....	5,592	5,287	10,879
Sheep .....	3,610	2,027	5,637
Calves .....	379	59	438
Horses .....	21	20	41

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 67 cars, 1,099 cattle, 5,512 hogs, and 10 horses; but an increase of 1,074 sheep and lambs, and 96 calves, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1911.

The above figures show larger receipts than for the previous week, but as there was a large number of stockers and feeders, for which there is an excellent demand for those of the right kind, all the offerings, or nearly all, were readily taken, although prices for the common cattle were easier, especially the inferior-bred Eastern Ontario light-weight steers and heifers. Should there be continuous heavy runs, we look for prices for all common grades of butchers' and stockers to go still lower. There is scarcely any demand for heavy steers, and, in fact, the export trade is dead for the present, as only two loads were bought by a local firm, on order, for that purpose, and at less prices than were paid for first-class butcher cattle.

Exporters.—During the week two loads were bought by Corbett & Hall, on order, for John Brown, of Galt, for export purposes, at \$6.65 to \$6.75 for steers, and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for export bulls. None of the big American firms were operating.

Butchers'.—One load of choice heifers, and only one, sold at \$7 per cwt., to Frank Hunneysett, a Toronto wholesale butcher; one lot of butchers' steers, 8 in number, sold at \$6.90, and one load of choice steers brought \$6.80. These were the high prices of the week. Good to choice butchers' cattle sold at \$6.50 to \$6.75; loads of good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6.10; common, \$5 to \$5.30; inferior, light-weight steers and heifers, sold at a wide range of \$4.50 to \$5; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.50; bologna bulls, \$3 to \$3.50; butcher bulls, \$3.75 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—Feeders, 900 to

1,000 lbs., sold from \$5.25 to \$5.60; steers, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$5 to \$5.25, and some of these weights of extra quality sold as high as \$5.40 and \$5.50; stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., ranged all the way from \$3.30 to \$4.75, according to quality.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a strong demand for good milkers and springers, at from \$50 to \$75 each, and extra quality Holstein cows of heavy weights and promising milking qualities, sold up to \$90 each, not less than four during the week reaching that figure. One carload of milkers and springers was bought by an Ottawa dairy farm at an average of \$65 each, and another carload by the same dairy at an average of \$69 each, in which there were three cows at \$90 each.

Veal Calves.—The demand for choice veal calves was never better. But there was, as is customary at this season of the year, a large delivery of coarse, heavy, grass calves, which neither make veal or beef. This class sold at low prices, ranging from \$3.50 to \$5 per cwt.; medium calves, \$5 to \$6.50; good calves, \$7 to \$8, while good to choice veal calves sold readily at \$8.50 to \$9 per cwt., and occasionally \$9.50 was paid, but rarely.

Sheep and Lambs.—Deliveries of sheep and lambs were large, and prices ruled easier. Light ewes and wethers, \$4 to \$4.50; heavy, fat ewes and rams, \$3 to \$3.75; culls, \$2 to \$2.50. Lambs—Prices fluctuated, but as a rule were easier all week, none having reached the \$7 mark; as \$6.40 to \$6.60 were the prices at which the bulk of the best lambs were sold. Cull lambs sold from \$5 to \$6.

Hogs.—The market for hogs was very firm throughout the week; gradually prices went up, until \$9 was the ruling figure for hogs fed and watered at the market, and \$8.65 for those f. o. b. cars at country points; and we hear of a few sales at the close of the week at \$9.10, \$9.15, and one at \$9.25, fed and watered, and \$8.75 f. o. b. cars.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—New No. 2 red, white or mixed, 92c. to 93c., outside; old No. 2 red, white or mixed, 96c. to 98c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.13; No. 2 northern, \$1.10; No. 3 northern, \$1.07; track, lake ports; feed wheat, 67c., at lake ports. Oats—Manitoba extra No. 1 feed, 47c.; No. 2, 47c.; No. 3, 45c., track, lake ports. Ontario oats, new, 31c. to 32c.; old, No. 2 white, 42c. to 43c.; No. 3, 40c., outside points. Rye—No. 2, 70c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 90c., nominal, outside. Buckwheat—70c., outside, nominal. Barley—No. 2, 65c.; No. 3 extra, 62c., outside. Corn—No. 2 American yellow, 85c., bay ports; No. 3 yellow, 84c. Flour—Ontario winter-wheat flour, ninety-per-cent. patents, \$3.80, buyers' bags, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.20; second patents, \$5.20; in cotton bags, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5 in jute.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$12 to \$12.50.  
Straw.—Baled, in car lots, scarce, at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton.  
Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23 in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$25 to \$26; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25 to \$26.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market unchanged. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.; store lots, 23c. to 24c.

Eggs.—Market steady. New-laid, 28c. to 30c., for case lots.

Cheese.—Twins, 15c.; large, 15c. per pound.

Honey.—No. 1 extracted clover honey, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Receipts of Ontario potatoes large, and prices easier, at 70c. per bag, for car lots, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts were light last week, and prices were firm. Chickens, alive, 15c. to 16c.; ducks, alive, 12c. to 14c.; hens, 12c. to 14c.; roosters, old, 10c. to 12c.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 11c. to 12c.;

country hides, green, 10c. to 11c.; calf skins, per lb., 13c. to 17c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 55c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5c. to 6c.

#### WOOL.

Unwashed, coarse, 13c.; unwashed, fine, 14c.; washed, coarse, 19c.; washed, fine, 21c.; rejects, 16c.

#### TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$6.75 to \$9; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; alsike No. 4, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.75.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit and vegetables were exceedingly large last week, and prices were the lowest of the season thus far. Apples, 15c. to 25c. per basket, and \$1.50 to \$2.25 per barrel; cantaloupes, 50c. to 75c. per basket; peaches, 50c. to 90c. per basket; pears, 25c. to 50c. per basket; plums, 25c. to 60c. per basket; grapes, 30c. to 50c. per basket; peppers, green, 40c. to 50c. basket; peppers, red, 75c. to 80c. basket; tomatoes, 20c. to 25c. basket; celery, 30c. to 40c. per dozen; cabbage, 35c. to 45c. per dozen; eggplant, 45c. to 50c.

#### Montreal.

Live Stock.—In the local market a rather easier feeling was present, and prices for cattle were at a lower range, partly because of inferior stock. Top prices were 6c. per lb. for choice steers, and 6c. for fine, while good range from 5c. to 6c., and medium 5c. to 5c. Common stock sold at 4c. to 4c., and inferior grades down to 3c., with poor bulls as low as 2c. per lb. A limited number of lambs were offered, and Quebec stock sold at 5c. to 5c. per lb., while Quebec sheep brought 3c. to 3c. per lb. Calves were in good demand, milk-fed stock selling at \$3 to \$3 each, while grass stock was \$2.50 to \$3 each. The market for hogs was stronger, selects selling at all the way from 8c. to 9c. per lb., weighed off cars.

Horses.—The market for horses was firm, but prices changed very little. The strength was more pronounced in heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., these selling at \$300 to \$375, while the light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., were still \$225 to \$300 each. Light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., were \$125 to \$200 each, and broken-down animals, \$75 to \$125 each. Choice saddle or carriage horses sold at \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—The tone of the market for dressed hogs was rather stronger, and a slight advance took place, in sympathy with the live-stock market. Sales were made at 12c. to 12c. per lb. for abattoir fresh-killed stock.

Potatoes.—Prices have declined still further, and sales of Cobblers were made at 65c. to 70c. per 90 lbs., car lots, track, while smaller lots sold at 85c. to 90c., bagged and delivered.

Eggs.—Production is falling off, and dealers report paying about 26c. per dozen in the country, and selling here at about 28c. for No. 1 stock, selects being 31c., this being for small lots.

Syrup and Honey.—The market held steady, at 10c. per lb. for white comb honey, and at 8c. to 8c. for extracted. Dark comb honey was 7c. to 8c. per lb., and extracted, 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Butter.—The price of creamery still tends upwards, sales in the country being made at fully 1c. more than the previous week. Finest stock was 27c. to 27c. per lb. in the country, and 28c. here.

Cheese.—The market for cheese held about steady. Finest Western colored cheese sold at 13c. to 13c. for colored, white being about 1c. under this price. Townships, 13c. to 13c. per lb., while Quebecs were about 1c. less.

Grain.—The market for oats showed considerable strength, and prices were firm. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 52c. to 52c. per bushel, car lots, ex store; No. 3, 51c. to 51c.; No. 1 extra feed, 51c. to 52c., and No. 2 feed, 49c. to 49c. per bushel.

Flour.—The market for flour was about steady. Manitoba spring-wheat patent flour was quoted at \$6.10 per barrel, for firsts; seconds, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40, in wood. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$4.90. Flour in bags was 30c. per barrel less.

Millfeed.—Prices continued at the advance of the previous week, being \$28 per ton, in bags, for bran, and \$27 for shorts. Middlings sold at \$28 to \$29 per ton; pure grain mouille, \$36 to \$36; mixed, \$34 to \$35, the latter price being an advance.

Hay.—There was a good demand, and prices were firm, at \$15 to \$16 per ton for No. 1 baled hay, carloads, track; \$14 to \$15 for No. 2; \$13 to \$13.50 for No. 2 good; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$10 to \$11 for clover mixture.

Hides.—The market was steady, beef hides being 11c., 12c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; 15c. and 17c. for calf skins; 50c. and 55c. each for lamb skins, and \$1.75 and \$2.50 each for horse hides.

#### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.85 to \$11; Texas steers, \$4.65 to \$6.25; Western steers, \$5.90 to \$9.80; stockers and feeders, \$4.30 to \$7.60; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$8; calves, \$8 to \$11.50; mixed yearlings, \$9.75 to \$10.40.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.20 to \$8.80; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.80; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.75; rough, \$7.90 to \$8.10; pigs, \$5 to \$8.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Western, \$3.60 to \$4.60; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.25; Western, \$5 to \$7.50.

#### Cheese Markets.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13c. Kingston, Ont., 13c. Brockville, Ont., 13c. Stirling, Ont., 13 5-16c. Campbellford, Ont., 13 8-16c., 13c., 13 5-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 13c. Picton, Ont., 13 7-16c. to 13c. Napanee, Ont., 13c. Iroquois, Ont., 13c. Madoc, Ont., 13 5-16c. Belleville, Ont., 13c. to 13 7-16c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13c.; butter, 26c. Cornwall, Ont., 13c. London, Ont., bidding, 13c. to 13c.; no sales. Cowansville, Que., 13 1-16c.; butter, 27c.

#### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9.25 to \$9.75; butcher grades, \$4 to \$8.25.

Calves—Cull to choice, \$6 to \$11. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.60, a few at \$7.75; cull to fair, \$5 to \$7; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2 to \$5.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.60 to \$8.80; pigs, \$8; mixed, \$8.80 to \$8.85; heavy, \$8.80 to \$8.90; roughs, \$7 to \$7.25; stags, \$6 to \$7.

#### British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co. cable Irish cattle making from 12c. to 13c. per pound.

#### GOSSIP.

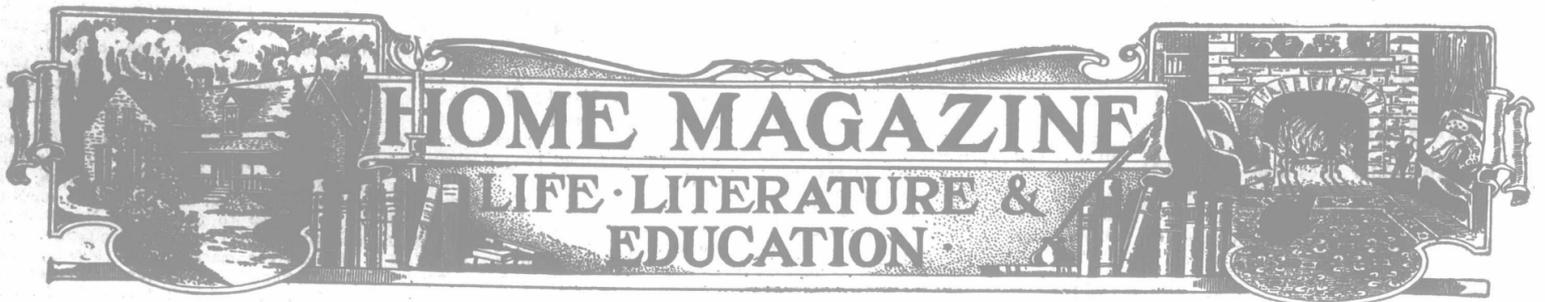
##### DAIRY SHORTHORNS SELL HIGH.

At a recent sale of Dairy Shorthorns, from the herd of Samuel Sanday, near Chester, England, the five-year-old cow, Barrington Cranford 17th, was sold for \$1,250, to Sir Gilbert Greenall. Five others brought prices ranging from \$500 to \$850. The entire offering of 68 head, 58 cows, heifers, and calves, and 10 bulls, made an average of \$875.

Owing to the restrictions consequent upon the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease prohibiting the removal of stock from England into Scotland, the sheep-breeders south of the border were debarred from sending entries for the coming annual sales at Kelso, Scotland. It was, accordingly, decided to hold a sale at Berwick, which took place September 7th, when 611 rams were sold. There was a large attendance of buyers, and quality animals met a keen demand. The top price of the sale was \$250, for a Border-Leicester ram, a son of Lord Wooler, exposed by the Scremerston Coal Company, Heathery Tops. Three other rams brought \$150 each.

#### THEIR FEELING.

"Well, old sport, how do you feel? I've just eaten a bowl of ox-tail soup and feel bully."  
"I've just eaten a plate of hash and feel like everything."



## Bread and Bread-Making

By J. A. T.

From the character of bread offered for premiums at the Exhibitions of Agricultural Societies, the conclusion is reached that very many families have hardly yet learned what good bread is, and that there is a wide margin for improvements in the methods of bread-making. No subject is certainly more important, as it has a direct bearing upon the health and consequent happiness of households, and it should receive the attention which it deserves.

Besides the manipulating processes, the manufacture of good bread involves some other considerations of no secondary importance. It is useless to attempt its production with imperfect or bad materials. The flour or meal must be sweet, and from fully-matured grain. During every year the market is crowded with flour of a damaged character. Severe rains and long-continued moist weather, which prevail in some localities, are unfavorable for securing the grain crops, and much of it germinates in the fields and barns, and is thereby rendered unfit for bread-making. In the germinating process, diastase is formed; reaction upon the starch of the flour in the baking transforms it into dextrine and sugar, and prevents the formation of light, spongy bread. Flour from such grain will afford only sticky, glutinous, heavy bread, no matter how much care and skill is bestowed in the making. Fungous growths also appear in wheat injured by moisture, and the flour becomes "musty." In bread from such materials, besides its repulsive appearance and unpleasant taste, a chemical change has occurred which renders it positively injurious as an article of diet. The nutritive properties, the gluten, especially, has undergone decomposition, and new bodies have been formed which are not of an alimentary nature. Impaired digestion, derangements of the bowels, follow the use of bread from such flour. The poor, who are unable to pay large prices for choice, selected brands, suffer greatly from this source, and much of the bread they are compelled to eat is well calculated to weaken rather than sustain the vital functions.

During the most favorable seasons, thousands of bushels of wheat are made into flour, which, owing to local causes, delay in harvesting, or storage in large bodies, is rendered entirely unfit to be used as food. A portion of this is employed in the arts; but the great bulk goes into families, and feeble children, as well as adults, are forced to consume it, much to their injury.

There are several methods of testing wheat flour, which are available to purchasers, although none of them afford positive indications. Good flour is not sensibly sweet to the taste, but bad flour often is. This is owing to the presence of glucose, resulting from chemical changes in the grain, by partial malting. Extreme whiteness is a good indication, as changed grain is discolored in the process of change. Good flour is tenacious and unctuous to the touch; when thrown against a wall it should adhere, and not fall readily. It does not feel crispy, and when formed into a ball in the hand, adheres together like a ball of snow. To the sense of smell it is sweet and pleasant, and when taken into the mouth forms a glutinous mass, free from all disagreeable taste.

The nutritive quality of flour depends upon the proportion of gluten which it contains. In the best specimens, ten or twelve per cent. is found. A barrel of flour contains about twenty pounds of gluten, and one hundred and fifty of common starch. The starch can easily

be washed out of a small quantity of flour by placing it in a bag of cotton cloth and kneading it under a stream of water. The gluten remains upon the cloth, and is a gray, viscid, tenacious mass, insoluble in water. It is the strength-giving principle of the flour, and in a three-pound loaf of bread there should be at least three ounces of this substance.

Bad bread is by no means always chargeable to imperfect materials. Hundreds of families who procure and use the most perfect flour, subsist upon bread of a very inferior quality. Some housekeepers assert that they can have no "luck" in bread-making; their loaves are always heavy, or sour, or doughy, or burnt, and they give up experimenting and become discouraged. As with good materials everyone can prepare good bread, there should be no want of success.

Success depends in a great measure upon good judgment, faithfulness, and patience in working, and in using the right materials. It is quite preposterous to present a filed recipe and set it up as an infallible guide in this department of household labor. The method adopted in my family, which affords perfect white bread, is as follows:

Sift five pounds of good flour and put it in an earthen pan suitable for mixing and kneading. Have ready a ferment, or yeast, prepared as follows:

Take two potatoes the size of the fist, boil them, mash, and mix with half a pint of boiling water. A fresh yeast cake, of the size common in the market, is dissolved in water, and the two solutions mixed together and put in a warm place to ferment. As soon as it commences to rise, or ferment, which requires a longer or shorter time, as the weather is warm or cold, pour it into the flour, and with the addition of a pint each of milk and water, form a dough, and knead for a full hour. Form the dough at night, and allow it to stand until morning in a moderately-warm place, then mould and put in pans and let it remain until it has become well raised, then place in a hot oven and bake.

The points needing attention in this process are several. First, the flour must be of the best quality; second, the potatoes should be sound and mealy; third, the yeast cake is to be freshly prepared; fourth, the ferment must be in just the right condition; fifth, the kneading should be thorough and effective; sixth, the raising of the dough must be watched, that it does not proceed too far and set up the acetic fermentation and cause the bread to sour, seventh, after the dough is placed in pans, it should be allowed to rise, or puff up, before placing in the oven; eighth, the temperature of the oven, and the time consumed in baking, have much to do with the perfection of the process.

If this method is followed, with the exercise of good judgment and ordinary skill, white bread of the highest perfection will be uniformly produced.

Unfermented, or "Cream-of-tartar" bread, is never placed upon the table in my family. There are special dietary or sanitary reasons for its exclusion. All "quick-made" bread is usually prepared in haste, and the adjustment of acid and alkali is apt to be imperfect. Not one pound in a hundred of cream of tartar sold in the market is free from adulteration. If tartaric acid, or cream of tartar, is used with the soda, there remains in the bread after baking, a neutral salt, the tartrate of soda, which is diffused through the loaf and is consumed with it. This salt has aperient properties—in fact, is a medicine; and thus, at the daily meal, those who use

bread made with "powders," or with cream of tartar, are taking food and medicine together.

It is a noticeable fact that seldom specimens of whole meal, wheaten, or corn bread, are offered for exhibition. It is presumed that the premiums of agricultural societies are intended to include these forms of the "staff of life," and it is a matter of regret that none are presented. There is manifestly a perversion of sentiment, or fashion, as regards bread made from the unbolted meal of wheat, which ought to be corrected. Why, upon the tables of farmers, the white-flour loaf should usurp the place of the darker, but sweeter and more healthful one from the the whole meal, is a question of no little interest and importance.

If there is any form of bread more delicious than another, or more conducive to the sustenance of the physical and intellectual powers, it is that from unsifted wheat meal; and every owner of land should include this grain among his crops, that he may have the bread fresh and in its highest perfection. A generous dressing of finely-ground bone will put almost any field in condition to grow a profitable crop; and in these days, when flour of the better sorts commands such enormous prices, there seems to be no good reason why farmers should not resume the cultivation of wheat in all wheat-growing States.

Corn bread is also excellent, and most nutritious. It contains a large amount of oil not found in other grains, which adds greatly to its value. There is far too little of this used in our families. The old-fashioned dish of corn "pudding and milk" is now nearly as obsolete as that of "bean porridge"; and may we not, with much reason, attribute the physical degeneracy of the present race to the radical changes in the forms of food? Regarding the matter from a chemical and medical point of view, it certainly would be difficult to select better or more healthful forms of human nutriment—forms so well calculated to build up and sustain a "sound mind in a sound body," as the two named above, once so popular, but now banished from our tables. They were easy of digestion and assimilation, and contained all the chemical substances, or organic and inorganic constituents needed to nourish the body and mind. Certainly, white-flour bread, cake, and condiments, are poor substitutes for the sensible but plain dishes of our fathers and mothers a half-century ago.

### The Dietetic Value of Fruit:

[A paper given by Mrs. Alex. Cuppage, at a meeting of the Orillia Branch of the Women's Institute.]

Fruits in some form should constitute an essential part of our everyday diet, for the following reasons: (1) Because they are appetizing, and we like them. I place this reason first because it is the least reason that can be given.

Everyone in a normal condition enjoys fruit, and the natural appetite is a true guide to the needs of the body. Hunger and thirst are sensations wisely given, and when not abused, direct us in the path of health, that is to say, happy living, for good health is not only wealth, but happiness also. If one has a good constitution, and is temperate in his or her habits, and leads a clean, pure, and wholesome life, his or her appetite is a good guide that may be implicitly trusted. Under such conditions we all like fruit, and should eat it in

the serene confidence that the thing one likes in the way of food is the thing one needs most. In satisfying our natural appetite for fruit, if we use such fruits as are well matured, juicy, and fine flavored, we receive a real pleasure with the least possible digestive effort.

(2) Because they help to keep our bodies in a good condition. Our ordinary fruits contain the following substances or compounds in greater or less proportions: Water, sugar, acids, oils and esters, proteid, pectose, cellulose, or vegetable fibre, and ash, or mineral salts. These substances are all essential constituents of a perfect and well-rounded diet. While the actual nutrient value of fruit is not so high, its dietetic value is very great.

The two qualities which most serve to render fruit wholesome are their acids, juiciness, and flavor. The juice is largely water, but it contains the sugar and acids of the fruit; and if these are present in large quantities and in the right proportions, the fruit is agreeable and refreshing. Flavor also adds to the quality of the fruit.

The flavor of the fruit is due, in part, to the acids and sugar they contain, but more largely to the volatile acids and esters. Fruit acids and esters, when taken into the body, have a tendency to lower the temperature of the blood, and thus correct or allay any slight feverishness that may exist. They also tend to keep the organs of secretion, like the liver and kidneys, normally active. The pectose and cellulose of fruit correct a tendency to constipation, and signally aid in keeping the whole digestive tract in an open, and healthy condition.

Again, if children were given free access to fruits I think there would be less indigestion or bowel troubles. After a child is two and a half years old, stewed fruits should be freely used, especially apples, prunes, figs, and peaches. For many children, all ripe fruits are a laxative, and for this reason alone, if for no other, they are valuable aids in regulating a diet that is frequently much too concentrated or too starchy, keeping a child dull, sluggish, and unhappy.

The sub-acids of fruit are highly antiseptic to our bodies, and tend to prevent disease germs from finding a lodgment, and developing in our systems. As to what kinds or how much fruit we should eat, there is only this answer: Eat the kind of fruits you like, and can best afford, and eat just as much as your conscience and good judgment will allow you. When to eat fruit is a less personal question, and the following general advice may be of service: (1) Fruit should be eaten when you eat other food. Although fruit is easily digested, it is not wise to be constantly and frequently putting into our stomach foods of any sort. By this practice, the strongest stomach may be ruined, and refuse to take the best of food. (2) When fruit is eaten before breakfast, say, an orange or apple, its cooling and laxative effect is likely to be at its maximum. (3) Fruit is an excellent thing to be taken with the mid-day lunch. One or two slices of bread, taken with an apple, is better than three without an apple. (4) Fruit of any sort eaten after dinner adds largely to the pleasure of the palate, while adding little to the tax upon the digestive organs, which are more likely to be overtaxed when there is no fruit in view. (5) If it is ever desirable to partake of a late supper, it is well to remember that an apple, a pear, a peach, an orange, some plums, or a bunch of grapes, will be less likely to haunt our late slumbers, than oysters, meat salads, ice cream, potato salads, rich cake, pies, and other sweetmeats.

The Prizewinners in the Ennisclore Flower Garden Competition, Halton Co., Ont.

We have received the following letter from Mr. H. C. Cox, of the Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, who has generously offered prizes of \$30, \$20, and \$10, respectively, for the three best flower gardens in Halton County, Ont.:

Dear Editor,—I am sorry that I have been so late in notifying you as to the result of the judging in the Flower Garden Competition, but I am now able to advise you that my gardener and myself inspected the gardens entered in the competition, and have placed them in the following order:

- 1. Miss Annie K. Lyons.
2. Mrs. R. Dick.
3. Mrs. Henry Pickering.

Miss Lyons' garden contained a great variety of flowers in profusion and indicated much thought, not only in its arrangement, but in its care. The house is also surrounded by attractive, well-kept lawns, which add much to the general effect.

The second-prize garden, that of Mrs. Dick, leans rather to well-kept lawns, with a moderate but well-chosen display of flowers.

The third-prize garden, that of Mrs. Pickering, was somewhat different from the others, the house being surrounded by well-kept lawns, while the flower garden was surrounded by a splendid hedge.

All the gardens entered in the Competition suggest a keen interest upon the part of their owners, and a desire that those on the farm should live as largely as possible in the midst of pleasant surroundings, and if the Competition, which I shall be glad to continue for another year, should arouse a similar and more widespread interest, I shall be glad.

Yours truly,

H. C. COX.

[This competition now covers two counties, Mr. Cox giving the prizes for Halton County, Mr. Jas. Pearson, (lawyer, Toronto), those for Peel County. Who will be the next to institute a similar competition for another county of Ontario?—Ed.]

Some Old-Time Echoes.

ON TREK IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IX.

My last quotation left us in a somewhat dismal strait, our fellow-traveller being even more disappointed than even we were, for he had hoped to reach Pretoria in time to take at least one service on the Sunday, there being no clergyman in charge for the time being, and one good trek might have accomplished this. However, in spite of all our difficulties, we at last reached Pretoria.

Please remember that it is of the Pretoria of 1875 I speak; of the Pretoria, not only before the Boer War, but of the Pretoria even before the Kaffir Uprisings which preceded that momentous event, and which afterwards found a temporary solution by the annexation of the Transvaal to Great Britain. My notes tell of much prophetic talk. War rumors were in the air, and direful surmises of what might happen to us before we could reach our goal, about eight or ten days further on, were poured as warnings into our ears. At the end of June I find the following entry:

Let me now speak of the Pretoria we found, rather than of the Pretoria as it will probably be ere even a few years have passed over it, and, as it is evident from the freely-expressed opinions of many of the present inhabitants, they earnestly hope it will become. "Coming events cast their shadows before them," and it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that many difficulties are in store for that independent little Republic—little in numbers, not in size—if it persists in attempting to meet them single-handed. Clouds are gathering, the tempest lowers, and already big drops have fallen, heralding the coming storm. The scattered people of the Transvaal "number 8,000 adult males, and out of these 5,000 alone could by any possibility be put into the field against Cetywayo's 40,000 warriors." Mistake after mistake has been made, it seems. Acting

President Joubert, by his "ill-judged, haughty messages to this chief, who craves nothing more eagerly, than to wash the spears of the young men of his nation," did much, it is supposed, to stir up the muddy waters. Kind heaven send that their color may be red-tinted by the dark soil of the country only, and never by its heart's best blood!

The very thought of native warfare appals. Records of it in the past, read at one's own fireside, with every sense of personal security, have a power to make one shudder; but here, where it is easy to see what great advantages nature and training give the savage, and now that, added to the assegai of the past, he has the white man's rifle and steady aim, who would not shudder at what may be in store for them, should

armor; they may have read official caution in our dealings with them as pusillanimity, and, once let them tax us with that, our moral influence over them is at an end.

Whilst it is not for us to decide the coming fate of nations, it may well vex our prophetic souls and sympathizing hearts to think of what may yet befall these kindly new friends of ours, if a wiser policy do not prevail. Neither you nor I, that we wot of, have as yet come under the shadow of a Transvaal magnate at all, and it is only from the little droppings from other lips that we have drawn our deductions. It may be that some with whom we have talked of these things were just a trifle faint-hearted. Let us hope so; for although, God willing, we may be thousands of

four hotels gathered about him instantly, and, in Dutch and English, offered their hospitality. Haphazard fashion, one was selected, and it turned out to be one of the best, kept by an Englishman, though with many of the peculiarities of the country to mark it. Mud floors, of course. In the corner of the sitting-room was a muslin-covered toilet-table and glass, for all comers. A wood fire crackled upon the hearth, which imparted an air of comfort to the somewhat nondescript apartment. Food, bath and bed were good restoratives, and the morning found us revived and keenly alive to the interest we could not but feel in the capital of this independent little State.

Pretoria has its Dutch and its English churches, its Parliament House, or "Volksraad," where most official business seems to be carried on; its bank, some very excellent stores, and many good private houses. I think every trade is represented and fairly thrives, but everything is dear. I gave one shilling and sixpence to have a pin put to my brooch, and was thankful that we did not require to replenish our wardrobes. Meat is cheap, about four pence and six pence per pound, but bread much dearer in proportion. Tiny little dykes run criss-cross about the streets. If one intercept your path, you leap it, or, maybe, find a stone or plank to help you over.

Pretoria only wants the magic touch of British capital and enterprise, in larger measure than it can under present circumstances enjoy, to become what I hope I may live to see it—a magnificent city, the life-giving center of a noble State, peopled by thousands where it now has only its tens, its riches developed and its wealth reaped by the coming many, who, by the use of head and hands, will have earned a fair claim to the wage generous nature never fails to pay without stint. The Transvaal has a fine climate and productive soil. These reduce labor to a minimum; nature doing so much, man has contented himself to do but little. Think, then, of the return the doing of much instead of little would bring when just planting the seed and looking on produce crops so bountiful. Manuring land in South Africa is hardly ever heard of. I never heard of it, I know, and I think I may safely assert that it would be considered a work of supererogation. If mother earth were treated now and then to the life-restoring dose administered to her as a necessity nearly everywhere else, I can picture the large, luscious oranges which weighed down the boughs of the fine trees in a delicious shady orange-grove we visited, becoming as big as pumpkins, and twice as juicy as now, and the monster lemons the size of coconuts! These are figures of speech, of course. \* \* \*

A Scene in the Transvaal. (Oxen resting on the way.)



the obstinate policy of the blind few prevail against the clearer vision and better wisdom of the many? The Transvaal can as little afford to blunder as they "who live in glass houses to throw stones." Tractable as the Kaffir appears, and is, as he goes about his daily round of work in your service, singing the while, as if from very light-heartedness, nursing your baby child, man though he be, with a woman's tenderness and love, yet war transforms him; the wild beast of the desert can be no more cruel than he. He seems to cast his very manhood as a skin, and becomes a fiend incarnate. The white man's safety has depended in a great degree upon the inability of the native mind to grasp the meaning of combined action. Cut up into numberless tribes, and always with some quarrel on hand, the idea of making any great stand against the whites has not entered their thick heads. They have a confused notion that we are not such god-like beings as they once thought us. They have spied out, maybe, the joints in our

miles away when the tempest bursts in its fury, if it be not mercifully averted, upon this plucky little community, it would be grievous news to reach us in our safe haven in Old England that the despairing cry had been uttered in the far-away Transvaal, "Come over and help us!" when English ears could not hear, nor could English hands save! The solution of the riddle will never fall to our share; that much we know, so I will make an end of my hopes and my forebodings. \* \* \*

THE LITTLE TRANSVAAL CAPITAL AS WE FOUND IT.

Now, how shall I describe Pretoria to you? It was a bright starlight night when, our long, weary trek over, we entered the city. Rest at last! thought we, and, oh, bliss! a roof over our heads once more in prospect. John drew up at the corner of the large square which most of the principal buildings faced, and hesitated for a few moments, as if considering where best to deposit us. Touts from the three or



The Village Wedding.

From a painting by Sir Luke Fildes, R. A. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1912. This was the most popular picture at the Exhibition.

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My note-book shall once more take up its unvarnished tale, and this time, if possible, without digression.

Oh! the luxury of clean clothes, a breakfast already prepared and waiting for you, a civil landlord, new faces to study, and new ideas to exchange! Roughnesses, tempered by civilization, and after the roughnesses we had so lately experienced appearing to us as no roughness at all. Everything delightfully new and quaint; everybody hearty and kindly in their greeting. More English than Dutch voices reach our ears, and Kaffir laugh and song, with their now familiar ring, meet us at all points, from the "tchaia, hamba!" (I cannot spell it), to the dog which is poking its nose into the cook's porridge-pot, to the graver greeting of "Inkosi," or chief, as a Kaffir meets one of his "betters" in the street. Then, luxury of luxuries, English letters! As we read them, Pretoria, its past, present and future melted away from before our very eyes, and Old England, with the dear ones it holds for us, rises up instead, for the short, luxurious hour we devote to the devouring of the messages loving hands have traced so many thousands of miles away.

A visit to the Wonder-baum was most kindly planned and carried out by our kind new friends in Pretoria. This was a tree of such surprising dimensions that no one could quite agree as to its exact size and height, though many hundreds of people have congregated under its branches, with their wagons and belongings, on the occasion of some public demonstration. The tree is a "Banyan," and has been destroyed in many parts most barbarously by some Dutch Boers, possessing no taste for the beauties of nature, but standing in immediate need of firewood.

The branches have arched out grandly; then, mother earth having seized them where they have laid themselves, like weary young giants, to rest upon her bosom, she has nourished them into new life just then and there, and lo! another arch has made another span, until you seem to have ready to your hand a natural church, with aisles, and chancel, vestry, and belfry, complete.

As we partook hungrily of our bread and butter and biscuits under the shade of this real wonder-tree, we could hear from amidst the rocks and smaller trees behind us, curious sounds which we recognized as made by a colony of baboons which claimed them as their own. As a closer acquaintance with these uncanny-looking creatures did not seem at all desirable, we accepted gladly the proposal made by one of our party that we should be introduced by one well acquainted with the heads of the family, and pay our first visit to a real Boer homestead. Of this visit I will tell you presently.

H. A. B.

### Hope's Quiet Hour

#### Appearance and Reality.

"Things are not what they seem" is an old saying which is continually proving itself afresh, even in the physical world. It once seemed impossible to speak easily to anyone half a mile away—now we think nothing of conversing with a friend a hundred miles away. We once thought that a bar of iron was solid and immovable, now we are told that none of its invisible particles ever touch each other, and that each of these infinitely small particles is whirling constantly in its own appointed orbit, like the apparently still and silent stars in immeasurable space. We once thought that light could only be distinguished by the eye, now we are told that blind men can—by means of a special apparatus—"hear" the sunlight. So "the music of the spheres" is a reality, after all! Yet the appearance of things has not changed. The sun still appears to go round the earth, though we are sure that the earth is in reality going round the sun; a board still looks quite opaque, although one can easily see through it with the help of the X-ray, and the seeds put into the ground in the spring don't look as if they could ever turn into cabbages, turnips, or pumpkins. When we are quite convinced about the reality of things, we act on that conviction, serenely ignoring the appearance.

As it is in the outside world, so it is also in the more important world of spiritual realities. The things we can see and touch are made of things invisible and spiritual. The spiritual is real and lasting, the things we can see are constantly changing, and have no real permanence.

Our Lord will show us—if we stay close at His side—the difference between appearance and reality. He does not want us to spend our priceless lives in the eager pursuit of fairy gold which withers into a dead leaf in the hand of one who grasps it. From the very first He directed the gaze of His disciples to real riches, telling them of the happiness of the "poor in spirit," who are in reality possessed of boundless wealth—"for their's is the kingdom of heaven." That was in His first recorded sermon—the Sermon on the Mount. The same note is repeated in His last great sermon, the message sent from heaven to the seven churches. He says to the apparently poor church in Smyrna: "Thou art rich!" while the apparently rich church in Laodicea (so sure that it has need of nothing) is told that it is "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked." How He loves those self-deceived "rich" poor children of His. He offers them gold tried in the fire instead of their perishable "riches," white raiment to cover their nakedness, and eyesalve to cure their blindness. He tries to wake them from their dream of happiness, by faithful rebuke and chastening. He stands at the door of their hearts, pleading to be admitted that He may be their Guest and that they may be His guests. He offers to share His heavenly throne with them, if only they will fight against sin and overcome it. It has been said that this church of Laodicea, alone of the seven, received not one word of approval from her Lord; but, if He could see nothing to commend, at least He used every argument that Love could suggest to win her from false to true ideals.

Let us ask our Lord to "anoint our eyes with eyesalve" that we may see, that we may distinguish reality from appearance and so may spend our lives in the pursuit of real and lasting riches.

The appearance of failure need not dispirit anyone, for there can be no real failure as long as faith, hope and love are swaying the life. Joseph appeared to fail when he was imprisoned for righteousness' sake, David and his three friends appeared to fail when they were condemned to death rather than disown their God—yet the moment of apparent failure was really the time of grandest victory. The Saviour of the world appeared to fail when He was winning a mighty triumph over a conquered foe.

Then let us keep up our courage and wait trustfully on God in childlike confidence and strong patience, even though our prayerful efforts seem to have produced no result. A clear-visioned servant of God sent this inspiring message to a friend whose work seemed to have been fruitless: "Of course, you know you haven't failed!" Sometimes a worker forgets that only the work is his business and that results are entirely in God's hands. Then such a confident message from a loyal comrade rouses fresh hope and joy and trust in his discouraged heart.

God expects us to trust His Love always—there is no chance to prove our trust in Him when everything is sunshiny and our prayers seem to bring instant answers. Perhaps our days of "disaster"—apparent failure—may be the days when we are pleasing our Master best, and are therefore winning our greatest success.

I once read the story of a woman who was supposed to be highly favored of God, because as soon as she prayed for anything it was plainly dropped into her hands. Such favoritism would fill most of us with fear, and we should be afraid to pray for anything at all, for fear our ignorant asking might bring us injurious gifts. How can we tell what will be really for our good?

If an earthly father brought up his child with foolish fondness, spoiling him cruelly and shortsightedly, encouraging weak selfishness, and allowing no chance of cultivating courage, patience or endurance, he might appear to love his child, but would really be imposing on the child's ignorance of life's needs. We

can't possibly fail when we are fighting enthusiastically, prayerfully, lovingly, and trustfully. If we are not doing this we are certainly failing, no matter how successful our lives may appear to be, no matter how many selfish prayers seem to be immediately answered.

Those who gave alms in order to have "glory of men" were apparently successful. They received the reward they wanted. Their prayers for a good reputation were easily and swiftly answered. How terrible are the words of Him Who can see plainly the mockery of such paltry success: "Verily I say unto you, They have their reward." May He keep us from aiming at such a degrading reward.

We become like the objects we continually look at. Does that seem impossible? Yesterday I was reading an account of the way fish can be marked on the skin—marked from within. Figures (round or square) are distinctly traced on the floor of the tank in which they swim, and slowly these figures are formed on the fish themselves—unless they are blinded, when no result follows.

If such a thing is possible in the world of "things," how much more possible it is in the world of spirits. To fix one's thoughts constantly on the idea of winning a good reputation among men, is to pursue the appearance and miss the reality. Having won the desired reputation, it seems to be a priceless treasure, to be kept at any cost—even the cost of character. Seeking constantly for that glittering object which seems to be a treasure, we forget to prize the reality—character—which only can give reputation real value. The praise of men may be very sweet, but it should always draw us low on our knees before God. There we must bare all the secrets of our hearts, hiding nothing, and inventing no excuses. It is poor success to win the praises of men—men who can only see the outside of a life—if He Who sees the real soul is forced to say, sternly and sadly: "I know thy works, that thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead." It is sometimes dangerous to have a good name, if that good reputation is prized as success in itself. It is so easy to feel safe when a sin is hidden from men, to consider that being "found out" is disastrous failure. Why, that exposure of secret sin, which is necessarily painful, is God's merciful way of awakening a soul from deathly torpor.

How lightly people ask the question: "Would you rather be better than you seem, or seem better than you are?" We value the good opinion of our friends very highly—which is natural and right—but the approval of God is the very breath of life to our souls. One who aims to appear better than he is, must shrink away in shame when his own conscience sternly brands him with the horrible name "Hypocrite." I say one who "aims" to win a reputation above his character, for it is not always possible to escape undeserved praise. Some lines from one of Keble's children's hymns made a great impression on me in early girlhood. As nearly as I can remember the words are these:

"When mortals praise thee hide thine eyes,  
Nor, in thy Master's wrong,  
Take to thyself His crown and prize—  
Yet more in heart than tongue."

Note that last line. It is not a noisy refusal of praise, but humility of soul that is the most natural result of over-praise. And another natural result is the determination to try and live up to our friends' high opinion of us. It is unnatural to be puffed up with pride at undeserved praise, for we are the children of God, and it is our instinct to shrink away in horror from any hypocrisy, and especially to loathe it in ourselves. We long for real beauty of soul, and have an instinctive contempt for sham religion or "cant." If our God-given friends see our ideals, instead of looking constantly at our frequent failures, they help us marvellously. How can we bear to disappoint them? We are inspired to try and climb nearer to their opinion of us. They see us as we shall be, as a farmer fixes his mind on the harvest when he sacrifices his precious seed. So God sees not only what we are now, but what we shall be. If He trusts us, and waits patiently

through our many failures for our final perfecting, can we not learn to trust Him Who never makes a mistake? This world is not a prison, but a school. Unless we trust the Master, we shall miss his most priceless lessons. It was when St. Stephen was called to endure torture that his face shone with the light reflected from his Master's face. Our hardest days may be our grandest days—if we will. The Sun of Righteousness is always shining, and when earth grows dark we may turn to Him for light.

"Lord, when I look on high,  
Clouds only meet my sight;  
Fears deepen with the night,  
But yet it is Thy sky. I pray,  
Wait in the dark and tearfully obey."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Mending Basket

[A corner in which our subscribers may suggest things that should be mended, and methods for mending them.]

### Women's Finances on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Am I too late to say a few words on the subject of "Man's Duty in the Home"? In my opinion, there should be "giving and taking" on both sides. If a man asks his wife to help him coil hay, build stooks and loads, etc., he, in his turn, should be willing to help her with the heavier part of her work. I don't believe in a man having to do his own mending, prepare his own meals, help with the washing, etc., except on special occasions, such as sickness, but I do think he ought to be willing to carry in an occasional pail of water, see that a plentiful supply of wood is provided, and help with the heavy lifting at house-cleaning time.

I know men come in tired from the field, but if the man is tired, the woman is generally more so, and what would be a heavy strain on her, is often merely a laughing matter to him.

Then, again, he gets indirectly the benefit of the sale of eggs and chickens, and should be willing to provide proper accommodation and feed for them.

Now, as regards the finance question, if the wife helps him milk the cows, feed the calves, etc., she should be entitled to a share of the profits for them, if not in actual cash, in improvements in the house.—I do not say in equal proportion to the expenditure on labor-saving devices in the barns, etc., but certainly a percentage of not less than 25 per cent. A city husband makes his wife an allowance to keep house on, and the surplus goes in her own pocket, and if any woman has a right to share of her husband's money, it is the woman on the farm.

Of all the farming people I am acquainted with, and they are not few in number, neither are they limited to one district, I cannot think of one instance where the woman is not pulling fair with the man.

Now comes the question of the man's duty as a parent. I think he is co-responsible with the mother for the physical, moral, and spiritual welfare of the child. A man's duty does not end with feeding, clothing, educating, and sending to Sunday-school. His life should be just as intimately related to the children as the mother's, only while her influence should be for the gentler side of things, for kindness, for consideration and unselfishness, his should be for the manly attributes, for courtesy, courage, honesty, and trustworthiness.

Stormont Co., Ont. LILIAN.  
"Lilian's" letter suggests a new topic, "Women's Finances on the Farm." Has anyone anything to say about this?

Straighten up! Look at the blue sky and the green hills once in a while. Keeping the eyes fixed on the gray earth all the time makes a fellow color-blind. Away yonder is the cure for weak eyes and weak hearts.



## The Three Guardsmen

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These are the original guaranteed hose—the whirlwind success—the most popular hose in existence. You ought to try them.



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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906  
East-Pratt

Send for Trial Box!  
Stop Darning! End Discomfort!

Men need not any longer wear socks with holes in them. Children may now always wear neat-looking stockings. **WOMEN MAY SAVE ALL THE DARNING!** Think of the darning you do now; then order. Or send for the "Holeproof" list of sizes, colors and grades.

Don't pay out good money for hose that wear out in a week. Get this Trial Box of "Holeproof" and learn how hosiery should wear—even the lightest weights. Send the coupon with \$1.00, \$2 or \$3 (according to grade wanted) for six pairs of "Holeproof" (women's and children's \$2 and \$3 only). Remit in any convenient way.

**Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada Ltd.**  
25 Bond Street, London, Can.

Are Your Hose Insured? (300)

## FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

### Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.

25 Bond Street, London, Can.  
Gentlemen—I enclose \$..... for which send me one box of Holeproof Hose for..... (state whether for men, women or children.) Weight..... (medium or light) Size..... Color (check the color on list below.) Any six colors in a box, but only one weight and one size.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... Province.....

List of Colors  
For Men and Women—Black, Light Tan, Dark Tan, Pearl, Lavender, Navy Blue, Light Blue.  
For Children—Black and tan only—medium weight only.

## 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.]

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Fair time!—A turn or two more and it will be Christmas time! Are you busy at your Christmas presents yet?—Or are you going to make any of them?

If you are very busy and can scarcely get through with your housework, without any extras, I sincerely hope you will not; there are really very many pretty and useful things to be bought nowadays, provided one starts out in good time to look for them, even as early as September. When one has time one can usually find things you know. . . . And then, if one has friends in town to whom presents are to be given, there is always the chance to follow the example of that wise farmer's wife who first began the custom of sending trimmed boxes of vegetables or eggs instead of more conventional presents. It takes very little time or money to decorate a box with greenery or tissue paper, and still less to wash the vegetables and pack them in, arranging them in a pattern on top and finishing off with a sprig of holly.—Very little time, and yet a gift fit for anybody!

But probably many of those to whom you wish to give presents are farm folk themselves, with plenty of fresh eggs and vegetables of their own.—What then? . . . . As I said before, there are many pretty things to be bought in the shops, but if you have a few margins of time on your hands you will probably find, as I have found, that you can give much better things for the money by doing a little needlework or crochet, yourselves.

Your friend who is fond of nice bedroom linen, will probably appreciate a pair of initialled pillow-slips or towels, or a pair of towels trimmed with embroidery, or cross-stitch, or insertion. Even a trimmed dresser-cover will be very acceptable, or a pair of dainty curtains of net, or muslin, or stencilled scrim, if you care to go to the expense. Curtains, by the way, are always appreciated by the young girl whose "very-own-room" ones may be beginning to show signs of too many washings.

Or you may have a friend whose hobby is a pretty dining-room. Wouldn't she appreciate a centerpiece of punch-work or embroidery, a tray-cloth, a buffet-runner, a set of crocheted table mats, or even a bulb that you may have cunningly coax-ed to bloom at Christmas-time?—By the way colored silk embroidery for centerpieces and doilies is "in" again, but if you choose it, be sure to have the colorings match the color-scheme of your friend's dining-room.

If, however, you choose to work a centerpiece for a drawing-room or library table, do not choose white linen as the ground-work. Dull tan would be better, worked with brown, old blue and olive green, or brown, a green and varying shades from brown to old gold. Conventional patterns are much better than realistic (or attempted realistic) effects for these centerpieces.

Perhaps you would not like to give anyone a little bedroom rug of hooked or braided rags for a Christmas gift, yet believe me there are many who would be delighted with just such a gift, especially now when all these handicrafts things are so much in fashion. Imagine, for instance, that one has a friend who has chosen gray-blue for the color-scheme in her bedroom. She has a gray-blue paper on the wall, quite plain, with a deep pink-rose frieze; the curtain-borders are stencilled with pink roses tied with blue ribbon; the upholstery is chintz in gray-blue with pink roses; the floor is stained a dark wood-brown. Now don't you think a nicely made rug, perfectly plain gray-blue, with just a suspicion of old-rose in the straight-line border at each end would be a very acceptable adjunct to this room?

With a stout hone hook or two and two or three kinds of woollen yarn you can crochet or knit many lovely Christmas gifts. Here is a list to choose from: Bedroom slippers with eiderdown insoles, costing from fifty to seventy-five cents, depending upon the quality of the soles used; cozy woollen bed-socks; a scarf for wearing inside a coat; a knitted or crocheted spencer; a woollen shawl; hood or mittens made of Angora yarn for the baby; a hot-water-bottle cover for the friend who suffers from cold feet.

With a finer hook and crocheted silk or cotton, ties and jabots, butterfly-bows, Dutch collars, and coat-collars and cuffs are possibilities.

Then there are bags, bags, bags,—hand-bags, fancywork bags, opera bags, and ever so many others. Hand-bags are nicest, perhaps, when crocheted (in white or color) with heavy crocheted cotton or brilliant, or when made of tapestry or embroidered crash, with fringe along the bottom and long cords by which to carry, "cordelier" fashion. Fancywork bags may either be crocheted and lined with silk, or made entirely of Dresden silk ribbon. Opera bags (useful for a city friend) may be made wholly of silk or of tapestry and silk. Did I tell you about the very pretty one I saw in Toronto last fall? I have never forgotten it. It was made of mulberry silk, (corded and heavy) with a straight strip of tapestry, in mulberry tints, stitched about the lower part, the upper portion being drawn in with mulberry ribbon.

Less expensive bags gifts are: laundry bags of crash, linen or cretone; shoe-bags of Holland or butcher's linen,—a very acceptable gift for the friend who travels; a clothes-pin bag of ticking bound with tape, and supplied with a belt so that it can be worn when hanging out the clothes; a medicine bag made of oilcloth, with pockets for the bottles, all neatly bound with tape; embroidered bags for buttons, or twine; dust-cloth bags with initial in red or blue cotton embroidery.

These are just a few items among ideas innumerable for Christmas gifts, and none of the articles mentioned are useless or "junky." Further suggestions from any of you will be welcomed. In the meantime I may say that directions for making many of these will be given in these pages in the early future.

JUNIA.

### A "SEASON OF FEATHERS."

By some of the magazines I see that we are to have a "season of feathers" in millinery, ospreys and even stuffed birds (just little dead bodies after all!) being especially mentioned among the "attractions."

There is, perhaps, no special objection to be taken to ornaments manufactured from poultry feathers; poultry are killed for other reasons anyway, and outside of their pecuniary value, they do not help us either with song or as general insect eaters. I am sure, however, that if you read the following, from "Our Dumb Animals," you will hesitate about encouraging the use of wild birds feathers or bodies on hats. We will have a word about "ospreys" later.

### BIRDS AND INSECTS.

"The birds destroy enormous quantities of insects. A conservative estimate of the number consumed by each individual insectivorous bird is one hundred a day.

"The figures for Massachusetts alone illustrate what birds can do: A careful estimate gives five insect-eating birds to the acre, making a total of at least 25,600,000 for the State. These birds consume daily, between the first of May and the end of September, 2,560,000,000 insects, or 21,000 bushels of them. The total for the season is about 360,000,000 insects, or 3,000,000 bushels. If this bird population could be increased one bird to the acre it would mean the destruction of 600,000 more bushels of insects during the five months. Can we therefore afford to sacrifice the life of even one of the industrious servants? —Teach your children to protect the bird life."

Remember, also that a French scientist has calculated that if all the bird-life on the earth were exterminated it would be impossible for man to live on the earth, because of the increase of insect pests, at the end of nine years. As it is, tremendous sums of money are spent every year for spraying materials. Birds are cheaper and more agreeable.

## Monarch Light Touch



The farmer, or any other business man for that matter, who does not keep an accurate and comparative yearly account of every department of his farm or business is soon "out of the running" with the man who does. The greatest aid to record work is the typewriter. The

### MONARCH TYPEWRITER

is a splendid machine for billing, card indexing, loose-leaf work or correspondence, for the following reasons:

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Construction Simple   | Light Touch     |
| Parts Accessible      | Easy to Operate |
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Let us give you a demonstration of the Monarch machine in your home. A post card will place literature and full information in your hands immediately. Easy payments. Write now for full particulars.

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For Township Roads. For Side Walks.

### Stone and Stump Pullers. Bob-sleighs.

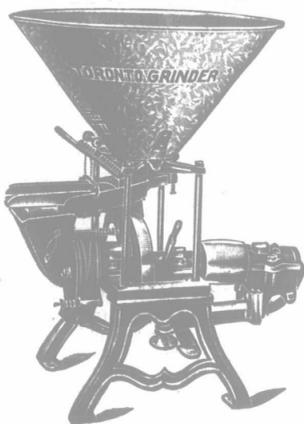
A. LEMIRE, PROP., WOTTON, QUE.

### BEGINNER'S COURSE

Starts you at the first in Elementary subjects—Arithmetic, Composition, Grammar—Geography. If your education is weak, you need us. Write

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.  
DEPT. E., TORONTO, CANADA

**The "Toronto" Floor Grinder SAVES LABOR GRINDS BETTER COSTS NO MORE**



**A HANDY BOOK FOR FARMERS**

You haven't any idea as to how valuable a **Chapman Stickney Gasoline Engine** would be to you until you've read a book of facts and experiences. It's free for the asking. Send for one now—a postal will do.

And the "TORONTO" grinder costs no more than other grinders. Look into it now. A fully descriptive circular is yours free for the asking. A postal will do. Send for it to-day.

**The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.**  
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

Some of its special features are:  
Main shaft of 1 1/4-in. cold drawn steel, which is heavier than that used in other grinders; gives steadier running qualities and takes less power to operate.  
Three bearings—other grinders have only two. This means smoother operation and fewer repairs.  
Feed adjustment can be made with one hand. With other grinders two hands are necessary.

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Write us today, and learn how you can start a profitable business digging wells for others on an investment of but \$12.00.

100-ft. outfits, \$25.00.  
Works faster and simpler than any other method.

WRITE TO-DAY

Canadian Logging Tool Co., Ltd.  
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

**Bruce Agricultural Works TEESWATER, ONT.**

We keep in Stock a Complete Line of Repairs for the Following Plows:

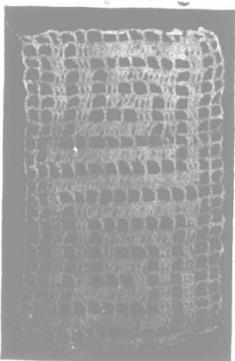
- GILLIES & MARTIN, Nos. 3, 4A, 4B, 5A, 7, 17, 21, Tolton, Hill's Patent, Two Furrow, No. 20, Small Twin, Milloy Nos. 1 and 2.
- FLEURY, Nos. 8, 10, 12, 13, and 21.
- FROST & WOOD, Nos. 6, 8, 15, 18, 20, 21, 30, 2 Furrow Gang, Crown Gang, and Side Hill.
- COCKSHUTT, Nos. 3, 5, 21, Kangaroo, Nip, Beaver, and small 2 Furrow Gang.
- WILKINSON, Nos. 3, 4A, 5, 7, Small 2 Furrow Gang.
- VERITY, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 7, 21, Imperial and Imperial Jr.
- PERRIN, Nos. 18, 19, 20.
- PERCIVAL, Nos. 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.
- TARA, Nos. 3, 5, 7.

Write for catalogue.

**Bruce Agricultural Works TEESWATER, ONT.**

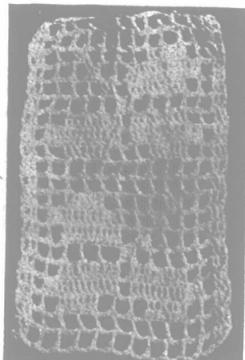
**TOWELS, LEMON COOKIES.**

Dear Junia,—Will you kindly print designs with directions for making lace-insertion suitable for the ends of huckaback towels, and also give the kind and number of crochet cotton to be used?



Greek Key Pattern for Towel or Pillow-case Insertion.

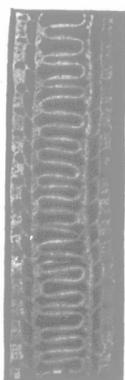
Here is a recipe for lemon cookies: One quart flour, one pint of sugar, one cup of butter, grated rind and juice of one lemon, four eggs, leaving out the white of one, three tablespoons of baking



Clover Leaf Insertion.

powder, enough flour to roll out. After the cookies are cut, wash the tops with the white of egg well beaten and sprinkle sugar over them. Bake a light brown. Glengary Co., Ont. Phyllis.

Accompanying this you will find three designs for insertion for towels, pillow-



Insertion Made With Crocheting and Coronation Braid.

slips, etc. They are so easy that anyone who can crochet at all will be able to follow them. If the towels are large use D. M. C. No. 3 for the insertion, if small use several numbers finer. The width of the insertion depends upon the thickness of the thread. Some like Barber's linen, No. 40, best.

**PARSNIP WINE**

Mrs. D. Wentworth Co., Ont., asks for a recipe for parsnip wine. We have not been successful in finding one here. Can anyone oblige Mrs. D.?

**SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.**

Dear Junia,—Would you please tell me in your valuable column if anything will remove superfluous hairs for ever, except electrolysis? Also what is a good remedy to destroy them? Thanking you in advance.

**FARMER'S DAUGHTER.**

Simcoe Co., Ont.  
A specialist whom we have consulted says that electrolysis is the only sure method for removing superfluous hair.

**KNITTED BED SOCKS.—DATE CAKE.**

Dear Dame,—Finding so many helpful suggestions in the Ingle Nook, I thought probably you could help me when my turn comes. I saw recently a pair of bed-socks either knitted or crocheted and would be pleased if you could give directions for making them. The stitth was loose and they looked so dainty and pretty.

Now something for spring. I have a garden or rather a border for my flowers. It is four feet wide and thirty or more long. Would like the names of some good plants to put in for summer and fall flowers.

I would like to have a number of annuals, tulips, daffodils, jonquils, etc. Could you tell me when to plant these? Also some sort of an arrangement for them, I thought of having a square of each kind. Will send many thanks for the help I hope to receive and will send a receipt that some of the Nookers may like to try.

Date Cake—1/2 cup of butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1 cup of buttermilk, 2 cups of flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1 of soda, 1 cup of chopped dates, and 1 cup of chopped nuts. Bake in 1 layer and ice with caramel icing.  
Perth Co., Ont. "GIRLIE."

Here are directions for knitting bed socks:

Get 3 skeins Germantown yarn of the size that is 20 skeins to the pound, and a pair of bone knitting needles No. 3. Cast on 98 stitches.

1st row.—Knit 1, purl 1, to end of row.



Knitted Bed Socks.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co.)

- 2nd row.—Throw thread over, p. 1, k. 1, across row.
- 3rd row.—T. t. o. (throw thread over), k. 1, p. 1, ending row in k. 1.
- 4th row.—T. t. o., k. 1, p. 1, across.
- 5th row.—T. t. o., p. 1, k. 1, ending in p. 1.
- 6th row.—T. t. o., p. 1, k. 1, across.
- 7th row.—T. t. o., k. 1, p. 1, ending in k. 1.
- 8th row.—K. 1, p. 1, across.
- 9th row.—P. 1, k. 1, across.

Continue in this way, the even rows beginning with k. 1, the alternate rows with p. 1, until 16 rows are made.

- 17th row.—K. 49, narrow, k. 2, n., k. 49.
- 18th row.—K. 50, p. 2, k. 50.
- 19th row.—K. 102.
- 20th row.—K. 50, p. 2, k. 50.
- 21st row.—k. 48, n., k. 2, n., k. 48; repeat from \* until there are 50 stitches on the needle. Then work across one row with k. 1, then over-narrow to the end.

Next the ribbing begins with k. 2, p. 2, ending row with k. 2; 2nd row of ribbing is begun with p. 2, k. 2. Finish by alternating rows in this way, working until as high as desired, then bind off loosely leaving yarn long enough to sew down the back and across the sole of the sock.

Run a ribbon about the ankle and tie with a bow in front.

**WHAT MRS. S. SAYS:**

"Words are useless to express the wonderful magic of

**WHITE SWAN YEAST**

Bread? Why we have never had such luxury on our table before." Sold in packages of 6 cakes for 5c. Free sample sent by WHITE SWAN SPICES & CEREALS, LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

**FACIAL BLEMISHES**



The successful home treatment of Skin, Scalp, Hair and Complexional troubles has been a specialty with us for over 20 years. We treat Pimples, Blotches, Blackheads, Eczema, Freckles, Mothpaches, Discolorations, Ivy Poisoning, Ringworm, Rashes, Red Nose, Wrinkles, Dandruff, Gray, Falling or Lifeless Hair, Alopecia, Goitre, Moles, Warts, Red Veins, Superfluous Hair, or any other non-contagious skin trouble. For Hairs on Face and Red Veins there is no reliable home remedy. Our method is assured satisfactory. Consultation free and confidential at office or by mail. Our booklet "F" and sample of Toilet Cream mailed free if this paper is named. Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College St., Toronto. Est. 1892

**Get READY for WINTER**

Healthy, Practical Preventative against Colds. Try a pair of our Famous (Health Brand) **Felt Lined Clogs** ONLY \$1.75 Per Pair. Hard Wooden Soles (Men's or Women's). 3 Buckles, Felt Lined Wellingtons, High Legged Wellingtons. Felt Lined, \$2.25 and \$3. Also Children's 7's to 2's, \$1. On receipt of price in Money Order or cash (no checks) we will send you the Clogs, EXPRESS PREPAID, to your home. Don't forget the size. Canadian Felt-Lined Clog Co., 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada.

**BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND**

Subjects taught by expert instructors at the

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Students assisted to positions. College in session from Sept. 3rd. Catalogue free. Enter any time.

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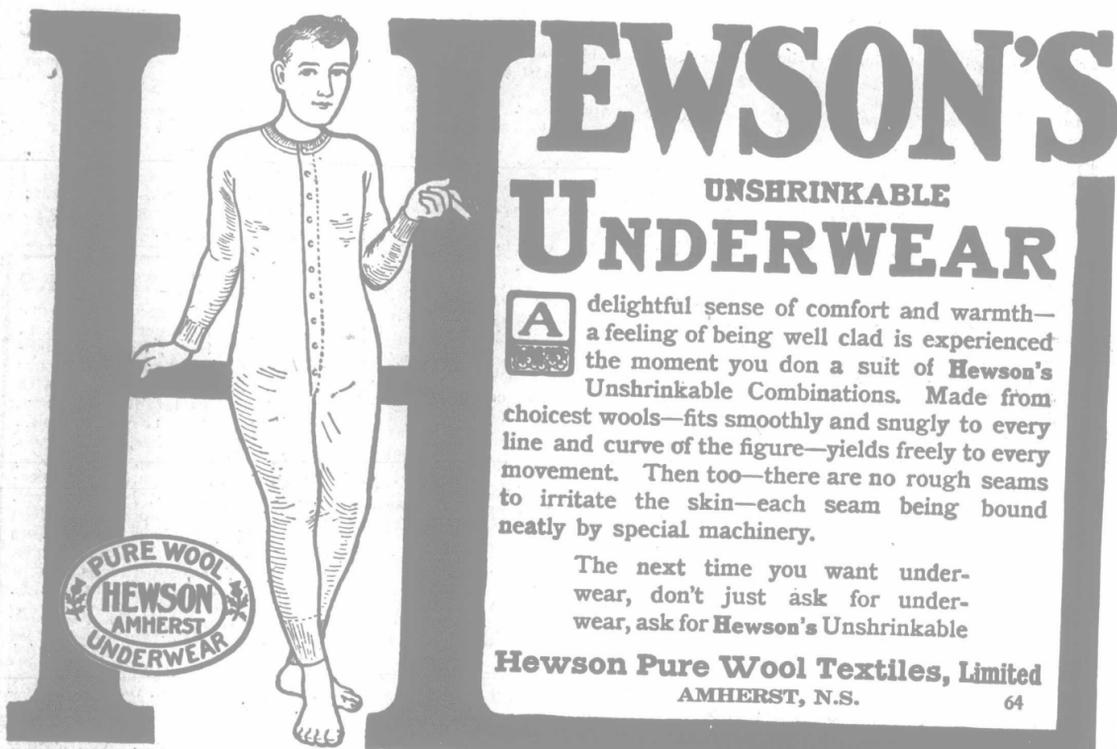
**Announcement Dominion Fireless Cooker**

Everything Aluminum Throughout  
The Dominion Fireless Cooker Co. can supply the trade and farmers throughout the Dominion with a high-class FIRELESS COOKER. Made in three sizes, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. These Cookers are a great saving and convenience to those doing their own cooking. Saving half of the work and fuel. Send for catalogue and special club rates. Representatives wanted in every town and village.

DOMINION FIRELESS COOKER CO., 2 College St., TORONTO, ONT.

**TRADE TOPIC.**

A GREAT DAIRY SHOW.—Wide-awake Canadians interested in the progress of dairying, would do well to keep their eye on the date of the National Dairy Show at Chicago, October 24th to November 2nd. It will include cattle, machinery, instructors, practical demonstrations, everything down to date, and worth inestimable value to the man who wants results from his work. It will be a ten-days' liberal course in dairying. Note the advertisement in this issue for particulars.



**HEWSON'S**  
UNSHRINKABLE  
**UNDERWEAR**

**A** delightful sense of comfort and warmth—a feeling of being well clad is experienced the moment you don a suit of Hewson's Unshrinkable Combinations. Made from choicest wools—fits smoothly and snugly to every line and curve of the figure—yields freely to every movement. Then too—there are no rough seams to irritate the skin—each seam being bound neatly by special machinery.

The next time you want underwear, don't just ask for underwear, ask for Hewson's Unshrinkable

**Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited**  
AMHERST, N.S. 64

PURE WOOL  
HEWSON  
AMHERST  
UNDERWEAR

Get Our Scale Booklet

## STOP THE LEAKS ON THE FARM



Every farmer is a large buyer and seller—and whether he is buying feeding stuffs, fertilizers, seed, etc., or selling live stock, grain and potatoes—unless he has a Scale on the Farm he cannot tell whether or not he is the victim of short weight.

Short weights on purchases and sales soon take the cream off the farm profits. But a Wilson Scale places the Farmer's business on a business-like foundation.

Every farm will pay a profit if all the profit is received—but what farm can stand constant leakage of a few pounds here and a few pounds there? Is it any wonder that profits are sometimes considerably less than they ought to be.

We make two Scales which are specially suited to the varied requirements of a Farm.

The first is No. 66—2,000 lbs. capacity—a good reliable scale—of which we have sold hundreds to Farmers, who usually fit to it a rough platform for weighing live stock.

The other farm scale is our No. 296—4,000 lbs. capacity. This is a larger and more expensive Scale, and is supplied with a cattle platform. It is in our estimation the ideal scale for all farm purposes, and is especially useful on stock or dairy farms.

Both Scales are of the best materials, solidly made and accurately adjusted. They have all the features which have made Wilsons supreme in scale manufacture. Government certificate free with each Wilson Scale.

Perhaps this "leakage" thought is new to you. Perhaps you have grown accustomed to letting others do the weighing for you. But you can see that this is not good business—you are not sure of getting your share of profits. You will be interested in our book "How to Stop the Leaks," which we are willing to send free to Farmers. Do not let another season pass. Stop the leaks now. Send for your copy to-day.

**THIS BOOK FREE**

**C. WILSON & SON · SCALES**  
90 ESPLANADE EAST TORONTO

The bulbs you have mentioned, also roots of perennials, may be planted early in October. Plant tulips, narcissi and hyacinths from four to six inches deep to the bottom of the bulb and about the same distance apart; snowdrops, crocuses and squills from two to three inches deep and about two inches apart. If the soil is clayey, or if there is manure in it which is not thoroughly incorporated with it, put a handful of sand under each bulb to prevent rotting. Before winter sets in mulch the bed rather heavily with straw or leaves to prevent the ground from freezing.

Many people like a geometrical arrangement of tulips, etc., such as those seen in parks. To my mind a more natural arrangement is preferable,—irregular borders and clumps among shrubbery, for instance; so long as bulbs are planted in masses they are sure to be effective.

Satisfactory perennials for garden borders are:—Perennial phloxes and larkspurs; foxgloves (practically perennial); peonies, single and double; bleeding heart; sweet William; fall-flowering anemone; plume poppy; hardy single sunflower;

THIRD ANNUAL

## Toronto Fat Stock Show

AND SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBIT

Union Stock Yards Poultry Breeders' Association  
Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, December 10th and 11th, 1912

GRADE PURE-BRED CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, POULTRY  
Entries close November 30th, 1912

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PROF. GEO. E. DAY. J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr., Gen. Mgr.

For Premium List and Entry Blanks, address:  
C. F. TOPPING, Secretary, Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

hollyhock (biennial but practically perennial); aquilegia; Michaelmas daisy; campanula; gaillardia; iris of various kinds; oriental poppy (keep this by itself); day lily; Iceland poppy; moss pink; daisies.

#### GRAPE JAM.

Mrs. L., Wellington Co., asks for a recipe for grape jam. Pulp the grapes, putting the skins in one saucepan and the pulps in another. Bring the pulps to boiling point, then put them through a fine colander to remove the seeds, add the skins, and measure. To every pint allow a scant half-pound of sugar. Boil for 20 minutes, put into jars and seal.

#### LATE FALL FRUITS.

Spiced Grapes.—Pick from the stems 7 lbs. grapes, and press pulp from skins. Put skins in a kettle over the fire with just enough water to keep them from sticking. Place the pulp in another kettle and simmer until it will press through a sieve to remove seeds. Mix the strained pulp with the skins, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint vinegar, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. sugar, 1 large tablespoon ground cloves and 2 of cinnamon. Boil until thick and put into jelly glasses.

Pickled Peaches.—Prepare a syrup of 4 lbs. brown sugar, 1 quart best cider vinegar, 2 oz. stick cinnamon broken in pieces. Boil all together 20 minutes. Have the peaches peeled, stick 2 or 3 cloves into each, then put half the peaches into the syrup at a time and cook until tender. Drain out and put into jars and pour the boiling syrup over them. Seal. These are nice to eat with cold meat.

Grape Jelly.—Wash and stem the grapes and cook slightly. Strain and take a pint of sugar to a pint of juice. Boil a few minutes; test and when it jellies pour off into jelly tumblers. Either green or ripe grapes may be used.

Peach Butter.—Stew the peaches and put them through a colander. To each quart add 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. sugar, then stew slowly for one hour.

Tomato Preserves.—4 lbs. green tomatoes, 3 lbs. sugar, 3 lemons, sliced, ginger root to taste. The tomatoes should be cut in bits. Cook very slowly until the juice is thick. A ripe tomato preserve may be made by omitting ginger and using instead 2 lemons and 2 oranges with the rinds put through a chopper, to each kettleful of ripe tomatoes.

Grape Catsup.—8 lbs. ripe grapes. Wash and cook until soft. Put through a sieve, then return to kettle and add 4 lbs. sugar, 1 quart vinegar, 1 tablespoon each of ground cinchamon and allspice, and 2 tablespoons ground cloves. Boil till thick.

Canned Grapes.—Cut the grapes from the stem so as to leave a bit of the stem on each grape. Make a syrup, using 1 quart water to each lb. sugar. Put the fruit in sterilized jars, and the jars in a larger vessel of cold water, and let heat gradually. When hot fill jars nearly full of the hot syrup, finish cooking, fill up with syrup, and seal at once.

#### Long Ago.

I once knew all the birds that came  
And nested in our orchard trees,  
For every flower I had a name—  
My friends were woodchucks, toads,  
and bees;  
I knew where thrived in yonder glen  
What plants would soothe a stone-  
bruised toe—  
But that was very long ago.

And pining for the days of youth,  
I tread the old familiar spot  
Only to learn this solemn truth:  
I have forgotten, am forgot.  
Yet here's this youngster at my knee  
Knows all the things I used to know;  
To think I once was wise as he!—  
But that was very long ago.

I know it's folly to complain  
Of whatso'er the fates decree,  
Yet, were not wishes all in vain,  
I tell you what my wish would be:  
I'd wish to be a boy again,  
Back with the friends I used to know;  
For I was, oh, so happy then—  
But that was very long ago.

—Eugene Field.



Note the Color of *your* flour—  
And the Bread it makes for you.  
Delicately *creamy* is FIVE ROSES flour.  
Because it is *not bleached*, don't you see.

Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.

A *pure* Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.

And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are *naturally* of a golden glow.

And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is *creamy*.

Milled from *this* cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."

The only *natural* flour from Manitoba's prime wheat.

Which gets whiter and whiter as you *knead* it.

And *your* bread is most appetizing, *unusually* attractive in appearance.

Looks good.  
And *is* good.

Bake this purest *unbleached* flour.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKES OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

## The Beaver Circle.

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from Senior Third to Continuation Classes, inclusive.]

#### A Bad Spell.

By Mrs. Clara J. Denton.

Said Lucy: "Now meet me at eight;  
Don't forget, and make us both leight."  
Said Keight: "Yes, I'll come sure as  
feight."

Said Lucy: "'T is quite cold enough,  
I think, to be using my mough,  
The wind blows so cold on the blough."

But soon did this poor maiden sigh,  
She caught a bad cold in her igh,  
And she thought she surely must digh.

Now you who have laughed at my  
rhyme,  
And think my poor spelling a chryme,  
Just learn how to spell while you've  
thyme.

—St. Nicholas.

#### About the Garden Competition.

Just a word to those of you who have been busy all summer making a garden for our garden competition. Please send in your letters about your gardens (be sure to make these as interesting as you can), also the photos for illustration so that they may arrive at this office not later than October 15th; and don't forget to give your age as well as your address. Remember, too, that you must enclose a little certificate stating that you did all of the work—except, of course, the ploughing and harrowing—

yourself. Address letters and photos to "The Beaver Circle," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont., and if photos are sent separately, see that they are labelled with your name and the name of your post office; if you forget to do this, we may have a dreadful confusion.

Two dropped out of the competition, Gertrude Lee and Catherine McCallum, the latter because of illness, but there

are still forty-three busy Beavers in the field, quite enough to make an exciting competition, don't you think. Two of these, by the way, live in Nova Scotia, one in Quebec, and the rest in Ontario. Now, good luck to you all! You can't all win the cash prizes, but you can all write good compositions and win a place on the Honor Roll, anyway, can't you? I think we shall have to award some book prizes in addition to

### Take A Scoopful Of Each— Side By Side

Take "St. Lawrence"  
Granulated in one  
scoop—and any other  
sugar in the other.

Look at "St. Lawrence"  
Sugar—its  
perfect crystals—its  
pure, white sparkle—  
its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that



Absolutely *St. Lawrence* Absolutely  
Best Sugar Pure

is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home.

Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.99/100 to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever"

"Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

65A

the cash prizes, so you see there is hope for quite a number of you.

That reminds me: Here is what Gordon Lamb says about his prize:—"I thank you very much for the book you sent me, 'Who's Who Among the Wild Flowers.' I have learned from it the names of lots of flowers I did not know before."—We have still some of these books left, waiting to be earned by clever Beavers.

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to your Circle I will try and not make it too long. We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading the letters very much. I live about half a mile from Berwick village, and go to school there. We had a long vacation this summer, and I had a fine time, as I had a nice tent to play in. I would like someone to correspond with me, as I am the only little girl in the house. My school teacher is J. S. Stark, and we all like him fine. I will close now, hoping this will escape the horrible w.-p. b.

HELEN DILLABOUGH  
Berwick, Ont. (Age 9, Class IV.).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle, as we only started to take "The Farmer's Advocate" last year. I have two pets, a little kitten and a little colt. The little colt's mother died when it was about a week old, and we feed it now ourselves. I call my kitten Rhoda, and my sister calls her's Ray. I went to school every day until school stopped, and I passed my examination to the Senior Fourth, and my little sister, eight years old,

**KING EDWARD VACUUM CLEANER**

**TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**

In Your Home



**A Child can operate the King Edward Vacuum Cleaner**

**A Great Labor Saver**

An attractive offer for every home without a vacuum cleaner.

The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner hand power, is a little sanitary wonder, is the lightest of all vacuum cleaners to operate—it has the strongest suction—it defies competition for simplicity—effectiveness—strength and appearance.

The King Edward Vacuum Cleaner does away with the drudgery of spring and fall house cleaning—keeps the home in apple-pie-order every day in the year without the fatigue to the house wife that ordinary sweeping day would be.

**THE KING EDWARD VACUUM CLEANER** will be shipped to any address on a **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**. If it does not satisfy you ship it to us at our expense, if it does then remit us the money—the price direct to the consumer is.....

**\$16**

In this offer we are eliminating the middleman, and saving direct to you the middleman's profit. Make the most of the offer, and get the best little labor saving device on the market into your home.

**OUR GUARANTEE**

WE HEREBY GUARANTEE this Vacuum Cleaner, bearing our name, and manufactured by us, to be perfectly constructed, of good material, and perfect in workmanship. We fully warrant it, under fair usage, against any defects of workmanship or material for the term of **FIVE YEARS** from date.

Should any defect occur, not the result of neglect or improper use, we agree to satisfactorily repair the same at our factory, or replace with a new one. We furthermore guarantee that it will do satisfactorily the work for which it has been sold, and in the event of failure to do as represented, said machine is returnable at our expense.

Don't bother to write a letter—just fill in and mail this coupon.

**THE GEO. H. KING CO., LTD.**  
Woodstock, Ontario

GENTLEMEN:—Please send me a King Edward Vacuum Cleaner on ten days' free trial, without obligation to me.

Name.....

Address.....

**THE GEO. H. KING CO. LTD.**  
Manufacturers of Hand, Electric, Water, Motor, and Gasoline Power Vacuum Cleaners  
Woodstock, Ont.

**S.G.W. Leghorn Cockerels**

We have for sale a limited number of pure-bred Single-comb White Leg horn cockerels. This stock was imported from the best "br-d to lay" poultry farms in the United States. Now is your opportunity to secure for your flock a strain that will greatly improve the laying qualities of your hens. Price, while they last, only \$1 Order to-day.



**THE MAPLE LEAF POULTRY FARM**  
70 Thornton Ave., London, Ont.

passed into the Senior Second. My teacher's name was Mr. De Gallant.

We live on a farm of one hundred acres, and we have another fifty that we use for pasture. I have three sisters; Pearl is the oldest, and she is nineteen. Then there are Clara, Charles and myself, and Ruth.

The post office is about three-quarters of a mile from our place, and the school about the same, but daddy generally drove us to school in the box-sleigh or cutter last winter. Well, it is nearly my bed-time. Hoping the waste-paper basket may be full when my letter is being read, I will close, wishing you and the Beavers success.

E. MAY GRANT  
Minesing, Ont. (Age 11, Sr. IV.).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just been reading the letters of the Circle. This is my first letter to you. I live on a farm four miles from Lennoxville, Que. Our farm joins the St. Francis River. I like nature study very much. I have only one brother three years old, and no sisters. I liked the story, "The Fight with a Bear," in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 22nd. We have the R. F. D., and Mr. G. G. McCurdy is mail-man. A large number of autos pass here every day in summer. The L. T. L. of this place is going to have a flower contest, and the W. C. T. U. is going to give prizes. I am the President of the L. T. L., with Miss A. Robinson as leader. I will close now, wishing the Circle every success.

CECIL A. BAILEY (age 14).  
Spring Road, R. F. D., Lennoxville, Quebec.

P. S.—I would like Homer Fitzgerald to write to me. Hope this will escape the w-p. b.

C. A. B.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—For a long while I have been a silent reader of the Beaver Circle, and now I should like to join it. A few days ago I saw a mysterious-looking creature. It was about two inches in length, and a yellow color; the head was like that of a snake, and its tail was about three-quarters of an inch in length. Please tell me if you can name it? As my letter is getting long I will close, hoping it will escape the w-p. b.

ROBERT J. SCOTT.  
Belgrave, Ont.

We cannot tell the name of the thing you found, from your description. It may have been one of the caterpillars.

Dear Puck,—I have been reading the interesting letters in the Circle, and at last I found courage to write. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while, and we all like it fine. At school we put in crocus and tulip bulbs, but none came up, except one crocus, and it wasn't much good. We have some other beautiful plants at the school-house. They are nearly all in blossom. Edna Kirkland watered them through the holidays. I passed into Junior Fourth at holidays. I go to school every day, summer and winter. I nearly always walk in winter. I have two and a half miles to go. Well, I guess I will close now, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

EVANGELINE S. MOORE  
(Age 10, Class Jr. IV.).  
Glen Buell, Ont.

Dear Beavers,—I have just finished reading your interesting letters, so I could not resist writing. My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years. I live on a farm of one hundred acres. We have six horses and one little colt; we call him Buff. He will come up to us and put out his mouth for sugar. I have a little brother five months old; he is very cute. Well, as my letter is getting long I will close.

LILLIAN McPHEE  
(Age 11, Sr. III.).  
Alexandria, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just got through reading the Beavers' letters and enjoyed them very much. I then thought I would write. For pets I have a dog and a cat. I have only one little brother, and no sisters.

In my garden I have sweet peas and golden-rod. For vegetables, I have

beets, lettuce, tomatoes, carrots. In the house I have thirty beautiful house-plants. I will close, wishing the Beavers much success.

SHIRLEY SHEPARD  
Napperton, Ont. (Age 11, Sr. III.).

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ten or eleven years. I enjoy reading the letters very much, and thought I would write one myself.

My father owns one hundred acres. We live about a mile from Schomberg and about a mile and a half from the school. I like going to school, and go every day I can. We have a nice teacher; her name is Miss Metcalf.

I have a cat and a kitten for pets. I call the kitten Pokey, and the cat Mouser. We had a little dog, but something happened to him one day, and we have never seen him since.

FLORENCE M. BOTHAN  
Schomberg, Ont. (Age 12, Book IV.).

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a while now, and I enjoy reading the letters very much every Friday evening. My sister and I were out picking berries a few days ago and picked about ten pounds of berries. I have a little pony for a pet. Her name is Dolly. I will close with a riddle.

Why does the fox go over the hill?  
Ans.—Because he can't go through it.

ALVIN HILLGARTNER (Sr. III.).  
Hanover, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and likes it fine. The school is just opposite our farm, and I just have to go across the field. For pets I have a horse and a dog and three cats. I like all kinds of birds, especially robins and swallows. There is a little gray-bird's nest in our apple tree. Good-bye.

JEAN SEELWELL (age 12, Book IV.).  
Clavering, Ont.

**News of the Week.**

Natural gas has been discovered near Peterboro, Ont.

This year, for the first time, Canada is shipping peaches to Great Britain.

A parade of suffragettes from London to Edinburgh is planned for October.

The Powers have vetoed all outside loans in China.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier last week toured Northern Ontario, speaking at various points.

An Anglo-Russian conference is to be held at Balmoral to discuss the problems regarding Persia and Thibet.

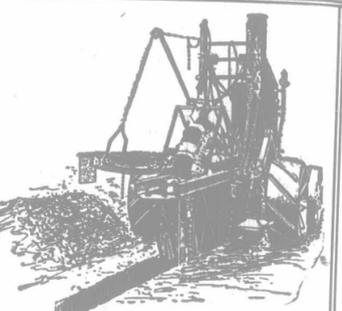
A cargo of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline, from Singapore, arrived safely in Montreal, in a tank steamer, on September 20.

The German airship, Hansa, under control of Count Zeppelin, flew over the British warships anchored at Copenhagen on September 19th.

A skeleton of a mastodon, with tusks weighing 175 pounds each, was recently unearthed in Malahide Township, Elgin Co., Ont.

Miss Annie M. Jackson has been appointed as the first female police officer in Edmonton. She will have especial charge-over women and girls.

General Nogi, Japanese General, the hero of Port Arthur, and his wife, committed suicide last week to show their love for the late Emperor of Japan.



**Here's a Money-Making Field You Can Enter**

WHILE you are helping to build a business for somebody else you are neglecting your own opportunity.

Hundreds of men all over the country have quit working for others and have made solid and profitable businesses for themselves through the

**BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER**

So can you. In almost any locality you can clear \$15 to \$18 a day doing contract ditching for farmers. The field is wide open. Buckeye owners have work spoken for months ahead.

Investigate this money-making business. Let us give you the facts about what Buckeye owners are doing. They'll open your eyes. We build both gasoline and steam machines. Send for these facts and for Catalogue T to-day.

**The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Co.**  
FINDLAY, OHIO

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Colonist Excursions**  
Sept. 25th to Oct. 10th

At Low Rates to  
Spokane, Wash. Portland, Ore., etc.  
Nelson, B. C. San Francisco  
Vancouver, B. C. Los Angeles  
Mexico City

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS

Proportionate rates from all stations in Ontario to above and other points in Arizona, British Columbia, California, Idaho, Mexico, Oregon, Nevada, Texas, Utah and Washington.

**Hunters' Excursions**  
Single Fare for Round Trip—  
Going Dates :  
October 7 to November 9  
To points in Temagami, etc.  
October 17 to November 9

to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Penetang, Midland, Lakefield, Severn to North Bay inclusive, Argyle to Cobocook inclusive, Lindsay to Haliburton inclusive, Madawaska to Parry Sound inclusive. All tickets valid for return until Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1912, except to points reached by steamer lines Tuesday, Nov. 12th.

Full particulars, tickets, etc., from any Grand Trunk Agent, or write A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ont.

**72 acres, \$2,500. Easy terms.**  
**Live Stock and Tools Included**

Nine good cows, yearling, good work horse, brood sow, and all wagons, machinery and farming tools thrown in with this fine New York farm if taken at once. Steady income assured from the start; excellent location, only 1 1/2 miles to stores, church, milk station, etc., mail delivered; 67 acres level machine-worked fields, spring-watered pasture for 10 cows, some wood, 70 apple trees, other fruit; 2-story 6 room house; barn 30 x 40 with basement; new poultry house. If taken now, everything goes for only \$2,500. Easy terms. Further particulars and traveling directions to see this and other fine farms, page 15, "Strout's Farm Catalogue '12," copy free. Station 2415.

**E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY**  
47 West 34th St., New York

HE KNEW HER.  
He—"Why didn't you say 'Hello' to me when you passed me just now?"  
She—"What was the use? You know I know you."

Peel County, Ont., has instituted a revolution in the country fair. At the fair recently held in Brampton, no side-shows, etc., were to be seen, better attractions being provided, including a children's singing concert before the grand stand. Additional features will be introduced next year.

The British army manœuvres, near Cambridge, have been abandoned owing to the discovery that air-scouting makes all the old tactics obsolete. It will be necessary, also, it was found, to build entirely new battleships, armed to protect them from bomb-dropping aeroplanes, and fitted with guns for attacking air-craft.

Tracks on the G. T. P. have now been laid to a point 1,100 miles west of Winnipeg, and will meet those which are being constructed eastward from Prince Rupert, at a point in British Columbia. Only about 460 miles still remain to be covered.

Christian X., a vessel of the Hamburg-American line, and the first motor liner to cross the Atlantic, reached New York on September 19th. She has neither smokestack nor sails, and oil, of which she consumes 10 tons a day, is used instead of coal.

GOSSIP.

FOUNDING A SHEEP FLOCK.

Since the new edition of the bulletin "Sheep Husbandry in Canada" was issued a few weeks ago, there has been a constant stream of requests for it flowing into the Publications Branch at Ottawa. A great many of the applicants state that they are just commencing, or are about to commence sheep-raising, and that they wish to learn how to handle a flock successfully. This bulletin contains a chapter specially prepared for such persons, describing how best to establish a flock of commercial sheep. The author, J. B. Spencer, recommends a flock of fifteen ewes as the minimum for a farm of one hundred acres. Such a flock can be increased with experience, but not beyond twenty to twenty-five, unless it is desired to make a special business of sheep-raising. With the management and care described in the bulletin, an increase through lambs can be expected of from 150 to 175 per cent., and it should be the latter. The early weeks of autumn are stated to be the best time to purchase ewes, as then one can select those that have raised good lambs. Before the present edition of the bulletin is fully exhausted, a still further one will be ordered, so that no one need hesitate about ordering a copy, which will be sent free to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

BETTER STAY IN.

Senator Tillman piloted a constituent around the Capitol Building for a while, and then, having work to do on the floor, conducted him to the Senate gallery.

After an hour or so the visitor approached a gallery doorkeeper and said: "My name is Swate. I am a friend of Senator Tillman. He brought me here and I want to go out and look around a bit. I thought I would tell you so I can get back in."

"That's all right," said the doorkeeper, "but I may not be here when you return. In order to prevent any mistake I will give you the password, so you can get your seat again."

Swate's eyes rather popped out at this. "What's the word?" he asked.

"Idiosyncrasy."

"What?"

"Idiosyncrasy."

"I guess I'll stay in," said Swate.

The Prodigal had returned. "Father," he said, "are you going to kill the fatted calf?"

"No," responded the old man, looking the youth over carefully. "No, I'll let you live. But I'll put you to work and train some of that fat off of you."

Get Busy With a Baler

IF you have clover, timothy, prairie grass, or alfalfa, it will pay you to bale it. Loose hay takes barn space. You cannot sell it easily and you cannot ship it at all. It is the hay that is baled which is in demand in the high-priced city markets. This is the hay upon which you make your profits. The difference between what it costs to bale hay and the increase you get in price per ton, gives you a bigger margin of profit on your work than anything else you do on a farm. You can bale easily from 8 to 16 tons a day and under certain conditions, several tons more. Baled hay can be made as much a big cash crop to you as your wheat, corn, or oats. All you need is the right kind of hay press. There is money in owning an



I H C Hay Press

An I H C pull power press in either one or two-horse style, or an I H C motor press with a 3, 4, or 6-horse power I H C engine, will do the work required on any farm cheaper, quicker, and with less attention than any other hay press so far designed.

It has taken years of field testing to make these presses the best that you can buy. They are that now. The horse power presses have greater capacity than any other horse press of equal size. They are lighter draft and easier on the horses. The step-over is the lowest and narrowest made. They have an adjustable bale tension, which insures compact bales. They are equipped with a roller tucker to turn in all straggling ends, thus making each bale neat in appearance.

I H C motor presses consist of a bale chamber and an I H C engine mounted on substantial trucks. The bale chamber of the motor press corresponds in size to the

bale chamber of the horse press—14x18 inches, 16x18 inches, and 17x22 inches. No time is lost in setting up the machine. It can be moved easily from place to place, backed to the stack or barn, and started to work at once. The engine does not need a man to watch it and there is no danger from sparks. When not baling hay, the engine can be detached. Two extra wheels, an axle, and a belt pulley are furnished, so that with a little adjusting, you have a regular portable I H C engine ready for business 365 days each year. You can operate a small thresher or corn shredder, saw wood, shell corn, grind feed, pump water, generate electricity, or run a cream separator. You thus purchase two useful machines in one. There is profit in the hay press and unlimited work in the engine.

Hay time is drawing near. Be prepared for it. Drop in and see an I H C local agent in your town, or write the nearest branch house for a catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES:

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U S A



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.

BRITISH Columbia Ranches, Vancouver Island. Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables. The poultryman's paradise. Best market in the world. Improved and partly improved ranches, 5 acres and upwards. Easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living. Abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. F., Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort Street, Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

FARM FOR SALE—180 acres, 1st concession Delaware, 3 miles from Southwold Stn., 14 miles from London. Excellent grain and dairy farm; well watered; 6 acres apple orchard; brick house and suitable outbuildings. Apply: Joseph Weld, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

FARMS FOR SALE—Improved Wellington County farms. Now is the time to inspect. No obligation or expense. Jones & Johnston, Guelph.

FARM FOR SALE—212 acres rich clay loam, 200 acres under good cultivation, balance bush and pasture, no waste land, no stone or stumps, straight fences; barn, 60x90, hip roof, cement foundation and floors; cement piggery and hennerly; stabling for 50 head cattle, 14 horses; root houses; lightning rods on barn, orchard; plenty hard and soft water; 11-room brick house, furnace; situated alongside the corporation of Bradford; High and Public Schools and churches; one mile from G.T.R. station. Apply: Drawer 276, Bradford, Ontario.

FRUIT FARM ON EASY TERMS.—Acreage near busy British Columbia town, where apple-growing affords steady income amid ideal surroundings, can be purchased by small monthly payments. Apply: Fruit Lands Department, International Securities Company, Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM TO RENT—275 acres, more or less, first-class stock and dairy farm; mile from Grafton, Northumberland County. Just built bank barn and stables, with all modern improvements. Good water. Miss McTavish, or G. E. R. Wilson, Colborne, Ontario.

FOR SALE—Homestead near Foothills, Southern Alberta; convenient to station and school; good water. Also ten good lots, well located in Regina, bought some time ago; partly forced to sell; bargain. For particulars apply Box 40, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

KEEP Russian Guinea pigs and rid your place of rats. Dandy pets; one dollar a pair. Jack Dayman, Coral, Ontario.

MARRIED man for garden work, live-stock feeding and chores on farm near Toronto; steady work. Box 35, Farmer's Advocate, London.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshiny, mild climate; good profits for men with small capital in fruit-growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries; new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development League, Room A, 23 Broughton Street, Victoria, British Columbia.

THE BEST

LITTER CARRIER

MADE.

Sold direct to you from factory for

\$18.00

Fully guaranteed.

Write us for our new proposition before buying. We pay the freight. Get our prices on

Stanchions, Hay Tools Barn-door Hardware

ETC.

R. DILLON & SON

Oshawa, Ont.



POULTRY AND EGGS

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

CHOICE COCKERELS from best laying strains. R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 each; S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.00. D. M. Stewart, Menie, Ontario.

FOR SALE—S. C. White Leghorn and Silver Dorking Cockerels, from extra good laying strains, \$2.00 each. E. M. Crone, Mandaamin, Ontario.

JULY SALE—2,000 baby chicks; 10,000 hatching eggs; 500 yearling hens; 50 yearling males. Chicks, \$20.00 per 100; eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; hens, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; males, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R.C.R.I. Reds and S.C. White Leghorns. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ontario.

Smart, meeting Slack at the post office the other day, remarked:

"So poor old Stamps, the postman, has got the sack."

Slack—"What on earth for?"

Smart—"For carrying letters."

WANTED—Black, silver and crossed foxes alive, for breeding purposes. Highest price paid. Write, stating particulars and price: W. F. Weeks & Son, Fredericton, P. E. Island.

WANTED—A married man, to work on a farm. Must be a good all-around workman. Good wages, good house provided; temperate habits; small or no family. Apply to: Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ontario.

WANTED—An experienced man to manage a small dairy farm. Married man preferred. Free house, wood and garden vegetables; good wages. Only temperate man need apply. Griesbach Bros., Box 847, Collingwood, Ont.

WANTED—Experienced man to take charge of dairy. Must be good buttermaker. Apply M. Gilmour & Son, Springfield Farm Dairy, Rosemere, Que.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP, and on easy terms; well improved and in good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to owner, R. Lennox, Thornton.

FERTILIZER SALESMEN

Wanted by large well-known firm three or four experienced fertilizer salesmen, thoroughly acquainted with Canadian trade. Submit full details as to experience and salary wanted. Address: BOX A, FARMER'S ADVOCATE, TORONTO.

IN AND OUT.

He—"Society is a funny thing."

She—"In what way?"

He—"You start in by coming out."

# 40 FIRST PRIZE WINNERS 40

In Live Stock Were Won at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1912. Following is the List:

NAME OF BREEDER.	ADDRESS.	NAME OF ANIMAL.	BREED.	WEIGHT.
John S. Cowan, Donegal		Cherry Lane Dick, Boar	Berkshire	810
Fred Wrigglesworth, Hornby, Ont.		Florence Nightingale, Mare (6 yrs.)	Hackney	1,350
Chas. Grimsley, Bedford Park		Woodhatch Goldflash, Brood Mare and Colt	Hackney	1,100
James Leask, Greenbank		Roan Champion Steer	Shorthorn	1,600
James Leask, Greenbank		White James, Steer	Shorthorn	1,400
A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.		White Willie, Steer	Shorthorn	1,000
A. C. Hardy, Brockville, Ont.		Pauline Colantha Tensen, Cow (3 yrs.)	Holstein	1,300
Kyle Bros., Waverton, Ont.		Belle of Orchard Hill, Cow	Holstein	1,300
L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.		Belle, Heifer (2 yrs.)	Shorthorn	1,500
L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.		Bonnie Brae, Bull Calf (10 months)	Hereford	900
Porter Bros., Appleby		Bonnie Brae, Bull Calf (8 months)	Hereford	775
Porter Bros., Appleby		Proportion, Grey Stallion (5 yrs.)	Shire	1,850
Porter Bros., Appleby		Tuttlebrook Lorine, Filly (1 yr.)	Shire	1,100
Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.		Tuttlebrook Fuschina and Progeny, Mare and two colts (Shire)	Shire	1,900
Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.		Elm Park Wizard, Bull (2 yrs.)	Aberdeen-Angus	1,000
Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.		Elm Park Beauty Envin, Bull Calf	Aberdeen-Angus	1,000
Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.		Elm Park Pride 12th, Heifer (1 yr.)	Aberdeen-Angus	1,000
Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.		Elm Park Keepsake 13th, Heifer Calf	Aberdeen-Angus	500
Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.		Elm Park Brilliant, Bull, Jr. Calf	Aberdeen-Angus	550
R. T. Pritchard, Elora, Ont.		Tim and Jack, Steers	Shorthorn (each)	1,600
R. T. Pritchard, Elora, Ont.		Black Bell, Heifer	Aberdeen-Angus Grade	1,200
T. E. and H. C. Robson, Hideron, Ont.		Mamie Wallace, Bay Filly (1 yr.)	Clydesdale	1,200
W. E. Wright and Son, Glanworth, Ont.		Marcellus, Bull (3 yrs.)	Shorthorn	2,200
W. E. Wright and Son, Glanworth, Ont.		Bear, under 2 years	Chester White	
Hastings Bros., Linwood, Ont.		Ewe (1 year)	Dorset	
J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.		Claude, Boar (2 years)	Hampshire	700
		Sheep (13 First Prizes)	Shropshire	

All these animals were fed regularly for at least six weeks on

## Molassine Meal



### MADE IN ENGLAND

Out of eighteen exhibitors who tried feeding Molassine Meal, sixteen of them won one or more first prizes, for which each breeder mentioned above also received a cash prize of \$25.00 in gold, offered by the Molassine Company, Limited. Can you beat it? Do you want better proof than this?

MILCH COWS give more milk and for a longer period when fed regularly on Molassine Meal.

CATTLE will thrive better and fatten quicker when fed regularly on Molassine Meal.

HORSES will keep in better health, stand work better, and eat less feed, when fed regularly on Molassine Meal.

PIGS are always ready for market from three weeks earlier when fed on Molassine Meal.

There is Only One Genuine Molassine Meal.

Ask your dealer to write us to-day for full information.



Be careful to see that every bag bears the above Trade Mark.

Molassine Meal should be used as a staple food, instead of the same weight of oats, middlings, bran or other grain.

With the high price of feed it is economical to feed your horses and cattle regularly with Molassine Meal.

Molassine Meal replaces the ordinary foods, according to the amount used, also it enables the animal to obtain more nutriment out of its food. It also prevents and eradicates worms.

## THE MOLASSINE COMPANY, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND

Distributors for Canada, L. C. PRIME CO., LTD., St. John, N. B.—402 Board of Trade Building, Montreal—Pacific Building, Toronto

### TRADE TOPICS.

The King Edward Highway, the Canadian section of the International Highway, connecting Montreal with several large cities of the United States, is to have a portion built of concrete. Ultimately, it is expected that this road will continue as far south as Miami, Florida. It was the original intention that the entire highway should be built of macadam; but the Honorable Minister, who has under his jurisdiction the Canadian branch of the work, has become interested in concrete roadways, and has decided upon this important undertaking as a good place to try it out. Governments and municipalities are gradually coming to recognize the necessity of a more permanent form of roadway construction. That concrete is the material which fulfills all the requirements of a permanent roadway, is a fact that will ultimately obtain world-wide recognition.

**PRIZEWINNERS FED MOLASSINE MEAL.**—An interesting feature at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, was the presentation of the special extra prizes of \$25 in gold, given to each of the owners of animals winning first prizes and that had been fed regularly on genuine Molassine Meal (made in England) for at least two months prior to the Exhibition. The presentations took place on Friday, Sept. 5th. L. C. Prime, head of the firm of L. C. Prime

& Company, St. John, N. B., distributors for Canada for the Molassine Company, Limited, London, England, came up to Toronto and made the presentations personally. The fact that out of eighteen exhibitors contesting, sixteen of them won one or more first prizes with Molassine-meal-fed animals, is strong testimony to the feeding value of genuine Molassine Meal. There is no doubt that had a longer time been given, even more first prizes would have been won.

**A PLACE TO LEARN.**—When a man of practical knowledge, coupled with the trained mind of an instructor, says "that the educational value of a large dairy show cannot be estimated to men who are endeavoring to evolve the highest standards of efficiency upon their farms and in their dairy at the lowest cost of operation," there must indeed be great value to be had from an attendance at the National Dairy Show in Chicago this year, October 24th to November 2nd. It must behoove any man who is striving for success to attend this great educational exhibit, as by comparison alone can we measure our knowledge, and the man who stays home and plugs along will not get from his efforts what his neighbor will extract from his, with more ease. For catalogues and other information, write National Dairy Show Association, Livestock Record Building, Chicago, Ill.

Green Mountains No. 1, Irish Cobbler, Empire State, and Early Ohio seed potatoes, are advertised in this issue by C. Fred. Fawcett, Upper Sackville, N. B. A neat folder, available on application, gives particulars.

### SAVE FUEL.

Do you know that a Fireless Cooker will save fuel? You do not need to keep a heavy fire going in your kitchen all day when baking or cooking is to be done. Just start the cookery on the kitchen stove or the oil-stove, then put it into the Fireless Cooker.—No risk of burning.—No attention needed until the cooking is concluded. For further information, see the advertisement of the Dominion Fireless Cooker Co., 2 College Street, Toronto, elsewhere in this issue.

### GOSSIP.

#### BLAIRGOWRIE AGAIN WINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

In Cotswold sheep, in what was admittedly the strongest class in many years seen at Toronto Exhibition, representatives of the Blairgowrie flock of John Miller, Jr., of Ashburn, Ont., won both the ram and ewe championships, as well as the flock prize, which are the highest winnings possible, and a remarkable showing from one flock, besides the many other winnings of lesser honor. The Blairgowrie flocks of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep have no superiors in the matter of high-class breed type and

breed quality, character and covering. Practically all the breeding end of the flocks were imported, specially selected from the leading English flocks, many of them prizewinners before and since importation, which, with the best possible care and feeding, is the key-note of their high-class standard. Mr. Miller has on hand for this fall's trade a large number of shearing and ram lambs, shearing ewes and ewe lambs, in both Cotswolds and Shropshires. Foundation stock and flock-heads are his specialties. Blairgowrie Scotch Shorthorns and Clydesdales are among the leaders of the country. In Clydesdales, there are now on the farm seven registered mares and foals, and a new importation of fillies will arrive in November, particulars of which will appear in these columns.

At a recent auction sale of Shropshire sheep from the Shrawardine flock of Alfred Tanner, at his homestead, near Shrewsbury, Sir Richard Cooper paid 100 guineas (\$520) for a shearing ram that won the Mansell Memorial Cup and other premier honors this year. Mr. Coxon, Jr., Hereford, paid 40 guineas for another shearing ram.

It is stated that the Aberdeen-Angus herd of cattle, bred and owned by W. A. McHenry, of Iowa, has, since its establishment 25 years ago, won over \$35,000 in prizes at leading American exhibitions.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must 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 by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Miscellaneous.**

**FALL PLOWING.**

If A rents a farm from B for a term of five years, and at the end of the second year B gives A the privilege to leave, can A collect pay for fall plowing, as nothing was said at the time, and A did the plowing when he took the farm?  
F. D.

Ontario.

Ans.—We think not.

**WIDOW'S PORTION.**

A marries B, of Russell Co., Ontario. After the marriage, A's mother deeds 25 acres on which all the buildings and stock are. A buys 100 acres adjoining. B dies without a will, leaving two children. A marries C. Has no marriage contract. C has no children. Was married in Quebec. In case of A's death without a will, what part of property can C claim? A has bought 175 acres since marriage with C. A has sisters and brothers.  
Quebec.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Probably one-third, absolutely, of A's entire estate remaining after payment of debts and funeral and testamentary expenses.

**PIG AND POUND.**

I have a sow which goes into my neighbor's place through his part of the line fence, which I asked him two years ago to fix.

1. Can I compel him to fix his part of the fence?
2. Can he put my pig in pound and charge me with all damages?
3. Can he make me keep my pig in the stable just to please him?
4. Does it make any difference to anybody else if my pigs eat all the crop on my 200 acres?

Ontario.

**IRELAND FOR EVER.**

Ans.—1. Yes; under The Line Fences Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 284).  
2. Yes.  
3. No.  
4. No.

**WAGES TROUBLE.**

I hired with a livery-stable keeper by the week, and he came in one night and said that he heard I was going to quit, and that he had hired another man, and I said all right that I did intend to quit, but I did not say when, nor did I say a word that I was going to quit to him. I was hired by the week.

1. Can I make him pay me the full week's wages, as I had only worked one day on the sixth week? I lost the rest of the week, and he did not settle up in full. He gave me \$10 the night he said he got another man, and said he would pay the rest that week, but he never did. If I can collect the last week there will be \$36 coming out of the six weeks, and I was hired for \$10 a week.
2. Can he pay me off at just the one day I worked.
3. Am I supposed to go and ask the man for my money, or should he come to me and pay?
4. Would sending a letter be just the same as me going to ask him?
5. Should he have paid any attention to what the man had told him?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. We think so.

2. We think not.

3 and 4. You should make a demand upon him; and it may be in person or by letter.

5. It was quite proper to do so.

**THE HUMAN WAY.**

"A great big able-bodied man like you ought to be ashamed to ask a stranger for money," said the well-to-do citizen.  
"I know I ought," answered Meandering Mike. "But, mister, I'm jes' naturally too kind-hearted to tap 'im on de head and take it away from him."

**Cooking and Baking Problems are Easy to Solve With a "PANDORA" Range**

The Oven is the heart of a range. Its efficiency depends largely on construction of Fire-box and Flues, but—certain scientific principles must be carried out in making the Oven to insure success.

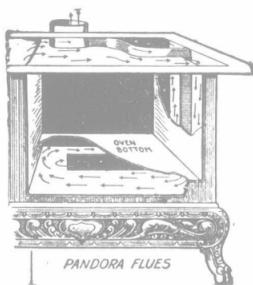


Illustration No. 1.

Illustration No. 1 shows the exact course followed by the drafts in "PANDORA" range—you see the heat passes directly under every pot-hole and around the Oven twice before reaching smoke pipe.

The Flues are deep and wide—corners are rounded—they are easily cleaned and there is nothing to impede the draft. A glance at McClary Flue construction will convince you that the "PANDORA" range is a perfect baker and cooker at the same time. The heat envelops the Oven uniformly—bread is evenly baked in the "PANDORA."

Illustration No. 2 shows the McClary system of Oven Ventilation very plainly. As you know, air close to the body of a range is fresh and comparatively warm. This fresh, warm air is drawn into Oven through small holes—the intense warmth super-heating and diffusing it throughout the Oven. Then it escapes with cooking fumes through vent holes shown in back of Oven.

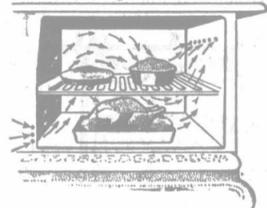


Illustration No. 2.

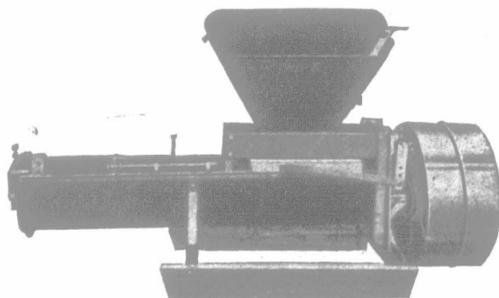
The ventilation of "PANDORA" Oven is simple, yet scientific, and—the results are apparent. A roast can be cooked just the way you like it—cooked so that it retains all its generous and nourishing juices and—bread, puddings, etc., are baked light, crisp, and fresh in the "PANDORA" Oven. The linings of the "PANDORA" Oven are of nickelled steel one-eighth of an inch thick and as smooth as glass—so the Oven is easily kept clean—easier heated and more durable.

N. B.—You can have the complete story of "Pandora" efficiency by simply asking for our Free Book, "Reasons for 'Pandora' Popularity."

LONDON  
TORONTO  
VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

**McClary's**

MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG  
HAMILTON  
CALGARY



**BESSER CONCRETE MACHINERY**  
**Continuous Mixer**

We manufacture: Power Cement Drain and Sewer Tile Machines; Hand Cement Drain and Sewer Tile Moulds; Power Cement Brick Machines; Hand Cement Block Machines; Cars and Track for Concrete Plants; Power Tamp Machines for Blocks and Tiles; also Windmills, Towers and Tanks. Write for catalogues.

Woodstock Wind Motor Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

**When writing advertisers please mention The Farmer's Advocate**

# The Model Farm

## Labor-Saving and Money-Making Equipment

**A** LOT HAS BEEN SAID about the scarcity of good farm help, and the difficulty our farmers have of keeping their sons on the farm. Well, most farmers have gone through the mill themselves, and can perhaps sympathize with the boy who seeks to get away from the drudgery that he imagines farm life has in store for him.

**B**UT WHY DRUDGERY? ABOUT the worst back-breaking work on a farm is stable-cleaning with old-fashioned methods. It certainly is a job any man would like to pass up. But fortunately modern methods with modern machinery have taken the drudgery out of stable-cleaning.

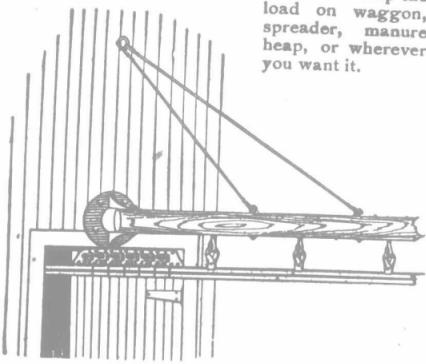


Nowadays, you fill a Louden Litter Carrier—raise it by a light pull on a chain—push the load easily and quickly to wherever you want it. Not much hard work for you in that, is there?

**A**LL EXPERTS AGREE THAT Liquid Manure is 50% more valuable than solid manure. Are you losing this 50%?

A Louden Litter Carrier will save it for you—and not only prevent the waste, but will make stable-cleaning an easy "chore."

The Louden swinging equipment is an ideal way of disposing of manure. With it you get a twenty or a thirty foot swing, and can dump the load on wagon, spreader, manure heap, or wherever you want it.



**A** DISTINCT LOUDEN FEATURE is that you can run the loaded carrier right on to the pole while swinging at any angle. You do not have to straighten the track each load.

The flexible hinge permits the carrier to run over it while at an angle.

**T**HE SUN-SHINY SIDE OF farming is the money-making side.

An equipment that makes money is Steel Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions for cows. Now there is no doubt that a contented, comfortable, dreamy-eyed cow will give more milk than one housed in unsanitary, badly-ventilated quarters, where it has little freedom and comfort. And when you are thinking of cow profits, you must think of these things.



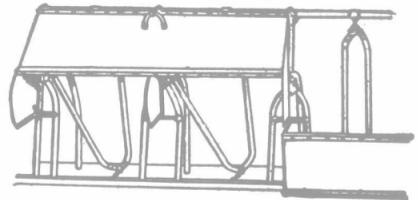
The most successful Farmers and Dairymen have thought of these things, and have equipped their stables with Cement Floors, Mangers, Steel Stalls, Stanchions, and Carriers for Feed and Litter. Stables so fitted are lasting, well ventilated and sanitary. Light and air with their germ-destroying powers fill every part of the stable. Under such conditions cows are comfortable and clean, which consequently means more and better milk, and this, in turn, means bigger profits.



**S**TANCHIONS.

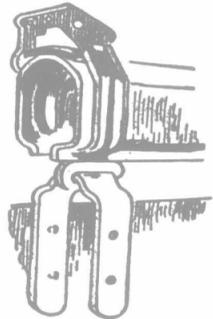
Louden Stanchions are perfect stanchions—perfect in construction—simple to lock and unlock—allow perfect freedom and comfort, yet provide a perfectly secure tie. They are made of smooth, light, strong, high carbon steel tubing, with malleable iron fittings. Construction and material are such that there are no crevices to harbor germs or dirt.

**H**OW DO YOU FEED YOUR cattle? Do you use the old-time shallow trough, where cows scatter their food in the feed-way, and steal each other's fodder—preventing the keeping of accurate records of feed costs and results?



Galvanized Steel Mangers are the modern way. They are convenient, and prevent feed-waste. They keep the stable tidy, too. The bottom is of cement, and the steel part is raised and lowered to allow the trough to be thoroughly cleaned. The trough can also be used for watering purposes.

**E**VERY FARMER HAS experienced annoyance and loss of time and temper over faulty barn-door hangers and tracks. The Louden Hangers are made in five different styles, to suit various conditions. We recommend Louden's Bird-Proof Hanger as illustrated.



It is a hanger that gives perfect service all the year round. It always runs easily and cannot get out of order.

It cannot be clogged in any way—either by nesting birds or trash in summer, or by snow, ice or sleet in winter.

**A** USEFUL BOOK TO HAVE.

Every farmer can find something useful in our book "Perfect Barn Equipments." It illustrates and describes many money-making, labor-saving devices, about which a farmer ought to know.



THE SERVICES OF OUR EXPERIENCED BARN ARCHITECT ARE AT YOUR COMMAND, FREE, FOR THE ASKING. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. - DEPT. 11 - GUELPH, Ont.

**AN IMPROVEMENT.**

"I got a new attachment for the family piano," said Mr. Growcher; "and it's a wonderful improvement."  
"What is it?"  
"A lock and key."

**RELIEF FOR THE SICK.**

"Listen, Robbie; this rich cake is very unhealthy, and I—"  
Robbie—"Well, s'pose we put it right out of its misery, mamma."

**BABY'S REASON.**

"Dear me!" cried mamma. "What is the baby crying for?"  
"He's mad at me, mamma," said Mollie. "I was trying to make him smile with the glove-stretcher."

**TO LET.**

"What's the difference between a haunted house and a handsome man about to kiss you?"  
"I give it up."  
"Why, you can't let a haunted house."

## THE SEVENTH NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IN ITS OWN HOME. NEWLY EQUIPPED. THE ONLY BUILDING IN AMERICA CAPABLE OF REPRESENTING A DAIRY SHOW THAT IN ANY WAY REPRESENTS THE IMPORTANCE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE INDUSTRY

This Show is founded to advance the Interest of the Dairy, Cow, as upon her alone rests the Dairy Industry.

We have prepared a TEN DAYS' SHORT COURSE IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY with facilities unequalled in the World.

### HERE IS THE BILL OF FARE

The Best Results of the Best Thought on Problems of Breeding, Feeding and Fitting Dairy Cattle down to the hour.

The Best Results from the Best Authorities employed by the Federal Government in Research Work to advance the Dairy Industry in America.

The Best Results from the Best Talents employed to work out problems of the Preparation for and Marketing of Dairy Products.

Instructive Laboratory Work in charge of the Highest Municipal Authorities.

Competitive Exhibits of Milk, Butter and Cheese from the Dairies, Homes and Factories of the Best Producers in America.

Judging of Cattle by the Highest Expert Authorities of two Continents.

Men of World Wide Repute to Discuss Problems of Dairying with you.

Personally Conducted Tours in charge of Educators to explain all matters to the Visitor, Dairymen, Farmers and all interested in the Success of the Dairy Industry. Can you get such a feast anywhere else?

Show your Hope and Interest in the Future by encouraging those who have spread this Royal Table for you by your presence. You can Make Money by it.

Milk will be pasturized by the Carload each day; Butter will be made by the Ton each day; Ice Cream will be manufactured Wholesale each day.

To show the City Visitors what a Great Industry you are engaged in.

The Railroads are willing to co-operate if you will tell them how. Commence right now to tell them what you want in Service and Rates.

Write National Dairy Show Association, Live Stock Record Bld., 17 Exchange Av., Chicago, for information on exhibit space, or how to get to the Show.

## "Go North Young Man!"

### WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital.

For information as to terms, home-stead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

**E. A. Macdonnell**  
Director of Colonization  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

HON. JAS. S. DUFF,  
Minister of Agriculture

## APPLE TREES

We are specialists in the production of hardy varieties for the north and cold climates. Our apple trees are budded on whole roots and grown on our nurseries (170 acres) at Pointe Claire, Que., under the rigorous climatic conditions of this section, and they are, therefore, superior as a stock for northern planters, both in the garden and the orchard.

Hardy Trees are what you want—they are what you must have if you want to make a success of your planting. At present we have a full line of all the best standard varieties on hand, and intending purchasers are urged to place their orders now while we have a full selection on hand.

**CANADIAN NURSERY CO., LTD.,**  
10 Phillips Place. MONTREAL, QUE.

A few vacancies for good honest salesmen.

### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

## Winter Fair

Guelph, Ontario

December 9 to 13, 1912

HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS, POULTRY.

**\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES**

For Prize List, apply to

**A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y., Toronto, Ont.**

## INVENTIONS

Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. E, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

When writing mention Advocate

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### SWEET CLOVER—ALFALFA SEED.

1. Would you please let me know the name of the weed I am sending. I found it in alfalfa I seeded a year ago last spring. It grows about one and a half feet high, and has a root like alfalfa and resembles it in appearance. If it is a weed, is it a bad one, and what would you advise to get rid of it?

2. Does alfalfa seed come under the same Government inspection as timothy and clover seed? T. S. E.

Ans.—1. The plant sent is considered by some to be a weed, while others believe it to be valuable as a fodder crop. It is sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), and resembles alfalfa very much, only it has a white flower and a very characteristic sweet odor. It does not give very much trouble in well-cultivated fields, but often becomes troublesome in waste places and along fences.

2. Yes; that is, it is covered by the Seed Control Act.

#### KEEPING TEN COWS ON SEVENTY ACRES.

With the object in view of getting a few pointers on best method of producing feed for ten cows and two horses on a seventy-acre farm, have, on reverse side, drawn an outline of our farm, showing layout of crops this year. Our land is all sand with exception of very narrow strip along each side of creek. The land is fairly well underdrained, and still inclined to be cold in bottom, especially in a year like this one has been. Land is level, except a small slope to creek on each side. Land marked "pasture" is fairly good for large part of summer, but would need extra feed in early fall to keep up milk flow. Would you advise growing ten or twelve acres of corn, or perhaps more? We have a good cement silo 35 x 14. Would you advise keeping cows stabled most of the time so as to save pasture as much as possible? With an average yield per acre of feeding beets, what acreage would you recommend? Would our land be a success under alfalfa? We are near town and can get considerable manure, and very short haul from station if carloads are purchased. Would commercial fertilizers be a success on this kind of soil? We are starting on our first farming venture, and will be very thankful for your advice. W. E. P.

Ans.—Corn is the main key to your solution. Put from one-fifth to a quarter of the arable acreage under corn each year, and then watch to see the stock-carrying capacity of your farm expand. Along with corn, grow an acre or two of roots, also alfalfa if you can make it succeed, and plenty of clover, sowing this every third or fourth year. In time, you will probably build a second silo, mainly for summer use. Pity your present silo is not 40 or 45 feet high; then it would answer nicely for both winter and summer feeding. Its diameter is much too large for only ten head of cattle. Grow more corn and keep more cattle. To build up your land, grow clover and buy manure, rotting it to destroy weed seeds. We cannot advise positively as to alfalfa, but try it on a small scale. Re feeding cows, we would recommend keeping them on pasture in summer, but supplementing the grass with silage or green oats and peas fed in the stable.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

The best of our farmers keep live stock, and live stock requires good feed to be most profitable. Especially is this the case with dairy cows. In another column of this issue appears the advertisement of the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., Wallaceburg, Ont., who have placed on the market Sugar-beet Meal, a feed which they claim has been successfully tested in dairies, and recommended by some of the best-known dairymen. See the advertisement, and inquire about the prices.



### MT. VICTORIA STOCK FARM, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sires and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.

T. B. MACAULAY, Prop.

E. WATSON, Mgr

### BLAIRGOWRIE IS OFFERING AT PRESENT:

Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep, from Imp. stock. Show sheep all ages, and of both sexes. See my exhibit of Cotswolds at Toronto. Also 50 Shropshire Field Ewes, 25 Shropshire Field Rams, 75 Cotswold Field Rams, 25 Cotswold Field Ewes. Children's Ponies nicely broken and quiet. Myrtle, C. P. R. Stn., L.-D. Phone. John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, P. Q.



### CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD

My second importation for 1912 has arrived, my third will be here in six weeks. In stallions or fillies I have the farmers' kind at farmers' prices. Come and see me.

GEO. A. BRODIE, Newmarket P. O.

Newmarket or Stouffville Stns., G. T. R.; Gormley, C. N. R. L.-D. 'phone from either

## FARMERS

nowadays are looking for a feed for their cattle which gives the best results and at a reasonable price. This is just what they find in

# Sugar Beet Meal

In tests at a number of our best dairies it has been proven that cattle fed on Sugar Beet Meal gave more milk, and at a less cost, than those fed on other meals. This means increased profits.

It is recommended by the best known dairymen.

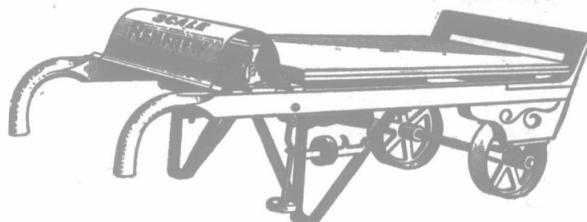
This meal will be ready for shipment about October 15. As our supply is always exhausted early in the year, ask for prices and particulars at once and send in your order early.

**DOMINION SUGAR CO., LTD., Wallaceburg, Ontario**

## Saving the Farmer's Profit

THE MISSION OF

### The RENFREW Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale



☞ Daily loss—that's what inaccurate scales mean to the farmer. Loss on everything he sells by weight.

☞ Stop it now. Let the "RENFREW" do your weighing, and get every cent of profit on your produce that you should get.

☞ "RENFREW" accuracy is guaranteed by the Canadian Government—which means protection against loss through underweighing.

☞ The "RENFREW" weighs anything from one pound to 2,000 pounds—and you can wheel it to anything you want to weigh. Are you interested? Mail this Coupon Now for this Free Booklet, "The Profit on the Last Ounce." It tells interestingly about the business side of farming—and how money is saved with a "RENFREW" Handy Two-Wheel Truck Scale.

THE  
**RENFREW SCALE CO.**  
Renfrew, Ontario

Mail  
New  
Coupon

#### AGENTS:

SASKATOON—Western Distributing Agency  
CALGARY—Reynolds & Jackson  
EDMONTON—Race, Hunt & Giddy  
MANITOBA—Clase & Brockest, Winnipeg

Please send me free of charge the booklet, "The Profit on the Last Ounce."

Name.....

Address.....

THE RENFREW SCALE CO.  
Renfrew, Ontario

Please Mention this Paper.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam

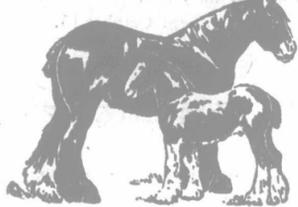


Has Imitators But No Competitors.  
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,  
Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind  
Puff, and all lameness from Spavin,  
Ringbone and other bony tumors.  
Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,  
Erysipelas, Diphtheria. Removes all  
Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,  
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.  
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is  
Warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50  
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-  
press, charges paid, with full directions for  
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,  
testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## INSURE YOUR HORSES



### FOALING INSURANCE.

A small premium will secure a policy in our Company by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal, or both. All kinds of insurance on Live Stock. Transit Insurance covering horses on board cars for 5, 10, 15, 20 or 30 days.

PROSPECTUS FREE ON DEMAND.  
General Animals Insurance Company  
of Canada  
Head Office: 71A St. James St., Montreal  
OTTAWA BRANCH:  
No. 106 York Street, Ottawa  
Toronto Agency: J. A. Caesar,  
Room 2, James Building, Toronto, Ont.

### SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY (Trade-Mark Registered)



Whether on Spavin, Puff, Tendon, or any kind of lameness a permanent cure is guaranteed.

NASABAWA, Ont., Dec. 11, 1911.—Troy Chemical Co., Birmingham, N. Y.—Dear Sirs: Last June I purchased a bottle of Save-The-Horse for a bog spavin and thoroughpin, which I drew on while stonking with a stone machine; after a cure was effected I had one-third of the bottle left. I went West this fall, two days after she fell while playing in a rough pasture. The Veterinary blistered and poulticed her until I came home, two months ago, and she was still unable to put her foot under her. The Veterinary said it was a rupture in the coffin joint, as near the toe as it was possible to get. When I came home I discarded his treatment and used the remainder of Save-The-Horse and she is nearly sound. This mare is a dapple gray percheron, 3 years old, and weighs 1500 lbs. Please send me your opinion and another bottle of your cure, C. O. D., at once from your Canadian office.

Yours truly,  
ALEX. CRAWFORD.

16 Years a Success  
\$5. And every bottle sold with an iron-clad contract to cure or refund money. This contract has \$50,000 paid-up capital back of it to secure and make its promise good. Send for copy, also latest book and testimonials from breeders and business men the world over on every kind of case.

TROY CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, ONT.  
Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a signed contract to cure or refund money.

## ABSORBINE

Cures Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Bolls, Sores, Wire Cuts, Bruises, Swellings, Lameness, and allays Pain quickly without blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 E free.

ABSORBINE, J.E., Liniment for manking, For Strains, Painful Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Gout. Price \$1.00 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### TREES AS FENCE POSTS.

1. In putting a wire fence up where there is a row of trees, is it necessary to spike narrow scantling on the tree to keep the wire from coming in contact with the tree?
2. Do you think if the wire was put on the tree it would have a tendency to rust the wire more than if on a scantling or post?
3. How far apart should the posts or trees be to make the fence good and strong?

Ans.—1 and 2. By all means tack on the scantling. Whatever the effect on the wire, you should do this to protect the trees; otherwise the wood will grow over the wire, embedding it, and injuring the trees, as well as preparing a nasty mess for whomsoever in future may saw or split up the wood.

3. A rod and a half. Two rods will answer in a pinch.

#### TEXT-BOOK ON ENGINES— ENGINEER'S LICENSE.

1. Mention a good text-book on steam engines, its price, and where it can be obtained?
2. Where can a paper devoted to threshing interests be obtained, and at what price?
3. Is it necessary to have a license to drive a traction engine, and where can one obtain it?

Ans.—1. Young Engineers' Guide, \$1; Farm Machinery and Farm Motors, \$2; Gas-engine Troubles and Installation, \$1. Copies of above books may be secured through this office, postage paid.

2. The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, E. H. Heath Co., Publishers, Winnipeg, Man. Price, \$1 per year.

3. For information concerning engineers' licenses, address the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

#### LAME MARE—MARE COUGHS— BIT.

1. Mare, ten years old, is lame in left front foot, and I cannot find the cause of it. Have had her shod several different ways with no success. She is not bad to start out, or if let walk. Is a good feeder, and lots of life.

2. Mare, six years old, raised colt last winter and has had bad cough all summer, with very little discharge at nostrils. Is in good order and works well.

3. Give description of bit for horse that pulls strong continually on the bit. Have tried several, but they seem to make him worse.

Ans.—1. You had better have her examined by a veterinarian. She may be suffering from navicular disease, but this disease usually causes lameness to be more noticeable when the animal first starts out.

2. There is some danger of such a cough developing into heaves if this has not already occurred. She should be fed on food of first-class quality. Musty hay or grain should on no account be given. All she eats should be dampened with lime water. In addition to this, give her once daily a ball composed of powdered opium, 1½ drams; solid extract of belladonna, 2 drams; camphor, 1 dram, and digitalis, 20 grains. Add sufficient oil of tar to make plastic, roll in tissue paper, and administer, or dissolve in warm water, and give as a drench.

3. Several different kinds of bits are recommended for this purpose. The ordinary curb bit, properly used, has been found quite effectual. A double-twisted, jointed-wire bit, is also good, and a jointed bit with double rings is one of the best. These bits are all more or less severe, but most horses with tough mouths require them. There are, however, some tough-mouthed horses of a nervous, high-strung disposition, which a severe bit only makes worse.

#### VOTE OR VOTER.

Aunt Spinsterly—"I hope that your opinions uphold the dignity of our sex, Mamie, and that you believe that every woman should have a vote?"

Mamie—"I don't go quite so far as that, auntie; but I believe that every woman should have a voter!"

# Percherons AND Clydesdales

STALLIONS AND MARES ALL AGES

Among the lot are numerous prize-winners in both France and Canada. Some grand matched pairs of Percheron Fillies

Write for the greatest Horse Catalogue in Canada

## Hodgkinson & Tisdale

SIMCOE LODGE STOCK FARM

Beaverton, Ontario

G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance Bell 'phone No. 18.

## Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.

### HORSE DEPARTMENT

Auction Sale Every Wednesday

Private Sales Every Day

Railroad Loading Facilities at Barn Doors

W. W. SUTHERLAND,  
In Office.

J. H. ASHCRAFT, JR.,  
Manager.

## GRAHAM & RENFREW COMPANY CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations.

Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.

## ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que.

My fall importation, which will be the largest yet made by me, will be personally selected, will arrive last week in September. Good colors, heavy bone, best of pedigrees and reasonable prices. Wait for them if you want good ones.

D. McEachran.

Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies  
Bigger and better than ever before is our 1912 importation just arrived. Stallions with size, character, quality and breeding. Fillies of high-class breeding and quality for show or breeding purposes. Come and see them. Terms and prices right. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P.O. and Station on Toronto to Sutton Electric Line L.-D. Phone.

PERCHERON STALLIONS—Our 1912 importation of Percheron stallions are now in our stables at Simcoe, Ont. We can supply the trade for ideal draft character, flashy quality of underpinning, stylish tops and faultless moving. Let us know your wants. Any terms arranged.

EAIO & PORTER, Simcoe, Ontario

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES  
A few choice young stallions always on hand and for sale. Frequent importations maintain a high standard. Prices and terms to suit.

BARBER BROS., Gatineau Pt., Que., near Ottawa.

A Few Choice Clyde Fillies—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sire and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.

HARRY SMITH; Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L.-D. 'Phone.

QUALITY AND SIZE IN] For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my 1912 importation of Clyde Stallions and Fillies. Prices and terms unequalled.

JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM,  
Locust Hill, C. P. R. P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.  
L. D. 'Phone

## THOUGHT SHE WOULD SURELY DIE

### HAD PAINS AROUND THE HEART AND SMOTHERING FEELINGS

Mrs. Wm. Lee, Uthoff, Ont., writes:—"I have taken three boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and am now well. I had such pains around my heart and such smothering feelings that I thought I would surely die. My head used to be propped up with pillows to keep me from smothering. One day I read in a paper about your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and three boxes cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are a specific for all run-down men and women, whether troubled with their heart or nerves, and are recommended by us with the greatest confidence that they will do all we claim for them.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

#### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

##### GERALD POWELL

Commission Agent and Interpreter  
Nogent Le Rotrou, France

will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium, and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years experience; best references. Correspondence solicited.

#### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE, EGBERTON, KENT, ENG.

#### EXPORTERS OF

#### Live Stock of all Descriptions

Draft horses of all breeds a specialty. Intending buyers should write us for particulars, as we can place before them the most attractive proposition they have yet experienced. We can send highest references from satisfied buyers of nearly all breeds.

#### Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality.

For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers are toppers every one. Showing form and quality, and bred from show winners. T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont., G. I. R. and C. P. R.

#### Aberdeen-Angus—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying.

Drumbo Station.

#### Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.

#### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Mature early. Best of beef. Several young bulls for sale. Apply  
MANAGER "GRAPE GRANGE" FARM  
Clarksburg, Ont.

#### Shorthorns, Berkshires, Cotswolds

Nine bulls from 9 to 11 months, cows, heifers and a neifer calves; over 50 head on hand. No Berkshires to offer at present. A few shearing ewes for sale.

Chas. E. Bonnycastle,  
P. O. AND STA., CAMPBELLFORD, ONT.

#### GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Shorthorns of all ages, pure Scotch and Scotch topped, imp. and Canadian-bred, choice heifers, choice young bulls, also the stock bull Lord Fyvie (Imp.); anything for sale.

Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P. Markdale, Ontario.

#### Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Will price cheap young bull from 6 to 14 months; also 1 and 2-year-old heifers, some from imp. sires and dams. Leicesters at all times of both sexes for sale. Phone. W. A. Bougias, Tuscarora, Ont.

#### Shorthorns—Nine bulls and a number of heifers for sale at very reasonable prices.

Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville Ont

#### Clover Dell Shorthorns

Choice young stock of both sexes. Dual purpose a specialty. L. A. WAKELY, BOLTON, ONT. Bolton Station, C. P. R.

A negro woman in Savannah was preparing to get married. For four weeks before the ceremony she saved up her wages; and immediately after the wedding she hunted up her mistress and asked her to take charge of the fund.

"I'll take it, of course," said the puzzled lady; "but, Mandy, won't you be needing your money to spend on your honeymoon?"

"Miss May," said the bride, "does you think Ise goin' to trust myse'f wid a strange nigger and all dat money on me?"

#### GOSSIP.

##### A CORRÉCTION.

In the advertisement in our issues of 12th and 19th September of the auction sale of milking Shorthorns, stockers and feeders, Clydesdales, etc., to take place on September 27th, the property of S. J. Scott, Ancaster, Ont., the farm was said to be on the Hamilton and Buffalo line, whereas it should have read on the Hamilton and Brantford Electric line. Parties interested will please make a note of this.

Hodgkinson & Tisdale, proprietors of the well-known Simcoe Lodge stud, Beaverton, Ont., where Clydesdales and Percherons of the highest order are bred, as well as imported, write that they had a good fortnight's business at the Toronto Exhibition this season, and made the following sales: To David Jackson, Pond Mills, Ont., the grand two-year-old imported Percheron stallion, Kossuth 3003 (91115). Although this horse was in anything but show condition, he succeeded in winning third prize at Toronto in a very large class, and was second at London the week following. Kossuth is a gray in color, with the very best kind of feet and legs, a wonderful heavy, well-proportioned top, set off by a beautiful head and neck. He is a sensational actor, going high, fast, and straight. His breeding is the best, being a grandson of that famous stock horse, Romeo (1409) (27275) (44085). Mr. Jackson is to be complimented on his selection. To Gordon S. Gooderham, Manor Farm, Bedford Park, Ont., a beautiful matched pair of Percheron fillies, Krapulette 2953 (92132), and Kapeline 2957 (89949). They are both dark grays, choke full of quality, with lots of size, and are a great pair of movers. They both have been prominent prizewinners in France and Canada. In this pair Mr. Gooderham has the foundation to form a high-class Percheron stud. To Joseph Kilgour, of North Toronto, the Clydesdale filly foal Patricia, out of a mare by that good-breeding horse, Argosy 4904 (11247). Patricia is a very large, promising foal, of high quality. Also the Hackney filly foal, The Duchess. The Duchess is one of the sweetest foals we have seen for a long time, and will no doubt be heard of later in the showing. To John D. Campbell, of Harrison, Ont., Lady Favourite, a two-year-old Canadian-bred Clydesdale filly of exceptional quality. She won in her class at the Toronto Exhibition in stiff company. She is out of General Favourite, the sire of the last year's Canadian-bred champion stallion.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION OF AMATITE ROOFING.—The manufacturers of Amatite ask us to say that they are ready to distribute samples of their roofing to anyone who is interested in the new type of roofings. Anybody can obtain one of these samples by simply addressing a request for it to the nearest office of The Patterson Mfg. Co., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.; Halifax, N. S. This sample serves to show the mineral surface of Amatite, which is its great unique feature. By this mineral surface, Amatite eliminates the painting nuisance. You lay Amatite on the roof, leave it alone, and it will take care of itself year after year. It needs no painting or attention. Of course, this reduces the total roofing expenses considerably, for nobody who has had experience with the ordinary smooth-coated roofing is willing to consider that paint is cheap. It might be expected that Amatite would cost more than the smooth-coated roofings, but its price, in fact, is somewhat lower than roofs of the old type. If you are interested in roofings, Amatite is worth remembering. See the advertisement in this issue, and write for sample.

Mrs. Nuwed—"Mary, for dinner I think we'll have boiled mutton with caper sauce. Are there any capers in the house?"

Mary—"No, ma'am."

Mrs. Nuwed—"Then go out in the garden and cut some."

Orchard-Grove Herefords I have lately made a big importation of the leading herds of Illinois. In my herd you now have 25 Bulls to select from; a big range of Heifers and Cows. High-class show and breeding stock a specialty.

L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario, G.T.R. and C.N.R.

## THE "AULD" HERDS

Geo. Amos & Son of Moffat, Ont., announce the sale of their entire herd of Short-horn Cattle to A. F. & G. Auld of Eden Mills, Ont., and solicit a continuation of their friends' patronage to their successors. A. F. & G. Auld announce the purchase as above and solicit your favors for their combined herds. Correspondence promptly answered and vi-tors met at either Guelph (5 miles) or Rockwood (3 miles).

A. F. & G. AULD

Eden Mills, Ont.

## Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE. One promising 12 months Imported Bull Calf; a Marr. Flora, recently imported; 12 bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all by Imported Sire—some good ones among these; also 30 choice cows and heifers in calf, at reasonable prices. Farm ¼-mile from Burlington Jct. Station.

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.

## Shorthorns

of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildred Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly first-class.

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont., P.O. and Sta.



## Here is a Book of Facts About Barns. It is FREE

THERE never was a book like this before. There never was such a book published to which you could turn for all the information you require about the planning, building or equipment of a barn.

This book shows complete and practical plans of several splendid barns, drawn from experience by practical men. It also contains many pages devoted to barn equipment—to numerous handy features which can be installed at small cost in your spare time, to make your present barn more valuable, convenient and healthy.

### Send for "How to Build a Barn"

Even though you do not intend to build a new barn right away, you should have this book.

It will enable you to eventually plan a new barn that will be many times more valuable than your old barn, and which will cost you less than if you had some one else to do the planning for you.

It shows you how to arrange your barn to get the utmost value from every inch of space.

It gives many suggestions as to

how to install labor saving devices and important conveniences that will make the work around the barn easier.

It shows you how to select the right materials—those that will serve your purpose best and cost you the least.

All this information is yours merely for the asking. Write today. Don't delay. Just send us your name and address and we will send the book—FREE of all charge and without obligation.

## THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited

156 STONE ROAD, GALT

BRANCHES—General Contractors Supply Co., Halifax, N. S.; Estey & Co., St. John, N. B.; R. Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton, N. B.; J. L. Lachance, Ltd., 253 St. Paul St., Quebec, Que.; Wm. Gray Sons-Campbell, Ltd., 583 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.; Montague Sash and Door Factory, Montague, P. E. I.; Fife Hardware Co., Fort William, Ont.; Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., 839 Henry Ave., Winnipeg, Man.; Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd., Calgary, Alta.; Gorman, Clancy & Grindley, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.; D. R. Morrison, 714 Richard Street, Vancouver, B. C.

12  
Send me your book on Barns.

F. A.



**"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"**  
Prevents the Tremendous  
Loss from Flies

Flies cost the Farmers of Canada millions of dollars annually by retarding the growth or fattening of animals and by greatly reducing the production of milk by constantly annoying the animals all summer. Every farmer or stockman knows this statement to be true from his own experience.

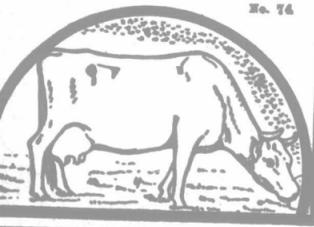
Flies also cause a great loss of life by spreading diseases from farm to farm. "International Fly Way" will keep flies off your animals and give them perfect rest from these pestiferous insects, which will make you more money in a larger production of milk or much quicker growth of all animals.

**SAVE YOUR STOCK**  
By Using

**"INTERNATIONAL FLY WAY"**  
It is positively guaranteed to be effective in driving away Flies, Mosquitoes, and other insects which worry stock and reduce their earning capacity. It is harmless to the hair and skin and will be found perfectly satisfactory when used according to directions.

We place our twenty years of reputation back of "International Fly Way," and ask you to test it on your positive guarantee.

FOR SALE AT ALL DEALERS.  
INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. LIMITED, TORONTO  
No. 74



**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912**

Have some **SHORTHORN HEIFERS** two years old from cows giving 50 pounds milk per day, and in calf to my stock bull, Senator Lavender.

Grand young **LEICESTERS** from imp. Wooler of Sandy Knowe, champion at Toronto, and imp. Royal Connaught.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO**  
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

**OAKLAND SHORTHORNS**

Present offering is five choice young bulls, from 7 to 22 months old, reds and roans, out of good dual-purpose dams, and sired by our champion Scotch Grey bull 72692. Visitors find things as represented. Good cattle and no big prices.

**JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=.

The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

**KYLE BROS., - - - - - Ayr, Ontario**

**Fletcher's Shorthorns**

Our herd of Pure Scotch Shorthorns (Imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (Imp.) = 65038 = (89909) 273853. Choice young stock for sale.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

**TAIN'T NO MO'.**

An Alabama negro, who had spent several years as a servant in a New York family, returning to his home, attempted to instruct members of his family in correct usage, especially in their language. One day at the table his brother said to him: "Gimme some 'lasses, Sam." "You mustn't say 'lasses," corrected Sam. "You must say molasses." What is you talkin' 'bout?" grunted his brother. "How's I gwine to say mo' 'lasses when I ain't had none yet?"

**CLEAN HANDS**



15c a Tin.  
Don't let them fool you with a cheap imitation SNAP is the ORIGINAL and BEST HAND CLEANER. Will remove grease and stains of all kinds.

**GOSSIP.**

Persons on the lookout for good stock in Shorthorns, Cotswold sheep and Clydesdale horses, had better look up Robt. Miller's change of advertisement in this issue.

**A BIG SWINE-BREEDING FARM.**

The biggest and most extensive swine-breeding industry in Canada is that carried on by John Harvey, at Frelighsburg, Que., mention of which has been made in these columns at different times. These herds are made up of Tamworths, Berkshires, Yorkshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, Hampshires, and Duroc-Jerseys. The breeding stock of each particular breed has been selected from the leading herds and most noted breeders in Canada and the United States, and represent the highest types of the several breeds. This year, in competition with some of the strongest entries ever seen at the leading shows in this country, notably that at Sherbrooke, Que., and Ottawa, the winnings in cash were: At Bedford, Que., \$340; at Quebec City, \$385; at Sherbrooke, Que., \$436, and at Ottawa, \$605, which was nearly two-thirds of the entire prize money offered for swine. This is a remarkable showing when it is remembered that Sherbrooke and Ottawa are the two biggest swine shows in Canada, with an entry that runs up in the hundreds. For breeding purposes, from the first of September last year to the last of August this year, Mr. Harvey sold 157 head, distributed all over the country. This year, at Sherbrooke and Ottawa, he sold \$2,000 worth. He can fill orders for any of the breeds at any time, and of either sex or age.

**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS OF SIZE, BREEDING AND MERIT.**

Barber Bros., of Gatineau Point, Que., just across the river from Ottawa, whose reputation as importers of Clydesdales of true draft character, and whose honesty and reliability is acknowledged among the horsemen of Canada, are just now showing a particularly useful lot of stallions whose breeding is unexcelled in the Scottish Studbook, and whose draft character, breed type, and quality of underpinning are of the very best, a lot that intending purchasers would be consulting their own interests to see, as the horses are there that the country wants, and the prices are as low as any in Canada, and Barber Bros. will not misrepresent. Dunure Burns is a proper, nice-quality horse, weighing about 1,850 lbs., a brown five-year-old, sired by the world-renowned Baron of Buchlyvie, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus. This is certainly gilt-edged breeding, and he has the style and quality that his breeding would indicate. Mikado is a brown four-year-old, up to 1,900 lbs., with the character that goes with the true drafter, and is particularly good at the ground, a high-class horse all over, sired by the great Baron Ruby, dam by the noted breeding horse, Sylvander, and grandam by Baron's Pride. Another four-year-old is the bay, Lynwood Mac, sired by the popular Aberdeen prize horse, Horatius, dam by that great breeding horse exported to Scotland, Prince Sturdy, grandam by the four-times winner of the Cawdor Cup championship, Prince of Carruchan, and grandam by the immortal Macgregor. This is surely great breeding, and he has four numbered dams. He is a cart-horse in type, smooth and compact, with splendid quality, and weighs about 1,800 lbs. Sir Grenville is a bay three-year-old, by Sir Victor, dam by the noted prizewinner, Top Gallant. This is one of the great three-year-olds of the day. He will make a great horse, for he has all the qualifications, size, character, quality, and breeding. Another three-year-old is Sorbie Medalist, a brown son of the Royal champion, Diploma, dam by the noted prizewinner, Exquisite, and grandam by Prince Edward. This is a massive colt that will easily reach the ton, with great draft character and the best of underpinning. He is a great colt. In two-year-olds there is only one, Laird of Hopetoun, a bay, by the Highland and Edinburgh first-prize horse, Baron Hopetoun, dam by the H. & A. S. champion, King of the Roses. He has size and quality of the best.

**7 Brothers-7 Farms**  
**7 SHARPLES**  
Tubular Cream Separators

You know the six Porterfield brothers. Each operates his own high class dairy farm and is making money. You know of their brother-in-law, Hon. Jno. W. Sperow, retired dairyman, member of legislature, whose wife was formerly Miss Porterfield. Like the most successful dairymen everywhere, these shrewd men selected and enthusiastically endorse

**SHARPLES TUBULAR Cream Separators**

They will use no other make. It is all because Dairy Tubulars contain no disks, have twice the skimming force of other separators, skim faster and twice as clean, and pay a profit no other can pay.

Read this letter from South Africa:  
"Glen Let, Tarkastad, United South Africa, July 12, 1912.  
I have used the Tubular for years. Six Tubulars are in use in my family, and all are highly pleased with them. OSWALD HARRIS."

When whole families cast their solid vote for Tubulars, you will wisely do the same.

Why not get a Tubular in the first place and avoid expensive experience with inferior machines? Ask for Catalog No. 193 and get quick, courteous attention.

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**I Will Buy Shorthorn Bulls**  
and Females of Families, bred  
for Milk Production.

Prefer to buy from herds where cows are hand-milked. Bulls to be over 12 months and not more than 3 years of age. Females from 1 year old to cows 5 and 6 years old, either giving milk or well along in animals with good individual conformation. It is essential that they show indications of milking capacity in no small degree.

Shorthorn Breeders and Farmers in Ontario having such cattle for sale will please write to me at once giving full description and price of what you offer.

**W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.**

**Present Special Offering**

20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers  
10 High-Class Young Shorthorn Cows  
5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emmas, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kinellar Claretts, Miss Ramsdens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

**ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.**  
Columbus, Ontario

**SHORTHORNS**

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.

**H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.**  
JOHN CLANCY, Manager

**I Have SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers, SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD Rams and Ewes, CLYDESDALE Fillies and Colts**

that are as good as I have ever had, and that I will sell for prices within the reach of all. We have been in the business 75 years, always in the front rank, and propose to keep that position. You cannot afford to buy without writing us for prices.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

**Scotch Shorthorns** - Present offering: Three young bulls of serviceable age, from imp. sires and dams. A few very good bull calves. Cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot.

**Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.**  
**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**

**1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912**

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams.

**John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Flora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS**

Headed by Gainford Marquis, undefeated bull of three countries. See our show herd at the leading fairs, starting at Winnipeg. **J. A. WATT, SALEM, ELORA STA., G. T. and C. P. R.**

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale**

I am offering at very reasonable prices, females Scottish Hero (Imp) = 55942 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or amongst them. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals

**A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

# "Cholera Infantum"

## THE SUMMER COMPLAINT OF INFANTS

Cholera infantum begins with a profuse diarrhoea, the stomach becomes irritated, and in many cases vomiting and purging set in. The child rapidly loses flesh, and is soon reduced to great languor and prostration.

Cholera infantum can be quickly cured by the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Mrs. David A. Cleveland, Apple River, N.S., writes:—"Last September my little boy, four years old, and little girl, two years old, were taken one afternoon with vomiting spells, and in a few hours they had cholera infantum. I had Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in the house, and commenced using it. The cholera got so bad the next day, they passed nothing but blood. I kept on using the medicine, and in a few days they were cured. I always keep a bottle in the house, as I don't think there is anything better for summer complaint than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

Some dealers may try to sell you something else, but for the good of your child's health, insist on having "Dr. Fowler's." It has been on the market for over sixty-five years, so you are not using a new and untried remedy. Price 85 cents. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



**PURE - BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle**  
The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.**

### Holsteins of Quality

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

**MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm" Thorold, Ontario**

### The Maples Holstein Herd

Offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write

**WALBURN RIVERS, Falden, Ontario**

**Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires**—Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbekerk 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam, g. dam, average 29.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows. **W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairnform, Ont.**

**Maple Grove Holsteins**—Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose 17 near female ancestors have butter records from 30.50 to 34.75 lbs. in 7 days, including world's records for 7 and 30 days. **H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont.**

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins**—We have four bull calves left for sale, from high-testing dams; sired by Imperial Pauline De Kol, whose 15 nearest dams average 26.20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario County. **R. W. WALKER Utica, Ont.**

**Glenwood Stock Farm 5 BULL CALVES, fit for service, out of big milking strains, at low figure for quick sale. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT. Campbellford Sta.**

On the death of his first wife a literary celebrity of the South erected an elaborate memorial to her on which was inscribed the sentiment, "The Light of my Life has gone out." The late Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, pointed out the memorial to a friend who read the words and then asked, "But he married again, didn't he?"

"Yes," replied the bishop, "he did. You see, he struck another match, as it were."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### FENNEL IDENTIFIED.

Would you kindly let me know what the enclosed plant is, and its uses?

J. B.

Ans.—The plant is fennel (*Foeniculum officinale*). It is cultivated in some places for its aromatic seeds, but there is little demand for them.

#### ALFALFA—RED CLOVER—KNUCKLING—ABSENCE OF OESTRUM IN SOW.

1. I sowed a small field to alfalfa last spring. As I had no barley I sowed oats as a nurse crop. They became so rank about July 15 I cut both with a mower, leaving about six inches stubble. Owing to the wet summer, the oats are in head again, and the alfalfa is from twelve to eighteen inches high now, and both are badly lodged by rain storms. What should I do with it? Is it liable to smother with so much top? Part is on rolling clay, and part on level loam, with sandy subsoil.

2. Have nine acres of red-clover seeds about twelve inches high, very thick. Should they be pastured very lightly? What harm would I do leaving so much top over winter?

3. Have a Clyde mare that is knuckling over on her hind fetlocks. Her hind feet are not shod. What can be done to straighten them up?

4. I have a sow which farrowed on September 21, 1911. Came in heat a few days after pigs were weaned. She was bred, but did not conceive, and has not been in heat since. She is about six years old, apparently in the best of health, and is a valuable registered sow. I don't like to part with her. Would nux vomica be any use? J. T. C.

Ans.—1. There is a danger if the oats are left on it in such a lodged condition that the alfalfa may be smothered. Cutting alfalfa late in the fall is not a good practice, so would cut rather high and immediately. Take the crop off for feed. If the season continues warm and showery, the alfalfa will again make sufficient growth before winter sets in.

2. Pasturing clover seeding is seldom advisable. Very often seeds have been entirely ruined in this way. There is a tendency to graze them off altogether too closely, and as a result they go into winter in a weakened condition and are usually badly killed. Where a very rank growth has been made, as is the case in your field, light pasturing might not do much damage, but in a wet season like the present there is danger of the stock punching the soil full of holes, exposing the roots of the clover and making the field rough for cutting.

3. Knuckling is partial dislocation of the fetlock joints, due to overwork at an early age. A long rest and repeated blistering may effect a cure if the mare is not too far on in years. Blister with two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Clip the hair off all around the joints. Tie so she cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister daily for two applications, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her on pasture or in a box stall, and oil every day. Repeat the blister every four weeks until cured. If it is necessary to work the mare, the best treatment is showering with cold water frequently and applying bandages when in the stable. It is, however, difficult to effect a cure unless the animal is given rest.

4. In absence of oestrus, it is a difficult matter to suggest a cure. What works sometimes, fails others. Try letting the sow run out daily, feeding more heating food, as shelled corn or dry peas, and letting a young boar run with her. Some sows show heat so little as to escape detection. Nux vomica is often recommended for absence of oestrus in cows. It could do no harm if given in a dose of from 10 to 20 grains, but it might not do any good. An American contemporary has recommended to give each sow twelve drops of fluid extract of damiana in a little slop once a day for a few days.



### HELP MOULTING HENS

to quickly get their new coats and begin to produce the fall and winter eggs, which bring the big prices. This is easy! Use

#### Pratts Poultry Regulator

which tones up the system and improves digestion. It's great for pullets, too. 25c, 50c, \$1, 25-lb. Falls, \$2.50. For best results, keep the houses sanitary.

#### Pratts Disinfectant

35c qt., \$1 gal. It destroys disease germs, kills lice and mites. Makes everything sweet and clean. "Your Money Back if It Fails." **POULTRY BOOK FREE.** Sold by dealers everywhere, or

PRATT FOOD CO., of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.

## Fairview Farms Herd

Is where you can secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, admitted by all breeders to be the greatest of them with records over

37 lbs. each. Then look at the work his sons are doing. HE IS THE GREATEST PRODUCING SIRE OF THE BREED, THROUGH HIS SONS. Every son of Pontiac Korndyke that has daughters old enough to milk is a sire of good ones. We can offer you several young ones that will give you good daughters.

**E. H. DOLLAR, HUEVELTON, N. Y.**

Near Prescott

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!

We are offering several young bulls of the choicest breeding and individuality. They are sired by our son of Colantha Johanna Lad, and their dams are sired by our son of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol. The farm is only one hour from Toronto. Come and see us. Herd bulls: Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona.

**E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario**

## SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.69 lbs. butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Come and make your selection from over 70 head. In Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent of first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever. Buy Summer Hill Yorkshires, the quick-maturing kind, and double your profits. **Buy Summer Hill D. C. FLATT & SON, R. F. D. No. 2, Hamilton, Ontario. Bell phone: 2471, Hamilton.**

## EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS!

Present offering: Two young bull calves good individuals; nicely marked and well bred; the dam of one of them being Unicycl Abbekerk, the cow that topped the consignment sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club. Priced right for immediate sale. **A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.**

## Holsteins, Yorkshires, Hackneys

Our herd of over 30 Holstein females, from calves up, are for sale. Come and make your own selection. In Yorkshires we have a large number of young sows, bred and ready to breed, of the Minnie and Bloom tribes. No fancy prices asked. **A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L-D. phone from Fingal.**

## IMPERIAL HOLSTEINS

I can supply bulls ready for service and younger ones, also heifers out of R. O. M. cows, averaging 27.19 pounds. **W. H. Simmons, New Durham P.O., Oxford Co.**

## HOLSTEINS OF HIGHEST QUALITY

Our Holsteins have won wherever shown. Our herd is away up in the official records. They are bred from the world's best producing blood; there are none better. Let us know your wants in either males or females. **M. L. & M. H. HALEY, Springford P.O. and Sta., G. T. R. L-D. phone.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**—Special offering: Bulls from one to fifteen months old. The growthy kind that will give good service. One from a son of Evergreen March, and all from Record of Merit dams. Write for particulars. **Bell Telephone. G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.**

**Woodbine Holsteins**—Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose sire's dam is the champion cow of the world. Sire's sire is the only bull that has sired five four-year-olds that average 30 lbs. each. Dam's sire is the bull that has sired two 30-lb. three-year-olds. His two grand grand sires are the only bulls in the world that have sired two 37-lb. cows. Bulls and bull calves for sale. **A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ontario.**

## Brampton Jerseys

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

## Don Jersey Herd

Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fera. **D. Duncan, Don, Ont., Duncan Sta., C.N.R. Phone Long-distance Agincourt.**

## MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

## SPECIAL PRICES

to clear, before going into winter quarters, on three fine spring bull calves, sons of Auchinbrain Good Gift, first-prize aged bull at Dominion Fair; **TROUT RIVER, QUE. Bell Telephone, Huntingdon 81-21. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R.; Huntingdon, N. Y. C. R.**

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**—We now offer at bargain bull calves dropped a dams with good records, or their daughters either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs; also young pigs. **Alex. Hume & Co., Monie, Ont.**

**City View Ayrshires**—Bonnie's Messenger 32762 at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas One and a half miles from all stations.**

## STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

## Burnside Ayrshires

Champions in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals all ages and both sexes for sale. Long-distance phone in house. **R. R. NESS, Howick, Quebec.**



### Farnham Oxfords and Hampshires

FLOCK ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Present offering: A lot of first-class ram lambs of both breeds, by imported champion rams. Also a number of yearling and older ewes and ewe lambs of both breeds. Prices reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario.  
Long-distance 'phone in house.

### Southdown Sheep

The market to-day demands quality. It pays to breed what the market wants. Can you do this more cheaply or quickly than by heading your flock with a right good ram of this most perfect of mutton breeds? Orders taken for a few sturdy young rams for all delivery.

ROBT. McEWEN, Alloway Lodge Stock Farm  
Byron, Ontario

### Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample. Mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

### SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS

Present offering: 20 two-shear ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs from imported sires. WM. BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Rosedale Stock Farm Shorthorns & Dorset Sheep for sale. Either sex and all ages. Prices right. For prices write to: E. A. ROSEVEAR, Roseneath, Ont.

### DORSET SHEEP

Choice stock of either sex. Write me before you buy. H. EBERT HEAL, FULTON, ONT. Grassie's Station, T. H. & B.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc. write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.

PURE SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE  
20 Ram Lambs and 20 Ewe Lambs, born April, sired by a DRYDELL Ram. Price \$10 to \$12 each, including Pedigree. Also Ewe Lambs from one to six years old \$10 to \$15 each; also pure St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages. Prices moderate. For particulars write, H. E. Williams, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. O.

### THE MAPLES KING OXFORDS

Rams for sale. Seven lambs and one yearling, sired by Minor's 41, 46463.

HARRY MASSECAR, WATERFORD, ONT.

OXFORD DOWNS A splendid lot of ram lambs of good size and quality. Write for prices.

JOHN D. HAYDEN, COBourg, ONT.

### Large White Yorkshires

Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone

### Morrison TAMWORTHS and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Four dandy bull calves that will make show winners, from six to ten months old. Choice Tamworths, both sexes.

Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

### Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins and Tamworths.

Present offering: 6 yearling heifers and several younger ones. All very choice. Of Tamworths, pigs of all ages and both sexes; pairs not akin. E. D. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Tel. & Stn.

### FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Ontario's banner herd. Prizewinners galore. For sale are: Young sows bred and others ready to breed, and younger ones. A number of young boars coming on. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal, Ont.

Large English Berkshires—Present offering: Sows bred and ready to breed. Two choice year-old boars; also young stock of both sexes. All from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

C. J. LANAN, Hampton, Ont.

Registered Tamworths. We are offering boars ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs all ages, from six weeks up.

W. W. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

For Sale: Poland China Swine of all ages. Pairs not akin. Imp. and home bred. See them at Toronto Exhibition. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, Edgar's Mills, Ontario

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P. O., Ont.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

#### WILD ASTER.

What is this blue-flowered weed growing along the roadsides? A good deal of it is in London township, mostly on highways. J. D. Middlesex Co.

Ans.—The weed is one of the many varieties of wild aster. These are perennial plants which give little trouble in cultivated fields. They should be cut to prevent seeding in waste places.

#### CURB.

Would you advise doing anything with curb on a two-year-old mare? She is not lame. W. J. R.

Ans.—Curb requires persistent treatment. It will in all probability not cause lameness, but is hard to remove. Time, and repeated blistering, will reduce and probably entirely remove it. Get her shod with a shoe about one inch higher in the heel than at the toe. Take one dram each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with one ounce of vaseline. Clip the hair off and tie so she cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two applications, and the next day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn loose, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after that blister once monthly as long as necessary. Keep her quiet and well bedded.

#### QUITTOR.

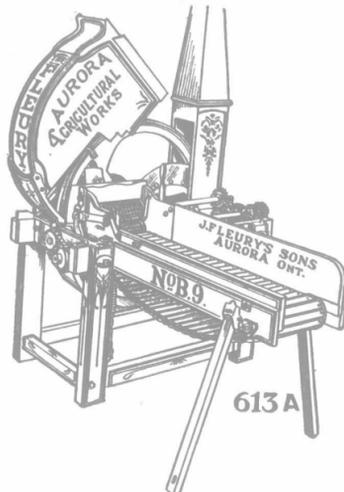
Please give treatment for quittor which has been standing since last spring. Is it considered a hard thing to cure? Describe the nature of the disease. Is it liable to be transmitted to other horses? A. B.

Ans.—Quittor is defined as a fistulous opening at the upper portion of the hoof, extending down between the sensitive and insensitive laminae, and sometimes penetrating deeply and involving the bone. It is often caused by neglected calk wounds, pricks, and injuries of various kinds, and is very likely to follow punctures about the frog. It may also be due to suppurating corns. It is not contagious. The sole under the opening from which pus escapes, should be pared down until the seat of irritation is reached. This will allow the pus to escape at the bottom. A little hydrogen peroxide or other good disinfectant should be injected into the sinus from above, twice daily for two or three days. Poultrice the foot with warm linseed meal until lameness disappears.

#### WIRE LIGHTNING RODS.

I would like to ask you a question regarding lightning rods. I noticed in one of your papers two or three weeks ago where you advocate soft fence wire as a protection. Now, agents tell us that copper wire will carry off ten times as much as soft wire. Now, I would like to know if there is any difference according to size of wire, and if so, how much? Fence wire is much cheaper than copper. W. P. W.

Ans.—The agents' claim, as reported, is correct in statement, but wrong in implication. It is true that copper has ten or eleven times the conductivity of iron. Nevertheless, the iron wire is in some respects the better lightning rod of the two. It will be remembered that we have recommended home-made lightning rods made of nine strands of No. 9 galvanized-iron fence wire, or a correspondingly greater number of strands of telephone wire, which, being usually better galvanized, is perhaps to be preferred on that account. These nine strands of wire are considered by experts quite as efficacious as, or even more so, than the copper cables generally employed. The nine or more strands of wire twisted together present a much greater aggregate surface, which is considered a strong point. The important thing with either wire is to see that it does not become rusted or corroded on the surface, for a rusty wire loses its effectiveness, and may be dangerous by lending a sense of false security. The home-made lightning rod is entirely trustworthy if properly erected, properly grounded, and occasionally watched, as any rod should be.



### CUT AND DELIVER YOUR CORN WITH OUR B. 9 BLOWER CUTTER.

Fourteen-inch mouth.  
Three knives.  
Steel carrier feed table.

SIMPLE CONSTRUCTION, MODERATE IN PRICE, DOES THE WORK.

Truck furnished if desired.

Sept. 1912.

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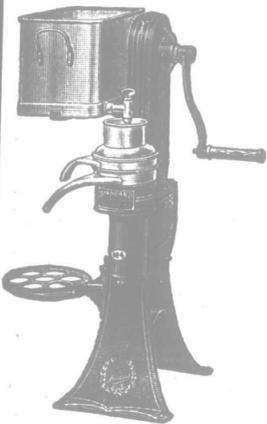
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The "Standard"

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No feature has been overlooked in making this the most profitable and satisfactory hay press to operate.

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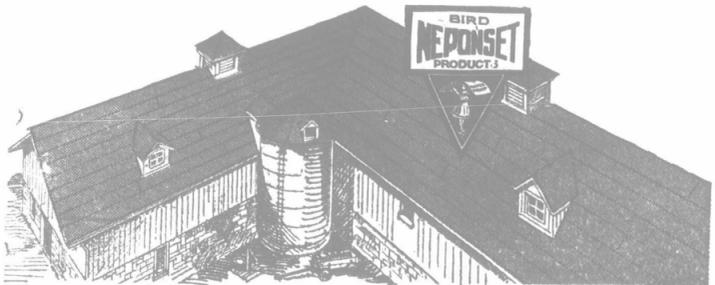
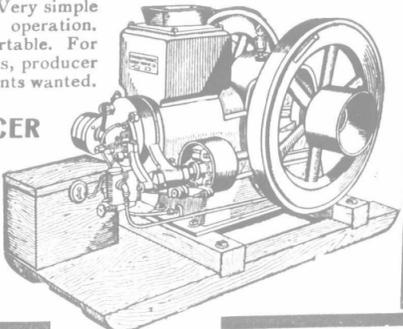
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The COCKSHUTT Seeder sows in rows only six inches apart, instead of seven inches. This gets two to five extra bushels per acre in crop, and cuts down drought troubles.

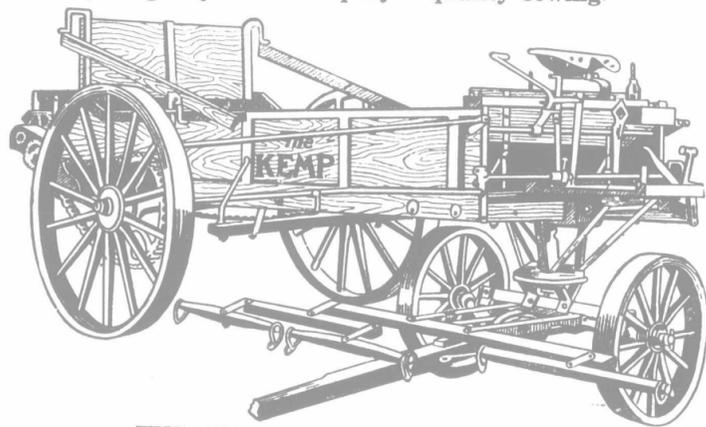
Use the KEMP Spreader and the COCKSHUTT Drill.

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Our agents everywhere will be pleased to give you information and catalogues. If you have any farm implement need whatever, write us, and we will be glad to assist you.

Our whole organization is at your service.

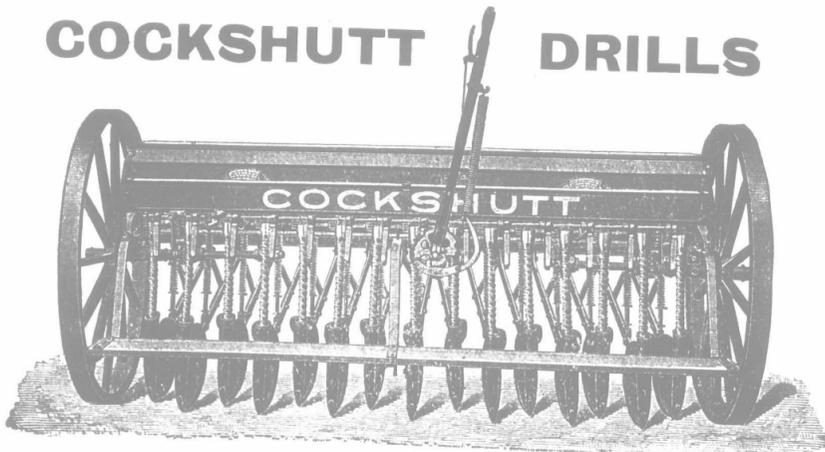
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THE KEMP MANURE SPREADER

VERY light draft, wide-tired machine, made of the best material. The KEMP cylinder has wide, flat teeth bolted to the cylinder. These teeth are reversible and self-sharpening. Owing to their flatness, material cannot work back between the teeth. This means not only less friction, but permits fewer teeth to be used, as flat teeth can handle the manure better than round teeth, which merely cut through the manure. The beater cylinder is so arranged with reference to the manure that it lifts it and pulls it backward—never shoving it forward into the box. This saves friction and lessens the power needed. It allows a much larger load to be carried on the KEMP. The apron feed has four speeds, which will spread from very light to extra heavy. Read the full explanation in the *Manure Spreader Book*, which we send free. The KEMP is the best of all spreaders.

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