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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

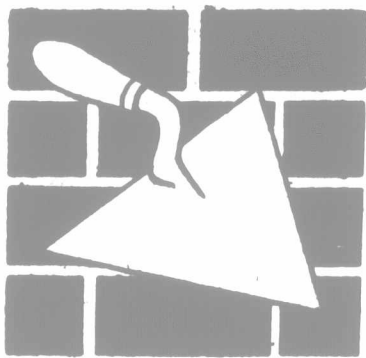
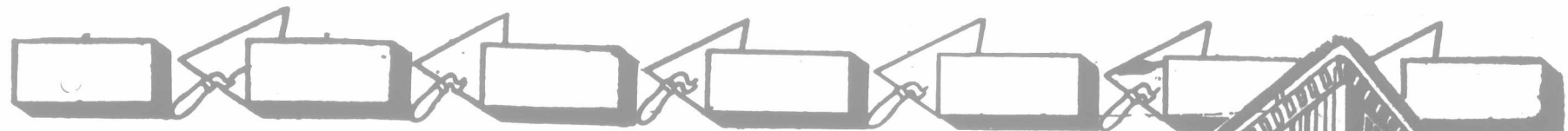
* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

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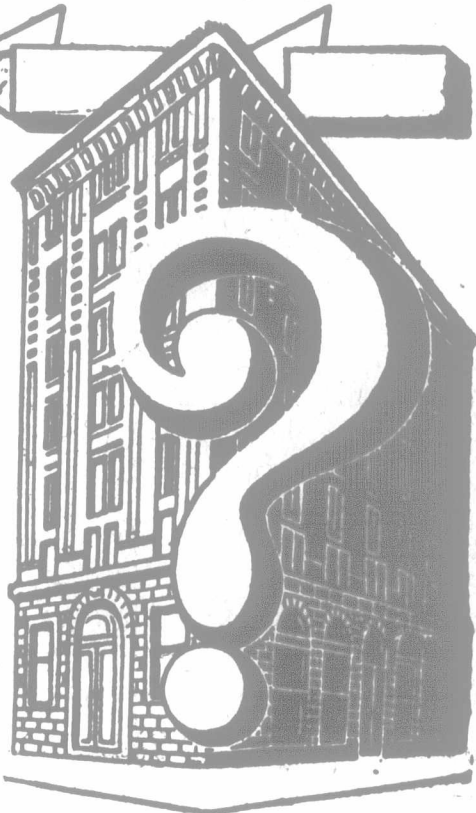
Vol XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 31. 1911.

No. 988

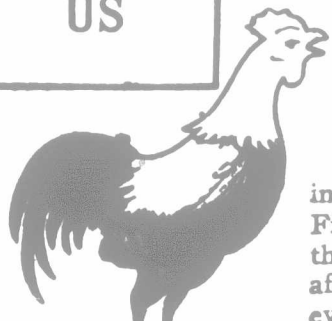


Would they use it on a
"Sky-Scraper" The New Standard
 Bank Building, Toronto
 if there was a better roofing



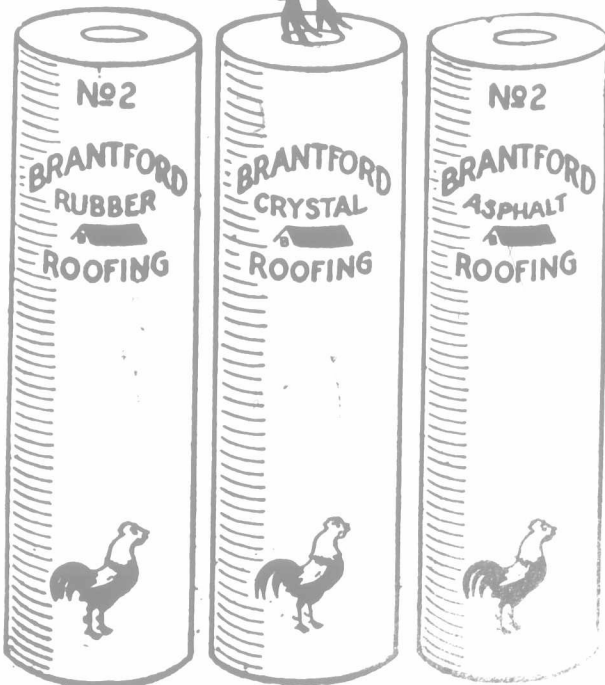
DROP
 A
 CARD
 TO
 US

They chose BRANTFORD Roofing for the Standard Bank Building's Head Office in Toronto—the Queen City's newest and most modern office-building. It's in the very heart of the City; fireproof in every detail. Would they have been allowed to use this roofing if anything MORE SURELY FIREPROOF could have been found? Or any roofing more wholly economical? You can easily see that your buildings can have no better roofing than



Brantford Roofing

The architects tested every kind of roofing there is, before they chose Brantford Roofing for this splendid structure. They dissected it. They found its base is Pure Long-Fibre Wool, flexible and weather-resisting. They learned how this is saturated through and through with Pure Asphalt—the mineral fluid that wear, nor heat, nor water, cannot affect materially. They chose this roofing only after testing EVERY roofing material you ever heard of.



APPROVED BY FIRE-CHIEFS AS REALLY FIRE-PROOF

Brantford Roofing is certified as really fireproof by the City Architect of Toronto. The Fire Department of that city also certifies to its fire-resistant qualities. And we assure you that it will outlast, figured by cost per roof or cost per year, any other roofing you can buy. Isn't that the kind of a roof you want for your house?—your barn?—your outbuildings?

YET IT COSTS NO MORE THAN MERE ORDINARY ROOFING

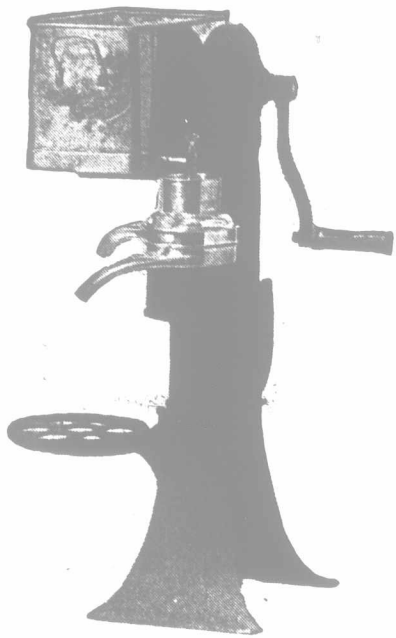
Price is a poor guide in buying roofing. Yet you must pay about as much for the common kind as we ask you for Brantford Roofing. You should learn to judge QUALITY before you buy. And our big FREE BOOK—which please ask for—teaches you frankly how to do just that. Send for it—today—NOW.

GET ROOF-SERVICE—ROOF-VALUE—ROOF ECONOMY

There are three kinds of Brantford Roofing. Each exactly suits some special roof-need or climatic condition. One is ASPHALT with a silica sand finish—wears like steel. Another—called Rubber (though it contains no rubber)—has a smooth, rubbery finish. Crystal is surfaced with wear-defying rock-crystal. Three weights in each of two; heavy weight only in the third. Samples of each come to you for asking—and the book comes along.

Made to meet a standard, not to meet a price





An Opportunity to see the World's Greatest Separator

YOU ARE WELCOME

AT OUR EXHIBIT OF

**“STANDARD”
CREAM SEPARATORS**

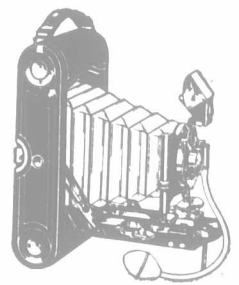
AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS:

Toronto	Aug. 26 to Sept. 11	Renfrew	Sept. 21 to Sept. 23
Quebec	Aug. 28 to Sept. 5	Halifax	Aug. 30 to Sept. 7
Sherbrooke	Sept. 2 to Sept. 9	Chatham, N. B.	Sept. 11 to 16
London	Sept. 8 to Sept. 16	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	Sept. 26 to Sept. 29
Ottawa	Sept. 8 to Sept. 16		

If you cannot come send for our Catalogue

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Ltd.
Eastern Branch, Sussex, N. B. RENFREW, ONT.

Call and inspect this triumph in modern Separatorism and leave your name for one of our beautiful 1912 Calendars.



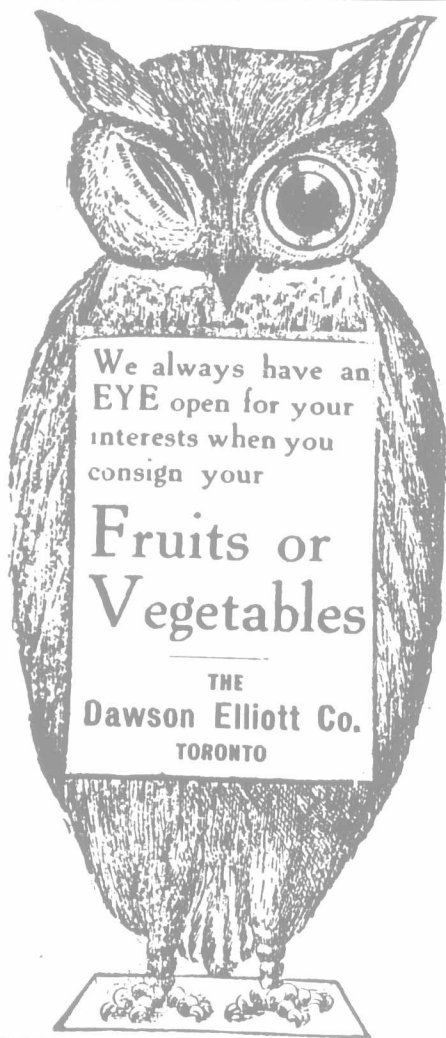
If it isn't an Eastman, it isn't a Kodak.

KODAK

means more than a mere vacation accessory. It means home pictures, portraits of one's family and friends, intimate pictures that become priceless as the years go by.

And picture making is very simple by the Kodak system. Ask your dealer or write us for "At Home with the Kodak," a beautifully illustrated booklet about home picture making, that not only shows the pleasing results that can easily be obtained, but shows *how they are made*.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.
Toronto, Canada



We always have an EYE open for your interests when you consign your

Fruits or Vegetables

THE
Dawson Elliott Co.
TORONTO

**ATTENTION
Talking-Machine Owners!**

We want to send to every owner of an Edison, Victor or Columbia Talking Machine a complete record catalogue free of any cost.

We ship records anywhere by next mail following order received.

Order records by serial number, and enclose Post Office order for amount of purchase. Phonograph catalogue sent on request.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO'Y
Limited

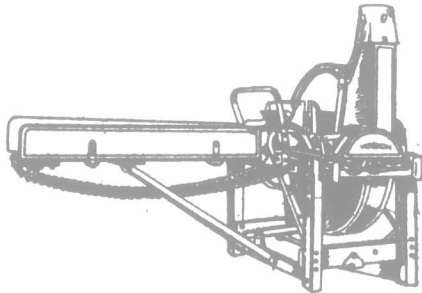
194 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

BOYS FOR FARM HELP The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 50-52 Peter St., Toronto.

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

Handles Twelve Tons of Silage an Hour

Cuts corn any length, from 3/8 of an inch to an inch-and-a-half, and elevates it forty feet at the rate of twelve tons an hour. Yet the Thom's Ensilage Cutter uses no more power than the ordinary cutter of far less capacity. You want this machine for filling your silo. Its price is moderate.



There's strength and satisfaction built into every detail of

Thom's Ensilage Cutter and Silo Filler

Picture shows Model 13B, for general farm use—8 to 12 tons an hour. Style 16A handles 25 tons an hour—great for threshermen!

Equipped with Knives that STAY Sharp

Specially-tempered knives made for us in Sheffield, England, by Spear & Jackson—knives that hold a keen edge longer than you would think possible. Model, pictured here, uses only 4 to 8 horse-power to cut and elevate 400 pounds a minute. And it is mighty hard to get it out of order—it's built to stand the racket.

Does its Work with Least Fuss

Every part that must endure strain is built with surplus strength—bottom drum, for instance, of **ten gauge steel**. Keep the Thom's going at top speed with no fear of a smash. Year after year satisfaction in this machine. Why not ask us NOW for particulars, proofs and price?

DAIN MFG. COMPANY, Limited, Welland, Ont.

NOT A MERE UNLOADER

—but a spreader that really spreads.

The spreader with

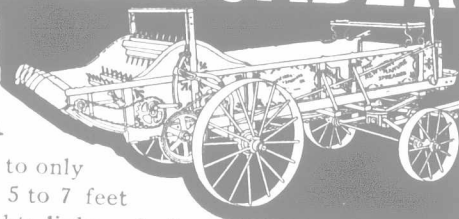
THE NEW IDEA

Pulverizes the manure three times to only once for other machines. Spreads 5 to 7 feet wide; spreads evenly; has less weight; lighter draft; no cog or bevel gears; less breakages; low down, easy loading; no choking or bunching. Superior in every way to any spreader in the market. Fully guaranteed by the

LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURER OF SPREADERS IN THE WORLD.

Write us and we will give you name of nearest dealer

New Idea Spreader Co., 110 SYCAMORE STREET COLDWATER, OHIO



WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

160 Acres of Land for the Settlers

Large areas of rich agricultural lands, convenient to railways, are now available for settlement in Northern Ontario. The soil is rich and productive, and covered with valuable timber.

For full information regarding home-stead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TORONTO.

**WILSON
PAYS THE FREIGHT**

NO INTEREST

You get at wholesale price if ordered now.

Special price list free. Easy to pay. Write to-day.



C. WILSON & SON,
79 Esplanade St., East, Toronto, Canada

**ONTARIO PROVINCIAL
WINTER FAIR**

Guelph, Ont.

DEC. 11-15, 1911

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

\$16,000.00 IN PRIZES

For Prize Lists apply to
A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Toronto

WHY do the O. A. C. professors advocate the use of drain

life? Because it has been proved that it pays. **GET THE BEST.** Write for prices on various sizes.

H. J. KUHN
CREDITON EAST, - ONTARIO

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can

HAVE YOUR BARN RIGHT INSIDE

Is you are building or remodeling your dairy barn, make sure that you get the best results in interior arrangement for the comfort and health of your cows, as well as for your own convenience and profit. Our new Catalogue on Stable Equipment is just published. The new features described in it mark another long step towards perfection in comfort and cleanliness for the cows, convenience and time-saving in the stable work, and increased profits for the owner.

Good Equipment Pays

You dairymen who want increased profits from your milk production should look more to the arrangement and equipment of your barns.

The inside of your barn is of vital importance. Through the equipment alone, you may gain or lose hundreds, and even thousands, of dollars every year.

Dairy farming is like any manufacturing business. Your farm and stock represent your plant. As in any other business, one most important means of increasing profits is the cutting down of expenses. In dairy farming, this may be accomplished by correctly planning the barn, together with the use of the BT Sanitary Barn Equipment.

Correct planning of your barn, and the proper arrangement inside, will enable you to handle and store your feed more easily. It will enable you to care for more cows in the same-sized barn. It will save you and your men time and labor every day, by cutting in half the work in feeding and watering stock, in cleaning the stable, and in doing other barn work. It will help you protect your stock against disease, worry and accident, and many other advantages will be brought to light when you investigate every feature thoroughly.

Cows which are healthy and comfortable give bigger returns.

Exclusive Features on BT Stalls

There are five exclusive patented features on BT Sanitary Stalls. Here they are:

The Raise-and-Lower Manger. (See cuts below.) Cuts the work of feeding in two. Makes unnecessary the cost of installing water bowls, and allows individual feeding of your cows.

The Alignment Device. (See Fig. 191.) It keeps the cows clean.

The Sure-Stop Device. It is impossible with BT Stalls for the cow to put her head anywhere but in the stanchion. See how this is done in our catalogue.

BT Stall Clamps. One heavy bolt does the work. Always holds, and can be set up four times as quickly as other clamps.

The BT Stanchion. It is always chosen when its merits are known. It is hung by a smooth-working swivel connection above, so that it turns more freely and without the noise of a chain-hanging stanchion. It is two inches to four inches longer than others, giving more freedom to the cow. See our catalogue, and learn the reasons why it is always chosen.

Remember, you can get these features only on BT Stalls, as they are patented and used exclusively by us.

The Ideal Stall

A short perusal of the BT Catalogue will convince anyone that the BT Stall is the ideal stall.

The saving on feed and labor made possible by adopting the exclusive features on BT Stalls will pay for the equipment in a year's time.

In addition, the perfect freedom and comfort given the cows and the greater cleanliness made possible, will increase the yield and improve the quality of the milk.

No other investment will pay as big dividends to the dairymen as the BT Barn Equipment.

When you install the BT Barn Equipment, you will note many other advantages and conveniences, and a greater protection to the cows. You will see how this equipment lessens abortion, and does away with the principal cause of big knees—ruined udders—and many other injuries; you will see how the individual mangers prevent overfeeding and underfeeding.

Our Catalogue is free, and will give you particulars.

It shows the proper measurements for cement mangers, the length the cattle stand should be for different breeds of cattle, the best size and shape for the gutter. Let us send it to you.

BT SANITARY BARN EQUIPMENT

with a good cement floor, is practically indestructible. Do not use an old-style construction that will soon rot out, that will mean more work, and will not be as comfortable for the cows. A few years from now you would regret it if you did. Toronto and other cities are now passing stringent milk by-laws governing dairy barns. All over the country there is a movement for more sanitary conditions. Now is the time to get your barn right, before some Milk Commission demands it. The cost of good equipment is not greater when everything is considered.

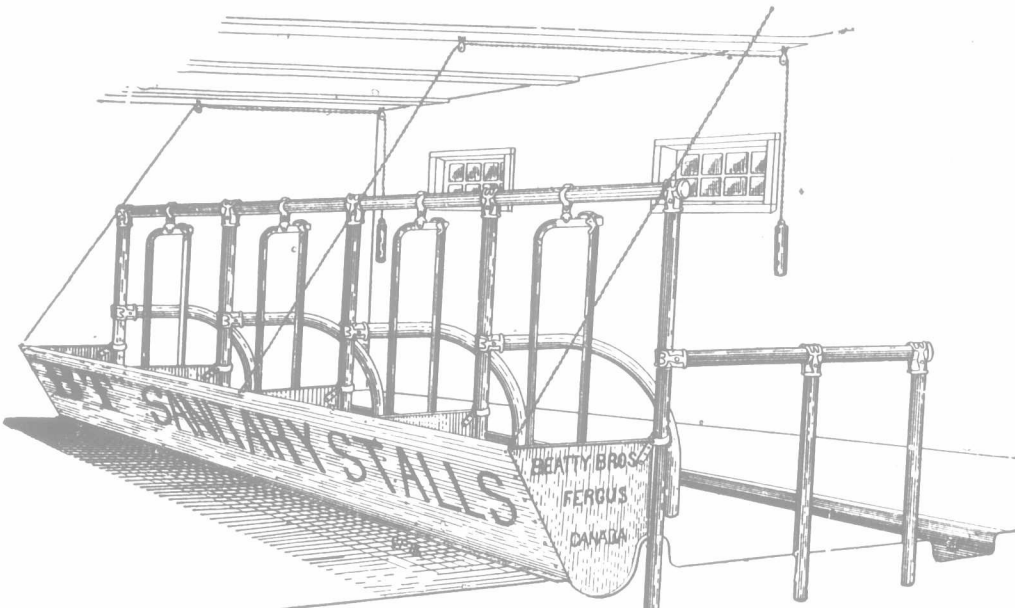


FIG. 194

Fig. 194 shows the BT Steel Stalls with manger down ready to feed. Note the capacious manger, with partition between each cow. This manger can be made of either galvanized steel or wood.

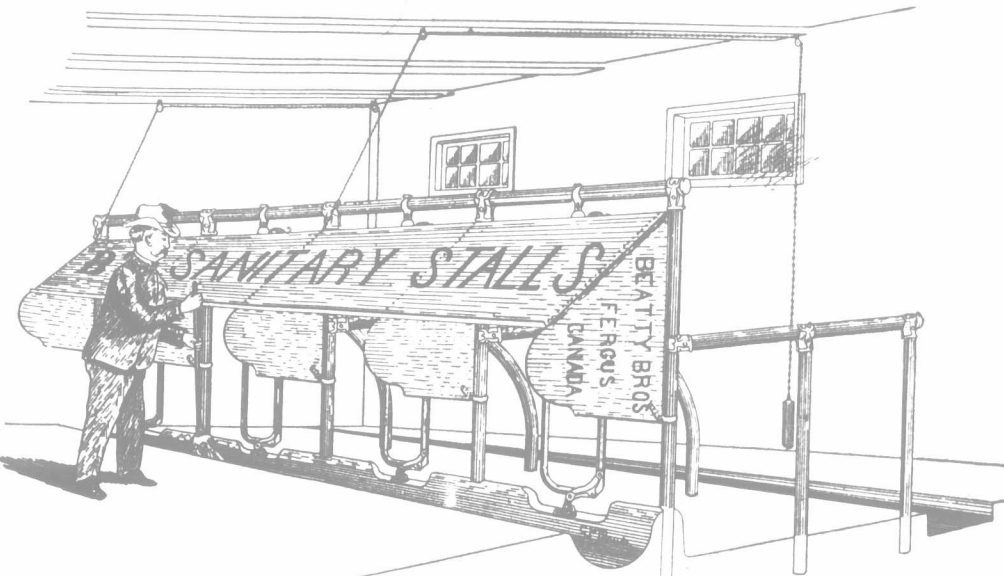


FIG. 200

Fig. 200 shows the BT Steel Stall with manger turned up. Note the bottom of the manger is the cement floor. It is easy to clean this manger, and you can water right in the same trough. We furnish the stalls with or without the manger, or we will furnish the stanchion only, to be used with wood frame. Our catalogue describes fully each method of construction.

BEATTY BROS., FERGUS, ONT.

The demand for BT Stable Equipment is so large, that we have just built an addition to our factory, 350 feet long by 80 feet wide, to take care of this branch of our business.

Remember that the BT Line also includes the BT Litter Carrier, and the broadest line of hay carriers in Canada. If you need these, let us know, and we will quote you on them at the same time.

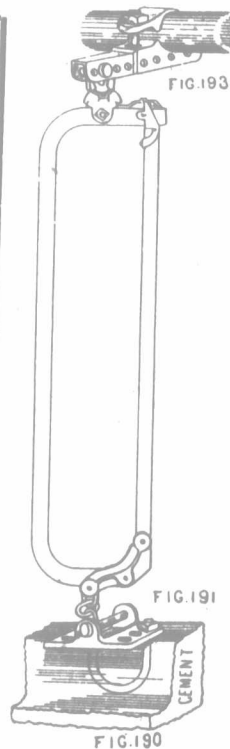


Fig. 191 shows the BT Alignment Stanchion. Cows are not all the same length, but with the BT Stanchion you can line them all on the gutter, whether they are long or short. It keeps them clean.

Fill out this coupon, and mail it to-day, for FREE CATALOGUE AND INFORMATION ON STABLE CONSTRUCTION.

BEATTY BROS., 1007 Fergus, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Please send me free, as per offer, your catalogue and information on Stable Construction.

If you want a hay track or litter carrier, we will send you, as well, information and prices on these goods.

How many cows have you?

Do you contemplate remodeling?

If so, when?

What size of barn?

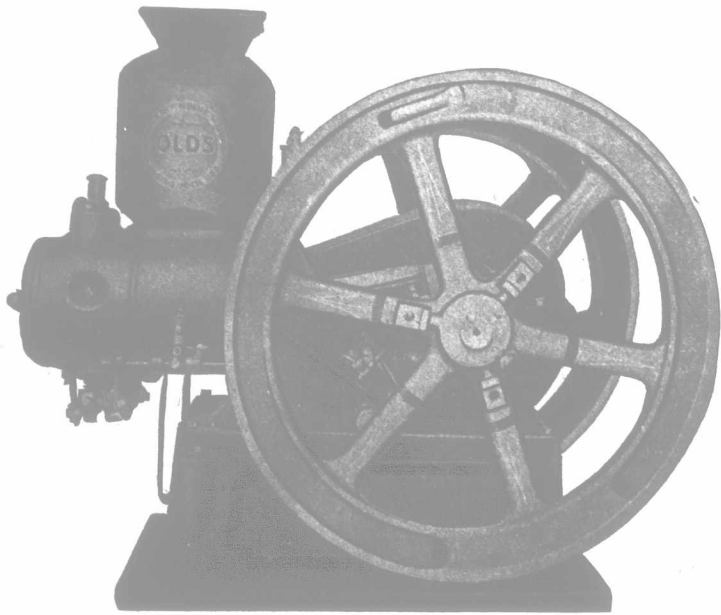
Will you want a hay track?

Will you want a litter carrier?

NAME

POST OFFICE

PROVINCE



SEE THE
OLDS ENGINE EXHIBIT
AT THE
Canadian National Exhibition

Engines from 1½ Horse-power up.
STATIONARY, PORTABLE AND SEMI-PORTABLE.

Pumping Outfits, Pump Jacks, Sawing Outfits,
Electric Lighting Outfits, etc.

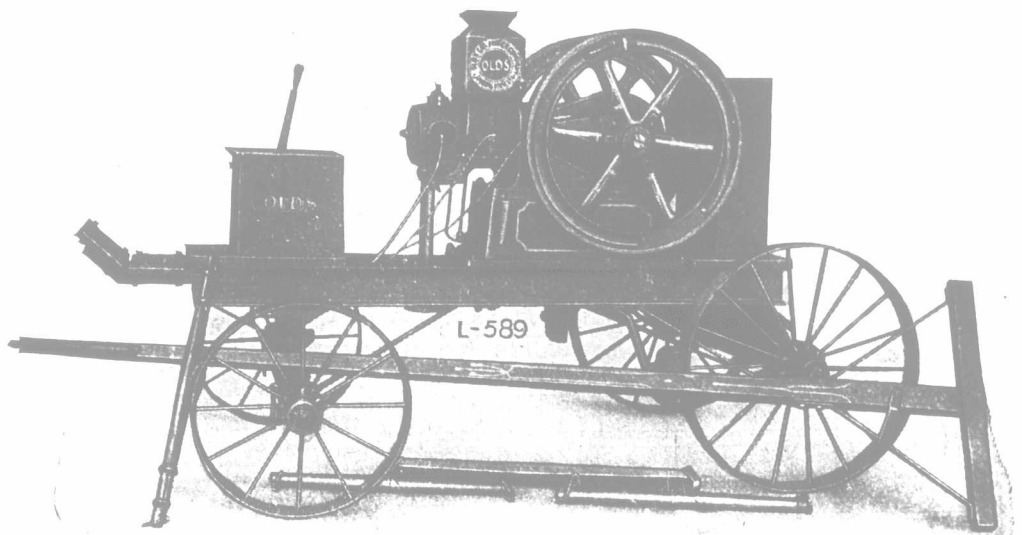
FOR SALE BY
Massey - Harris Agents
EVERYWHERE.

The Question of Farm Power Satisfactorily Solved

Power for pumping, sawing wood, grinding and cutting feed, running the grindstone, cream separator, churn, washing machine, etc.—ready at any time—is best secured by installing an

Olds Gasoline Engine

Backed by an experience of over thirty years in gasoline engine-building. Built in the largest factory in the world devoted entirely to the building of gasoline engines.



POTASH MEANS PROFIT IN FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Experiment conducted on "Barley" by
BYRON McLEOD, Penobspuis, New Brunswick.

PLOT No. 1.
Unfertilized.

PLOT No. 2.
Complete Fertilizer—
Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid
and POTASH.

PLOT No. 3.
Incomplete Fertilizer—
Nitrogen and Phosphoric
Acid.



Yield per acre, 25 bus. 40 lbs. Yield per acre, 32 bus. 32 lbs. Yield per acre, 30 bus. 40 lbs.

Increase directly due to the application of POTASH,
21 bushels 32 lbs.

Progressive farmers and gardeners in all parts of the Dominion are annually proving the truth of this statement.

DID YOUR LAND PRODUCE MAXIMUM CROPS THIS YEAR?

If not, call, at our exhibit, when at the Exhibition, and talk over this most important question. We do not sell fertilizers, but it is our business to advise you where to buy to the best advantage.

POTASH

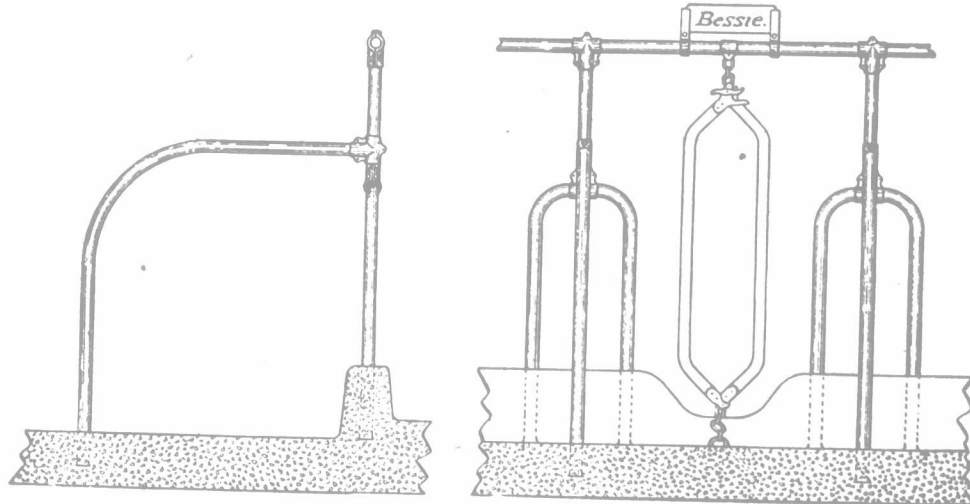
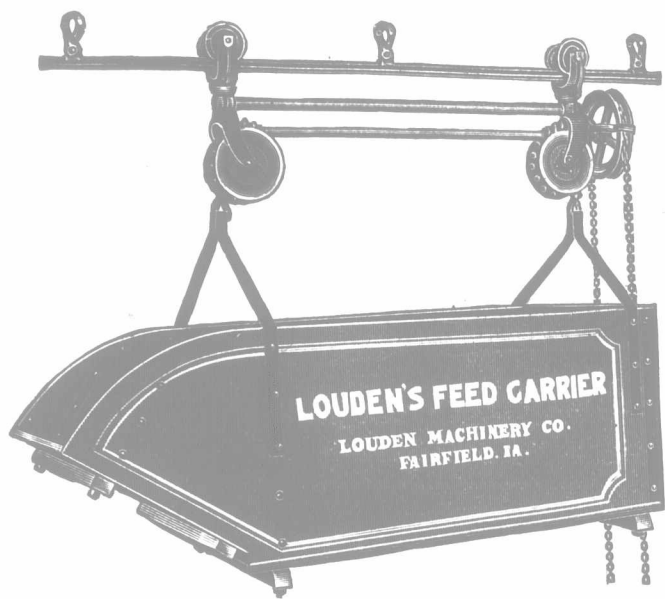
can be obtained from all leading fertilizer dealers and seedsmen in highly concentrated forms of

**MURIATE OF POTASH—
SULPHATE OF POTASH**

Copies of our free bulletins can be had either at our exhibit, UNDER THE GRANDSTAND, or by writing direct to:

Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate, 1102-1105 Temple Building **Toronto, Ont.**

PERFECT STABLE EQUIPMENTS



LOUDEN'S STALLS AND STANCHIONS are made of the finest tubular steel securely fastened together with malleable iron couplings. The stanchions are hinged at the bottom, and fastened at the top by a catch which is easily opened and closed, and yet impossible for cows to open. Both stalls and stanchions are easily fitted in the stable, easy to keep clean, perfectly sanitary, positively germ-proof, and practically indestructible.

LOUDEN'S LITTER CARRIERS have boxes made of galvanized iron, with either steel or wooden ends. The whole is securely rivetted together so that the box is water tight. The gear is operated by a chain, which by pulling one way you elevate the box, and by pulling the other way you lower it. It requires no brake, and can be easily operated by a boy.

LOUDEN'S FEED CARRIERS have the same kind of gear as the litter carriers. The box, however, is wholly different, having ends shaped so that feed can be easily got into or out of it. Both feed and Litter Carrier run on a steel track which can be curved in any direction, and yet work perfectly.

See our exhibits at the fall exhibitions:

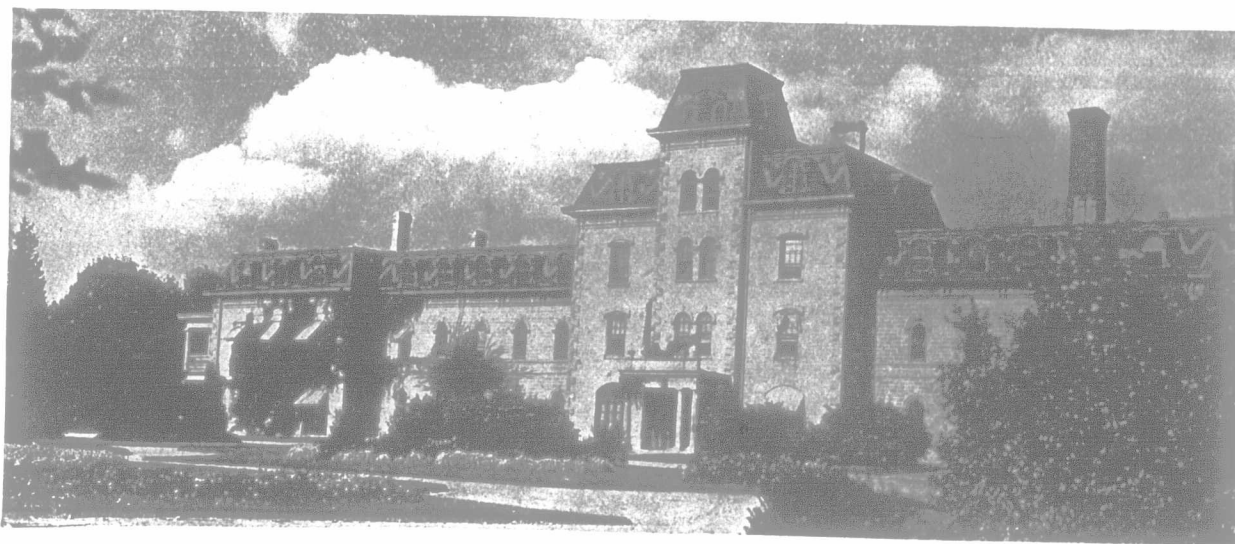
Canadian National, Toronto, Aug. 26 to Sept. 11.
Western Fair, London, Ont., Sept. 8 to 16. Central Fair, Ottawa, Ont.
and ask our representatives to explain the many special features of Louden's goods.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Guelph, Ont.

Manufacturers of Hay Carriers, Feed and Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hangers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Pumps, Hardware Specialties, etc.

THE
**Ontario
Agricultural
College**

GUELPH
CANADA



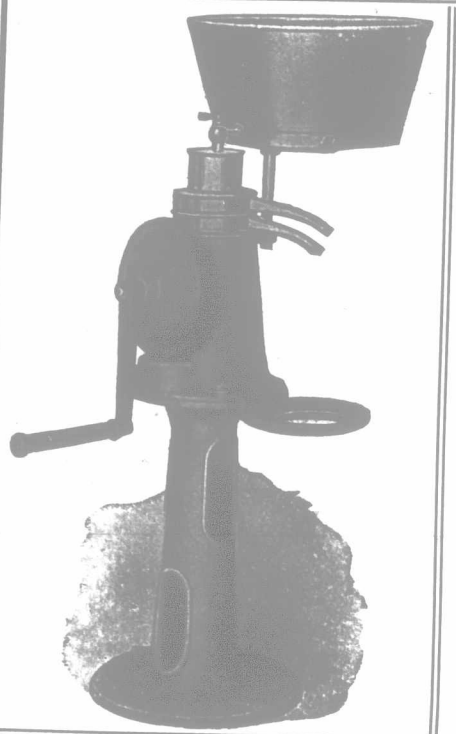
Admits as students only those who have had practical farm experience. There are two courses for young men: one of two years leading to an ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA, and covering the practical details of the best methods of farm practice; the second, a four years' course leading to the degree of B. S. A. from Toronto University.

THE COLLEGE RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 19th, 1911

Send to-day for our 1911-1912 Calendar, which explains these courses in detail. It will be mailed free on application to:

G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., LL.D., President

The "Premier"



Cream Separator

Have you seen it?

Are you interested?

If so, make enquiries, or see us **under the Grandstand** at the

TORONTO EXHIBITION

Don't hesitate. We are Premier, and invite competition. Our machine costs more than other separators, but we give you **value for your money.**

SEE IT. TRY IT. BUY IT.

The Premier Cream Separator Co.
559-651 King Street West,
TORONTO, ONT.



FARMER FRIENDS

Don't be deluded into voting for the Taft-Fielding Reciprocity pact.

Reciprocity would cost you more in reducing the prices of what you sell than any little money you can save on the few things you may buy from the United States.

Anyhow, Reciprocity or no Reciprocity

ALWAYS, EVERYWHERE IN CANADA, USE EDDY'S MATCHES

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

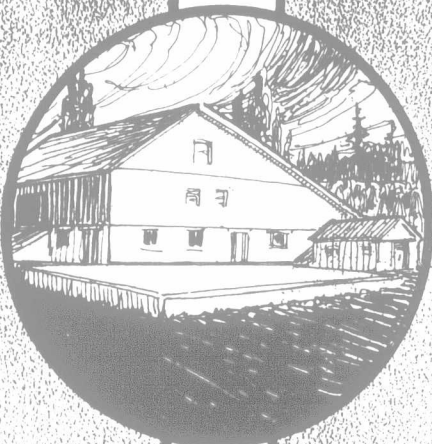
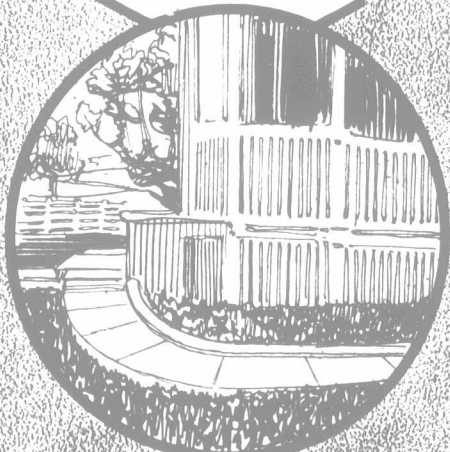
The butter-makers who win the first prizes agree that the purest, richest cream in the world won't make prize butter without WINDSOR SALT.

Practically every butter prize awarded at the fairs last summer went to those who used WINDSOR DAIRY SALT. And they are going the same way this year.

When it comes to cheese, the practical, successful makers throughout Canada consider WINDSOR CHEESE SALT absolutely necessary if they are to make the smooth, rich cheese that "keeps" and commands the highest prices.

Every dealer sells WINDSOR SALT.

WINDSOR CHEESE SALT



\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers

ARE you one of the thousands of Canadian farmers who have used or intend using Canada Cement for the construction of some farm utility? If you contemplate building anything whatsoever of concrete, make up your mind right now to build it with a view to winning one of the prizes we are offering. Read the rest of this announcement and you will learn how you may try for a share in the \$3,600 we are giving away, to encourage the use of cement upon the farm. Throughout Canada the farmers have taken such a keen interest in our campaign that it has inspired us to go further along these educational lines. We have decided, therefore, to offer a series of four \$100.00 prizes to each of the nine Provinces, to be awarded as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911 the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement for actual work done on his farm.

PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes.

PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with a photograph showing best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement.

PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by photograph sent in, was done.

In this contest no farmer should refrain from competing because of any

feeling that he may have little chance against his neighbor who he thinks might use more cement than he does.

For it will be noted that Prizes "C" and "D" have no bearing whatever on quantity of cement used. The man who sends us the best photograph of so small a thing as a watering trough or a hitching post, has as much chance for Prize "C" as a man who sends a photograph of a house built of cement—and the same with Prize "D" as to best description.

Canada Cement is handled by dealers in almost every town in Canada. Should there not happen to be a dealer in your locality, let us know and we will try to appoint one.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and all photos and descriptions must be in our office by that date. Awards will be made as soon as possible thereafter. The jury of award will consist of: Prof. Peter Gillespie, Lecturer in Theory of Construction, University of Toronto; W. H. Day, Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; and Ivan S. Macdonald, Editor of "Construction."

Now, you cannot hope to do concrete work to the best advantage unless you have a copy of our free book, entitled, "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This book tells how to construct well-nigh anything on the farm, from hitching post to silo. Whether you enter the contest or not, you'll find this book most helpful. A post card asking for the book will bring it to you promptly. Send for your copy to-night. From your cement dealer or from us, you can obtain a folder containing full particulars of contest. If you send to us for it, use the coupon provided in this announcement.

The Canada Cement Co.,

Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

Please send me full particulars of Prize Contest. Also a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete."

Name

Address

Horses Represent To-day



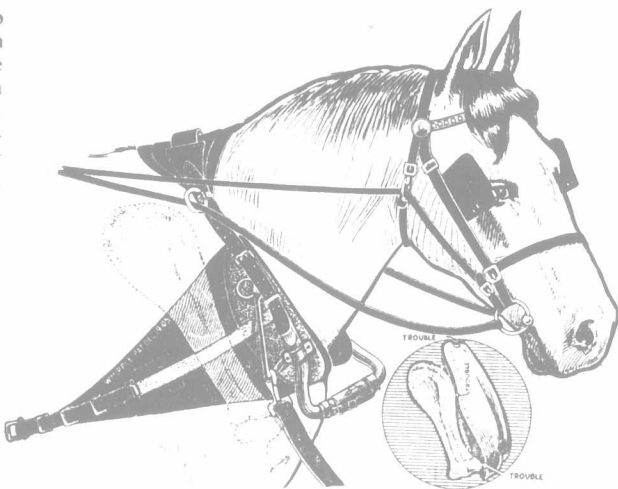
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—Mack Lullin, Glenburnie.

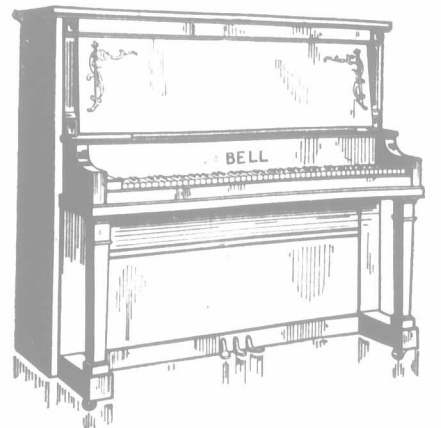
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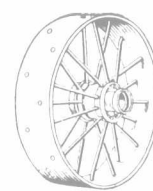
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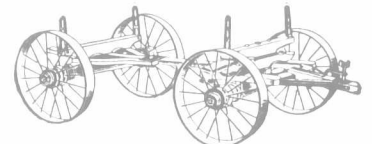
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 31, 1911

No. 988

EDITORIAL.

To idealize one spot of nature is every farmer's privilege.

One of the best places to gain new ideas is at the fall exhibition. When visiting the show, be sure to see it to best advantage. To do this requires that the greater portion of the time be spent on the part of the show which holds the most that is of value to your particular calling.

Recent rains have improved the condition of the newly-seeded clover greatly. This crop is becoming a greater favorite each year, because of its value in improving the soil. If your catch is improving, give it a chance. Do not pasture it off this fall, and do not break it up until sure that it is not worth leaving.

Pasturing land for a number of years, without its being broken up, is not always a good method of keeping it clean. Canadian thistles seem to thrive under such conditions, and fields have been seen producing more of this pest than of grass. These thistles come on late, and in many fields are just blossoming, and should now be mown down to prevent seeding. It is discouraging for a man with a clean farm to have to combat the weed seeds which come to him from his neighbor.

Whether the expense of a corn binder is justified, considering on the one hand the scarcity and uncertainty of labor at silo-filling time, and on the other hand the closer cutting that is possible—though not always achieved—where short-handled hoes are used, is a question many farmers will have to settle for themselves this fall. The answer, as we see it, depends largely on circumstances.

How much per ton does your silage cost you to produce? This is a problem on which some very profitable figuring may be done. Of course, one should begin by keeping track of the cost of growing the crop, but even if this has not been attended to, it will still be very well worth while to ascertain the cost per ton of ensiling the corn. How many days' labor for a man, and how many for a team, with estimate of the value of this time at current farm wages, are questions that can be easily answered by means of a diary. Do it this year. The minute a manager begins figuring, he enters the highway of fact which leads to a gradual widening of that spread between cost and returns which spells profit.

Among many admirable features in the Contemporary Review (British) for August is a thoughtful paper by Andrew Carnegie on "Arbitration," in the course of which he says: "The majority of people now living will see the killing of men by men as a means of settling the disputes of civilized nations, a crime of the past. It's coming yet for a' that, God speed the day, and thus shall be banished from earth 'the foulest fiend ever loosed from hell.' Long may my native and adopted lands (mother land and wife land), hand in hand, lead the world in its upward and onward march to higher and higher stages of civilization, tending to make earth a heaven, which is the mission of our race."

Appeal to Young Men.

Thomas Carlyle tells us that the history of nations is the history of their great men. The two are inseparably interwoven. Men of courage, ideals and foresight, by qualities inherent and acquired, become leaders in local and national affairs, and shape the destinies of countries. In a country of the common people, like Canada, no artificial barriers exist that can prevent the young man who wills to do so from sharing honorably in public affairs. He may aspire to any and every position. Opportunities of service are not for the dreamer, but for those who qualify by doing common things uncommonly well; not for those born with a silver spoon in their mouths, but rather for those who graduate through the university of adversity.

There are two kinds of discontent. One is of the grumbler, forever being, as he fancies, "put upon," overlooked and slighted; and the other, who, in every lesson and effort of to-day, however trying, discovers something cheering and helpful for to-morrow. "I am not kicking about my work, or my hours, or my wages," says one of the latter, "but can I do this task any better? I want to understand this machine so well that, when something goes wrong, I can act as my own expert. I wish to avoid another failure in that grain field by discovering the reasons for twenty bushels to the acre, when across the fence the yield was forty bushels. I am glad to work hard, but I do not propose to be a cipher, absorbed in the small talk or worse of the neighborhood, when from good men, good books and periodicals, and good thinking, I can increase my knowledge and ability to do things. I can work among the earth clods without being one. I will shape them and make them serve me, but they shall not govern me."

Individual Equipment.

Here and there throughout Canada, and particularly in country constituencies, election managers have been scurrying to and fro lately for suitable candidates to represent the people in Parliament. Good material for this purpose is reported none too plentiful, and more of it ought to be available. Every country and every age needs leaders, and history tracks the greatest and most of them back to the soil and the farm. If any young man reading these lines wishes to share in the honor of being one of the "makers of Canada," there is no better place to start learning the business than right on the farm. A perfectly legitimate and commendable aspiration, it is no child's play, but a call to the best that is in you, and you must be equipped for the task. Unprepared weaklings fall down when Opportunity comes knocking at their doors. The late Dr. John A. Williams, a Methodist divine of prominence, one day fell into conversation with a young railway machinist travelling on a train. He had given up a lucrative position in Chicago to return for a college course to Canada. Dr. Williams ventured an expression of surprise at this rather unusual spending of time. But, like a flash came the young man's reply: "Why, sir, don't you think I owe something to my manhood?" He was not ashamed of his work, but he proposed to be more than a nonentity or a mere machine.

Andrew D. White has written a book called "Seven Great Statesmen," which further illustrates the point that equipment is the prerequisite of achievement. A scholarly and dis-

tinguished American, who was for years president of Cornell University, and Ambassador at several leading capitals of Europe, Mr. White took advantage of his unusual opportunities to make a specialty of historical studies. In this remarkable book he analyzes the careers of Sarpi, the distinguished Venetian, who wrought for intellectual and ecclesiastical freedom; Thomasius, the German, who fought against trial by torture and barbarities against witches; Grotious, of Holland, the father of international law; Turgot, the greatest constructive genius of France; Stein, probably the greatest of all Prussian statesmen at the time of the conflict with Napoleon; Cavour, the regenerator of Italy; and Bismarck, the father of modern Germany. It is significant that, of these seven mighty statesmen, the two who did most for the material progress and general well-being of their people, Turgot and Cavour, were devotedly attached to the soil, and saw in an enlightened agriculture the sure pathway of national progress, though not neglecting other great independent industries. The devotion of Bismarck to farm life is also well known. All of them were men of learning, ripe scholarship, and thinkers. To the disgust of his friends, Cavour abandoned a military career, secured permission to take charge of one of the family estates and became a farmer. At the first, unacquainted with even its rudiments, his power of thought and work soon showed itself, and his success attracted attention far and near. He applied scientific methods under control of strong common sense, which were afterwards factors in his statesmanship and diplomacy. Even during his most strenuous political life he cherished his devotion to farming and its improvement. Caring little for money, his activities were boundless and successful.

The great Turgot, in France, pursued a correspondingly enlightened policy, concentrating his efforts in the direction of improving the wretched agricultural conditions of the country. He founded agricultural clubs, published articles and reviews, got thinking men together, stimulated study, improved roads and transportation, and introduced new food plants and grasses.

As Mr. White has done to American students, so "The Farmer's Advocate" would commend to Canadians the example of these great men. Qualify yourselves. Begin sharing in public duties. Think independently. Study men and methods. While keeping in relation with everyday duties, keep also abreast of highest thinking on political and social questions. Be prepared to lead, if need be, when the time comes. Avail yourselves of the advantages of superior education in farming and other subjects. College courses and degrees will not necessarily make a man of you, nor yet an encyclopedic knowledge of facts, but they will vastly improve your chances of profiting by the experiences of life. Individual equipment, with moral stamina, is the endowment that a young man most needs.

The Education Commission.

Notwithstanding strenuous preparations for the reciprocity election and silo-filling, "Farmer's Advocate" readers will be interested in following the progress of the Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, which is still very much alive, gathering information that will have a momentous bearing upon future schooling in this country. In fact, a capable body of men were never despatched by the Government of Canada upon a more important

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IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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LONDON, CANADA.

quest than those now at work under the chairmanship of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson. After a tour of educational centers in Great Britain, the Commission visited Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland and France, and have lately been completing their inquiries in Britain, touching such points as Sheffield, Eng., and Belfast and other places in Ireland. Judging from observations made by the Commissioners appearing in Old Country periodicals, perhaps the most remarkable of all the institutions visited was the Department of Applied Science at the University of Sheffield, in which practical instructions connected with the steel trade are given. Not even Germany possesses such an admirable institution.

After ample opportunities of seeing what advanced European countries are doing, one gratifying revelation has been pressed home vividly upon the minds of the Commission, viz., that many English people do not appreciate their own country at anything like its full value. Indeed, self-depreciation has come to be a sort of national failing. It is a common enough remark in America that England is self-satisfied and slow, but an actual study of the situation there is usually an eye-opener, giving impressions of substantial advancement, marked attention to quality, and the phenomenal solidity of her trade. Britain is not on the down grade, but never more awake and progressive. In the judgment of Dr. Robertson, Britain has reason to be gratified at the good things she possesses in education and the marvelous progress made during the past ten years. The Commission were also able to bear strong testimony at one of their public receptions to the distinguished capability of the representatives of the British Foreign and Colonial Offices in the different countries visited. In one particular, at least, the example of Germany deserved to be seriously heeded, and that is in the very high public respect in which the teaching profession is held.

Grow in Knowledge by Seeing the Fall Exhibitions.

The grain harvest has all been safely stored in the barns in most sections of Canada, and in many districts a large proportion of the threshing has been done. The early after-harvest stirring of the soil has been attended to, and the farmer, although always busy, finds himself somewhat relieved. Nothing is suffering, and nothing imperatively demands immediate attention. He can take a day off if he wishes. It is, therefore, very opportune that our fall fairs and larger exhibitions are held at this time, when those who should be most interested in the displays made can find time to spend a few days enjoying the recreation which a large show affords. A visit to the exhibition is a fitting holiday to celebrate the garnering in of another harvest. Those who are engaged in agricultural operations have a very busy season from the time the first seed is committed to old Mother Earth in the spring, until the last sheaf has been stowed away under the roof of the barn. This done, the industrious owner is deserving of a holiday, and the question in mind is, how can the short time—for, of necessity, the holiday must be short—be spent to best advantage? Where can he who is deeply interested in scientific, progressive agriculture employ his few days of recreation with greatest benefit to himself—days which will be remembered in after life, both because of the pleasure connected with them, and also because of the new ideas and broader education and view of life obtained?

There is little doubt but that the foregoing question is a very pertinent one in the minds of nearly every person residing in rural communities, and in all probability the greater number who are now considering this question will in the end decide to spend their vacation at one or other of the large fall exhibitions. This is a very wise decision, and if the most is made of the time spent at the show, no one will regret choosing this as a means of holiday recreation.

But, after the strenuous hustle and bustle of the busy summer season, there is a tendency on the part of the person who is thrust all at once into the midst of the whirl and turmoil of the cosmopolitan mass of sightseers at these shows, all eager to drown their thoughts of labor in the galaxy and mystifying beauty of special attractions, and wishing only to forget for the time being the hum-drum monotony of their every-day life, to do as they do, and see only the fringe of the exhibition, after all, allowing themselves to be pleased with frivolous and shallow amusements only, and not giving a due amount of the time at their disposal to a serious educative study of the various departments from which something of real, lasting value can be learned. It is not the writer's purpose to decry the light and entertaining amusements which are always to be found on the grounds of the larger exhibitions. Innocent, clean, elevating pleasure should always be encouraged, but it should never exclude the almost innumerable, really educative features to be found at these shows. It is possible for one to get just as much pleasure even for the immediate time in which he is in contact with the source of pleasure out of something which proves to be an education valuable in after life, as it is for him to experience some "thriller," the real pleasure of which lasts only for an instant.

It is important, then, when attending a great exhibition, that the visitor select those departments which will give him some information that will be of use to him in future, and spend the greater part of the time at his disposal in studying these exhibits. See everything of value at the fair. Select the features from which you will derive the greatest amount of edification, and give these features extra attention.

The question now arises in the mind of the agriculturist and stockman, which is the most valuable to me, stock exhibits or other features? Undoubtedly, the most knowledge of value to such a person in his business can be obtained from studying the stock and agricultural exhibits. Follow the indexing closely. In this way a good opportunity is afforded of getting the most approved types of live stock firmly fixed in the mind. Various breeds are out, and the live-stock student has

ample opportunity to weigh each up against another, and decide in his own mind which breed and type is most in favor, and, consequently, which it would likely be the most profitable for him to breed. Studying these animals in this way will serve as an incentive, and the man who has applied himself will return to his home determined to improve his stock. Who can say that showing agricultural products and live stock is no good to our agriculture? It is one of the events of the year which, when the farmer is weary after a hard summer's toil which mayhap has not been too well rewarded by the results of the harvest, fills the rural people with hope, and cheers them on by establishing in their minds a better feeling toward their chosen calling.

The exhibit of agricultural products is not all that commands interest. The various commercial articles in process of manufacture should prove of great interest, as also should art, machinery of all kinds; in fact, everything of commercial value should receive attention, as should also the special music and all the various features put on for the amusement of the people. These all carry with them a certain amount of education. One cannot see a new article in process of construction without gaining in knowledge. It is knowledge and wide experience that count in the affairs of life, and it is by experience that knowledge is most surely attained. As before stated, see all the show that is worthy of your time, but select those features that hold in them something of real value which will not be forgotten as soon as out of sight, but will remain as a goad to push you on to better things. It is quite possible to spend much time at the fair and see very little. Apply yourself to sightseeing as you do to work. Take time to see well what you see, and leave the fair grounds with a broader view of your calling and life in general than you ever had before.

The Man and the Farm.

Farming is, fortunately for the world, one of those occupations the satisfactions of which do not depend on the amount of money to be made in a year. There is, first, the satisfaction which comes from the ownership of a tract of land. It is the most stable of investments, and a safeguard against numberless anxieties. If, to the skill of the agriculturist, the farmer adds the taste of an artist, he may find a joy in so directing the forces of nature along the lines of beauty as to make of his farmstead and fields a series of pictures more alluring than can be found in any gallery. Not a few men have found in this indulgence of the art instinct an enjoyment which the millionaire might covet. Broad fields are better nurseries for high thought than contracted city offices. Nature-study uplifts the man as can no other study save that of Divinity. Opportunities for scientific investigation offer themselves in every soil, plant, insect and type of animal life to be found on the land. The application of the results of such investigation to the practical work of the farm—yoking Science with Labor—dignifies the work, while multiplying its rewards. The farmer it is, of all men, who can best afford to put aside all thought of mere money-getting, and devote himself to large living. The money-getting instinct is, as a rule, belittling, and this belittlement the farmer can, the easiest of all, escape. The size of the farm does not limit the growth of the man. The man who, on eighty acres, gives himself to high thought and purposes, and large living, will easily outrank, in intellectual power and social influence, the mere money-seeker on a farm many times larger. It isn't the size of the farm, but the quality of the farmer's manhood, which determines his place in the community.—(C. R. Barns, Extension Division, Minn. College of Agriculture.)

One of the difficulties with agriculture is that every little while a new prophet arises with a gospel heralded as the salvation of the industry, making for it exaggerated claims which, when they fail to pan out according to the extravagant expectations raised, discount other progressive ideas in the estimation of conservative men. Moderation in advocacy generally wins in the end, and when it fails, does not so sadly disappoint.

Progressive New Zealand.

(AO-TEA-ROA.)

The charms of New Zealand are many and varied. Here one encounters the horrors of an inferno, adjoining some beautiful, verdant, grassy slope; a modest, unpretentious mountain stream, in close proximity to a turbulent, foaming river; boiling, bubbling mud, fumaroles, and gigantic geysers, along with steaming lakes, all performing the duties appointed them by nature, in strange and everlasting contrast to the weirdness and solitude of the silent forests, the stateliness of her lofty trees, the incomparable beauty of her indigenous palms and ferns, and her majestic snow-clad mountain sentinels, towering beyond the clouds, round which lazily trickle streams of icy coldness, with which are mingled springs of boiling sulphurous water, proceeding from depths far below the earth's crust. Nature has indeed been unsparing in the distribution of her many gifts, and failed to exercise her usual shyness and modesty by hiding her charms and attractions from the gaze of the careless and unappreciative.

It is, according to Maori tradition, six centuries ago since Tamatea, the dusky adventurer, in company with his warriors, left his island home in distant Eastern Polynesia, in search of a new land. After innumerable days and nights, exposed to all the mad elements of this lonely ocean, we can imagine with what delight they welcomed the first appearance of this fascinating country, seen athwart the sun-kissed bows of their canoe "Takitumu."

This white-cliffed, tree-fringed, and lovely new land, with her lofty mountains, and placid summer sea; her unfathomable gullies swimming in a beautiful, tremulous, blue softness, and her ranges of frowning mountains, was from that moment designated Ao-Tea-Roa (the long, bright world), and as the centuries have rolled along, and the pakeha has been glad to follow in the path of the noble Maori, no fitter name has ever been suggested than that spontaneously given by the ancient, dusky viking more than six hundred years ago. For centuries Tamatea's descendants were left in undisputed possession of their ideal home. Native legend or tradition supplies little authentic information connected with the interim, and the long lapse of time since the arrival of this dusky chief, until the first reliable records, endows New Zealand with a mystery, a charm, a fascination, possessed by no other country in the world.

The whole population of this "Long, Bright World" is somewhat less than a million souls, yet these islands are quite capable of supporting, under equally favorable conditions, twenty times that number.

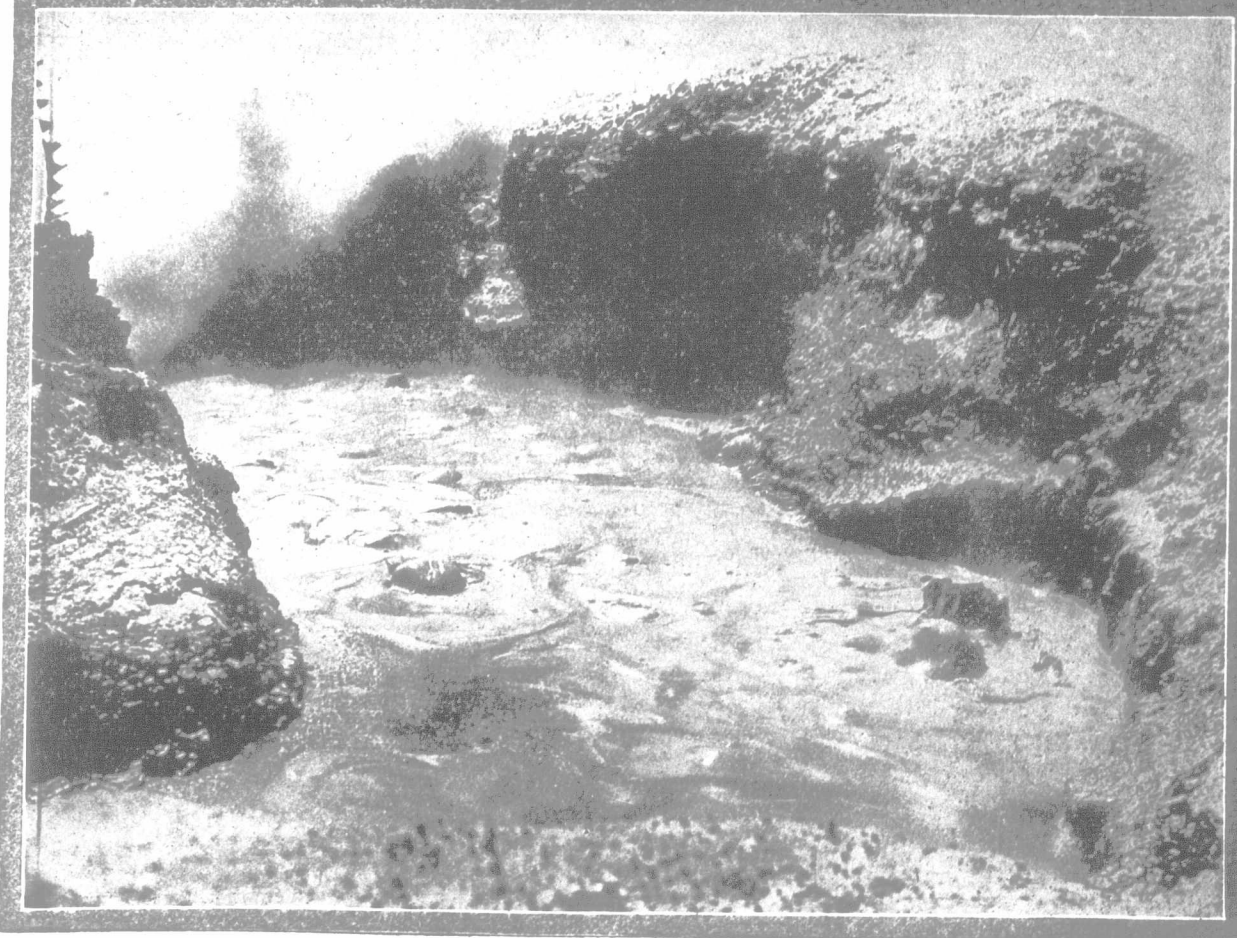
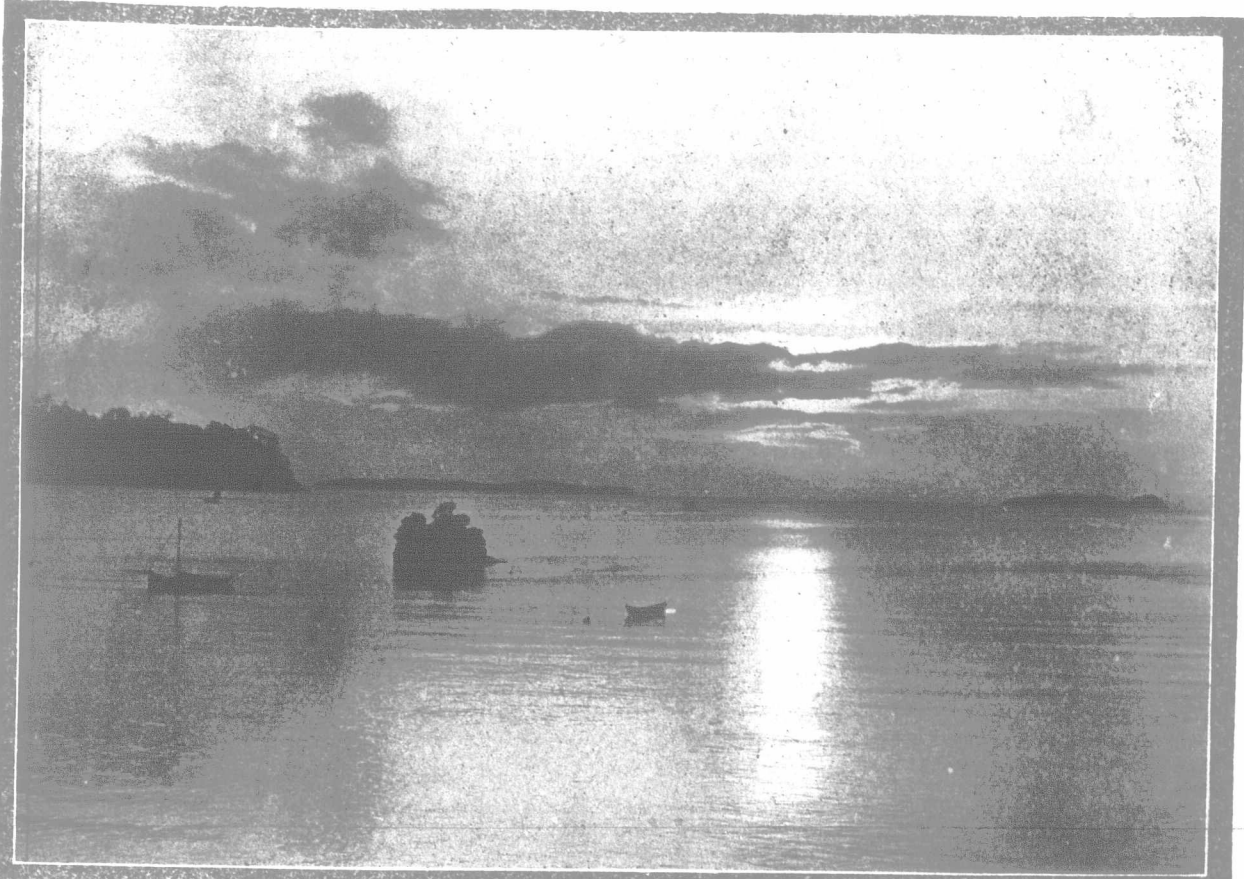
The following is an extract from an article published by the New Zealand Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts: "There are no millionaires in New Zealand. Wealth is divided more widely and equitably among the people of this little nation than in any other country on the globe. There are no starving poor. A fair opportunity is given to every man. There are no trusts, no private monopolies, that pile up huge fortunes for a few individuals, at the expense of the community. Politics are not dominated by rings or 'machines.' The great body of the people control the affairs of the nation. The Land System is based upon the firm conviction that the ultimate happiness and prosperity of the nation depend upon the successful settling of the people upon the soil, with reasonable limits as to the area occupied by each individual."

The Department of Agriculture has a staff of about three hundred officers, subdivided into ten divisions, and covering every branch of agricultural and pastoral industry in the Dominion of New Zealand. This Department aims at securing the adoption of the most modern methods of farming, improving conditions under which crops are produced and stock raised, and also safeguarding the reputation of the Dominion produce, by raising the grade of the products exported. All dairy produce, prior to shipment, is inspected and graded. All sales of butter and cheese are based upon a Government grade. The numerous butter and cheese factories, and private dairy farms, are regularly visited by experts who, where necessary, give instruction in the manufacture of these products.

The Chief Veterinarian of the Dominion of New Zealand, with a staff of sixty qualified surgeons and other officers, do good work in the prevention of infectious diseases among stock, and the inspection of all meat for export and home consumption. Every animal killed at the abattoirs, and every carcass and every tin of meat prepared for export, is subject to a most careful and searching inspection.

Orchards throughout the Dominion are inspected by experienced and qualified instructors, and fruit-growers obtain all the aid necessary in dealing with orchard and garden pests. Advice is freely and gladly given to all settlers, as to the best methods of combating all diseases affecting crops.

Poultry-farming is now becoming a great industry, and vast quantities are exported in the



New Zealand Scenes.

large liners that are employed in New Zealand's rapidly-increasing trade.

Government loans to settlers are of great assistance to many a man beginning life on the land. The rate of interest on such advances being but nominal, has had the effect of removing any necessity of money-lenders, with their accompanying extortionate charges.

With a view to housing the worker in a dwelling, suburban or otherwise, of a healthy and sanitary character, the Government has established model homes, at cheap rents. A purchasing clause is included in the "Government Advances to Workers Act, 1906," by which money is lent to workers desirous of providing themselves with homes. The maximum of such advances is seventeen hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,750), for which a nominal rate of interest only is chargeable.

The railways of New Zealand are run for the benefit of the public and the development of the country, and not ostensibly and conspicuously for profit. All the railways are state-owned, and great consideration is given, not only to the passenger, but by the reductions and concessions on freight rates to farmers and producers as well. No favoritism exists for the big consignor, at the expense of his less fortunate rival. Cheap fares, single and return, cheap stop-over privileges, etc., such as are not even dreamed of in Canada; reduced freight rates, whereby encouragement is given to the producer, are some of the features demanding acknowledgment that State or Government railways in New Zealand have been a huge, a splendid, and an unqualified success. The Department of Railways gives employment to an enormous number of men in its own workshops, for New Zealand builds all its own locomotives and rolling stock.

In spite of all these reduced rates, concessions and advantages offered to all and sundry, and the liberality extended to the farming community, the New Zealand Railways bring a substantial sum into the Treasury every year.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, provides a means for an amicable settlement of all labor disputes, in order to avert the disastrous consequences of strikes and lockouts, friendly conferences between representatives of capital and labor being systematically encouraged.

New Zealand owns a Government Life Insurance, totaling policies valued at over sixty million dollars. She also owns a Fire Insurance Department, with an Accident Insurance Branch in connection.

Old-age pensions are granted in this little country, and many an interesting story could be told of the refusal of some of these old settlers, to avail themselves of this generous provision to which they are entitled.

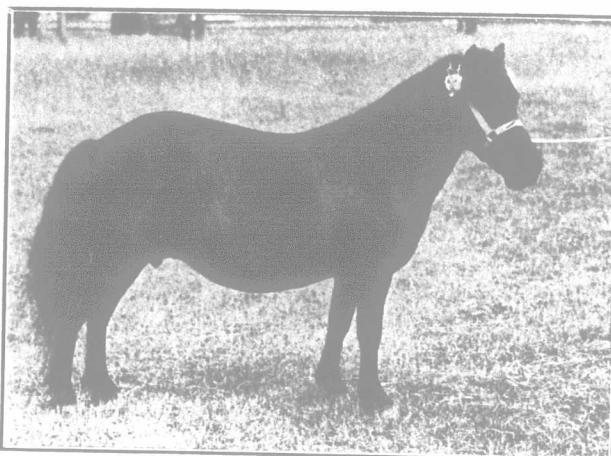
The educational system of this Dominion is most excellent and free, secular and compulsory. There is a New Zealand University, with a magnificent and growing reputation.

The telegraph and telephone lines are all owned and managed by the State, for the use of which but small charges are made. The Government also operate and own two coal mines for the benefit of consumers.

More than three-fourths of the annual production comes from the soil, and her record during the last decade is one of marvellous expansion. New Zealand has splendid soil, a glorious climate, and plenty of water, these three essentials making

it an ideal land for the grazier and the husbandman.

About one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand acres (1,750,000) of native lands will shortly be available in the North Island for European settlement. This is the pick of the country—the best of the Maori's ancestral home—and will be no longer locked up from useful occupation, but will be turned to profit, creating new avenues for the investment of money. The Maori will be well looked after; his comfort and inde-

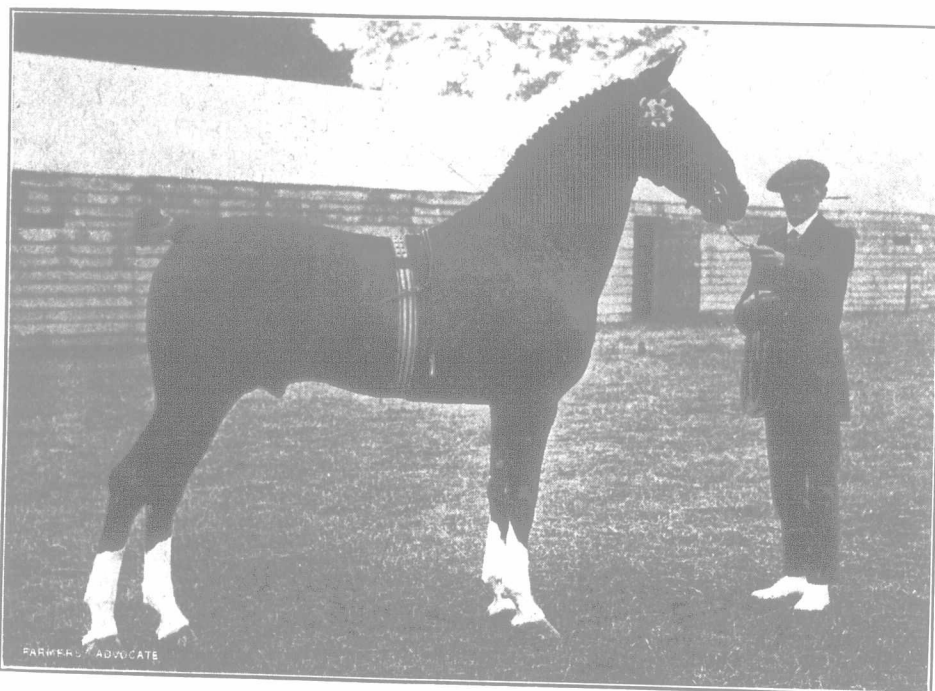


Shetland Pony Mare.
Champion at Highland Show, Inverness.

pendence will be of considerable importance, for he is making a particularly good and energetic sheep farmer.

Besides all these, new areas of forest and farmland are now being made available for stock-raising and dairying purposes, and vast tracts of country are being literally won from the water.

A colossal drainage work is now in progress, whereby the great Piako swamp, a low-lying stretch of morass, in South Auckland Province,



Albin Wildfire.
Hackney stallion, foaled 1907. Champion at Highland Show, 1911. Sire Polonius.

extending about fifty miles from the Waikato to the Firth of Thames, will be reclaimed.

This drainage scheme, in course of operation, will beneficially affect over a million acres, and turn it into rich dairying and agricultural land.

The climate of New Zealand is unequalled in any part of the world, from the humid, sub-tropical north to the vigorous and bracing south.

Wherever he be found, the native, Pakeha or Maori, is the possessor of great hardihood and physical endurance, and shines conspicuously in any and every branch of sport in which stamina or grit is deemed a sine qua non.



One of the Draft Classes at Brandon Fair.

These climatic conditions, which have been responsible for the virility and vigor of her natives to-day, have no doubt played an important part in the constitutional as well as the physical development of the white man, as exemplified in young New Zealand.

An institution of incalculable interest and importance, and also of example, is New Zealand's Savings Bank Department. While thrift and saving is encouraged, it is not the paltry and niggardly thrift of many other countries. In this little country the pleasures of life are all appreciated, embraced and made the most of, as is evidenced immediately acquaintance is made with the Island colony. At the end of the financial year 1908, something over sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) was standing to the account of depositors, giving an average of nearly one hundred and eighty dollars (\$180) to the credit of each account.

Judged by the test of accumulated wealth, New Zealanders are in a more prosperous condition than any other country or people on the face of the globe. The average amount of private wealth per capita, as estimated early in 1908, by the Registrar-General, was one thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$1,675), an increase of more than fifty per cent. in a decade. The average amount left by every adult person who died during 1906 was three thousand dollars (\$3,000).

From the foregoing, it will be readily understood that there is a "well-to-do" about these our distant kinsmen—the man whose wool, frozen meat, butter and cheese go to fill the capacious mouths and appease the insatiable appetites of those hungry ocean leviathans which arrive with persistent regularity, with full manifests, and leave just as regularly, gorged and filled to the bulwarks with the products of this little country. Lambton Co., Ont. ROBERT WILSON.

[The views reproduced in connection with this article are as follows: Upper view—Sunrise, Half-moon Bay, Stewart Island. Second view—Auckland wharves and city. Last view—Boiling mud, Porridge Pot, Likitere, Thermal regions.—Editor.]

HORSES.

Take the good colts to the fall fair. It will pay you.

One of the surest methods of advertising your horse business is to make an exhibit at the leading stock shows.

Do not show a horse that is not fitted. It isn't fair to the animal, neither does it do your business justice.

Teach the colt to do what is expected of him. An unmannerly animal is a great disadvantage in the show-ring.

Where showing a number of animals for a group prize, make it a point to have them all trimmed and decorated alike. This adds much to the attractiveness of the exhibit.

Never dispute with the judge about his placing. Such conduct never changes the decision, and only lowers your standing as an exhibitor in the eyes of other exhibitors, judges and onlookers.

When at the show, it always pays to do whatever the management asks in the way of taking horses into the ring and parading them. It is the exhibitor's business to give the people an exhibition whenever the opportunity offers itself.

Remember, it is the final touches of finish which often land the coveted rosette in close competition. Leave no small detail unattended to in the final preparation of the horse for the showing.

Advertising is really all the exhibitor gets directly for the extra labor he takes in preparing the exhibit. Therefore, it is important that his stalls be tastefully decorated, and that placards in large, plain letters be so placed that the people can see whose horses are being shown.

Showing horses demands that the exhibitor be a "good sport," and that he take defeat and victory alike, being neither clamorous in success, nor doleful when the prize goes to another. If you are going to play the game at all, be prepared to play a losing game and a winning game with the same calm, matter-of-fact manner.

The Clydesdale at Home.

"There is nothing in the show-yard that can match you, bonny Clyde. For you take me back in fancy to the Scottish Borderside."

—The Clydesdales.

Scotland, in the general sense of the word, is the home of this great breed of draft horses; and in few parts of that country are they bred to a higher standard, fed to more perfection, or used to greater advantage, than in the rich agricultural valley of Tweedside. Viewed as a home for man or beast, what a magnificent district it is! Northward, the broad, green tops of the Lammermoors, eastward the wooded height of Flodden Hill, southward the blue line of Cheviot from Yeavinger Bell to the Carter, westward the three peaks of Eildon and the far domes of Ruberslaw and the Dunion; and between, like the check on some goblin-woven plaid, lie the squares of green and brown and golden fields that make the pride of agricultural Scotland in a valley the fairest in the world.

Through this garden of Eden runs the broad Tweed, bearing on its silvery breast a precious burden of the lore and legend of romance. Through wide, green meadows, where the giant Clydesdale mares move slowly with their foals at foot, the little burns go singing down to the Tweed, singing songs of seed time and harvest, songs of rural simplicity and pastoral content. At distances of a mile or so apart, the grey-roofed farmhouses, with their attendant groups of cottages and barns and byres, nestle among little sheltering plantations of larch or elm or fir; near them are grouped, like sentinel troops, the golden oat and barley stacks. Not least among these cosy farm buildings stands the warm, straw-bedded stable, where the big Clydesdales in their hours of leisure tug at their well-filled hay-racks, making merry music with the rope blocks on the mangers, or lie dozing in the soft, yellow oat straw to the gentle patter of the brown rats in the bedding.

Betwixt farm and farm run the clean, white roads, with a strip of green grass at either side, and beyond the grass the hawthorn hedges, tender green in early spring, foam-white with blossom in May, rich with berries in autumn, silver with hoar-frost in the Christmas weather. On these roads in summer you will pass the Clydesdales stepping soberly between the shafts of the farm carts, going to and from the town with their varied loads. In winter, on the same road, now deep with snow that drifts above the hedge-tops, you will pass the Clydes again, hauling the heavy snow-plow, four abreast, snorting in the cold, frosty air, and making the tug-chains ring again as they bend their proud necks to the collars. In the harvest time you will meet them yoked to the high loads of oats or barley, stepping carefully and proudly to the stack-yard, as though afraid to shake a sheaf from its place.

Close to each farm steading lies the willow-shaded pond, where the farm boys slide in frosty weather, or in summer throw stones at the long-suffering ducks in the glad hours after school. The Clydesdales know that mill-pond well, for there in the dusty summer noons they are ridden knee-deep into the cool, green water-weed, and allowed to drink their fill, and there in the summer evenings they quench the thirst of the long, hot afternoons, while the big collars slide forward on their necks, and they shake themselves till the looped chains jingle.

Where in the wide world is the air so fresh or the pasture grass so green, as down those sloping braes above the burns and in the shelter of the high thorn hedges? Here in the heart of the summer, for two irresponsible months the big Clydesdales go free of the chains and graze along the shady headlands, or stand in the warm noons under the shadow of the spreading ash trees, nibbling at the drooping branches or rubbing one another's shoulders, or flicking the flies from a comrade's face with busy tail, while accepting the same good office from him. Later on, when the grain is cut and gathered, and the stubble fields lie naked to the autumn winds, you will see the white-faced, feather-fetlocked beauties stepping slowly two by two from hedge to hedge, while in their wake the brown ribbons grow broader and the golden strips grow less. In a snow-white cloud the sea gulls follow, fighting among themselves over the spoil of the rich earth's larder. The plowman plods on, swinging between the handles of his plow with one foot on the stubble and one foot in the furrow. Every now and then he gives an order to his horses in the "soft lowland tongue of the Border"; uncouth words are his, and unintelligible to the stranger, but plain and familiar to the Tweedside natives, and soothing as a caress to the steady, big team that swings a hand's-breadth to the right or left at every whispered word. Later in the season still there is heavy pulling for the Clydesdales on the turnip brake, with the purple or yellow roots piled

high upon the carts, with the steep braeside to climb, and every gateway fetlock-deep in mud and slush.

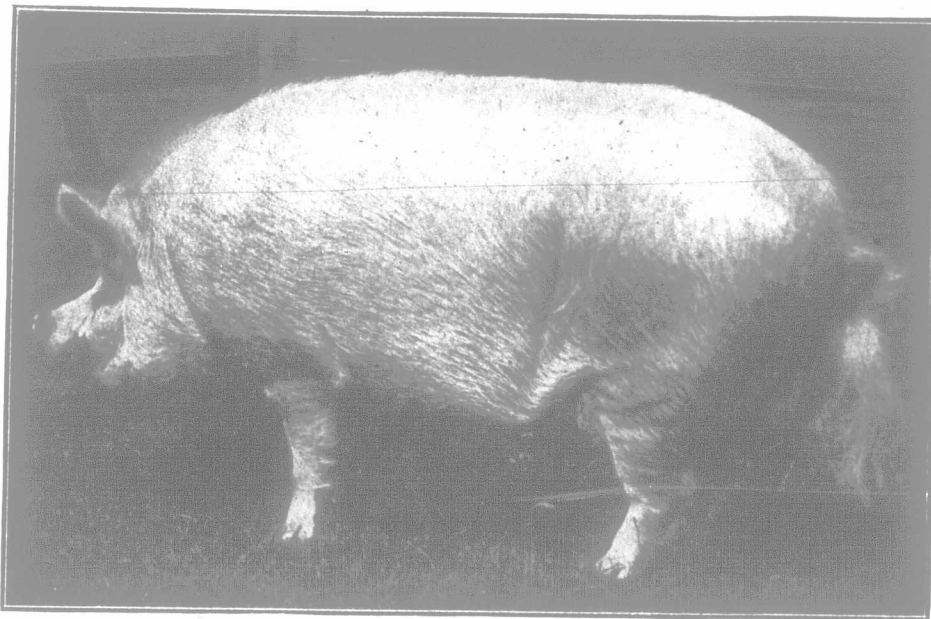
Sometimes the rather monotonous routine of the winter's work is broken by the fox-hunters crossing the farm. In the far distance is heard the sound of the horn and the eager music of the hounds hot upon the trail. A horseman appears on the skyline, then another, a score, half a hundred. Down in the hollow the clamour of the hounds grows louder, and up on the brae-top they come, heads down and tails in air, spreading, driving, racing, with the scent breast-high. Behind them flashes a scarlet coat, another and another, while down in the hollow sounds the crash of rotten rails and the splash of hoofs in the burn. The plowmen stand up at their horses' heads, and the big bay fellows cock their ears and fidget and fret, or stand tense with wonder and awe as the earth trembles beneath them to the beat of galloping hoofs. These are exciting moments, and it takes but little to set the lusty, full-fed Clydesdales off into a mad stampede, dragging heavy plows or lumbering carts behind them. But the men know the temper of their charges, and with tender words

pair of horses, and this is an honor much sought after.

When a plowman leaves one farm for another, it is the Clydesdales which draw the cart containing his household goods, walking with an air of additional importance under their unaccustomed load of tables, chairs, bedding, and, it may be, a baby as well.

There is nothing the old, well-broken Clydesdale likes better than a visit to the blacksmith's shop, which is found on every farm of importance, and to which the village blacksmith comes once or twice in every week to shoe horses and set shares, and to do the hundred-odd jobs on the farm. It is good to watch patient old Clyde standing there in the shop, undisturbed by the creaking of the bellows, the roaring of the red cinders, or the ceaseless clang of the hammer and anvil. Through a shower of falling sparks you may see his honest eyes questioning mildly as he turns his head to find out the delay when for a moment the big sledge ceases to fall. At the word of command he lifts each huge foot, taking care to keep his weight off the man who is paring his feet or fitting his shoes. And when the work is done, and the last nail driven and the last hoof cleanly rasped, how proudly he steps through the doorway, lifting his feet daintily, like a child with its new red shoes!

The Clydesdale horse is as much a part of this landscape as the blue hills, the green woods, the grassy braesides and the singing, tumbling burns. It will be a sad day if ever motor plows or motor reapers and motor cars shall drive the draft horse from the Border, and no longer on the headlands are seen the white-blazed faces and the active, feathered feet. I have seen the Clydesdale under many conditions and in many



An English Prizewinning Yorkshire Boar.

soothe them, till the big fellows bend their heads and rest them against their masters' shoulders, knowing that, in spite of all the noise and tumult, there is nothing to fear if those masters are there beside them.

The drivers, as a rule, are very fond of their big babies, and well they may be, for all the working day is spent in their company; the horses reciprocate this affection, and look with some suspicion on a stranger in their stall. If one of a pair of horses is sick, the man who drives him will sit up all night to tend him, even though at dawn he must go to work as usual, but without his favorite. These men will sit for hours upon the cornbin in the stable, talking of the merits of their own horses, discussing those of their neighbors, or recalling good old steeds that have worked upon this very farm in days of yore. When a complimentary day's farming is given to a neighboring farmer, and the farms from far and near send one or two of their best teams, there is opportunity for decoration and display. The men whose horses are chosen as representatives are given half a day in which to prepare their charges for the event, which resolves itself practically into an unauthorized Clydesdale show. The horses are beribboned and braided and groomed till they shine again, for there is usually a prize given on these occasions for the best-groomed and decorated

lands. I have seen him starting the five-ton trucks on the wharf at Cape Town, where the mule teams seemed to make him a giant in contrast; I have seen him girth-deep in the swamps of Australian river-roads, pulling on the wagon chains as though his heart would burst; I have seen him amid the cheers of a dense crowd stepping gaily in the amphitheatre at the Chicago shows; but here only in this beautiful, silent valley did he seem to be thoroughly and emphatically at home.—[From "My Life in the Open," by Will H. Ogilvie.]

Horse Exhibits Deserve Attention

Of the almost innumerable attractions which are features of the larger exhibitions, perhaps there is no exhibit which appeals to more people than the horse department. Aeroplanes may be circling through the air over the grounds, motor cycles and automobiles may be whirling at break-neck speed around the track, the manufacture of almost every article of commerce may be going on in the manufacturers' building, the most beautiful of the productions of the world's greatest artists may be hanging gracefully from the walls of the art building; the world's greatest bands and musicians may be discoursing the sweetest of music; the most daring of trapeze artists may be



Judging Oxford Down Rams at an English Show.

swinging in their most thrilling act, and the Midway, filled with the latest amusements and most wonderful sideshows, the splendor of which is painfully exaggerated by the harangue of the spielers—yet, with all these and hundreds of other counter-attractions, the horse show draws a great crowd of admirers. There are among the many breeds and types of horses animals which are admired by all classes of humanity. The greatest variety of conformation and type, from the smallest of ponies, scarcely larger than a Saint Bernard dog, to the massive drafter, with his ton of bone and muscle, and the great variation in style, from the long, gliding stride of the Standard-bred classes, to the extremely high, trappy action of the best-trained coacher or Hackney, form an exhibit which cannot fail to please the most fastidious. What feature is more educative than a study of the different breeds of horses, and where is there a better opportunity of making this study and comparison than at a high-class show where all breeds are represented by the best individuals of each particular breed that the country can produce? It may be that you are thinking of establishing a stud, and are not fully decided as to what breed you will choose, or you may need horses for a certain kind of work, and have several types or breeds in mind. If such is the case, visit the horse exhibits at a few of the big fall shows, and there is no doubt that, from the high-class animals of the various breeds which you see there, little difficulty in making the selection will remain. Almost every person who knows anything about horses at all has a particular fancy for some one particular breed, and every breed has its exponents. It is always well, however, to become as familiar as possible with all the various breeds, and to this end too much time can hardly be spent by the horse-lover around the judging-ring and in the barns. Only the high-class animals receive a place in the awards at the bigger shows, and it is well to study the characteristics of these animals carefully, because by so doing the most improved type of each breed can be fairly well fixed in the mind.

Animal life and breeding always holds much of interest, and the horse is the highest type of domesticated animal, so it is little wonder that the exhibit of horses receives so much attention at fall exhibitions. Not only do the uninitiated derive much benefit from studying the exhibits, but the breeders and exhibitors themselves are inspired

to go on and further improve the animals in which they take so much pride. It gives them an opportunity of comparing their stock with that of the other breeders, and to the trained eye and alert mind this opportunity is very valuable, because the owner is able to see just where in his stock is weak, and can form ideas as to what would be the best methods to follow to improve the stock in his possession. By concentrating the mind on the horse exhibit, ever observing all the different points possible in connection with it, and endeavoring to learn something not already known about this the most valuable of the different classes of live stock, anyone who has any love for the faithful and noble horse, whether he be farmer, horse-breeder, shop-keeper or manufacturer, can spend a considerable time to good advantage among the horses, either in the

for suspicion of unfairness or partiality have been few, and, in some cases where the work may have appeared to have been faulty, inconsistent, or unjust, allowance should be made for difference of opinion in regard to type or relative values, and other conditions.

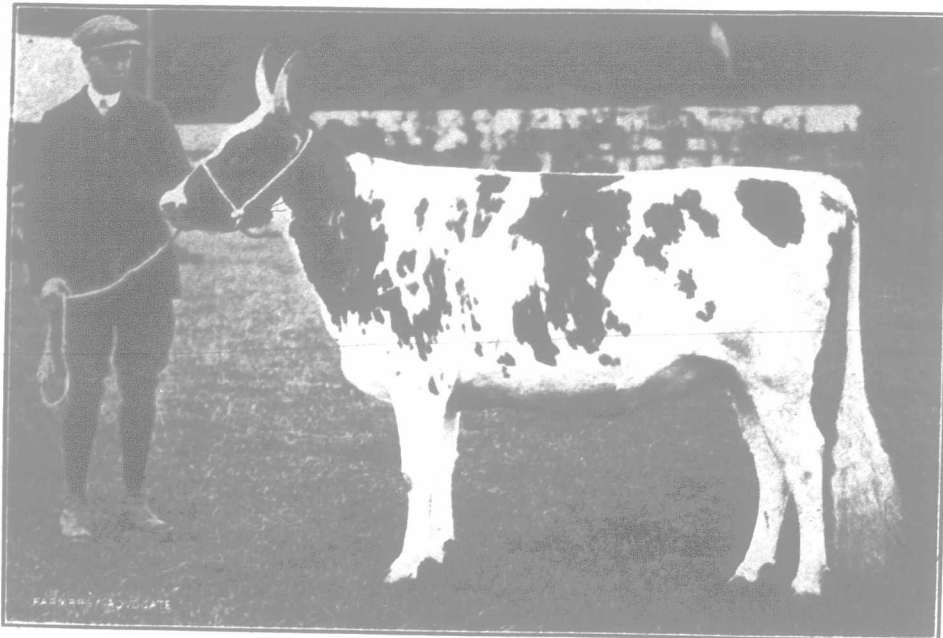
The popular bench of judges in the early years of Provincial fairs in Canada, which is yet the rule in many local and some more pretentious shows, was, and is, the committee of three, with full liberty for discussion, the majority ruling. I remember occasions on which, at Provincial exhibitions, as many as five or six constituted the awarding committee, the surplus being distinguished visitors thus honored. When we recall the wearisome waiting, in some cases, for the decision in these days of the committee of two, we can form some conception of the tired feeling and increased age of the animals and attendants while waiting for the verdict of the larger jury. No reflection upon the old-time judges is intended, for, as a rule, they were, as now, honest and well-meaning men; but in the case of Provincial exhibitions the judges were nominated by members of the Board of Agriculture, who were elected by county agricultural societies, and in some cases their qualifications for the work were apparently given less consideration than their influence in election times, an instance being recalled in which a sincere Scotchman from a back county, who was honored with appointment to judge a certain breed of sheep, with the characteristic caution of his countrymen, came early to the fair and inquired of the attendants the name of the breeds in their charge, until he came to the Southdowns, when he asked, "What breed div ye ca' they wee black-faced sheepies?" and then innocently revealed the fact of his appointment as one of the judges of that class of stock.

Along in the seventies, the popular bench of judges at some of the State fairs across the line was from three to five, to vote by ballot, without consultation or discussion, each member marking the entry number of his choice on a card, and handing it to the director or superintendent in charge, who announced the result and handed out the prize ribbons. The system appeared, on the surface to be eminently fair, but in practice proved even less satisfactory to exhibitors than the old plan of three or more judges with their tongues untied. The superintendents of classes at some of the big fairs in the States in those days were invested with remarkable authority, even to the choosing of the judges, who were often picked up on the fair-ground from such material as happened to be available. Showing sheep at St. Louis on one occasion, the writer was a competitor for the sweepstakes prize for the best flock of sheep, open to all breeds, and naturally believed he ought to win. The superintendent marshalled a committee of five picked-up judges who voted by ballot, but the result was evidently not satisfactory to the official, who pocketed the ballots, discharged two of the committee, and instructed the other three to vote again, while refusing to give any explanation to the exhibitors, who were, of course, at liberty to form their own opinion of the object of the shuffle.

So fair did the balloting system appear that on one occasion the directors of the Ontario Provincial exhibition were induced to give it a trial in the class for Shorthorn cattle, the writer being the returning officer; but, whether from this fact, or other causes, one trial was sufficient to prove that the secret ballot was no improvement upon the open vote, and it was not repeated.

In the early nineties there was quite a commotion in the States over the newly-discovered science of judging live stock by means of a scale of points and a score-card. Schools were established for the education of expert judges, and graduates advertised themselves as open to engagement by fair boards to demonstrate the unerring efficiency of judging by rule. A Montreal fair board having had its attention called to the new literature, decided to give it a trial. An expert from over the line was engaged to pass judgment in the cattle classes. He came in pompous style, loaded with blank cards, pencils and rubbers, figured diligently on each animal in large classes, using much time, and producing results that were astonishing in some cases to himself as well as to practical stockmen watching his work, who ridiculed his rulings, and in some cases protested; but, on reviewing his figures, the expert was sure the results must be right, however inconsistent they might appear to the naked eye. Sufficient to say the experiment was not repeated, and the system, so far as competitive exhibitions were concerned, was relegated to the limbo of discredited fads. The score-card doubtless has its place in the college classroom, and is helpful to inexperienced youths, but is out of place in the public show-ring.

Another whim later launched upon a credulous people in this country by inexperienced advocates was that of requiring judges to give reasons in public for their awards in certain live-stock classes. This, so far as known to the writer, is a purely Canadian conception, which has made but feeble growth, and gives promise of being short-



Morton Mains Memonas.

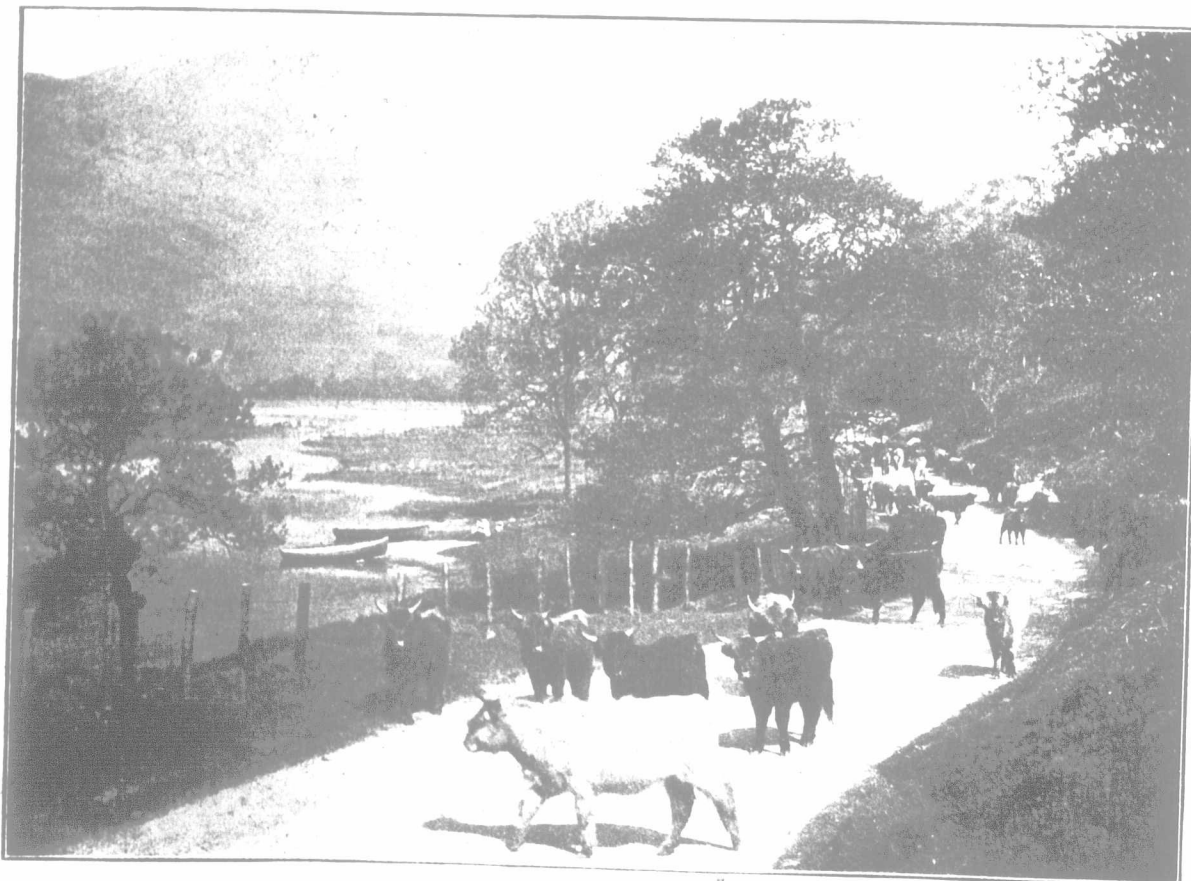
Two-year-old Ayrshire heifer, breed champion at the Highland Show, 1911.

barns, judging-rings or parades. No live-stock knowledge is of more value than that of horse husbandry, and no other feature of the exhibition will give the sight-seer more pleasure from which real profit may result than will the horse department.

LIVE STOCK.

Judges and Judging.

With charity toward all, and malice toward none, recognizing that "to err is human," I mentally review the long list of live-stock shows and judging in an observation of sixty consecutive years of fair-going. Lest, perchance, these notes may in some respects seem unduly critical, or reflect upon the integrity of some of those whose work has come under my ken, I gladly state that the instances in which there were apparent grounds



A Highland Drive



Farm Home of G. R. Cottrelle, Halton County, Ont.

lived, since its hold upon public favor gradually weakens with its use. Up to the present it has principally been tried on the cattle classes at winter fairs, and is unsatisfactory, for the reasons that many of our best judges are not orators, and would shrink from a public exhibition of their ability in that line; that few have courage to proclaim the alleged faults of the losers, or are gifted with a voice sufficiently strong to cope with the bellowing of bulls, or to be heard by more than a small percentage of the people, unless supplied with a megaphone. Giving reasons is not required, so far as we know, by the rules of leading shows in Britain or the United States; but, on the contrary, one of the regulations in some Scottish shows advises judges not to give reasons, presumably for the preservation of peace, especially in the horse classes, where kicking is a liability.

I have due respect for the opinion held by not a few up-to-date stockmen, that the safest system is that of three judges, one of whom remains out of the ring alternately to act as referee in case of a tie, but I have noticed that under this plan the tie very rarely materializes, and the referee is seldom required, which probably means that compromises prevail, the principal advantage of the system being that the men get a rest occasionally. And, by the way, the principal objection to the single-judge plan is that, with such extensive classification as is in vogue in America, too hard a day's work is often imposed upon a judge who needs to be a very strong man to go through the work without becoming weary and incapable of doing his best; hence, I would have the work in large classes divided, say, one man judging the males, and another the females, as is the custom at some of the Scottish shows, or else give one man two days for his task, if required.

In my humble opinion, based upon experience and observation, two judges are as liable to make mistakes as one, and the best of men are liable to be influenced to some extent by a gifted talker, and feel less the responsibility of the position when it is divided and shared by two or more. A man will naturally be more careful to avoid mistakes when he realizes that the trust rests solely upon himself. For this reason, together with the fact that time and expense is economized, I favor the single-judge system, a competent arbiter, placed upon his honor. As a distinguished Scottish judge is reported to have said, "I am willing to take the responsibility of any decision that is my own, but I don't like to be held responsible for an award when two other judges outvote me." It seems to me unfair to the judges, to exhibitors, and the spectators, to appoint two or three judges, whose awards must often represent a compromise, and, therefore, be inconsistent.

J. C. S.

Human and Bovine Tuberculosis.

The Royal Commission's final report on tuberculosis in animals and man has just been published, giving the conclusions arrived at by the commissioners. This recent investigation is the result of a statement made by Dr. Koch, before a scientific congress, held in London, England, almost ten years ago. His statement was made with such confidence and strength that a Royal Commission was appointed, with the following questions to answer:

1. Whether the disease in animals and man is one and the same?
2. Whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it?
3. Under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances, favorable or unfavorable, to such transmission?"

Three types of tubercle bacilli were dealt with—human, bovine, and avian. The human type is not the only one found in cases of tuberculosis in man. It is the organism present in the majority of such cases, but in some cases of the human disease the bacilli present are of the bovine type, and in others the bacilli have special characters distinguishing them from each of the three principal types. In natural cases of tuberculosis in cattle, the only type of bacillus present is the bovine type. Similarly, in cases of natural tuberculosis occurring in poultry, the bacillus belongs to the avian type. Of a total of 108 cases of human tuberculosis investigated, eighty-four yielded human tubercle bacilli only, nineteen yielded bovine tubercle only, and five both bovine and human tubercle bacilli.

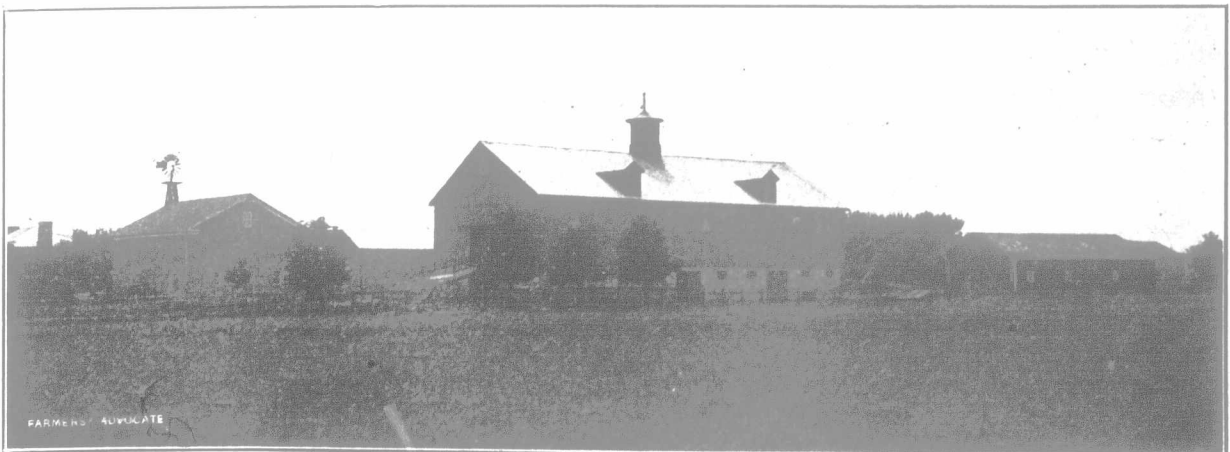
The first question asked is obviously difficult to answer. Infection of animals with the human tubercle bacilli has been experimented with, and results go to show that these produce the same reactions as where bovine tubercle bacilli were introduced into similar healthy animals. But

the other phase of the question has been much more difficult to investigate, as no direct infection of a healthy human being could be made. However, the commission has been permitted to examine and observe many cases of human tuberculosis, believed to have been accidentally contracted from animals, and nothing else. The lesions from such cases have been compared with those obtained from parallel cases of fatal tuberculosis, in which the human tubercle bacilli alone were discovered, and, except for the difference in the type of bacilli found in them, these two groups of cases presented similar features. The clinical histories of the patients were alike, the cases all terminated fatally, and the lesions examined after death were found to be anatomically indistinguishable. Man must, therefore be added to the list of animals notably susceptible to bovine tubercle bacilli.

There is an aspect in which tuberculosis in men and in cattle must unquestionably be pronounced one and the same disease. Whether one prefers to regard bovine tuberculosis and the cases of tuberculosis in man which are caused by the human type of bacilli as varieties of the same disease, or as independent diseases, there can be no question that human tuberculosis is in part identical with bovine tuberculosis. Researches have proved that, in a considerable proportion of cases of the human disease, the lesions contain and are caused by bacilli which are in every respect indistinguishable from the bacilli which are the cause of tuberculosis in cattle. In all such cases the disease, therefore, is the same disease as bovine tuberculosis.

The second question for investigation was whether man and animals can be reciprocally infected with tuberculosis. While the human tubercle bacillus could be introduced into the bodies of healthy animals, a similar experiment could not be made by introducing the bovine tubercle bacillus into the body of man. Certain instances have, it is true, been reported in which suspicion had arisen that man had become infected through contact with tubercular cattle, but the evidence afforded by these cases, notwithstanding that they had been carefully investigated, could not be accepted as unequivocally positive in character. The transmissibility of tuberculosis of the three several types have had to be judged of by the behavior of the bacilli representing them when introduced each in separate series into the bodies of a variety of animals. By various tests the human type has been found transmissible in some degree to many different species of animals, but for most of them transmission has been effected only by the employment of large doses. Moreover, the lesions introduced into some species of animals were either locally or sparsely distributed, and non-progressive in character. The animals that have been found to be especially refractory to the human tubercle bacillus, administered by injection, are cattle, pigs and fowls, and these are often more refractory, or are indeed practically immune when the bacilli are administered even in large amounts with their food. Corroboration of this high degree of resistance to human tubercle bacilli on the part of cattle, pigs and fowls is afforded by the circumstance that, so far as the commission's investigation of tuberculosis naturally occurring in the lower animals has gone, they have not in a single instance detected the human type of tubercle bacillus in cattle or in fowls, and but rarely in pigs.

The conclusion is that mammals and man can be reciprocally infected with tuberculosis. The possible danger to man is, of course, the more important question, and it has been conclusively shown that many cases of fatal tuberculosis in the human being have been produced by the bacillus known to cause the disease in cattle; the possibility of such infection cannot be denied. The importance of this conclusion is not diminished by the fact that the majority of such cases examined occurred in young children, or by the merely local results following the administration of the human type of bacillus to bovine animals.



Barn on Farm of G. R. Cottrelle.

These are not completely immune to the human tubercle bacillus, and adult human beings can be infected with the bovine type, even the consumptive form of the disease in man being caused by the bovine tubercle bacillus.

The conditions under which the transmission of tuberculosis from animal to man takes place, and the favorable or unfavorable conditions for such transmission, is the third phase of the question the commission were called upon to investigate. Transmission of tuberculosis from animals to man must obviously be mainly dependent upon the susceptibility of any given animal to this disease, and on the opportunities afforded such animal for transferring its acquired and developed infection to the human subject. From what already has been said, man must clearly be regarded as being liable to risk of infection from at least two or three types of tubercle bacilli, particularly the human and the bovine.

Whatever may be the animal source of tuberculosis in children and adults, there can be no doubt that a considerable proportion of the tuberculosis affecting children is of bovine origin, more particularly that which affects primarily the abdominal organs and the cervical glands. Further, there can be no doubt that both these forms of tuberculosis are commonly due to eating food infected with tuberculous germs. Judging from feeding experiments, it takes comparatively large doses, given either singly or by frequent repetition, to produce acute, generalized tuberculosis, but instances are recorded in which a very small dose administered but once has produced this result.

Applying a like presumption to man, borne out by observations on the monkey and the chimpanzee, it may be asked in what way children are especially liable to exhibit acute fatal tuberculosis, commencing as an abdominal affection, most likely to obtain a large and fatally infective dose of tubercle bacilli?

In pursuance of the above, attention is directed to the very grave danger from bovine tuberculosis, especially as regards the milk of tubercular cows. It is not necessary, the commission holds, that a cow should be tubercular in the udder for her milk to be infected. Any tuber-

culous cow is dangerous. Measure for securing the prevention of ingestion of living bovine tubercle bacilli with milk would greatly reduce the number of cases of tuberculosis in children, and such measures should include the exclusion from the food supply of the milk of the recognizably tuberculous cow, irrespective of the seat of the disease, whether in the udder or in the internal organs.

The commission recommends that existing regulations and supervision of milk production and meat preparation be not relaxed; that, on the contrary, Government should cause to be enforced throughout the kingdom food regulations planned to afford better security against the infection of human beings through the medium of articles of

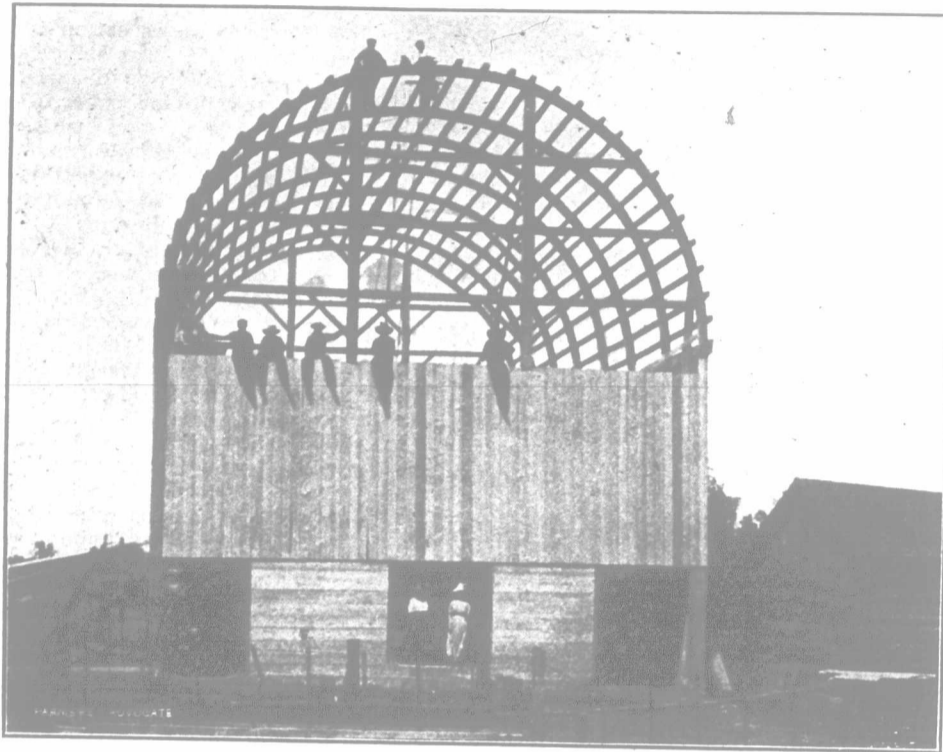
agriculturist, that is beyond improvement from the class of inventor who uses his ideas to formulate a machine or device to facilitate the different operations which concern humanity. The department referred to is live stock. And yet it requires just as keen and active a brain, and just as far-seeing and penetrative mind to be successful in the rearing of live stock as it does to be a successful inventor of machinery or new appliances. Every successful stock-breeder, then, is an inventor. He has formulated in his own mind a certain type of a certain breed, and he starts out to breed with a view to realizing his ideals. He studies and experiments, tries this cross and that, until finally he attains his object, and his animals conform to the desired type, and breed reasonably true to that type. But he can never be sure when he breeds those animals that he is going to get the exact type wished, as he can be sure that the machinery invented to do his harvesting will not fail to cut and tie the crop.

How many breeders have reached that stage in the fixing of type where they are sure of what the result of the mating of two animals is going to be? None. Their business is far more complicated than that of the inventor of machinery. They must deal with that something called life, of which very little is yet known. They must be prepared to overcome inheritance. They are experimenting with something which is influenced by the breeding for generations back, whereas the other class of inventor is benefited, rather than handicapped, by what has gone before. He can use the brains of his predecessors to good advantage to help him in his work, while the stock-breeder often has first to eliminate the undesirable qualities which have resulted from previous indiscriminate breeding. Bad breeding and indifferent feeding have paved the way to the inevitable ruin of many a stock-breeder, and the effect of one cross of inferior blood often takes years to overcome.

But, you say, if the breeder is never sure of the result of his matings, what is to be gained by care in breeding? True, he is never absolutely certain, but it is quite possible for him to breed so as to fix a type that will be under most conditions transmitted from generation to generation, without much diversion; and, at any rate, his chances of producing a desirable animal are far greater than where no rules of breeding are followed. As much of the uncertainty attendant upon stock-breeding as possible must be removed from the breeder's operations, and, to do this, nothing but the best type of animals can be used as breeders. Poor individuals almost invariably give uncertain and unreliable results. In order that the status of our animal husbandry may reach the highest possible position, it is necessary for stockmen to have a definite object in their breeding, and not to rest until that object has been attained. The object can only be attained by following advanced ideas. Inventors must have right ideas, and so must the stockman. If the ideas are not practicable and useful, the invention is useless; and if the stockman's ideas are not founded upon experience and knowledge, the chances are that the results of his breeding will not prove very satisfactory. Choose your breed and determine the type of greatest utility, and then, by adhering to the principles of animal breeding, proceed to improve the individuals until a uniform type has been established and the animals breed so true to it that it is lasting. Do not rest even then, but, like the inventors, advance with the times. Keep the class of animals of such a high order as to merit attention, no matter what may be a counter-attraction. This is being done by our best breeders, and their example is worthy of being copied. There are comparatively few really good breeders in the country. A very large number mate indiscriminately, and these should lose no time in awakening to the fact that they are not making the most of their business chances. Stock shows are good places to form ideas, and from the stock exhibited can often be chosen sires which will go a long way toward realizing the ideals in the breeder's mind. Get the best of foundation stock, and from it build up the herd, flock or stud, until it represents a degree of excellence which may be looked upon by interested people with as much favor as the most wonderful machine that the greatest modern inventor can make a reality.

Stock Require a Variety of Diet.

All classes of live stock do better when they get a variety of diet, and this is the time of year when the average stockman finds that the feeds at his disposal do not offer any too great a diversity. This is perhaps the season when it is most difficult to keep the animals from failing in flesh, and, with the pastures short and dry, they become staid to the stock, and they long for fresh, green feed of some kind. The man who has prepared for this by sowing some rape or by reserving his clover aftermath for pasture, or has fodder corn or fall turnips, has little to fear, and his stock stands a good chance of going into winter quarters in good condition.



Frame of a Round-roofed Barn.

Built for Alex. McCallum, Middlesex Co., Ont., by R. Hair.

diet derived from tuberculous animals.—(Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg.)

Successful Stock-breeding Requires Skill.

Truly this twentieth century is a wonderful age in the development of almost every form of business and commercial enterprise. New inventions of labor-saving devices, intended to annihilate as far as possible time and space, are of almost daily occurrence. The agricultural communities have not been slighted in this development. They have received the benefit of the machinery originated by the keen, fertile brain of the greatest of inventors, and so they have progressed.

There is one department of farm life, perhaps the most valuable branch of agriculture the world over, and certainly the most interesting to the



Wethers.

In flock of Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont. See Gossip, page 1160.

THE FARM

Cutting, Husking and Storing Corn.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When corn has reached the stage in which the kernel is well glazed and the milk entirely dried up, it is ready for harvesting, and should be cut and put into shocks. If allowed to stand after this stage of maturity is reached, the fodder will dry very rapidly, and soon become useless for feeding. The usual date at which corn-harvesting is done is from the 10th to 25th of September, but this depends, of course, on the date of planting, and also on the method and thoroughness of cultivation, as corn that is neglected will not mature in as short a time as that which has been planted on good soil and cultivated thoroughly throughout the growing season.

Speaking in a general way, there are at present only two methods of cutting corn in Ontario: First, with the sickle or hoe; second, with the corn binder. Either of these methods has some advantages. If labor is scarce, as it generally is at harvest time, one man and a good team can cut six acres per day with a corn binder. He can let the shocking go undone until the crop is all cut, thereby preventing the fodder from getting overripe; and, while the loss to the fodder from lying unshocked is considerable, yet it is not equal to what it would be if allowed to stand and dry out in the sun and wind. It will then require two men to shock the six acres in one day, and the twine will cost 25 cents per acre. It will also require one man one day to gather up the ears that have been broken off by the binder and left on the field. Also, if the corn was not standing up well at the time of cutting, the work will be very poorly done, and the field present a very untidy appearance. If the same number of acres are cut by hand, one man can easily do the work of cutting and shocking in four days, and the work will be much better done than is possible with a corn binder. Comparing the cost of cutting six acres of corn by the two methods, we find it about as follows:

COST OF CUTTING WITH BINDER.

One man and good team, one day	\$ 4.00
Two men, one day shocking	3.00
One man, one day gathering scattered ears	1.50
15 pounds twine	1.50
Total cost	\$10.00

COST OF CUTTING WITH SICKLE.

One man, 4 days, cutting and shocking.....	\$ 6.00
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It will thus be seen that cutting with the sickle is the cheaper of the two methods, and, as the work is more thoroughly done, it is preferable that it be done in this way if labor can be secured at the proper time, especially if the corn is intended for husking. If it is to be put into a silo, no doubt the corn cut with a binder can be more conveniently handled than it could if cut by hand and not tied in bundles.

Corn that is cut with the sickle should be set up in shocks of from 64 to 80 hills each. It is not best to make the shocks too large, as the fodder is more apt to mould, especially if it is very green, as it frequently is when the ears are quite ripe enough for cutting.

The secret in getting corn shocks to stand well and not go down in a heavy wind is in having them properly tied. All that is required for this is one of the corn stalks fastened tightly around the shock as near the top as possible. While it requires some skill to draw the stalk tight without breaking it, yet with a little practice it can easily be done.

It is always advisable to husk the corn in the field. This should be done as soon as the ears are sufficiently dry for storing. The method generally followed is to draw the corn to the crib as fast as husked. The crib in which it is to be stored must be built as open as possible. The siding must be of narrow lumber, not more than 4 inches wide, nailed on with one-inch space between the boards. The crib must also be built quite narrow, not more than four feet across at the bottom, and 5 feet at the top. This will permit free circulation of air through the entire contents of the crib.

The fodder, when husked, is tied in bundles of a size convenient for handling, and not set up in large shocks, usually putting four shocks corn into one shock of fodder. When the fodder is thoroughly dry, it should be hauled to the barn or stack. If the corn has been frosted before cutting, the fodder will be very hard to cure, the stalk retaining the moisture for a long time. In this case, it is advisable to stack the fodder outside in a long, narrow rack or rick, so that the large end of every stalk is exposed to the sun and wind. It is absolutely useless to store green

stalks in a barn or large stack, as they will mould in a short time, and be almost worthless for feed. For convenience in handling, the fodder should be run through a straw cutter. This adds nothing to its feeding value, but it is much more easily handled, and what is not eaten makes the best of bedding, as it is an ideal absorbent for the liquid manure.

The practice of husking corn with the corn husker and shredder has been followed by a few farmers, but it is to be regretted that this operation has not been satisfactory in general, and many who were enthusiastic over it a few years

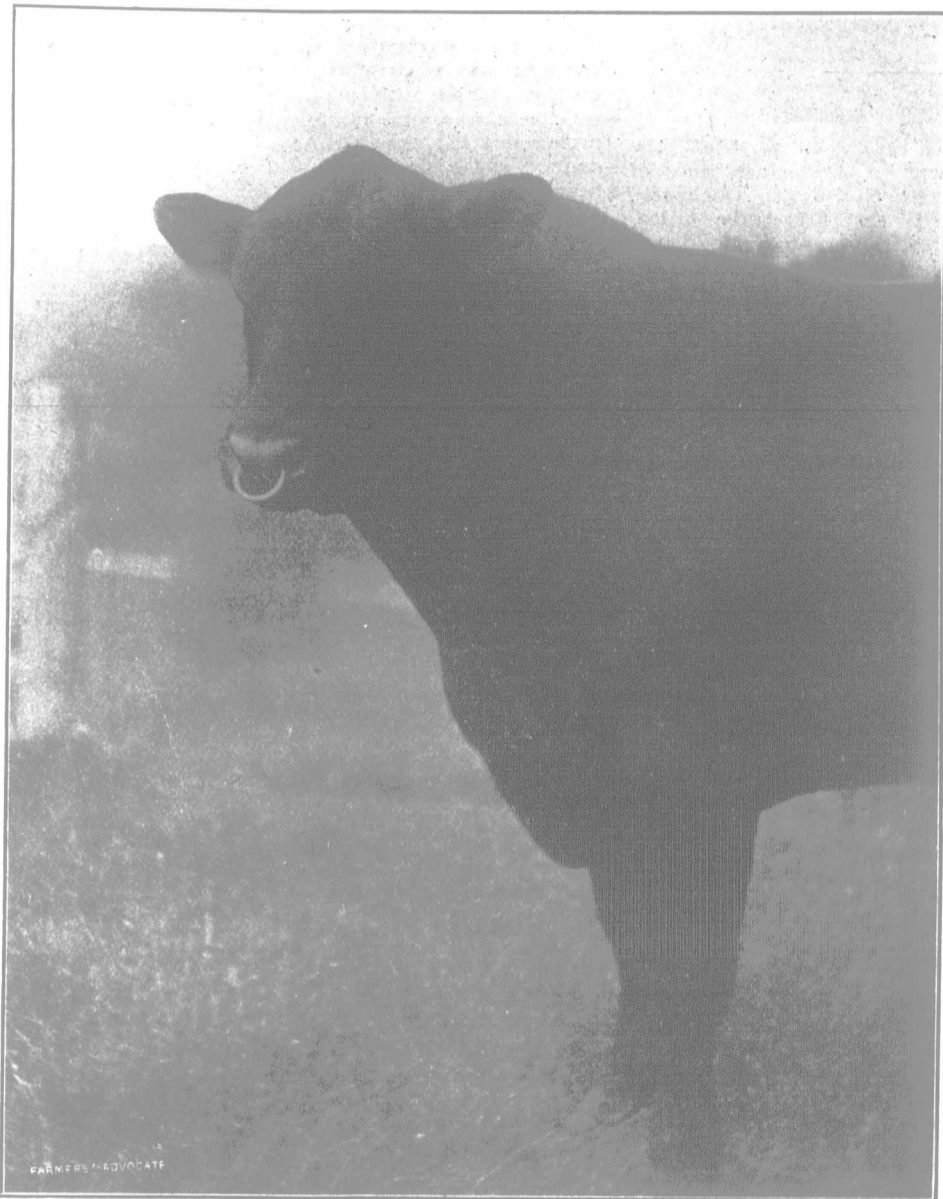
Cutting and shocking	\$ 1.00
Husking and hauling corn	4.50
Hauling fodder	50
Total	\$ 6.00

Essex Co., Ont. C.

Secure Your Seed Early.

It will be a good policy for the farmer to secure his next year's seed at as early a date as he possibly can. This will prove a policy particularly sound in districts where the drouth has

done its most serious work. The grain from fields that made the best yield should be selected for seed purposes, and only the best grain from these fields selected. Almost unconsciously farmers will select this year an inferior grade of seed, owing to the fact that their standard of excellence is so likely to be the average of grain grown around them this season, and the average for this year in many localities is low. It seems that Ontario farmers may as well prepare themselves to combat a period of drouth during every growing season, and one very important means of fighting drouth is sound, plump seed that gives the young plant a vigorous start in life. No pains should be spared in doing this. The fall fairs should be visited and patronized. At such places one comes in contact with many of our best seed-growers. The grain for seed should not only be ordered, but purchased and secured in time to discover whether it is actually according to sample, or up to the standard promised. The grain once secured, it should be carefully gone over and put away properly labelled, in order that it may be ready for use during the hustle of early sowing next spring. A further precaution that every careful farmer will observe will be getting the weeds all exterminated in the field or part of field in which he hopes next spring to sow the grain for seed purposes. Weeds are robbers, no matter where they are, but they are at their worst when found in seed grain. Hence the necessity of careful cleaning of the seed field for next year. Fence corners should receive attention, and every weed seed

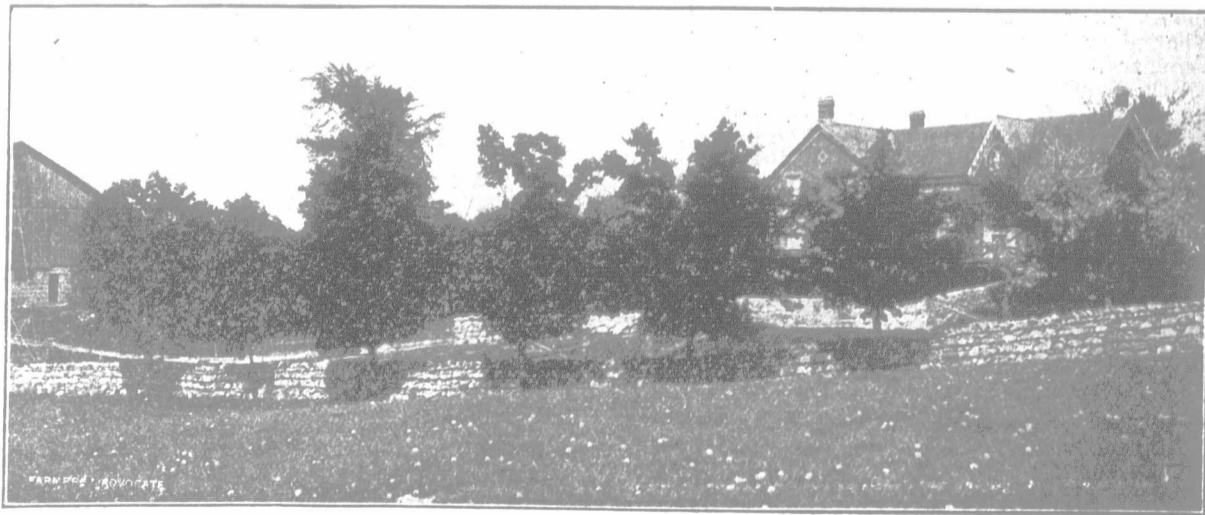


Black Boyd.

Front view of Aberdeen-Angus bull, head of Alloway Lodge herd of Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont. See page 1460.

ago have gone back to the old method of husking by hand. The chief objections to the shredder are that, unless the crop is in the best condition and the season most favorable, the shredded fodder will spoil in the mow; and a corn husker that takes all the husks off the ear will also shell off large quantities of corn, a lot of which is blown into the mow with the fodder. Besides, this way of handling the crop is very expensive, as it requires almost as many men as would do the work by hand, in addition to cost of machine.

The cost of harvesting one acre of good corn may be considered as follows:



A Wellington County Homestead.

Farm belonging to John Wilson, Wellington Co., Ont. Stone fences and numerous trees lend character and attractiveness. House and barns are well supplied with water. In the rear center stands a modern implement shed that cost \$250.

should be germinated and its plant killed this fall, if possible. Still further, farmers with good seed for sale should advertise their seed. Merchants find that it pays to use printer's ink. Why should not our farmers follow this good example? The Seed Control Act will protect the purchaser. It means a serious loss to all concerned when the best seed grain is not put on the market. If Canadian farmers were to do a little more in the way of making known their own seed through the medium of the public press, there would be less chance for the foreign fakir to get in his hurtful work. For years to come, Ontario and Maritime farms should be the seed-grain garden of the Dominion. It all depends upon the alertness and intelligence of our farmers themselves.

York Co., Ont.

J. K.

The North Land.

But few of our people really know that the Province of Ontario owns a first-class line of railway, stretching from North Bay to Cochrane, a distance of two hundred and fifty-three miles, and tapping a country with great agricultural possibilities. Yet such is the case. And though the road cost a large amount of money, has been in operation for less than ten years, and is built over many of what appeared at first almost impassable sections of country, it has paid every year, and the management are to be congratulated on the excellent accommodation accorded the travelling public.

Because of the "get-rich-quick" ambitions of most of our people, and because the advertisement of the country has been accomplished through the mines of the Cobalt, the Porcupine, etc., consequently the North Land is looked upon as a mining country only. But it should not be so, as the agricultural possibilities, especially in grain, stock and dairying, are as great as those of Old Ontario. The area of tillable land is greater in the North, as there we have sixteen millions or more acres, while in Old Ontario we have but thirteen millions under cultivation—truly a wonderful heritage. From Haileybury, northward to Cochrane, excepting only a small section of twenty-five or thirty miles, which is rocky, from both sides of the train the traveller can see a rolling agricultural country, well wooded with tamarack and spruce, which a hardy people are clearing away and making ready for the plow. And beyond Cochrane, stretching on towards the salt waters of James Bay, we have another heritage awaiting but the railway and the hand of the farmer.

The trees have held the snow and waters for years in such a way that the fallen growth has not decayed; consequently the virgin soil is covered with a mat of vegetable matter that must first, in some cases, be burned away; but when this is once removed there is disclosed a veritable gold mine of wealth, which requires but cultivation to be made to yield handsome returns.

The classes of settlers are distinct. They have gone there with the intention of making that country their home, and consequently are building it up, rather than removing the timber and getting a crop or two of grain, and then moving on to pastures new. Large tracts of farming country held for speculation are almost unknown.

Crops are varied. Wheat, both spring and winter, grows luxuriantly. Oats and barley are a specialty, and are yielding as heavily as in any section of the great Northwest. Potatoes and roots do exceptionally well, and the writer saw this year a crop of these vegetables that were equal to the best in the Southern counties. Timothy and clover seem to have been adopted by the country. The clover, especially, grows exceedingly well, and seems to seed itself everywhere. A sample of timothy on exhibition was six feet two inches high, and a sample of clover more than thirty inches. As yet very little alfalfa is grown, but, with the proper drainage, etc., it should do very well.

The mines have called thousands of people to the country, and, consequently, though practically all the available land near the railway has been taken up, and large clearings made, the production of wheat, grain, roots, vegetables, etc., on the farms has not kept pace with the demand, and hundreds of dollars' worth of farm produce are imported annually. What an opportunity for the producer close at hand! He has for many years to come a profitable market at his door for all that he can produce.

The climate, though severe, is not as extreme as in our Western Provinces. The southern portion of this virgin tract is fifty miles south of the southern boundary of Saskatchewan, and its northern limit is on a parallel with Regina. The forests hold the snow, and also prevent the terrible hurricanes and blizzards so common in the West. The waters of James' Bay and Lake Superior have an ameliorating influence that is not experienced in the West, and the precipitation is much higher. Then, why go West? The farmer, for six months on the plains, and must admit that nowhere did he see soil or crops that equal those just observed in New Ontario, and so he returns

were almost 500 miles north of Toronto. But little capital is required. The pulpwood on the land or work in the mine will furnish a good living until the first crops are harvested.

The greatest asset of the country is not the mines or forests, but the quiet optimism of the people, who have left homes in the old land or Southern Ontario and gone there to build a new empire. They are laying the foundation slowly, by practicing the best agricultural methods known to them. They have, for the most part, been less than ten years in the country, and yet the rural phone is there, and they have asked the Department of Agriculture to open a branch office at New Liskeard, and send the best man available in science and agriculture to teach them, that they may not unknowingly mine their farms after the practice that has prevailed in many sections of the United States and Canada, as exemplified by the abandoned lands. Does this not mean a permanent heritage? As one settler said, "You cannot speak too highly of the country; it will bear out all that you can say."

F. M. CLEMENT.



A Prosperous New Ontario Settler's Home.

Lawn and garden in the foreground.

A New Ontario Hay Field.

A New Ontario hay field is illustrated in this issue, by courtesy of H. McKnight, New Liskeard, Temiskaming District, who sends us a photograph showing one-half of his seventy-acre meadow, the other half lying to the left of the portion shown in the engraving. At our request, he has also furnished a brief report of the crop and method of making. He expects to crop 149 acres next year.

"Started haying July 11th, finished July 29th, including some wet weather; employed eight men; used side-delivery rake and tedder combined, hay loader and stacker; two teams of horses; most of hay was stacked same day as cut; quality is No. 1, except perhaps 10 tons No. 2, all being timothy and clover mixed; yield about 1 1/2 tons per acre; price will probably average around \$13 per ton, f.o.b., my private siding.

"I do not consider this as profitable a crop as grains, but the soil requires the clover roots, and it affords more time for clearing, and is second crop from first time breaking up.

"This is a farm I have been working as a sideline with mining, and find it quite as fascinating and shall perhaps give it all my attention in the future."



Seventy-Acre Hay Field in Temiskaming Clay Belt, New Ontario.

Re-seeding Thin "Catches".

As observed some weeks ago in "The Farmer's Advocate," the most serious result of the extreme summer drouth is not the poor oat crop, but the complete or partial failure of the new clover seeding. "I seeded thirty acres to clover this spring, and will have to plow it all up," is a remark recently heard, which typifies thousands of cases. The loss from this failure is by no means represented by the cost of the seed. It is many times greater than that, and none the less real because not immediately realized in a tangible form. It is a loss of fertility and future productiveness. However, the situation must be made the best of. Happily, in some cases rains have brought the clover on surprisingly well since the grain was cut, particularly on wheat and barley stubble, and a little extra seed on a few thin spots will save many an acre for next year's meadow. Even on the oat stubble this practice may avail. We are trying it at "Weldwood," anyway. On six acres of wheat stubble 20 pounds of seed was sown with a disk drill, with the grass-seeder set to sow between six and seven

pounds per acre, in front of the grain tubes. The ground here was hard, and although the lever was set in the third and fourth notches, only a shallow mark was made by the disks. The seed mixture consisted of twelve pounds timothy, six pounds alfalfa, and four pounds alsike, costing in all about \$4.00. It is very questionable whether much of the clover and alfalfa will live through the winter, but if a little of it does, the slight additional outlay for seed will be well repaid. So strong is our appreciation

of clover that we would sow it even on a slight chance of securing a catch. We might add that over about half the wheat field the lever was raised and the drill shut off, this portion being deemed already sufficiently thick. Part of the twenty-odd acres of spring grain stubble is being treated the same as the wheat stubble, only here a larger amount of the seed is sown per acre, and practically the whole area has to be covered. Set at the first notch on this land, the drill cuts fully as deeply as when set in the fourth notch on the wheat stubble. All the spring-grain stubble would be reseeded were it not for the fact that several acres are so bad with bindweed as to require immediate steps toward eradication. We shall acquaint our readers next year with the results of this reseeded (which was done August 21st to 24th), and shall hope to be similarly favored with the experience of others.

Alfalfa, sown alone July 20th, on summer-fallowed and tile-drained land, is making a nice showing, save on the loose filling over the tile drains, where the soil was too dry to germinate the seed promptly.

I think the query department is as good as taking a correspondence course, if only subscribers would use discretion in submitting queries. Some I think, are unnecessary.—[Edwin MacDonald.]

Feeding Rape.

Rape is now quite extensively grown by stockmen, and is recognized as being a profitable crop to grow to tide the cattle over the period of short pastures of late summer and early fall. It can be used either as a soiling crop or a crop for pasture. It usually requires from two to three months for the crop to become large enough for use, and the largest yield of forage generally results from sowing it in drills.

Rape usually has its highest feeding value about the time the tips of the leaves begin to turn purple; but if it is required sooner than this, it may be turned upon earlier. It is better to let it become fairly well matured before turning sheep or cattle upon it, but for hogs it is more relished at an earlier stage. On good soil the leaves do not begin to turn purple in a good year until the plants are often nearly two feet in height. This is rather too coarse a growth for the pigs, which will be found to make better use of it as a pasture when it is about half this height or less. When sown in drills and kept cultivated, it makes an excellent crop to feed as a soilage crop, many growers preferring to feed this way, rather than pasturing it off, which is the usual method where it is broadcasted, and does not get the great growth which is common in the former method.

All classes of stock, with the exception of the horse, thrive well on rape. Cattle which, during the fall months, have the run of a rape field, or are fed rape, together with pasture, will go into winter quarters in much better condition than cattle which get no feed but grass. In fact, they can be put in quite high condition in this way. Swine having the run of a rape field, along with clover or blue-grass pasture and grain, find in the rape both succulence and nutriment, and will make good gains, but rape alone is not a feed which will cause the pigs to make large gains. It is a feed which requires some supplementary feeding, in order to get the highest possible gains. While cattle and pigs thrive well on rape, it is specially valuable for sheep. Prof. Shaw says that an average crop will sustain 10 to 15 sheep per acre for 60 days, and rapid gains in both growing and fattening animals will be produced. Access to pasture is always advisable when feeding rape. If grain is fed with the rape, it will be found that the rape will about support the animal, leaving the grain to go wholly for the production of energy or gain. It is of great value in fitting sheep for the shows. It is generally fed in the pens for this purpose. Where hogs are to be pastured on it, it is usually advisable to use hurdles and give them a comparatively small piece at a time, so that they do not waste so much by tramping. In this way the pasturing can be commenced when the rape is quite small, and the growth of the crop outside of the hurdles is not interfered with. Cattle are generally allowed to pasture on the rape, although some practice feeding it as a soiling crop to this class of stock.

Some caution is necessary in starting cattle or sheep to pasture down rape. There is some danger of digestive troubles if the stock is turned on the rape before it is sufficiently matured, but the greatest danger is from bloat. The bloating is most likely to occur during the first few days of their feeding on it. It is never wise to turn hungry stock on rape for the first time. Always allow the cattle or sheep, as the case may be, to have their appetites fairly well satisfied in pasture or other feed, and then turn them into the rape. They will not be over hungry, and consequently are not so likely to gorge themselves. The risk of trouble from bloating can be almost entirely avoided by turning the stock on the rape when it is dry, after the dew is off, and leaving them on for a short time the first day, longer the second, and so on, until they become accustomed to it, when they can run on it at will, with little danger. Do not forget that stock should never be pastured exclusively on rape. They should have free access to a grass field and the rape field at the same time. Pigs turned in wet rape sometimes suffer from skin trouble, brought on by the irritation caused.

The Hessian Fly and the Date of Sowing Wheat.

It has been suggested by a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" that farmers defer sowing the winter wheat this year until after the flies of the second brood are dead, which is usually about the tenth or fifteenth of September. Another reader does not believe there would be much to be gained by this, because he claims that in most districts the falling-off in yield due to the later sowing would be greater than the loss from the ravages of the fly. Of course, where the wheat is sown early, there is a tendency towards giving the fly a chance to reproduce itself and become more abundant, and this may be sufficient cause to delay sowing, but unless the insect is a rather serious pest in the locality, the early sowing probably is justifiable. There are two or three

broods of the insect every year, and the larvae of the fall brood infest the young wheat plants near the surface of the ground. When full-grown, each changes to a pupa within a brown puparium which resembles a flax seed. They remain in this condition over winter, so that if the wheat is sown late, there is nothing for the second brood to live upon, and they die before the young wheat is up. The adult gnats appear in the spring and lay their eggs in the leaf-sheaths, and so infest the young plants that they are very badly weakened, and produce little, if any, seed.

Movement of Soil Moisture.

The subjoined paragraph, from Dr. John A. Widstoe's book on "Dry Farming," explains a fact which many observant farmers have noted in this season of drouth: i. e., the very slight depth to which the occasional thunderstorms moistened the ground. As Dr. Widstoe put it:

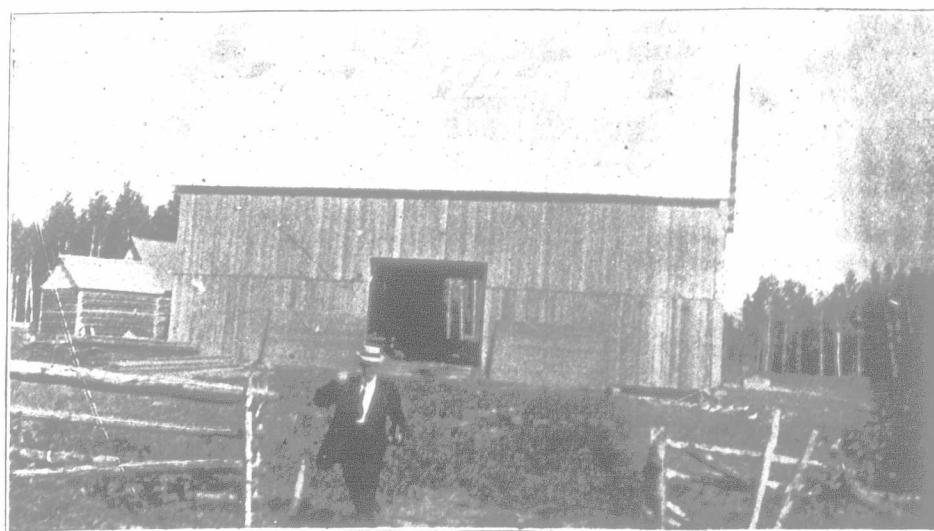
"In the consideration of the downward movement of soil-water, it is to be noted that it is only when the soil is tolerably moist that the natural precipitation moves rapidly and freely to the deeper soil layers. When the soil is dry, the downward movement of the water is much slower, and the bulk of the water is then stored near the surface, where the loss of moisture goes on most rapidly. It has been observed repeatedly in the investigations at the Utah Station that when



Familiar Architecture in the North. Construction camp on the road to Porcupine.

desert land is broken for dry-farm purposes, and then properly cultivated, the precipitation penetrates farther into the soil with every year of cultivation. For example, on a dry farm, the soil of which is clay loam, and which was plowed in the fall of 1904, and farmed annually thereafter, the eighth foot contained, in the spring of 1905, 6.59 per cent. of moisture; in the spring of 1906, 13.11 per cent., and in the spring of 1907, 14.75 per cent. of moisture."

In other words, moisture moves most rapidly through a soil that already has a certain percentage of water.



A Settler's New Barn Near Englehart.

An Absolute Necessity.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" still continues to be the most suggestive and helpful agricultural publication which comes to Lakercroft Stock Farm. Indeed, we could not get on without it. May it continue to prosper.

(REV.) J. McKEE McLENNAN,
Ontario Co., Ont. Lakercroft Stock Farm.

THE DAIRY.

How I Won Prizes in Butter Making Competitions.

By Margaret Lambe.

The following article, by an experienced and highly successful Canadian contestant at the buttermaking competitions, was written last fall, after winning one hundred per cent. in a public competition at New York State Fair. Asked how she did it, she replied to this effect. She has also won two silver cups offered by the Western Fair, London, in 1909 and 1910. She has purposely omitted to use her surname.—Editor.]

In a buttermaking competition, all things are taken into consideration, from dry, clean floors, to quality of butter made. A score something like the following is used:

	Points.
Skill in ripening cream.....	10
Preparation of utensils.....	10
Granules.....	20
Salting.....	5
Meatiness and cleanliness.....	15
Personal appearance.....	10
Time.....	10
Butter.....	20
Total.....	100

The equipment best suited to the home buttermaker who runs the churn by hand is simple and inexpensive.

1. A Daisy or barrel churn. It is much better to have the churn too large than too small.

2. A lever butter-worker. A lever butter-worker is triangular in shape, with one corner lower than the other two, which allows the surplus water to drain off freely during the working. The lever is eight-sided, and has a sort of pivot in the end which allows it to work freely.

3. Two pails (10 or 12 quart pails).

4. One large dipper.
5. One strainer dipper. The strainer dipper I have is a two-quart dipper, with a short handle, six or eight inches long, on one side, and a hook which will catch over edge of pail or churn on the other side. The bottom is of perforated tin. Any tinsmith can make one.

6. A stiff brush.
7. A thermometer.

8. A ladle, preferably large.

9. Printer—a plain one, that will make a well-proportioned block of butter, is best. The kind with the nickel-plated cross-bar and set-screw is good.

The most important point in regard to making good butter is extreme cleanliness. The milk should come from a clean source, from well-fed, healthy cows, housed in clean, well-ventilated stables.

Great care should be taken when milking that the milk does not become contaminated either from being exposed to foul air or from dirt falling into it. As soon as possible the milk should be removed from the stable and put through a separator. The separator

should be kept faultlessly clean, and should stand in a well-ventilated place where the air is pure.

It is well to set the cream screw of the separator to run cream off testing from 25 to 30 per cent. fat. As soon as cream is separated, it should be cooled thoroughly. It is best not to add fresh cream to cream that has been gathered for twelve hours. When adding cream, stir well. The cream should be kept cool by placing in ice

or running water, or in a cool cellar. Do not allow strong odors to reach it, as milk and cream are tainted easily. Milk, cream and butter take on flavors more readily than any other food.

Cream should be churned at least twice a week in summer, and three times in two weeks in winter. The day before churning the cream should be warmed up by placing in warm water, and bringing to a temperature of 68 or 72 degrees F. If perfectly sweet, some good buttermilk may be added, or a culture made by souring clean skim milk. Many people prefer to churn sweet cream.

The churning temperature depends upon many things. There can be no decided churning temperature, as so many things affect it. Experience must be the guide. It should churn in from 20 to 30 minutes.

The barrel churn, which revolves end over end, gives the best satisfaction. It is simple; there is no mechanism to go wrong or to give trouble in cleaning. The tiny fat globules are gathered together by concussion, hence it is best not to have too much cream in churn. It will churn best if only one-third full, and should never be more than half full.

To prepare churn, have ready hot water, cold water, salt, and a brush. Put dipper of hot water in churn, revolve, churn a few times, then drain off water. The quickest way to take water out of churn is to tip churn with one hand so that water comes out at top into pail held in the other hand. All will not drain out this way, so set pail on floor, withdraw plug, and let remainder run off. Now scour inside of churn with salt and brush. This helps in getting the wood thoroughly soaked with water, and if the wood is well water-soaked, the cream and butter will not stick. Now add sufficient cold water to cool churn. Drain off this water. The churn is now ready for the cream.

The cream should be made the desired temperature. Place strainer dipper in top of churn. Pour cream through strainer into churn; rinse and clean with a little water. Remove dipper, place on lid, revolve churn. The churn must be revolved fast enough to give the cream a good brisk thumping, and not so fast that it will go with the churn. In a few minutes take out plug to let gas escape. Repeat every few minutes, until no more gas comes off.

When it begins to break, or when the fat globules separate from the milk, add a dipperful of cold water, then churn very carefully until the grains of butter are the size of wheat. Loosen lid, place dipper on top of pail, and drain off buttermilk. The buttermilk will run off freely if grains of butter are large enough. It is best to have grains only large enough for this.

When buttermilk has drained off, rinse down sides of churn with a dipper of cold water. When this has drained off, pour in enough water to equal amount of cream. This water should be about two degrees lower than the churning temperature, and should be strained into churn.

Place lid on securely, and revolve churn rapidly four or five times, then churn until granules are the size of beans. Drain off water and flush down sides with a dipper of cold water.

The butter is now ready for salting. It may be salted in the churn or on the worker. I prefer salting in the churn. To do so, it is necessary to know how much butter there will be. The amount of salt used depends upon the taste of the consumer. Form one-half to one ounce per pound of butter. One-quarter ounce more is allowed when salting in the churn than on the worker. When salting in churn, sift salt over surface of butter, tip churn so a fresh surface will be exposed; repeat until all salt is sifted on. Place lid on churn, and turn slowly until butter is in large lumps.

Prepare butter-worker same as churn, being careful that all particles of wood are thoroughly water-soaked.

Lift butter from churn to worker. When salting on the worker, the butter is removed from the churn while in the granular stage, weighed and turned out on worker, and then the salt sifted over it. All salt that comes in contact with the wood runs off; therefore, fold in the salt.

In working with the lever worker, it requires practice to work with a rolling motion that will not chop or rub the butter; in short, a motion that will distribute the salt evenly and press out the surplus moisture without breaking the grain or making it soft and greasy.

To tell when sufficiently worked, cut through with a ladle, then press with ladle and watch the fresh-cut surface. If large heads of water appear, it is not worked sufficiently. The color should be even, and the salt not gritty. It is often convenient to partly work butter, then cover and let stand while washing up churn. To wash churn, first wash out all particles of butter with hot water, then scour with salt, and scald thoroughly. Do not wipe inside of churn; the inside and the outside may be wiped off.

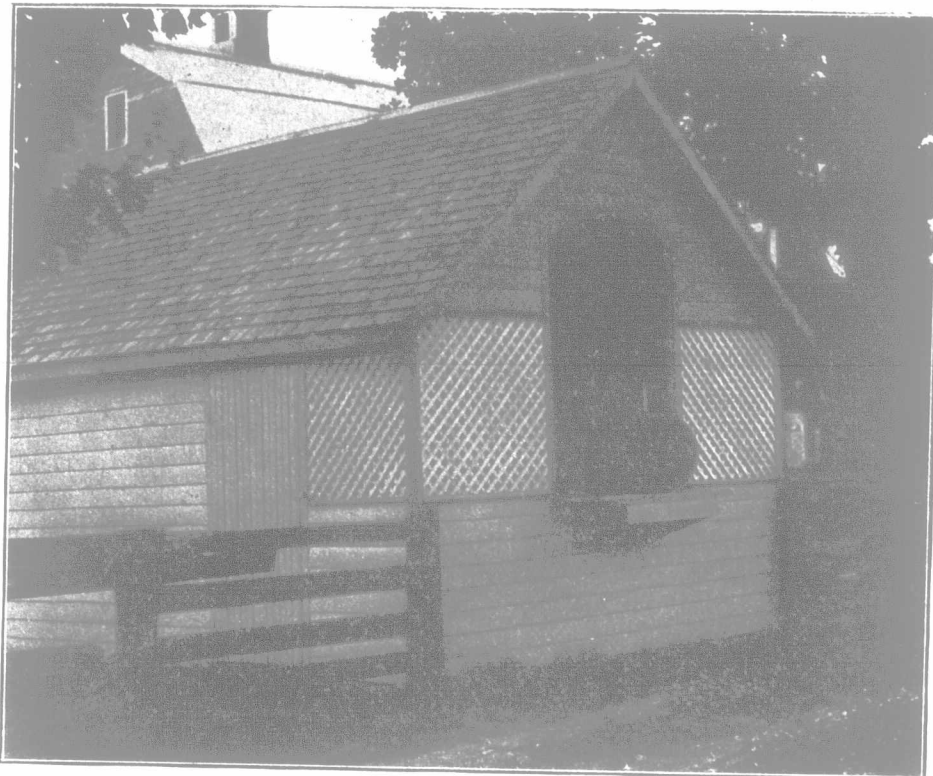
To print, have parchment paper placed conveniently, also some cold water placed in a pail. Have butter in a compact form as deep as the height of the printer. Dip paper in water and

lay on worker. Make print, and place on paper in desired position. Wrap print, using both hands, folding neatly at each end. Keep corners of printed butter sharp; do not pull paper so tightly that they lose their shape. Place prints in a refrigerator or cool place.

Wash up butter-worker in same manner as churn. Have plenty of hot water in which to dip the tinware, etc.; this will do away with any necessity for wiping. A cloth should only be used for wiping off edges—a brush for all scrubbing.

Extreme cleanliness is the watchword to the would-be good buttermaker. This, with concentration of thought, will insure success to a competitor in a buttermaking competition.

MARGARET LAMBE.



An Eastern Ontario Covered Milk Stand.

POULTRY.

Demand for Strictly New-Laid Eggs.

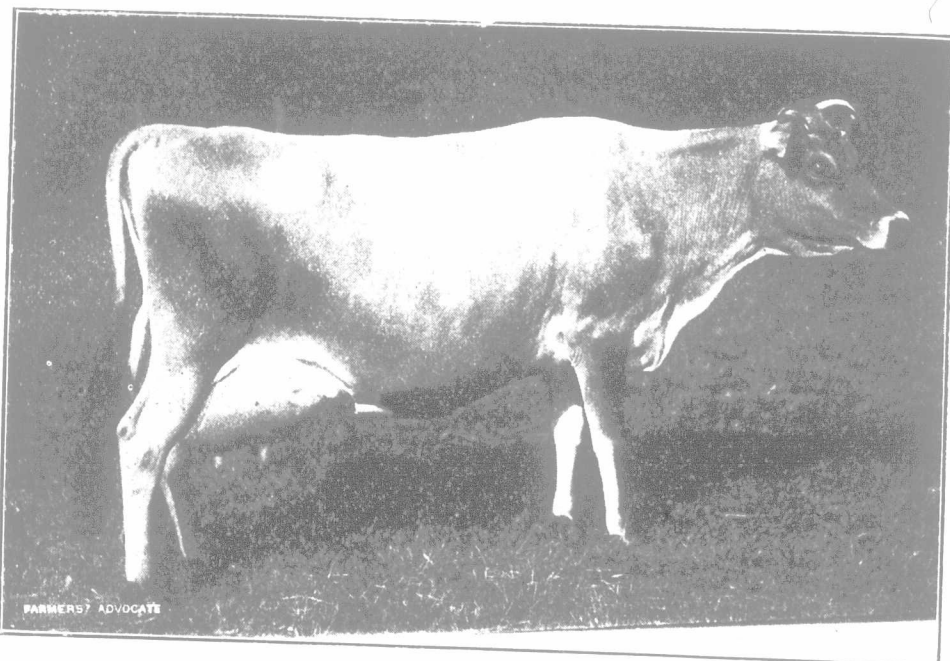
There is a rapidly-growing demand for strictly new-laid eggs, with the delicious flavor they ought to and will have if laid by well, cleanly and properly-fed hens, and placed in the hands of the consumer as soon after they are laid as possible; and the sooner, the better. A new-laid egg is not only toothsome, but it is highly nourishing, and

great amount of energy and perseverance to rid it of this pest.

The demand of the home market for choice eggs and poultry has increased rapidly in recent years. This is proven by the fact that in 1902 Canada exported 11,635,108 dozen eggs, to the value of \$1,733,242. In 1909, seven years later, the shipments decreased to 552,850 dozens, of the value of \$124,315. In 1910 we exported only 160,530 dozens, of the value of \$41,766. The eggs were mostly sent to Great Britain, but the increased consumption at home, and the increased value of the home market have caused the falling off in exports, and Canada has actually

been importing eggs which have not proven very satisfactory. The increasing demand caused an output of eggs and poultry from Canadian flocks last year of \$48,000,000.

This urgent and increasing demand in the larger cities of Canada for eggs of superior quality has resulted in high figures being asked and cheerfully paid for the choice and select article. The prices are exceptional, but the quality of the article is exceptionally choice. It should be the aim of the farmer to cater to this high-class trade and secure the higher values. Fifty cents per dozen was paid by a Montreal house for eggs during December and January last, while choice eggs sold in British Columbia for from fifty to ninety cents a dozen. The eggs should be sold in cases holding one dozen eggs each, and, considering that winter eggs can be produced for fifteen cents per dozen, a good profit can be made in producing eggs of first quality, marked with the producer's name and the date when laid. The man with the superior article is in a position to demand the highest price, while a man with the inferior article has to take what he can get.



Lord Rothschild's Jersey Cow, Cute II.
Champion Royal Show, 1911.

it should be well flavored if marketed soon after being laid, and be clean and inviting in appearance.

Good flavor depends upon the feeding of pure, wholesome and varied rations, and the eggs should be laid in absolutely clean nests. The hen that is allowed to eat decaying animal and vegetable substances, or drink leachings from a manure heap, or even work as fine a flavor as one that is fed with care and cleanliness. Nor will an egg fed on such substances keep as well. Corn or corn meal

real house for eggs during December and January last, while choice eggs sold in British Columbia for from fifty to ninety cents a dozen. The eggs should be sold in cases holding one dozen eggs each, and, considering that winter eggs can be produced for fifteen cents per dozen, a good profit can be made in producing eggs of first quality, marked with the producer's name and the date when laid. The man with the superior article is in a position to demand the highest price, while a man with the inferior article has to take what he can get.

The farmers of the country produce the great bulk of the egg and poultry supply, and the supply is most likely to come from the many farmers with a few hens each, say, 50, 75 or 100. Farmers are in the best position to reap the benefits of the increasing demand for the first class article because they are within easy reach of a good market, and have grain, roots and other essentials in abundance, frequently in the shape of waste, and always at first cost. A little effort to put up the eggs while strictly new-laid in a neat package, with the name of the party who sells them and the date when laid stamped on the back, is little trouble, and is a guarantee of quality which can be given by every farmer producing eggs.—[Notes from a bulletin on "The Production of Eggs in Winter," by A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Poultry Professors Discuss Practical Problems.

The International Association of Investigators and Teachers in Poultry Husbandry held its fourth annual meeting at the University of Maine, August 15th to 18th, with an attendance representing all sections of the United States, save the far West, and four Canadian Provinces.

Prof. J. E. Rice, of Cornell, states that investigators are responding to the demand for advice which is quite general among poultrymen since the profession has attained the dignity of a science.

During the past four years there has been a gain in equipment of \$819,490, in students 2,957, in teachers 152. Colleges doing work in poultry husbandry number 53; bulletins issued, 56, and appropriations have kept pace.

Breeding was a fruitful subject for discussion, Dr. L. J. Cole, of Wisconsin, submitting the report. A portion of this report states that but little attempt has been made to breed primarily in economic lines, the poultryman being dependent on the fancier for stock. The writer goes on to mention two other lines of breeding: first, crosses between distinct varieties for special purposes, and the formation of new and valuable breeds by a recombination of characters present in two or more existing varieties.

Prof. Phillips, of Indiana, reported on a list of questions sent out to experiment stations for the purpose of learning the quality of poultry being bred by farmers and poultrymen throughout the country. Twenty-one replied. It was learned from this source that feeders and wholesale buyers preferred pure-bred fowl, but that the percentage of pure-bred fowl ranged from 5 to 25 per cent. in the different States.

The fact that most farmers who keep chickens as a side issue prefer a grade or mixture, because they think they can get better results, demonstrates the need for the experiment station to show up the advantage of pure-bred poultry.

NEW IDEAS IN FEEDING.

Some new ideas in feeding were advanced by Prof. Rogers, of Cornell. We quote from his address:

Economical foods, in as large a proportion as the balancing of the ration, according to its nutrients, will allow, are quite feasible to use.

"During the moulting period a large amount of protein and oil are needed for growing feathers, and the ration then should contain a large amount of these ingredients in the form of linseed-oil meal and sunflower seed."

The use of sunflower seed was criticised, because of its possessing so much crude fibre.

"In warm weather give cooling but nourishing rations. The wet mash, mixed with buttermilk, and containing fattening meals, like oat flour and buckwheat middlings, is undoubtedly excellent.

"If a dry mash has been given all winter, the wet may be given in addition.

"I believe that the careful feeder can well afford to vary the ingredients of the ration and the method of feeding, according to season of the year and the condition of the fowls. A gradual alteration should be made the need of the hen's system as it changes from egg production into feather production, and as influenced by cold or hot weather."

Another paper of interest was on "Bacillary White Diarrhea," the following abstract being of importance: "Bacillary white diarrhea has been

observed in four brooders which received the three flocks of chicks and a check lot. These last mentioned chicks received the same per cent. solution of sterile solution of the bacilli. Mortality in the case of the first two lots was practically 100 per cent., after a few days. In the next lot, all but six chicks died. White diarrhea was the trouble in every instance. In the last lot but two chicks died, and those from some cause other than the diarrhea.

All eggs from infected hens do not have the bacilli, but a large percentage do. This makes it necessary to examine many eggs from the same hen to determine whether she is free or not.

Prof. Stoneburn stated that there might be trouble when chicks known to recover from white diarrhea were used to breed from, as their eggs would contain the bacilli. He urged this as a reason for culling a flock of chickens early and destroying weaklings.

In regard to his experiments, he stated that he had produced the disease on well chicks with such certainty that he could tell just when they would succumb, and all who saw the chicks agreed that it was their idea of white diarrhea. He could produce it on order at any time.

At the business meeting, F. C. Elford, of Quebec, was elected president; S. H. Stoneburn, of Connecticut, and Horace Atwood, of West Virginia, first and second vice-presidents, respectively; Homer Jackson, of Pennsylvania, secretary-treasurer. Directors for 1911-13—Prof. W. R. Graham, of Guelph, Ontario, and J. E. Rice, of Ithaca, N. Y. Directors for 1910-12—T. E. E. Quisenberry, of Missouri; J. G. Halpin, of Wisconsin, and Raymond Pearl, of Maine.

Another item of interest is that two egg-laying contests will begin soon, one of three years' duration, in Missouri, in charge of Prof. Quisenberry, and the others at Storrs, Connecticut, of one year's extent, under the supervision of Prof. Stoneburn. M. B. AIKEN.



Prof. F. C. Elford.

President International Association of Poultry Investigators and Teachers.

studied by Storrs, Cornell and the Maryland Agricultural Colleges, results and conclusions being identical."

A paper from the letter prepared by Prof. Geo. Edward Gage was presented at the meeting. The first part of the paper speaks of individual hens "dead from unknown cause," sent to the laboratory for identification. In all, the bacilli of white diarrhea were found in large numbers.

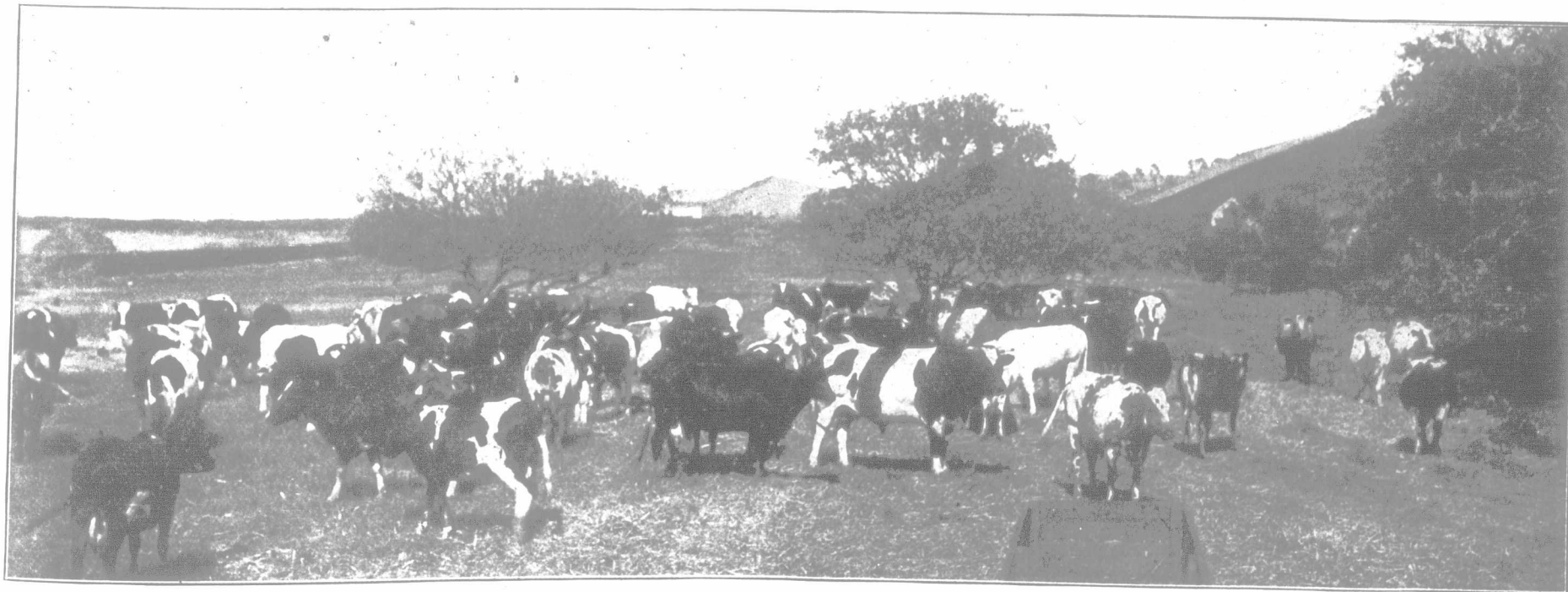
Then came records of experiments which tested the virulence of the disease. Healthy chicks that were inoculated by subcutaneous injections, or orally, succumbed in large numbers to the trouble at the end of six days; those not inoculated remained normal. Unabsorbed yolk taken from them contained the bacilli. A larger experiment involved 250 chicks. These were inoculated with cultures of the bacillus obtained from eggs of infected hens, from the ovary of a hen passed through a chick, and the ovarian tissue of an ig-

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Judging Exhibition Fruits.

During the next few weeks, scores of exhibitions, great and small, will be held throughout the Province of Ontario. The primary object of such exhibitions should be educational; that is, by the exhibition of products of excellent quality, to set before the general producer a high standard to be aimed at. Whether or not an exhibition proves to be of much educational value to a community depends largely upon the discernment of the directors in preparing a prize list such as will bring out a display of the best kind; and, on the wisdom of the judges, who must sort out the superior from the inferior, and, as far as possible, set before the public a true standard of excellence.

Of the first importance is a carefully-prepared prize list. A good prize list not only brings out the right kind of an exhibit, but it facilitates the work of the judges. For example, in the section for fruits, the list of varieties named should be a fairly reliable guide to those who wish to plant out more fruit in that locality. In this particular, we know from what we have seen at many fall fairs there is great need for a general revision of prize lists throughout the country. If, in addition to a good list of varieties, these are named in alphabetical order in the list, and are so arranged by the superintendent on the exhibition tables, it simplifies matters very much for ex-



A Holstein Dairy Herd.

hibitors in placing their exhibits, for the judge in going over the collection, and for the general public in finding what they may particularly want to see in the exhibit.

One good judge is worth more than two or three poor ones. If necessary, he should have an assistant to help him, not in making his decisions, but in accomplishing the work in due time. As there is often a dearth of really competent fruit judges, and inexperienced men have often to be pressed into service, the following suggestions are offered, that they may prove helpful to many who have such work before them this fall.

Probably the first difficulty that confronts an inexperienced judge is his lack of familiarity with such a host of varieties as may be placed on exhibition, and any temerity he may have on this score will not likely grow less when he finds there are plenty of exhibitors who like no better fun than to trip up the judge by showing varieties off-type in their wrong class. It is well for the beginner in such a case to not only look wise, but be wary. Usually, such deception can be detected if the judge keeps his eyes open. After a little experience, he soon learns to see at a glance when Wealthies are shown for Snows, Manns for Greenings, or Cabasheas for Kings. If he should be caught, he may console himself by the fact that most of the best judges have at times been fooled in like manner. After all, judges are not infallible, and the man who knows them all is a rara avis.

Reference to some standard work on description of varieties, such as "The Fruits of Ontario," may be helpful at times, but first-hand knowledge is always more satisfactory, and the better posted the judge is, the more help he can give in identifying varieties for exhibitors who are often desirous of getting the correct names of kinds they may have been growing for years.

At small fairs, it usually requires very little trouble to look over the entries in each class and pick out the prize plates, but where competition is keen, it is well for the judge to place side by side for comparison the likely prizewinners, and, if necessary, score them point by point before placing the awards.

The following scale of points for judging fruits has been approved by the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association for adoption in 1911, and it is one that any judge may accept as a sound basis for his decisions:

SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING FRUIT.			
Score-card for single plates, named—apples and pears.		Score-card for collections—apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries and grapes.	
Points.		Points.	
20	Freedom from blemish.	20	Freedom from blemish.
25	Color.	15	Color.
25	Uniformity.	10	Uniformity.
15	Form.	10	Form.
15	Size.	10	Size.
		10	Com. value.
		10	Quality.
		5	Nomenclature.
		5	Arrangement.
		5	Season.
100		100	

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.

Freedom from Blemish.—Any injury by insects, fungus, bruises, loss of stem or other cause, lessening the value or appearance of the exhibit, may be called a blemish.

Color.—Bright, clear, well-developed color, characteristic of the variety preferred.

Form.—Represents the perfect or normal type of the variety.

Uniformity.—Specimens should be as nearly alike in size, form and color as possible.

Size.—Indicates care and skill in production, and usually, other things being equal, size wins.

Commercial Value.—Standard, known market varieties, as grown in and suited to the district, preferred.

Quality.—To be considered in collections, seedlings, new varieties on trial, or other sorts in competition.

Nomenclature.—Exhibits must be correctly named, according to the nomenclature adopted by the Society, Association or Exhibition at which they are shown.

Arrangement.—Taste and skill in staging so as to attract attention and add to the general appearance of the exhibit.

In the above scale, it is well to note that considerably more value is placed on freedom from blemishes, color and uniformity, than upon size. In these days, when, by means of spraying and good management, fruit may be grown practically free from blemishes, no wormy or scabby fruit should be granted a prize.

Usually, the fruit judge has little time or opportunity to explain to exhibitors his reasons for

placing the awards, but it would greatly add to the educational value of the work if more opportunity were given for doing so.

PROF. H. L. HUTT.

The Lake Ontario Apple Belt.

A row of apple trees a mile long is something that every corner of the world cannot show, but this is a sight to rejoice the eye in the Township of Clarke, Durham Co., Ont. There is a place there where the eye can run diagonally across the fields for two miles without seeing anything but apple trees. Few of the trees in this view are over fifteen years old. The thousands of young trees of four or five years which are to be

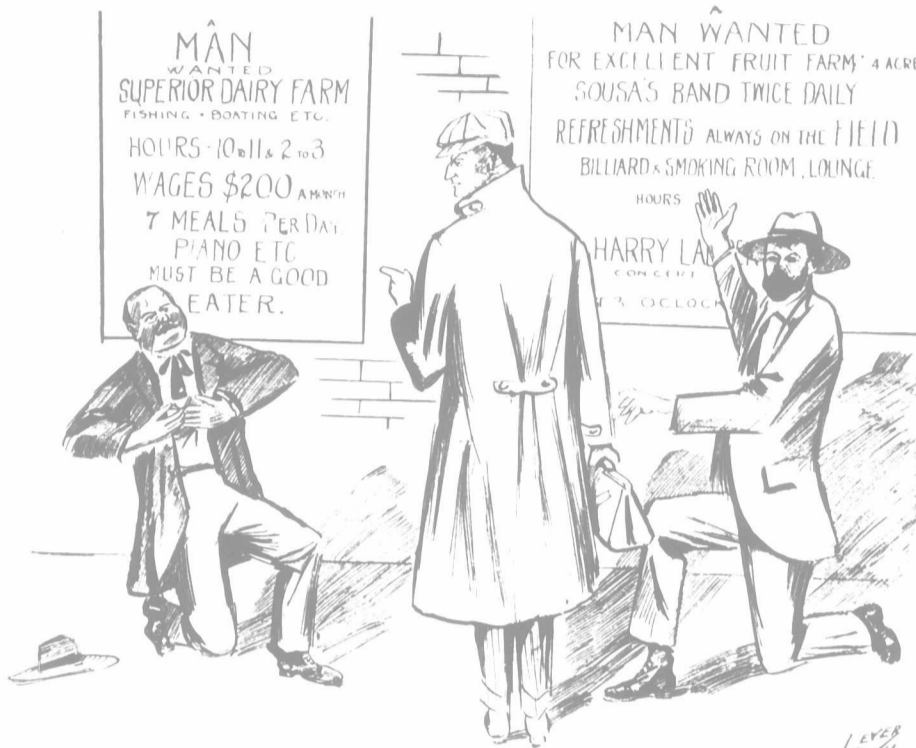
be long at the present rate of progress. The apple belt lies along the north shore of the lake for a stretch of a hundred miles, reaching back ten miles inland, and at one place in Northumberland County for fifteen miles. From its proximity to the lake, this district gets a heavy fall of dew. The result of the moisture in the air is to be seen in the raspberries and blackberries, which were hanging in plump and luscious abundance in the orchards around Newcastle when the papers were publishing reports of the fruit being burned on the bushes elsewhere.

The reduction of apple production and marketing to an exact science is a work to which the Northumberland and Durham Apple-growers' Association has devoted itself. A few apple en-

thusiasts have blazed the way, and the whole district is falling into line upon seeing what can be done in the way of getting returns from the soil. For instance, one eighty-acre orchard, in which few of the trees are over fifteen years, produces from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels of apples a year. The owner of a 55-acre orchard in the Township of Clarke, sold the fruit on the trees for \$2,200 last year, with no trouble or labor of shipping or packing. The values of farms have jumped tremendously with the spread of orchards. One man, for instance, seventeen years ago, bought a fifty-acre farm for \$1,200. Last year he refused \$7,000 for fourteen acres of it which he had put into orchard. He is holding for \$14,000.

This is vouched for by the Reeve of Newcastle. That the people have wakened up, is shown by the figures supplied by Harry Dudley, a Newcastle shipper. Twelve years ago he shipped 1,000 barrels from that place. Last year, without any more difficulty than it took for him to gather the 1,000 barrels, he shipped 28,000 barrels. There is now at Newcastle a cold-storage warehouse with a capacity of 10,000 barrels.

The Northumberland and Durham Apple-growers' Association, which has done much towards the awakening, has been in existence two years, but it was only last spring that active efforts were made to secure a large membership, and 300 have already been enrolled. Meetings are held at different centers, and methods and conditions are



An Artist's Gloomy Outlook on the Labor Problem. Will it Come to This?

seen on every hand are the answer of this district to the lure of the West. The prairie Provinces may be the bread-basket of the Dominion, but the fruit-basket is the Lake Ontario apple belt, embracing the Counties of Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham, and Ontario. The Ontario Government has figured that Northumberland and Durham alone have 1,500,000 apple trees, and this number is being rapidly augmented. From Newcastle and Bowmanville; in one year, between 100,000 and 125,000 barrels of the finest of fruits were shipped, and yet the apple-growing industry here is still making great advances.

Compared with the narrow Niagara fruit belt, the Lake Ontario belt has indeed wonderful possibilities when it is fully developed, which will not



Spare Time Farm Garden.

Completed about August 1st, showing little effect of drought. Tilled by a member of "The Farmer's Advocate" staff.

discussed by recognized authorities brought in by the Association. Advanced methods adopted by members of the organization are followed with confidence by their neighbors. Apple-buyers have been attracted by the activity among the producers, and the marketing of the product has been made easier. The Association had an exhibit of some 160 barrels at Toronto last year, which was of such excellence that it was purchased by the Dominion Government for the Festival of Empire, at a price of \$1,200.

"An apple tree is worth an acre of wheat," declares Dr. Alfred Farncomb, the epigram-maker of Newcastle. The Doctor has inherited a passion for fruit-growing from his father, who was awarded a medal for pears grown at his Newcastle home and exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exposition. The diploma, with its signature, "Albert Edward," is dear to the Doctor's heart. His estimate as to the relative values of wheat and apples is based on the fact that W. H. B. Chaplin, a neighbor, got from \$8 to \$9 a barrel for his Spies this year. He had them in storage in his cellar, and sold the last on June 18th. As a Spy tree often grows from five to six barrels, it may be worth from \$30 to 35 a year—a pretty fair return from an acre of wheat.

(To be concluded.)

Apple Shippers' Crop Estimate.

The International Apple-shippers' Association give out the following crop forecast, published for what it may be worth. It would seem as though the Ontario section had been somewhat overestimated:

"The crop of the preceding year, as usual, was taken as the basis of the estimate, and a percentage given showing a decrease or increase over that crop. For example, if a State was reported at 175 per cent., it means that that State has 75 per cent. more than a year ago, and if at 60 per cent., it has 40 per cent. less; if at 100 per cent., it indicates a crop of equal proportions; and if at 200 per cent., a crop twice as large is indicated.

The crop of 1910, therefore, was taken as a basis of the estimate, and is considered as 100 per cent., so that the following figures of August 1st, as compared with a corresponding date last year, show either increase or decrease.

"Maine, 115, fair to good; New Hampshire, 50, fair to good; Vermont, 100, fair to good; Massachusetts, 75, fair to good; Rhode Island, 150, fair to good; Connecticut, 60, fair.

Central Group—Pennsylvania, 135, fair to good; New Jersey, 180, good; New York, 150, good; Ohio, 140, poor to good; Michigan, 250, fair to good; Wisconsin, 500, fair to good.

"Southern Group.—Maryland, 150, fair to good; Virginia, 45, fair to good; West Virginia, 110, fair to good; Kentucky, 75, poor; Tennessee, 75, fair.

Middle Western Group.—Indiana, 125, fair to good; Illinois, 170, poor to good; Minnesota, 500, good; Missouri, 200, poor to good; Arkansas, 100, fair to good; Iowa, 300, fair to good; Nebraska, 130, fair to good; Kansas, 60, poor to good; Oklahoma, 150, fair to good.

Pacific Coast Group.—Colorado, 180, good; Utah, 125, good; Idaho, 100, good; Washington, 70, good; Oregon, 60, good; California, 85, good; New Mexico, 200, good.

Canada.—British Columbia, 85, good; Ontario, 175, fair to good; Nova Scotia, 300, fair to good.

Decreases are noted especially in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, increases in the central group of 60 per cent., decreases in the southern group of a little over 20 per cent., increases in the middle-west group of 60 to 65 per cent., decreases in the Pacific Coast group of 5 to 10 per cent., increases in the Canadian group of 100 per cent.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Dr. Rutherford and the Department of Agriculture.

Reports have been carelessly circulated through the public press to the effect that Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Dominion Live-stock Commissioner and Veterinary Director-General, had, after a conference with the Minister of Agriculture, arranged to remain in his present position until October 1st, with prospect of arrangements whereby his services might be permanently retained by the Government. "The Farmer's Advocate" has been positively informed that these reports were misleading. While, to avoid embarrassing the Department, Dr. Rutherford remains until September 30th, his determination to resign has not been altered.

Contrary to specious rumors, the cause of his action is not ill-health, nor yet a desire to enter politics. While the Doctor himself has been discreetly and persistently reticent, it is coming to be well understood, as reflected in a recent editorial in this journal, that the whole cause of the

trouble is unsatisfactory Departmental organization. Within the past year, an order has gone into effect requiring that all propositions emanating from the heads of the different branches must reach the Minister through his Deputy, Mr. O'Halloran, who, although an astute lawyer of judicial temperament, is not practically acquainted with agriculture, is not believed to be actively in touch with the industry, and whose time is largely occupied, anyway, by his duties as Commissioner of Patents. The delay, vexation and uncertainty of reaching the Minister through this channel has more or less disheartened the heads of the purely agricultural branches, and probably none more than Dr. Rutherford, whose work is particularly exacting, and beyond the scope of Mr. O'Halloran's training.

Among live-stock and agricultural men the conviction is well formed that if the Minister is too busy to be approached directly by his several Commissioners, he should at least have a Deputy thoroughly qualified along agricultural lines. Indeed, it would be better if several of the branches such as Archives, Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks, should be taken out of the Department of Agriculture altogether. Failing this, there might be two officers, a Deputy for the agricultural service proper, and a commissioner like Mr. O'Halloran, admittedly efficient in his own sphere, to look after the remaining branches.

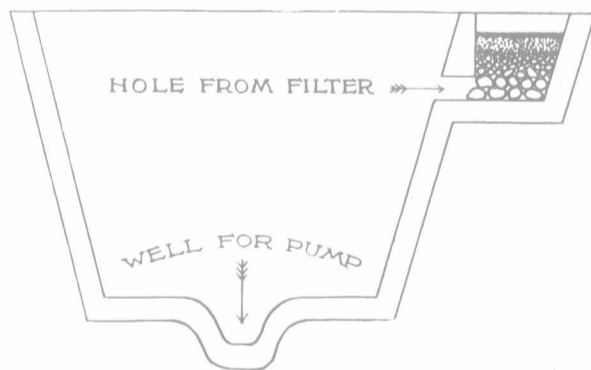
The matter is not a party question, and not a small one. Universal regret among stockmen would be expressed at the loss of an officer like Dr. Rutherford, while still wider would be the loss resulting from the inevitable stagnation, not only in the Live-stock and Veterinary, but in other branches, if the present order were to remain unchanged. The new meat-inspection service, developed under the direction of Dr. Rutherford, requires a particularly strong and well-qualified man at its head if it is to be continued effective in the public service. The country will expect the Minister of Agriculture to reorganize the Department, so as to make office tolerable for first-class men, and afford them opportunity to achieve their best.

A Cement Cistern.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

For ease in making cisterns for farmhouses, a few words may be of great benefit to those contemplating building, or wishing a supply of soft water, so useful in many of the culinary arts, and positively necessary in washing clothes. Too often a cistern is looked upon as a costly affair, requiring an experienced builder at high wages. With the general use of cement, most farmers know as well as builders how to do certain kinds of cement work. In sand, gravel or clay, where a hole can be dug without danger of caving in, a cistern may be made at little cost, according to the accompanying illustration, and the wall may be built at any angle that will admit of plastering with properly-prepared cement or concrete. The niche to the right is to be used as a filter. The latter may be filled near the hole with stones or gravel, followed by finer material which will not wash through, finished with finer sand and charcoal, to act as a strainer, the size to be such as will admit of heavy rains leaching through it. This part must be covered with an easily-removed lid, whereby it may be cleaned regularly.

Having dug the hole, allowing six inches to be taken up by the sides, and the part, also, to form the filter basin, prepare the grout for the bottom, leaving a depression where the pump is to be set. When this is sufficiently set to work upon safely, prepare the material for the sides, which may be plastered on about 2½ inches thick. See that there is no soakage, as the least quantity of water oozing through will prevent making



a good job. Under proper conditions, and the concrete having plenty of sand and cement in it to fill firmly all the spaces between the particles, the side may be built and pressed firmly with a common plasterer's trowel. When properly set, a half inch of sand and cement should be put on, followed as soon as set with a wash of cement, which may be put on with a sprayer or white-wash brush. This should make it perfectly watertight. The cover may be made of timber or cement-concrete (preferably concrete), augmented by triangle iron, bridged over, and rising to the

center. A floor may be made to put the concrete on, held up to the angle iron by screws passing through holes in the flat of the angle iron; the boards can be pulled off when cement is properly set. The floor may be made about six inches at the wall of cistern, diminishing to about two inches at center, leaving the surface level. A manhole should be put in the cover, and a prop from the bottom to the top.

The division between the filter and the cistern may be made by dropping a cement slab of the same curve as cistern, as shown in the end view, or by placing a plank for backing, to be plastered upon in the same way as the cistern.

This cistern, if properly made, is clean, and will last for generations, if frost is not allowed to enter it or the ground surrounding it. I made one of this description, covered with cedar logs, upwards of thirty years ago, and had no trouble, excepting that of water oozing through the wall at first, which ceased when dry weather came, when I replastered the defaced parts.

Bruce Co., Ont.

WM. WELSH.

Might Court the Farmer's Daughter.

In reading the issue of your paper of the 17th inst., I notice an article written by Rube, of Oxford Co., Ont., entitled "Inconsiderate Employers," and he asks for any readers to answer nay or yea.

In the first place, I think the "Editor" has come to the right conclusion when he states that "Rube" has been very unlucky with his twenty-five employers in twelve years, or is too slow, or has stretched the truth a little in regard to some of his employers.

Previous to twelve years ago I was in business in the East, as a clerk and bookkeeper, but decided to go West. Since coming to the Rainy River district I had to work out for a start, and always found that, doing my work as I always thought well, both as to my employer's interests first, and my own afterwards, I never needed to ask, "How much are you going to pay?" Of course, I may state I only had to ask once for work, and that was on first landing, and for \$1.00 per day—small then, when wages were from \$35 to \$40 per month, but I was not known then. During eight years I have worked at farming, Government road work, saw-milling, river-driving, bush work, and scaling logs, and foreman in woods, and have watched my brother worker. The average would, on asking for a job, inquire what wages would be paid. "Have you a good cook? Where do I sleep? Do you furnish blankets?" and a host of questions. Then, after working for a few days, would expect the boss to give him a horse for the evening, which perhaps he should have, if he handles his own team, but not if another man is teamster, for a good teamster will never work a horse during the day, then drive every second evening out somewhere. If it is river-driving, they will kick at the hours, which are certainly long—from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m.—but then, the wages are long, from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.

Then, again, in the sawmill, I have seen two men supposed to pile lumber from the trimmers. This mill was a tie mill, but, on making the 6 or 7-inch tie, they would get a few boards now and again, perhaps from 4 to 6 thousand feet per day, and I have actually seen these two able-bodied men unable to take care of the lumber, and, of course, they got fired. They called the boss everything but a gentleman—enough on that side.

The last few years I have had occasion to hire a few men on the farm. I have always had to get up first, well or sick, with the exception of two among seven men in the two years. I always milked the cow, fed the pigs, and sometimes had even to feed the horses to have them in time to work at 7 a. m. At noon it was one full hour for the hired man. I watered or fed the cows winter or summer, fed the pigs, cleaned the stables, etc.; at night the same, except that the teamster looked after his horses. We only worked nine to ten hours in the fields, and eight to nine in the winter hauling logs, and actually five of these men thought they did too much for \$35 per month.

Now, "Rube," I have always considered myself a working man, but I think we are as much or perhaps more, at fault than our boss. I think, if we would rustle a little ourselves, take an interest in our employer's belongings and his work, and consider ourselves after—let the boss talk all day to his neighbor, if he chooses—then, when the evening chores are done, go in, read a while, court the farmer's daughter, or accompany her on the piano, or go over and see the neighbor farmer's daughter till 9.30 or 10, then come home. I think we would be used fairly good, and perhaps the old boss would rather have us stay and court his own daughter. A FARMER.

Rainy River District.

The American Dairy Institute will be held in Chicago during the second week of the National Dairy Show.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
Rest, \$8,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

MARKETS

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 28th, receipts of live stock numbered 52 cars, consisting of 1,894 cattle, 179 hogs, 553 sheep, 31 calves; quality of cattle generally good; trade was brisk, and prices for best cattle firmer. Exporters sold at \$5.85 to \$6.25, and one load at \$6.45; bulls, \$5 to \$5.25; prime butchers', \$5.90 to \$6.15; good, \$5.65 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.60; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4 to \$5.70; milkers, \$40 to \$80; calves, \$4 to \$7.50 per cwt. Lambs, \$6 to \$8.50; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.25. Hogs, \$8.10 fed and watered, and \$7.75 f. o. b. cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS
The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	291	235	526
Cattle	3,594	3,137	6,731
Hogs	5,533	4,175	9,708
Sheep	4,715	2,099	6,814
Calves	724	209	933
Horses	29	62	91

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	224	141	365
Cattle	3,227	2,484	5,711
Hogs	2,240	973	3,213
Sheep	6,423	821	7,244
Calves	462	90	552
Horses	3	55	58

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards for the past week show an increase of 161 car loads, 1,020 cattle, 6,495 hogs, 381 calves, and 33 horses; but a decrease of 430 sheep and lambs, compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

It will be seen by the above figures that the live-stock receipts at both markets were liberal. But notwithstanding this fact, trade was generally good, and prices well maintained, with the exception of lambs, which sold at about one cent per pound lower than a week ago.

Exporters.—Owing to the labor strikes in England, dealers did not buy as many cattle for export. Export steers sold at \$5.80 to \$6.25; export bulls, \$5 to \$5.25.

Butchers.—Trade in butcher cattle was good all week, with prices very firm for the good to choice classes. Prime quality cattle sold from \$5.90 to \$6.25, and one lot of 12 extra choice animals sold at \$6.40; loads of good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.35 to \$5.60; common, \$5 to \$5.30; inferior, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$4 to \$5.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was little doing on the stocker and feeder market. Steers, 800 to 900 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5; stockers, 500 to 800 lbs., sold all the way from \$3.50 for inferior to \$4.50 for good quality.

Milkers and Springers.—Owing to a good demand from Montreal and Quebec, prices for milkers and springers have again advanced, and range from \$45 to \$80, one cow selling at the latter price on Thursday, and one at \$90 on Tuesday.

Veal Calves.—Receipts have been liberal and prices steady, at \$3.50 to \$7.50, the bulk of offerings selling at \$5 to \$7. Sheep and Lambs.—Ewes sold from \$3 to \$4; rams, \$3 to \$3.25. Lambs—Prices lower, at \$5 to \$6.35, were the closing prices on Thursday's market.

Hogs.—Prices for hogs have remained firm, at \$8.10 for selects fed and watered, and \$7.80 to drovers for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 82c. to 83c., outside, new wheat, 80c. to 81c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.04½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03½; No. 3 northern, \$1.01½, track, lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Barley—For malting, 67c. to 68c.; for feed, 50c. to 56c., outside. Buckwheat—50c. to 52c., outside. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 42½c.; No. 3, 41c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 39c. to 40c.; No. 3, 42c., track, Toronto. Peas—No. 2, 78c. to 80c., outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent winter-wheat patents, \$3.40, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 67c. free, on board cars, lake ports.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, \$12 to \$13 per ton. Straw.—Baled, car lots, on track, Toronto, per ton, \$6 to \$6.50. Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm for best quality. Creamery pound rolls, 23c. to 27c.; creamery solids, 24c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; store lots, 17c. to 18c. Cheese.—Twins, 14c.; large, 13c. Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, \$2.50 per dozen. Beans.—Market firmer; broken lots, \$2 to \$2.10 for primes, and \$2.15 to \$2.20 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Canadian potatoes sold at \$1.25 per bushel, by the load, from farmers' wagons.

Poultry.—Receipts liberal, and prices easier. Chickens, 16c. to 17c. per lb.; ducks, 14c. to 16c.; fowl, 11c. to 13c., dressed weight. Chickens alive, 14c. to 15c.; ducks, 12c. to 13c.; fowl, 10c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 50c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 31c. to 32c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 12c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14½c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruits as follows: Receipts were large for the past week, with prices generally easier. Thimbleberries, 8c. to 10c. per quart; gooseberries, \$1.50 basket; plums, Lombards, 35c. to 50c. basket; green gages, 50c. basket; Niagara plums, 75c. basket; apples, 20c. to 30c. basket; huckleberries, \$1 to \$1.50; tomatoes, 20c. to 30c.; peaches, 70c. to \$1 per basket; pears, 50c. to 60c. basket; watermelons, 40c. to 50c.; cabbage, crates, \$2; cucumbers, 15c. per basket; beans, wax, 15c. per basket; cauliflowers, dozen, \$1.50; canteloupes, 30c. to 35c. basket; onions, pickling, \$1 to \$1.25; basket; grapes, 25c. to 40c. basket.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.10 to \$8.15; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$6.15; Western steers, \$3.10 to \$6.95; stockers and feeders, \$3.10 to \$5.50; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.00; calves, \$6 to \$8.85. Hogs.—Light, \$7.25 to \$7.85; mixed, \$7.10 to \$7.75; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.65; sows, \$5.90 to \$7.10; good to choice hogs, \$7.10 to \$8.75; loose, \$1.80 to \$7.00. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$8.75; Western, \$8.25; mixed, \$7.75; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$8.50; heavy, \$6.50 to \$7.50; Western, \$6.25 to \$7.50.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock for the week ending 14th, were 1,615 head of cattle. The local cattle market experienced a slight advance, owing partly to improved weather. A good many butchers were present from outside markets, and choice steers brought as high as 6½c. per lb.; fine, 6c.; good, 5½c.; medium, 5c. to 5½c. per lb., and common down to 4c. to 4½c. Small meats were in good demand, and sales of lambs were made at 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., sheep being 4½c. to 5c. per lb. Calves were steady, at \$3 to \$10 each. The market for hogs was firm, at 7½c. to 8c. per lb., for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Market very dull at present. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200; inferior, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was no change in the market for dressed hogs during the past week, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock selling at 10c. to 10½c. per lb.

Eggs.—The market for eggs showed practically no change. The quality of the stock was certainly improved, the weather being cooler, but still very poor. Near-by eggs may be had at about 18c. per dozen in the country, buyers taking the risk on quality. These were selling at 21c. per dozen here, for No. 1 candled, in single cases, selects selling at 26c.

Butter.—The price in the country jumped considerably last Saturday, and 26c. per lb. was paid for finest creamery. This stock could hardly be sold here at less than 26½c., and it is presumed that buyers are realizing that price. Sales were being made to grocers, in single packages, at 26c. and slightly more, but it was not thought that this price would last long as the cost is too high. Whether the buying is on direct orders for export or on speculation, is hard to say. Certainly the demand for export is very good, shipments being 10,000 boxes week before last, making total to date this season, 67,000 packages, or nearly four times as much as a year ago, and over three times as much as in 1909.

Cheese.—Exports of cheese were 956,000 packages, to date. The markets have been very strong lately, and over 13c. has been paid in the country, making 13c. to 13½c., and sometimes 13½c. here.

Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats, 43½c. to 44c. per bushel, carloads, export; No. 1 extra feed, 43½c. to 43½c., and No. 3 Canadian Western, 42½c. to 43c.

Flour.—The feeling in the flour market has improved and demand fair. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, \$5.40 per barrel; seconds, \$4.90, and strong bakers', \$4.70. Choice Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and 90-per-cent. patents, \$4 to \$4.10.

Millfeed.—There was a slightly firmer tone in the market, owing possibly to the lack of moisture and dry grass. Ontario middlings, \$25 and \$26 per ton; pure grain moultie, \$31 to \$32; mixed, \$26 to \$29; Manitoba bran, \$21 to \$22; shorts, \$24.

Hay.—Demand good, at \$14 to \$14.50 per ton for No. 1 baled hay, cars, Montreal; \$12 to \$13 for No. 3 extra; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 2 ordinary; \$8 to \$8.50 per ton for No. 3 hay, and \$7.50 for clover mixture.

Hides.—Dealers report a good demand throughout the market, buying being active, and the quality of the stock good. They quote 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, inspected, and 13c. and 15c. per lb. for Nos. 1 and 2 calf skins, respectively. Sales were made to tanners at ½c. advance. Lamb skins, 40c. each, while horse hides were unchanged, at \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Rough tallow, 1½c. to 4c. per lb., and rendered, 6½c. to 7c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.35; butcher grades, \$3.50 to \$7. Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$9.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.60 to \$6.75; cull to fair, \$1.50 to \$6.50; yearlings, \$1.50 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.05 to \$8.10; stings, \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$7.80; mixed, \$8 to \$8.10; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8; roughs, \$6.75 to \$7.25.

Cheese Markets.

Madoc, Ont., 13 6-16c. Campbellford, Ont., 13 1-16c. to 13½c. Alexandria, Ont., 13 7-16c. Brockville, Ont., 13½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13½c. Winchester, Ont., 13½c. Kingston, Ont., 13½c. to 13 5-16c. Picton, Ont., 13½c. to 13 5-16c. Napanee, Ont., 13½c. Perth, Ont., 13½c. to 13 5-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 13½c. Belleville, Ont., 13 3-16c. to 13½c. London, Ont., 13½c. to 13 5-16c. Cowansville, Ont., 13 1-16c.; butter, 26c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c.; butter, 65½c. Watertown, N. Y., 12½c. to 12½c.

GOSSIP.

The latest Clydesdale importations shipped from Glasgow for Canada the second week in August, were 27 by Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Toronto; 7 by Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.; 20 by Daniel Macgregor, Toronto; 11 by The Quebec Live-stock Co., Que., and 1 stallion by Geo. Miller, Blackheath, Ont. Several exportations during the same period were consigned to New Zealand, Argentina and the U. S.

At the Tring, England, Agricultural Society's Show last month, some excellent records were made in the one-day milk and butter tests of cows of various breeds. In the butter test in the class for cows not over 900 lbs. live weight, the Jersey cow Post Obit, owned by Mr. Smith-Barry, won first prize by giving 45 lbs. 4 ozs. milk, which yielded 2 lbs. 7½ ozs. butter. For cows exceeding 900 lbs. in weight in the milking trial, the South Devon cow, Daisy, gave 72 lbs. 2 ozs., winning first award in her class.

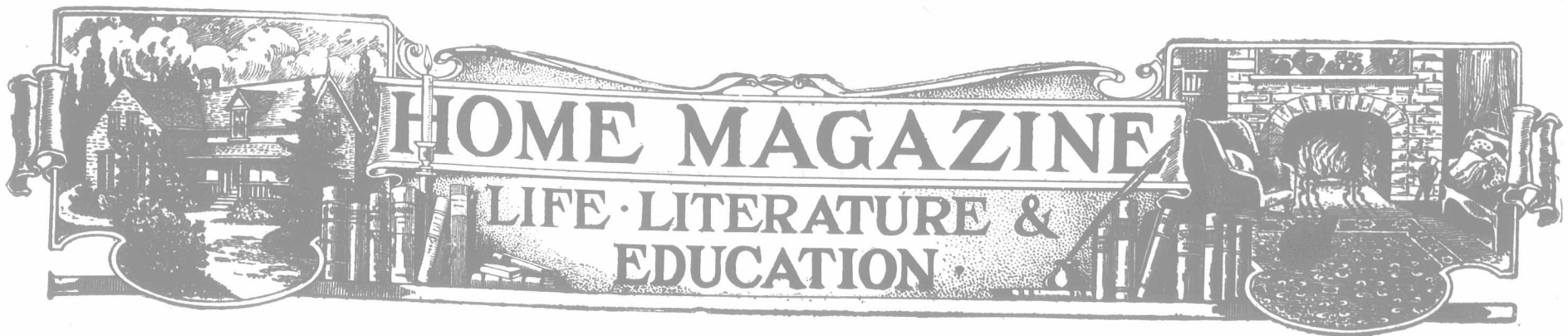
TRADE TOPICS.

When at Toronto Exhibition, be sure to look up the Pease Foundry Co., Ltd., exhibit in the stove building.

The Pease house-heating furnace has secured an enviable reputation throughout the Dominion in the estimation of farmers, as well as dwellers in city and town, for convenience, thoroughness, and lasting qualities. See the exhibit of the Pease Foundry Co., at Toronto Exhibition, and their advertisement in this issue.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

A preliminary report on the Twelfth Census of England and Wales, taken on April 2, 1911, was issued by the British Census Office in June. The census of 1911 renders possible the measurement of the population of England and Wales, not only since 1901, but also during the 110 years since the first English census was taken in 1801. In 1801, the population of England and Wales was recorded as 8,892,536. At the recent census of 1911, the number was 36,075,269, an increase of 3,547,426, or 10.9 per cent., since 1901. The first complete census of the United Kingdom was taken in 1821, when the population was 20,893,584. The figures are now 45,216,665, an increase of 3,757,944, or 9.1 per cent., since 1901. The rate of increase in 1891-1901 was 9.9 per cent., so that the present rate represents a decline of 0.8 per cent. This is due to the fact that in England and in Scotland the rate of increase has been less, in England 9.1 against 9.9 per cent. and in Scotland 6.4 against 11.1 per cent. In Wales, however, the rate has increased from 13.3 to 18.1 per cent., while in Ireland the rate of decrease has fallen from 5.2 to 1.7 per cent. The last figure is a satisfactory feature, pointing to the probable turn of the scale by an increase of the population within the next decade. England now contains 75.3 per cent. of the total population of the United Kingdom, having gradually reached this proportion from that of 54 per cent. in 1821. Wales has increased its proportion from 3.4 per cent. in 1821 to 4.5 per cent. in 1911. Scotland has maintained a fairly constant proportion from 10 per cent.



Beautifying the Home Grounds.

By E. M. Straight, Assistant in Horticulture, Macdonald College, Quebec.

Some days ago I visited a home (it must have been a home, for people lived there) where the grass grew up to the front door, not a tree, plant or shrub near it, and a pile of tin cans, bottles, brush and rags piled promiscuously in the distance. I realized, as perhaps never before, that "home is more than a house." The owner of this home was not poor. Abundance characterized everything in the house and out of it. Surely "man's life consisteth not in the abundance of that which he possesseth." We hear much talk about the boy leaving the farm. The explanation, in some measure, lies here. Why should he stay? It often happens that there is nothing to stay for. That boy has probably caught a glimpse of the beautiful when his aunt invited him to visit her "over Sunday," and sent him a return ticket. He had seen Nature beautified and intensified, rather than marred by the hand of man, and it struck a responsive chord in his better self. Small wonder is it that he became restless, and eventually got out, where his "new ideal" did not worry anyone.

Beside this class of men above referred to, who do nothing towards making the home surroundings attractive, there is another class who are honestly anxious to do something to beautify the home and grounds, yet, from the standpoint of art are complete failures. I refer to such men as have iron deer peering around from behind stone vases on the front lawn; cannon mounted at the doorstep, trained on the street, and "Welcome" on the door-mat; stone-heaps and flower-beds which only need "Sacred to the memory of" to complete the picture; while from some prominent place hangs an old rusty pot, with "wood in position," as if some innocent victim were about to be offered up. It is so obvious that this is not Nature's way that comment is not necessary. To the same class may be added those who see beauty only in unnatural and odd forms of vegetation.

Again, there are those who are not guilty from either standpoint. Neither can we say that they plant too little, but that this planting is meaningless. Bailey admirably called attention to that fact when he said: "Every yard should be a picture. That is, the area should be set off from every other area, and it should have such a character that the observer catches its entire effect and purpose without stopping to analyze its parts. The yard should be one thing, one area, with every feature contributing its part to one strong and homogeneous effect."

The common type of planting of front yards is with bushes and trees scattered promiscuously over the area. Such a yard has no purpose, no central idea. It shows plainly that the planter had no constructive conception, no grasp of any design, and no appreciation of the fundamental elements of the beauty of landscape. Its only merit is the fact that trees and shrubs have been planted; and this, to most minds, comprises the essence and sum of the ornamentation of grounds. Every tree and bush is an individual, alone, unattended, disconnected from its

environments, and, therefore, meaningless. Such a yard is only a nursery.

The other plan is a picture. The eye catches the meaning at once. The central idea is the residence, with a warm and open greensward in front of it. The same trees and bushes are massed into a framework to give effectiveness to the picture of home and comfort. This style of planting makes a landscape, even though the area be no larger than a parlor. The other style is simply a collection of curious plants. The one has an instant and abiding pictorial effect, which is restful and satisfying. The observer exclaims, "What a beautiful home this is!" The other piques

sign—that is, which does not contribute to the making of a picture—might better never have been planted. For myself, I had rather have a bare and open pasture than a yard thus spotted over, even though it contained the choicest plants of every land. The pasture would at least be plain and restful and unpretentious. It would be nature-like and sweet. But the yard would be full of effort and fidget.

If you walk up Grand Trunk Avenue, here at Ste. Anne, you will see everything referred to. You will see bits of architectural planting which are, on the whole, pleasing; you will see other things so thoroughly out of joint with surroundings that you

If he imitates her, he will find that he must have open greensward, trees in groups, shrubbery in masses, and that gravelled walks, carpet bedding and the like must be kept in the background. The accompanying illustrations, from Bulletin 121, by Bailey, show one yard before and after planting, and how these principles may be employed.

Beside the natural, there is the architectural style of planting. This is much used, and in the vicinity of tall buildings, gravelled walks and fountains it is very useful. There should not be a mixture of the two styles, however, except in very special cases, for it is very rare that both styles can be made a part of the same picture.

The material at the gardener's hand is of great variety. It suits every condition, every climate, every season, every purse. The selection of these to suit any one set of conditions, so as to give continuous bloom, variety of color consistent with harmony, beauty, variety, dignity, grace, requires study and constant care; yet it is not too difficult for any man who truly loves the work.

The following list of shrubs, prepared by Mr. Todd, landscape gardener, of Montreal, is of great value. These shrubs are grown near Montreal, and have been planted out in trying situations in that and other sections. Only such plants and shrubs as have been found hardy are here listed.

LIST OF TREES.

Best Street Trees.—Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), Carolina Poplar (*populus monilifera*), Linden or Basswood (*Lilia Americana*), American Elm (*Ulmus Americana*).

Best Small Ornamental Trees.—Cut-leaved Birch (*Betula laciniata pendula*), Indian Bean (*Catalpa speciosa*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyantha*), Mountain Ash (*Pyrus sorbis*), Flowering Crab (*Pyrus augustifolia*), Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens glauca*), Japan Cypress (*Retinospora*).

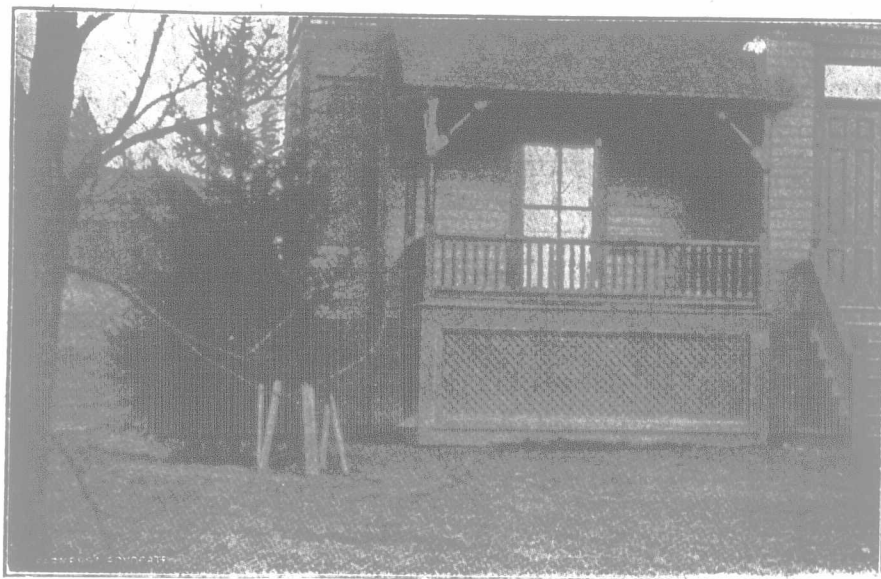
Best Trees for Shelter Belts.—Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*), Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), White Spruce (*Picea alba*), Austrian Pine (*Pinus Austriaca*), Laurel-leaved Willow (*Salix pentandra*), Golden Willow (*Salix vitellina aurantiaca*), Carolina Poplar (*Populus monilifera*).

LIST OF SHRUBS.

Best for Shade.—Holly-leaved Barberry (*Berberis aquifolium* or *Mahonia*), Red Dogwood (*Cornus alba*), Hydrangea (*Hydrangea arborescens*), Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*), High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpus racemosus*).

Best for Poor Ground.—Common Barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), Staghorn Sumach (*Rhus typhina*), Common Elder (*Sambucus canadensis*), Wild Roses, False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*), Coral Berry (*Symphoricarpus vulgaris*).

Most Ornamental as Specimens.—Common Barberry, Hydrangea, Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*), Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea Van Houttei*), Syringa, Lilacs, Snowball (*Viburnum sterilis*), Weigelia, Japan Rose (*Rosa rugosa*), Purple-leaved Rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*).
Best Early Spring Flowering.—Gol-



A Front Yard Before Planting.

one's curiosity, obscures the residence, divides and distracts the attention. The observer exclaims, "What excellent lilac bushes these are!"

If the reader catches the full meaning of these contrasts, he has acquired the first and most important conception in landscape gardening. The conception will grow upon him day by day, and if he is of an observing turn of mind, he will find that this simple lesson will revolutionize his habit of thought respecting the planting of grounds and the beauty of landscapes. He will see that a bush or flower-bed which is no part of any general purpose or de-

must needs be "dead to the world" if you would retain your peace of mind; and you will see the beauty of the College grounds, with its open lawns, its massed shrubbery, its distant landscapes, through nearer viewpoints, and you will feel the harmony and restfulness of it. So much so that you will wonder why men do not catch the inspiration and go and do likewise.

It is very difficult to give directions which a man may blindly follow, for what will suit in the one case may not do in the other. In a general way, he had better follow Nature. She seldom makes a mistake, and she never fails to please.



The Same Yard After Planting.

den Bell (*Forsythia*), Japan Flowering Plum (*Prunus triloba*), Flowering Currant (*Ribes aureum*), Red-berried Elder (*Sambucus racemosa*), Japanese Spiraea (*Spiraea arguta*), Wayfaring Tree (*Viburnum lantana*), White Azalea (*Azalea viscosa*).

Best Late Spring Flowering.—Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*), Bridal Wreath (*Spiraea Van Houttei*), Syringa, Lilacs, Japan Rose (*Rosa rugosa*), Snowball (*Viburnum*), Weigelia.

Best Summer Flowering.—False Indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*), Sweet Pepper Bush (*Clethra alnifolia*), Hydrangea, Billard's Spiraea (*Spiraea Billardii*), Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Spiraea Douglasi, Ash-leaved Spiraea (*Spiraea sorbifolia*).

Best Low-growing, 1 to 3 ft.—Japanese Azalea (*Azalea mollis*), Japan Barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), Spiraea Anthony Waterer, Dwarf Spiraea (*Spiraea superba*), Siberian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Alberti*), Dwarf Deutzia (*Deutzia gracilis*).

Best Medium Growing, 3 to 6 ft.—Common Barberry, Hydrangea, Hybrid Mock Orange (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*), Flowering Currant (*Ribes aureum*), White Spiraea (*Spiraea arguta*), Spiraea Billardii, Spiraea Van Houttei, Japan Rose (*Rosa rugosa*).

Best Tall Growing, 5 to 10 ft.—Siberian Pea (*Caragana arborescens*), Red Dogwood (*Cornus alba*), Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*), Fringe Tree (*Rhus cotinus*), Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*), Syringa, Lilacs, Viburnum, Snowball, Weigelia.

Most Ornamental in Winter.—Red Dogwood, Common Barberry, Golden Willow, High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), Winterberry or Holly (*Ilex verticillata*), Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), Coral Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*), Snow Berry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*).

CLIMBERS.

Best Self-clinging.—Englemann's Ivy (*Ampelopsis Englemanni*), Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*).

Best Flowering.—Japanese Clematis (*Clematis paniculata*), Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*).

Best Strong Growing.—Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, Actinidia (*Actinidia arguta*), Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Siphon*), Bittersweet, Wild Grape (*Vitis vulpina*, Ripani).

Best for Shady Side.—Dutchman's Pipe, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.

PERENNIALS.

Best for Shade.—Monkshood (*Aconitum*), Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria*), Plantain Lily (*Funkia*), Day Lily (*Helianthus*), Loosestrife (*Lysimachia*), Adam's Needle (*Yucca filamentosa*).

Best for Dry Places.—The Milfoil or Yarrow (*Achillea*), Golden Marguerite (*Anthemis tinctoria*), Blanket Flower (*Gallardia*), Sun Flower (*Helianthus*), Speedwell (*Veronica*), Adam's Needle (*Yucca*).

Best for Moist Places.—Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum excelsum*), German Iris, Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia*).

Best Early Spring Flowering.—Pheasant's Eye (*Adonis vernalis*), Golden Tuft (*Alyssum saxatile*), Rock Cress (*Arabis alba*), Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum excelsum*), Apache Flower (*Geum*), Candytuft (*Iberis sempervirens*), Dwarf Iris (*Iris pumila*), Canadian Phlox (*Phlox canadensis*), Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria*), Globe Flower (*Trollius*).

Best Late Spring Flowering.—Columbine (*Aquilegia*), Bellflower (*Campanula*), Coreopsis grandiflora, Larkspur (*Delphinium*), Iris, Peony, Oriental Poppy (*Papaver orientale*).

Best Summer Flowering.—The Pearl (*Achillea*), True Monkshood (*Aconitum Napellus*), Hollyhock (*Althea rosea*), Golden Marguerite (*Anthemis tinctoria*), Scotch Pink (*Dianthus plumarius*), Turtle-head (*Chelone Lyoni*), Baby's Breath (*Gypsophilla paniculata*), Day Lily (*Helianthus*), Japan Iris (*Iris Japonica*), Bee Balm

(*Monarda didyma*), Phlox, Feverfew (*Pyrethrum*).

Best Fall-flowering.—Autumn Monkshood (*Aconitum autumnale*), Wind Flower (*Anemone japonica*), Asters, False Aster (*Boltonia*), Chrysanthemums, Sun Flower (*Helianthus*), Phlox, Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia*), Sage (*Salvia*), Red-hot Poker (*Tritoma*).

Best Very Low Growing, 12 inches.—Pheasant's Eye (*Adonis*), Golden Tuft (*Alyssum saxatile*), Rock Cress (*Arabis alba*), Carpathian Harebell (*Campanula carpatica*), Lily-of-the-Valley, Scotch Pink (*Dianthus plumarius*), Dwarf Iris (*Iris pumila*), Forget-me-not (*Myosotis*), Speedwell (*Veronica*), Apache Flower (*Geum*).

Best Medium, 1 to 3 ft.—The Pearl (*Achillea*), Wind Flower (*Anemone japonica*), Golden Marguerite (*Anthemis tinctoria*), Columbine (*Aquilegia*), Turtle Head (*Chelone Lyoni*), Chrysanthemum, Coreopsis (*Coreopsis grandiflora*), Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum*), Blanket Flower (*Gaillardia*), Baby's Breath (*Gypsophilla*), Day Lily (*Helianthus*), Iris, Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia*), Lupine, Bee Balm (*Monarda*), Peony, Phlox, Feverfew (*Pyrethrum*), Red-hot Poker (*Tritoma*), Globe Flower (*Trollius*).

Best Tall Growing.—Monkshood (*Aconitum*), Hollyhock, New England Aster (*Aster Novae Angliae*), False Aster (*Boltonia*), Larkspur (*Delphinium hybridum*), Sunflower (*Helianthus*), Oriental Poppy (*Papaver orientale*), Phlox, Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia*), Adam's Needle (*Yucca*).

Ten Best for Ordinary Use.—Hollyhock, Golden Tuft (*Alyssum saxatile*), Lily-of-the-Valley, Larkspur (*Delphinium*), Leopard's Bane (*Doronicum*), Iris, Peony, Phlox, Golden Glow (*Rudbeckia*), Bee Balm (*Monarda*).

ROSES.

Three Best Climbing.—Crimson Rambler, Dorothy Perkins, Baltimore.

Six Best Hybrid Perpetual.—Alfred Colom, Clio, Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Hugh Dickson, Mrs. John Laing.

Six Best Hybrid Tea.—American Beauty, Gruss au Teplitz, La France, K. A. Victoria, Killarney, J. B. Clark.

Best Bush Roses.—Persian Roses, Moss Roses, Sweet Friar Roses, Japan Roses, Purple-leaved Rose (*Rosa rubrifolia*).

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Men of Understanding.

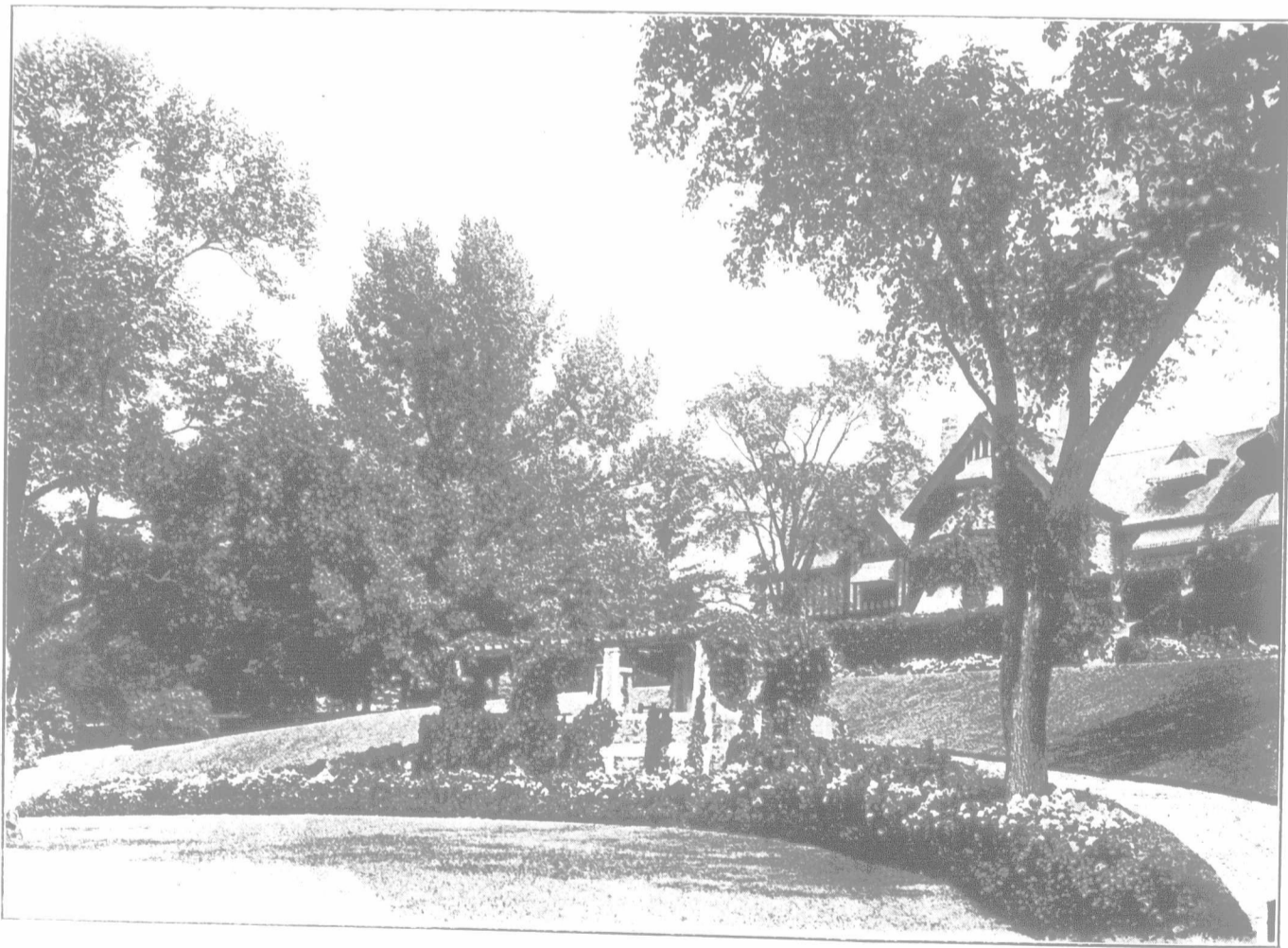
Day by day there came to David to help him, until it was a great host, like the host of God. . . . And of the children of Issachar, which were men that had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do; the heads of them were two hundred; and all their brethren were at their commandment.—I. Chron. xii. : 22, 32.

My attention has been drawn to this chapter, as one in which "many robust virtues are commendably outlined," and this description of the men of Issachar was especially pointed out to me.

The chapter is indeed a vivid and dramatic one. There stands David, with no money, position or influence, and yet a great man by virtue of his own personality. He is at first shown as an exile and a fugitive, with no rewards to offer to the men who choose him as their captain. But mighty men come crowding to him, day after day; men who offer themselves and all they have, saying: "Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou son of Jesse: peace, peace be unto thee, and peace be to thine helpers; for thy God helpeth thee." And so the little band of "helpers to the war" grows until it is a great host, like the host of God. Soon the position of their chosen leader is changed, for all the tribes recognize him as the rightful king, and are of one heart to make him king over all Israel. David receives all who come to help him, saying: "Mine heart shall be knit unto you." Many and varied are their accomplishments, but he makes good use of all. Some are made captains—men who are strong as lions and swift as the roes upon the mountains; men who can use both the right hand and the left in hurling stones and shooting arrows. Some are of the priestly tribe, greatly needed to keep alive the love and fear of God among their brethren. Some are enthusiastically devoted to their leader and yet well drilled so that they can keep rank, quietly obedient to the word of command. Then there are the wise counsellors, the men who form the opinions of the crowd. They lead, and their brethren do exactly what they advise, because they are men who have "understanding of the times" and know what is the best thing to do.

What a picture it is of the great Host of God! The Great Captain was persecuted for a time. His mother must have found it hard to keep her faith inkeeping warm instead of cool. So it is

the promise made to her before His birth, that God would give Him the throne of His father David, that He should reign over the house of Jacob forever; and of His kingdom there should be no end." But, even in the time of His humiliation, the mighty captains of the host joined their lot with His. He offered them persecutions as their reward, and they accepted anything rather than part with their chosen Leader, being ready to suffer and die for Him. And now the Great Host is marching steadily forward, proclaiming JESUS as the King of all the earth; according to the prophecy of Daniel, who saw One like the Son of Man come with the clouds of heaven, "and there was given Him dominion, and glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and languages, should serve Him." He receives all who come with sincerity of purpose to offer themselves as His soldiers and servants, those who—like the people of Zebulun—are "not of double heart." Many of His professed followers are very double-hearted, trying to serve God and mammon—an impossible thing. They may come to church on Sunday and devote all their enthusiasm to pushing forward their own worldly interests all the week, but the Captain is never deceived by any outward profession. He is watching the hopes and desires of the heart. If men are honest and true He can find suitable work for them, even if they have little education. Each soldier in the Great Army is needed as certainly as if he were Moses or Elijah. But let us never make the mistake—a mistake which is far too common—of thinking that the Church of Christ is made up of people who are behind the times, non-progressive or non-intelligent. Some people, who have a little smattering of modern scientific information, talk as though all the learned men of to-day had given up their allegiance to Christ and their faith in Him as One whose "dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away." Of course they are mistaken, and are only displaying their ignorance of the great work which is being done for the cause of Christ by men who have "understanding of the times," and who are up-to-date in their information and ideas. God—the Unchangeable—keeps us all changing. All the particles of matter about us and within us are constantly assuming new forms. The particles which we see as trees and animals and people to-day were visible as something entirely different a short time ago. We hardly have time to grumble at the hot weather before the summer is over and we have to grapple with the problem of



An Architectural Bit.
Near Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

in religious questions. One who only studies the problems of past ages may be very learned, but he certainly will fail to have understanding of the present difficulties which trouble unlearned men—men who are ready to follow Christ if only they can be sure His claims are justified. You need not expect me to try and settle your difficulties for you. I am not learned and could only retail the conclusions of the scholars at second-hand. But God never leaves the common soldiers, who always make up the largest part of His Host, without splendid leaders—men who understand the times in which they live. There are plenty of hard questions connected with the Bible revelation which keep these leaders on the alert to-day, as there have always been difficulties to be grappled with. As one is fought and conquered another lifts its head. The church on earth must always be a militant, a fighting church. She seems to grow more strong and beautiful, more pure and single-hearted in times of hard struggle than in times when she is rich and has great earthly power.

Professor Romanes, in "Thoughts on Religion," declared that one thing which helped him to return to the faith once delivered to the saints, was the fact that nearly all the greatest scientists in his own University of Cambridge were avowed Christians. He said that it was a curious thing to find that all the most illustrious names were ranged on the side of orthodoxy.

When a learned man is pure-hearted his learning will—sooner or later—lead him out into the light of God's truth, and he will be able to do great things for his brethren who look up to him and are led by him. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." If they do not win the joy of clear vision here, they will come out into the light beyond the veil. But pure-heartedness implies a right motive, and the one great motive which can lead a man right is Love. Maurice Maeterlinck, whose writings reveal the crystal purity of his soul, says:

"Truly, they who know all still know nothing if the strength of love be not theirs; for the true sage is not he who sees, but he who, seeing the farthest, has the deepest love for mankind. He who sees without loving is only straining his eyes in the darkness."

The Bible has been attacked in every age, and is still abreast of the age. It still can give you living messages straight from God. Read it—after sincerely praying for the help of the Holy Spirit—and deny that, if you can. Don't read it in a critical spirit, hunting for mistakes, but seek humbly for the help you need and you will certainly find it. But read other books too. Try to have some knowledge of the great religious questions of the present day yourself, so that you also may have understanding of the times. But don't accept as absolute fact everything you read. One critic of the Bible may tell you that the first five books were written by twenty-two authors; another may say there were sixteen. Remember that none of them can prove their statements on that debated question of the "Books of Moses." But also remember that defenders of the Bible do not know everything that can be learned, and may have to change some of their opinions about it. Defenders of the Bible imprisoned Galileo because he said that the earth was moving. They could not, by indignantly asserting that he was contradicting the Bible, keep the world ignorant of the truth of his statement. But that "difficulty of belief" is no difficulty to us. He was right in his assertion, but that fact has not shaken the world's faith in the Bible. A short time ago the religious world was stirred up over the question of "evolution," thinking that if it could be proved to be a fact the story of Creation, as given in Genesis, would be doomed. But evolution is now accepted as a probable theory of creation by many Christian scholars, who still turn to the Bible as the living Word of God. There are new discoveries in religion as there are in other sciences, and we soon accept them as a matter of course. It is not very long since a wireless telegram was considered an impossibility—now it is an everyday affair and hardly considered wonderful at all. As for ordinary marvels—such as speaking easily to anyone a hundred miles away, lighting a thousand lights by the turning of a button, taking a picture by

pressing a spring, moving pictures which are like the magic picture-books we dreamed of in childhood—these are commonplaces. So it will be with religious problems of to-day in a few years' time. They will have been met and conquered by the mighty men of God's Host,—but there will be plenty of other problems to face. Browning inspires us to meet the future hopefully and bravely, when he says:

"I say that man was made to grow, not stop. That help he needed once and needs no more. Having grown but an inch by, is withdrawn, For he hath new needs and new helps to these."

DORA FARNCOMB.



"Sometimes a narrow valance across the top of the window."

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.]

Old Lord Chesterfield, who wrote such worldly-wise letters to his son, once told him to take note of those qualities which he liked in other people, and then try to live up to those qualities himself. I am afraid the old rascal was chiefly concerned that he "act" up to them—so great was his regard for appearances—but this time we will give him the benefit of the doubt.

And now have you ever noticed that one quality which you invariably like in anyone else, and which everyone else seems to like also, is cheerfulness. If there is anything in this world bad

enough to "drive one to drink," or, to put it mildly, bad enough to set one's nerves on edge and make one feel that life is not worth living, it is to have a kill-joy about the house, one who scolds and nags, who never sees a bright spot anywhere, and wears a frown that sticks closer than a porous plaster. Still worse, perhaps, is the melancholy creature, the one who seldom talks, but goes about like a hang-dog, heaving sighs, and acting as though all creation were on the last stretch and nothing better than the nether regions ahead. Whenever I see anyone like that I wonder if he or she will finally end up in an insane asylum, of melancholia, and a hazy idea comes to me that if I were obliged to live with such an one the chances are that I would go there too.

On the other hand, what a tonic it is

with,—from Bliss Carman, of whose writings you probably know something.

"And should we not once for all give over our desolate creed of disconsolate suffering and affirm bravely that the soul of man does not realize itself through sorrow and renunciation, but through happiness and achievement? Indeed, happiness is the test of all success, the measure of our growth, the boundary of our accomplishment. To be healthy is to be happy; to love anything is to be happy; to find out the truth is to be happy. These are the three ways in which gladness comes to us; and unless we can attain some measure of such joyousness in body, spirit and mind, we may be very sure that we are not getting the best out of life. Without his due share of each of these three kinds of gladness no man can be greatly happy; and without something of at least one of them no man can be happy at all.

"It is only reasonable to recognize this prime necessity of health, or the normal physical condition, as the basis of happiness—at least of one-third of happiness.

"I dare say, however, that we might be helped in governing the ebb and flow of happiness by two rules. The first is this: See that your body is well cared for. The body is the reservoir through which the tides of the mind must flow. You must keep it clean, and well ventilated, and thoroughly repaired. To do this needs leisure and work combined. And the second is very like the first: See that every other body is well cared for."

You see, he places great stress on physical health, and surely this is right. If the body is not well neither is the mind. Indeed, it is very evident that kinks in the mind are usually due to kinks in the body. A very skillful doctor, to whom, I believe, I referred not long ago, told me that he has little faith in drugs, except as very temporary measures of relief, and that he is firmly convinced that people might be almost continuously healthy if they observed the conditions of health,—good food, fresh air all the time, sufficient exercise and sleep, avoidance of over-work; clean, upright lives. Worry and bad temper he decried as agents almost sure to react unfavorably on the bodily health; acting, as they do, as a veritable poison. Happy thoughts are, on the contrary, a tonic, reacting very beneficially upon the system.

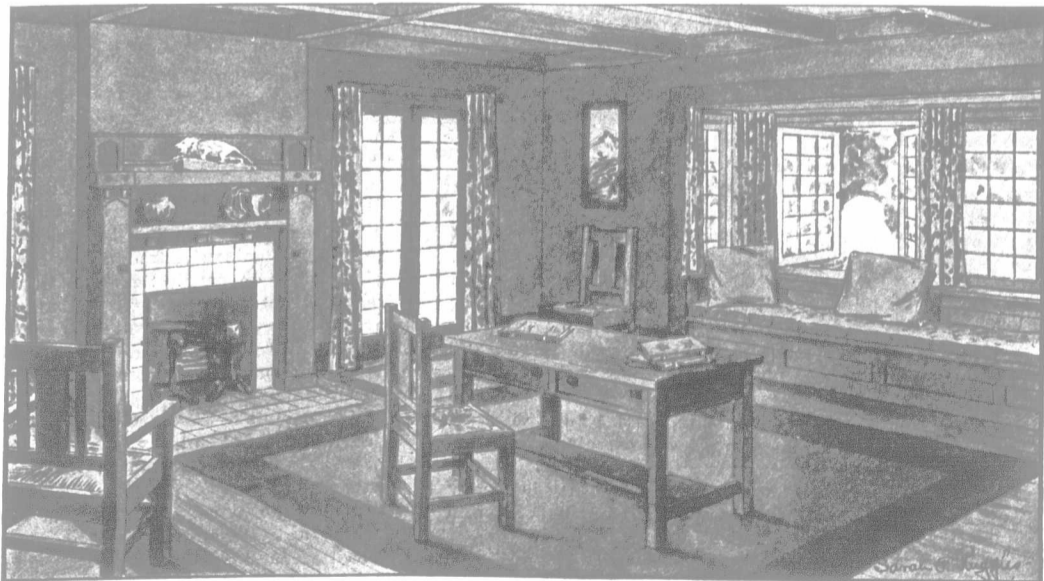
But I must stop this, for after all I have given you the gist of what the doctor said.

D. D.

Window Draperies.

The time was when there was no need to question much about window draperies. There was nothing but lace to choose from, and variety depended wholly upon design and the price one was willing to pay. To-day, however, there is a different story. Lace, madras, silk, net, spotted Swiss, cotton voile, pongee, art-muslins, printed or plain scrim, stencilled factory-cotton or cheesecloth, cider-cloth,—these and many other materials are available, and the greater the variety the greater the responsibility of choice.

In the best furnished houses of to-day, two sets of curtains are almost invariably used, especially in living-rooms, libraries and dining-rooms,—cream or white net nearest the glass, with inside curtains, well drawn back, and sometimes a narrow fringe or valance across the top of the window, of some material which harmonizes with the general tone of the room. If the wall paper is figured or flowered in two or more tones these inside curtains should, of course, be plain, and should as a rule be of the exact shade (or a little lighter) of the background of the paper. If the wall paper is plain the curtains may be figured, or plain with a stencilled border, or may have a border inset with heavy insertion, but the color should still harmonize with the paper. The rule in regard to having it the same as that of the paper, or a little lighter, almost invariably holds good, but may be broken in case of



"If the wall paper is plain, the curtains may be figured; if the wall paper is figured, the curtains should be plain."

danger of a heavy or monotonous effect; for example, in a room papered with that golden brown which so many seem to favor of late, brown curtains might produce a quite disagreeable effect, whereas curtains of cream, of a dull yellow or of madras figured in yellow, green and brown, would be decidedly pleasing. Common sense must be used about this.

As regards material for these inner curtains, madras shantung (an excellent material), cotton voile, scrim, heavy net and cider-cloth are all good, although some object a little to madras since it has become used so much for doctors' offices, etc. If a heavier material be desired nothing can be better than case-mont cloth of the right shade, monk's cloth, or even soft art denim. Damask is sometimes used, but is a little too stiff to drape gracefully. The main consideration is to see that the material suits the character of the room, ostensibly fluff, flimsy draperies would be out of place in dining-room, living-room, or library, while heavy, dignified materials would be equally out of place in the modern bedroom.

Let the curtains be of sash length, and let them hang straight, in easy folds, drawn rather fuller towards the back. Never make the mistake of fancy-draping, which makes a room look vulgar, and never choose curtains darker than the wall, a treatment which is sure to make the windows stand out too boldly and the room look smaller.

For bedrooms, inside curtains may be of shantung, chintz, fine cretonne, or art muslin, but really nothing can be prettier for them than simple curtains of frilled muslin, Swiss or plain, tied back in the simplest way. Sash curtains of white net next the glass may be used in addition if liked.

In window draperies, as in everything else about house furnishing, good taste counts for more, far more than expense, and in this connection we must tell you, before closing, about a window effect that one girl achieved by the exercise of a little ingenuity. She was furnishing a room—a "Japanesque" room, she called it—on very little money, and as the room had a northern exposure and was none too bright at best, she had decided upon a dull light yellow as the predominant tone. Japanese matting did excellently for the floor, but the windows were the *bête noir*. She did not want them to look common, but how to have them uncommon with the funds at her disposal was the question. Figured muslin might have suited, but the walls were flowered, so that was ruled out.

Finally a bright idea came. Crinkly material would be decidedly Japanese; cheese cloth was cheap; cheese cloth might be crinkled. Eureka! And she set to work. First, after cutting and hemming, she dyed the material yellow with ochre, but instead of wringing it out of the dye anyhow she took pains to wring it lengthwise, so as to keep the crinkles all running the one way. The curtains were then hung to dry in a place where no wind could beat them straight, and when dry they were found to be all that was desired. In many a room, perhaps, they would have looked out of place, but in this one with its matting-covered floor, its flowered walls, rush furniture, and a few fans and jardinières and Japanese prints, they proved to be the very thing. This may be a suggestion: let the curtains suit the character of the room, whatever that may be. The matter may require a little study, but results will make it worth while.

Our Scrap Bag.

TO TAKE SHINE OFF.

To take shine off clothes.—Mix thoroughly with 1 quart of water 2 tablespoons ammonia, 2 tablespoons rum, 1½ teaspoons saltpetre. Moisten a cloth with the liquid and rub the garment well with it.

PERSPIRATION STAINS.

To remove these from white silk use peroxide of hydrogen. For colored goods use a mixture of alcohol and chloroform, half and half.

FRECKLES AND TAN.

A good lotion is made by mixing 1 cup buttermilk with 1 tablespoon grated horse-radish. Let stand 6 hours and apply three or four times a day.

A GOOD STENCIL MIXTURE.

Mix tube paint of the required color with the following: 1 pint turpentine, 1 oz. acetic acid, 1 oz. oil of wintergreen.

TO IMPROVE STARCH.

Add a little kerosine or turpentine and borax.

TO CAN CORN.

Water must not be added. Cook the corn in its own juice with a little salt; pack boiling hot in sterilized jars.

HOMEMADE BUCKLES.

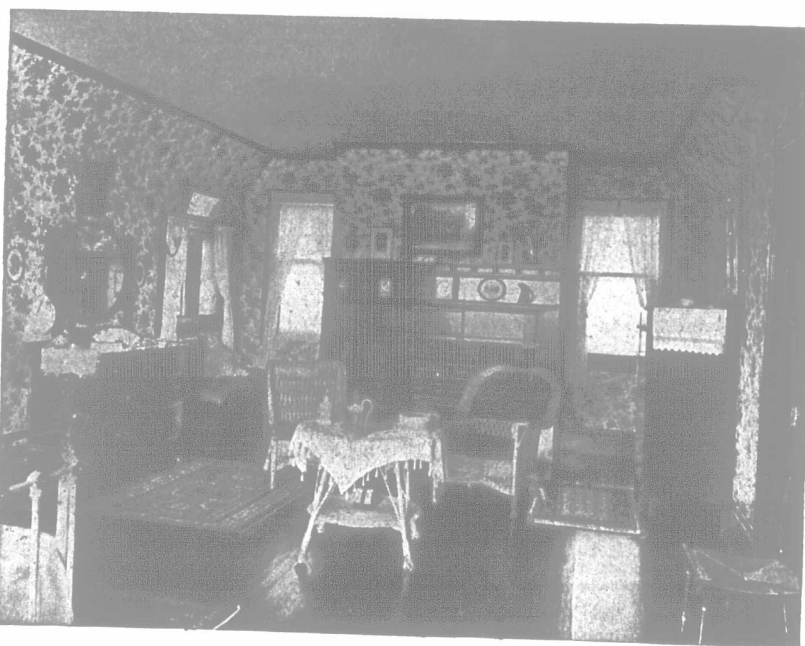
Cut out the shape you want in heavy cardboard, then finish as follows: (1) Gather silk over it neatly. (2) Cover with the material of which the dress is made, then cover with lace or beads, or whatever you wish.

HANDY MEASURES.

1 small cup flour	= ½ lb.
1 small cup soft sugar	= ¼ lb.
1 small cup raw sugar	= 6 ozs.
1 tablespoon flour	= 1 oz.
1 dessertspoon butter	= 1 oz.

To Eat with Cold Meat.

Spiced Apples.—Make a syrup of equal parts of sugar, water and vinegar, adding a few whole cloves and some pieces of stick cinnamon. When scalding hot put in firm tart apples, peeled and quartered, and cook gently until tender but not broken. Remove the apples with a skimmer, boil the syrup until it thickens, and pour over the apples.



The looped-back curtain.—Note the plain, bare floor in this room.

Spiced Baked Apples.—Core six large tart apples and fill the cavities with a mixture of ½ cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cracker crumbs, 2 tablespoons water, ½ teaspoon each of cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Bake in a quick oven with a little water in the pan. To vary the dish you may stuff the apples with cracker crumbs, brown sugar, a little butter and nutmeg.

Plum Chutney.—3 lbs. plums, 1 lb. apples, 1 lb. sugar, 1 pint good vinegar, 2 ozs. green ginger root, salt and cloves to taste; also Cayenne pepper and 2 large onions. Mince all together and boil 2 hours slowly. Green tomatoes or quinces may be used instead of plums.

Mixed Pickles.—1 qt. cucumbers (very small), 1 qt. chopped green tomatoes, 1 qt. onions, 1 stalk celery, 1 pepper. Cut these all in small pieces, cover with 1 cup salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain off the liquor, then scald, just covering with a mixture of half water, half vinegar. Pour off this, cover again with vinegar, add as much sugar as you like, and a cheese-cloth bag containing 1 teaspoon each of allspice, cloves, mace and cinnamon. Cook 20 minutes.

Spiced Pears.—To 9 lbs. pears use 5 lbs. granulated sugar and 1 pint vinegar, 1 teaspoon each of cloves, cinnamon and mace tied in a cheese-cloth bag. Make the 2 cup dist. and when it is ready put in the pears, whole or cut, and cook 2½ hours.

Tomato Sauce.—Slice 1½ lbs. ripe tomatoes, add a pint of onion juice. Boil the tomatoes soft, then pass through a colander, tender them through a fine one, add onion juice, salt, mace

again, and add ½ pint coarse salt, ½ pint sugar, 1 pint strong vinegar, ½ dessertspoon each of ground ginger and mustard, black pepper, cloves and mace, and a little Cayenne. Add 2 red peppers. Boil till it thickens. The spices should be tied in a bit of muslin.

Cucumber Pickles (Easy).—Put very tiny cucumbers in a jar, scatter a handful of salt over, cover with boiling water and let stand over night. Next morning drain and repeat the process. Rinse in clear water, wipe, and put into boiling vinegar sweetened and spiced to taste.

Cucumber Catsup.—Peel large, ripe cucumbers and remove seeds, grate fine and drain 15 minutes in a colander. To every quart of pulp add 2 tablespoons grated horse-radish, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ pint cider vinegar, ½ teaspoon Cayenne pepper. Mix well and seal. Requires no cooking.

Cantaloupe Sweet Pickle.—Select melons (musk) that are not quite ripe, open, take out pulp, slice and peel slices. Put in a weak brine over night. Next day boil in a weak alum water until transparent, lift out, drain dry, then drop into boiling spiced syrup and cook 20 minutes. The syrup should be made of 3 pints sugar to the quart good cider vinegar; 2 teaspoons cloves and 4 tablespoons cinnamon tied in a bag to each gallon of pickle.

Raisin Pickle.—2 lbs. large raisins, 2 large cups brown sugar, 3 pints cider vinegar, 3 dozen medium size cucumber pickles, 1 stick cinnamon, 1 tablespoon

cloves and cinnamon in a bag. Boil 30 minutes and pour over fresh ripe plums that have been pricked. Put in heated jars, cover, and let stand 12 hours. Drain, recook the syrup, and again pour over the plums. Repeat, and allow syrup to thicken to one-half during the last cooking. Seal hot.

Pickled Onions.—Choose small onions of equal size; soak them 24 hours in strong cold brine, then drain and dry thoroughly. Put them into jars. Heat to boiling point enough vinegar to cover them, scalding with it mixed whole cloves, mace and pepper corns. Cool the vinegar and pour it over the onions. The second and third days pour off the vinegar, scald it, and return it to the jars after it has become cool, then seal the jars.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Kitty Smutty Nose.

Sometimes while a story grows

Languidly beneath my hand,

Pretty Kitty Smutty Nose

Leaps up lightly on the stand,

Pats my pen and sniffs my ink,

Daintily inspects my lines,

(With a mild contempt, I think,

Judging by her quiet signs).

Sweeps her tail across my face,

Walks serenely up and down

O'er the leaves, with easy grace—

Headless if I smile or frown;

Turns and purrs against my cheek,

And her criticism o'er,

Settles for a cosy sleep

On a page of written lore.

Pretty Kitty Smutty Nose,

What can now be done with you

Lying here in sweet repose?

Put you in a story too?

Very well, then, here she goes

Over the hills and into town,

Pretty Kitty Smutty Nose

With her story written down.

Some Games to Play.

LA BROUSSE (THE BRUSH).

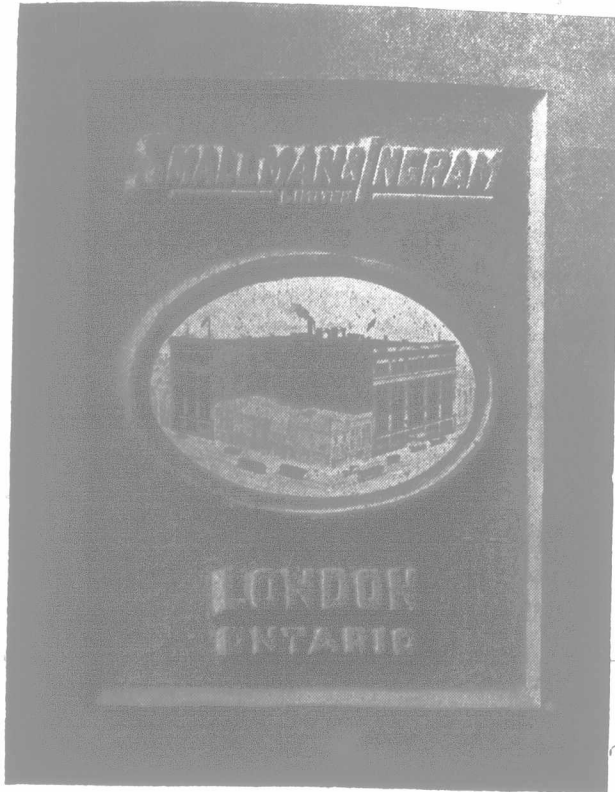
This is a game that little French children play. The players stand in a circle with a long rope or cord passed round, each holding it by the left hand while the right is behind the back. One player, called "the searcher," stands in the center of the ring. One player has a small brush behind him; he quickly passes it to another player behind his back. All the circle dance round singing, "La brousse! La brousse!" Suddenly all the circle stop singing and dancing, and the one who has the brush, which has been passed from hand to hand, must brush his or her neighbor's clothes and then pass it on rapidly. If the searcher has been able to call out the name of the one who has the brush quickly before the brushing begins, then the two change places.

JAPANESE BALL GAME.

This game is very popular in Japan, where it is called *Temeri*. The ball is about 2 inches in diameter, and is made of cotton wound round with thread. To play it a number stand in a circle; one takes the ball, bounces it on the ground, and either herself or one of the others, whoever it bounces to, keeps the ball going to the ground. Whoever fails to strike it as it comes leaves the game and pays a forfeit.

HOP-OVER.

All the players stand in a ring about 2 ft. apart from each other, except one, who takes the place in the middle holding a long stout string, to the other end of which is tied a small bit of wood firmly wrapped in paper. The person in the center whirls the parcel around the circle, on the ground, holding by the string—each time coming nearer the feet of the players in the ring, who, as it nears them, must jump over it. As the parcel is whirled very rapidly the jumping is lively, for if it touches the foot of any one he or she must go into the middle in place of the other. The piece of wood or old book should be well



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padding with paper so that it cannot hurt anyone whom it may strike.

DUCK-ON-A-ROCK.

A large rough stone is chosen for the "rock," and each player provides himself with a stone as large as he can conveniently hold in his hand. A line is then drawn 10 or 12 yards from the rock; beyond this line is "home." The players then "pink for duck,"—that is, each boy in turn, from another given point towards "home," throws his stone toward the rock, and the one whose stone is farthest becomes "It," and must place his stone on the rock for "duck" as a mark for the rest. He must now take his place out at one side, far enough from the rock to be out of danger. The rest now throw in turn, and repeat the process, except that each tries to knock the duck off the rock. When one succeeds all run for home, but if "It" can replace his stone, and then touch anyone before passing the home-line, the latter becomes "It," and has to place his stone on the rock for the rest to aim at.

Occasionally a very fleet runner, so touched will manage to run back, place his stone on the rock and touch the former "It" before he has had time to get home. If all the stones fail to dislodge the "duck" their owners cannot touch them. They are forfeit to "It," and must do as he tells them to be allowed to get home. He may tell one to "jump" home, which means hold the stone between the feet and, so loaded, hop home. He may tell another to "kick" home, which means that he must work the stone on top of his foot and so kick homeward; or he may make another "heel" home, pushing the stone with his heel. While the test is going on no other player must go home, nor even work home. Sometimes, however, "It" may send two at a time working

their way homeward. The one who is longest in getting his stone home must become "It."

"Children Thrown In."

An alert little five-year-old was visiting a city park with her mother for the first time. She had noticed the beautiful red and white swan boats as they passed through in the morning, and her mother had promised they should come back after the shopping was done and have a ride.

Shortly after dinner they stood on the bridge over the lagoon, watching the boats below and listening to the cry of the barker as he tried to induce the passing crowds to patronize his swan boats.

But when her mother started toward the boat landing, little Elsie declared very vigorously that she did not want to go at all, and as her mother urged her, broke in tears.

This sudden fear was so different from her former eagerness that her mother could not understand it until she noticed the boatman's call.

He was crying: "Come along, come along—ride clear around the pond—only five cents for ladies and gents—children thrown in!"

A Box of Pens.

What pen claims Moses for its authority? Pentateuch.

What pen appertains to a clock? Pendulum.

What pen is made of copper? Penny.

What pen signifies poverty? Penury.

What pen names a religious feast? Pentecost.

What pen is patronized by church-goers? Penance.

What pen is provided with wings? Penguin.

What pen enables us to draw? Pencil. What pen is a lady's name? Penelope. What pen has five sides? Pentagon. What pen have we all studied in school? Penmanship.

OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

[For all pupils from First Book to Junior Third, inclusive.]

Little Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck,—I wrote once before to your Junior Beavers, on a doll's wash-day, and got a book as a prize. I liked it so well, I had it all read through in two days. Mamma says I am to keep it until I am a big woman and not get it dirty or torn.

Well, at my beginning I will tell you some of my favorite pets on the farm. Best of all I like little kittens. I have an old cat I call Tiney, and a little kitten I call Fluff. It is the first kitten we have raised out of twenty-two, and I like little kittens so well. We have three little colts we call Dolly, Purlie and Queeny, and we have five little calves, and about one hundred little chickens. I think little chickens are pretty when they are small. I like the white ones the best.

We have no dog now. Ours was no good, so we killed him. It is so hard to get a good dog, and so we are without one now. My uncle has a good dog. It will go after the cows and bring them all up, and it is a good dog around the farm. Last Sunday (written July 18th) he went down to the swamp and got a porcupine, and he picked it up and shook it, but it got away from him and run up a tree. When he came to

the house his nose and mouth were black with porcupine quills. They had to pull them out with the wire pinchers, for they could not pull them out with their fingers, and they could not pull them out of his mouth at all. It will be too bad if it turns to blood-poison, for he is such a good dog.

Well, I suppose all of the boys and girls were glad vacation came to get a rest from lessons. I am for one. I have to go two miles to school all alone. I am in the Sr. Third class at school. We are going to have a new teacher after vacation, so I do not know how I will like my new teacher, but I think I will like her all right. Mamma says I am perhaps writing too often, but I love so much to read your letters that I like to be with you. MABEL SOLLITT Uxbridge. (Age 10, Book Sr. III.).

You write very good letters for a little girl, Mabel. We are glad to have you come to our corner.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I enjoy reading the letters so well, I think I'll write one too, hoping that it will escape the w.-p.-b.

In our neighbor's orchard a bird built a nest in a hollow tree. It is pretty far down, and the bird has only a small round hole to get in. As yet I have not seen the old bird and cannot describe it, but the young ones were as large as a large robin. Their beaks were about one inch long. They had much the same color as a sparrow, though a good deal darker.

I have a little sister only three weeks old. As yet she has no name. I have only one brother, Lester. I am ten years old, and my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for as long as I can remember. As my letter is get-

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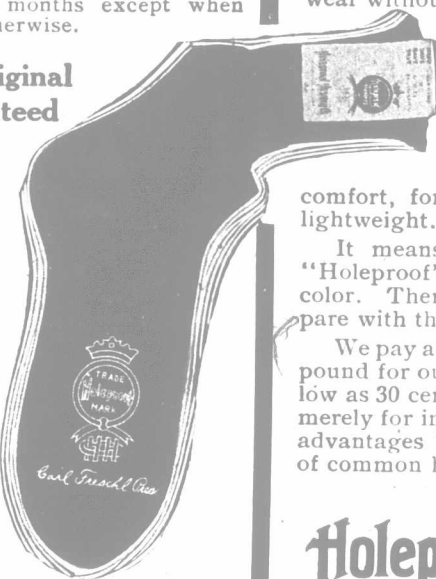
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Women's—Sizes 8 1/2 to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except black with white feet) in light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weights in black, tan and gun-metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Outsize in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00.

Children's—Sizes 6 1/2 to 10 1/2 for boys, 5 to 9 1/2 for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

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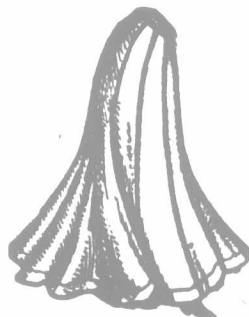
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ting long I must close, hoping the Beavers every success. I remain, your little friend,
ELMA BACHET.
Petersburg, Ont.

"I Know a Bank."

By Clayton Duff.

"O, Unsung Streams!" says Chas. G. D. Roberts to Canadian rivers—and then goes away and leaves my stream unsung still. But then, my stream scarcely



"My stream scarcely aspires to geography, to say nothing of fame."

aspire to geography, to say nothing of fame. It was overlooked by all such sources of renown as French explorers and invading armies. Even the war path of Huron and Algonquin that touched so many shores turned back from mine; for our fields never thrill with those strange, pathetic harvests of flints and bones that link some neighborhoods with

"Old, unhappy, far-off things,
And battles long ago."

It rippled down "the misty ages" without a deed to stain its waves or link a story with its name till the pioneer came and "the echoing shout of his axe" woke the region to identity. Then the river had its little day, for towns and hamlets strung along its shining thread show how it gathered human settlement by its magnet of beauty and power. And here beside me one of the many mills that answered the call of expanding life climbs up from cool depths invisible—its rumbling wheel adding a pleasant hum of industry to summer sounds. Behind the mill a pond spreads out "like a fair sister of the sky," and the rustle and whisper of silver jets breaking through the water gates make a sweet undertone to our pastoral days. Ash and elm and maple and cherry and aspen, run hand-in-hand along this steep and curving shore; only here, above the mill, there are few trees. That is to tempt you out to the sky—never so lofty as here—and to the river that breaks from its clustered warders, dam and mill and bridge, and runs away with the sunset on its breast—saving a little bit of wayward beauty from the ordered lands on either side.



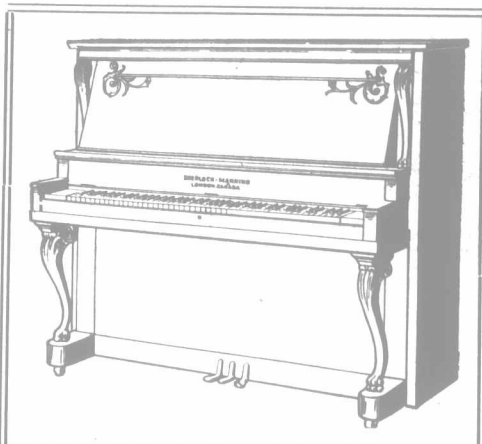
"A common country for trees, and ducks and children."

a common country for trees and ducks and children; for birds to feed and flit, and cows to "chew the reflective cud," and lovers to wander, and sunbeams to dance, and shadows to sleep, and poets to dream.

The bank was once a continuous wall to this curve of the river, but civilization has sunk a road through its sandy



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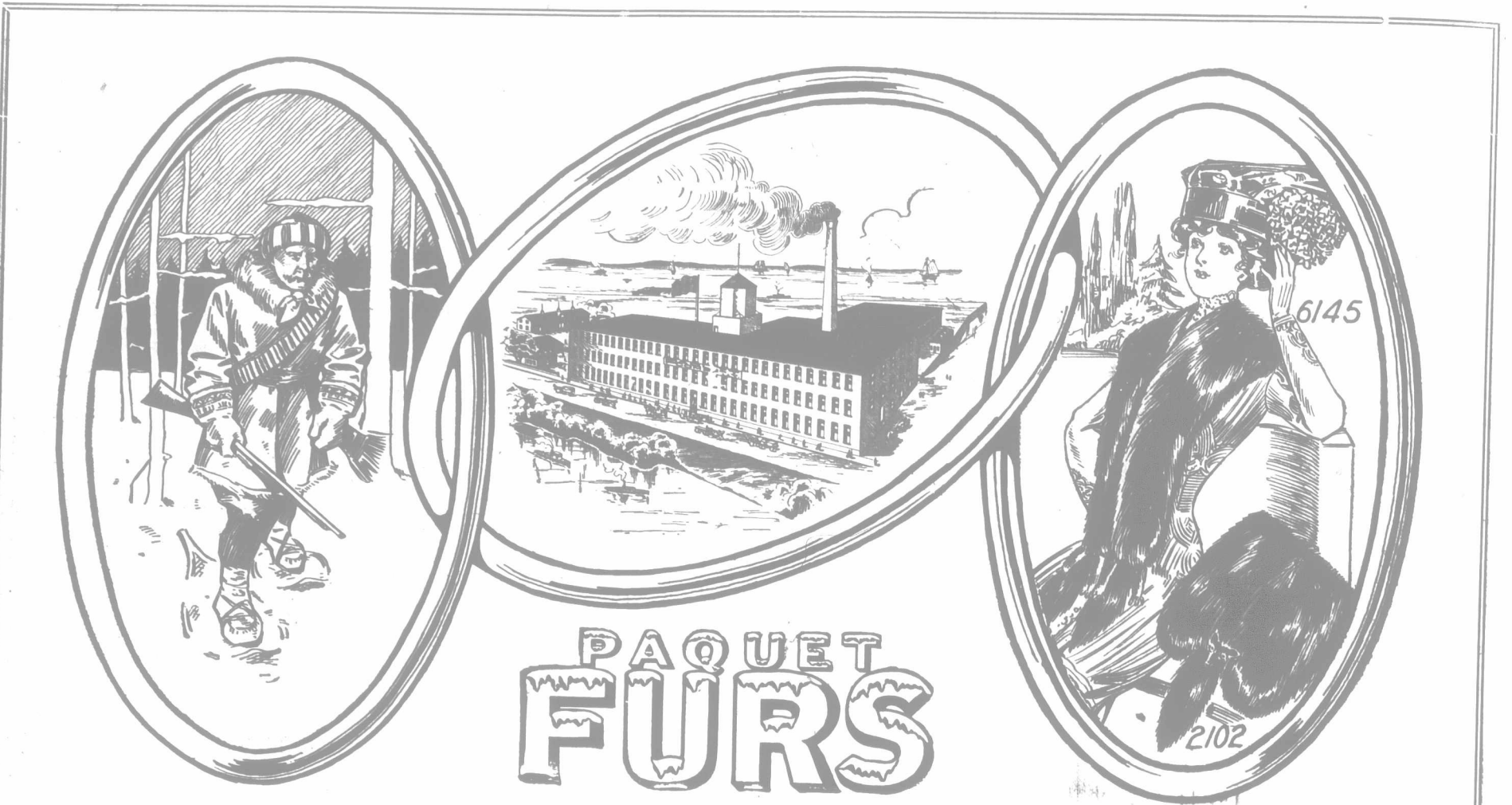
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soil to reach the stream, and I have the satisfaction of being able to look down upon my fellow man, except when he is riding on a load of hay. On the high knolls across the way, the grass that gets green first in spring gets brown first in summer, but a pleasant strand along the water's edge keeps green and oozy from the moisture that finds an outlet there. The bank goes on, shaggy with mullein where it is not hung with trees or foamy with phlox and mallow, and at length broadens down into green lawns where the boys have room to leap and run when it is necessary to dry off before resuming their terrestrial state. Then, when it turns abruptly with the last curve of the river across the dis-

tance, it is mountainous once more. It climbs from a rambling fence that binds in its fields at the bottom, to leave a skye horizon for the sunsets to burn along.

Just below me the bank is scarred and torn, both by artificial causes, such as sand being carted away, and natural causes, such as boys sliding down. A thin layer of soil creeps to the edge of the precipice, hence, here, in these weak grasses, and "let's see, how are we membered" there, and farther in the soil is richer, and the scrubby trees creep round it with less fear, and thronging with daisies that

"Uphew—
Their innocent, sweet eyes."

On the high roof and walls of the mill, a family of squirrels lead a graceful, if culpable, existence, and "all little birds that are" practice the domestic virtues in the cool, green overhead. The song sparrow keeps tying his song into knots somewhere, and the high, clear whistle of the oriole pierces the sunny air with that petulant note in it, as if he were trying to say, "If this keeps on much longer, I'll cry." It must be hard work to fly up hill as well as climb up, for this tree-shelter is often used as a breathing place by the birds on their flights between two of their favorite resorts, the tree and the orchard. I sometimes draw the bird expecting a collision with a



"Practice the domestic virtues in the cool green overhead."

edge, who seems to be flying straight for my head. But he always realizes in time the rocky nature of that organ, and, with a flip and a swish, the leaves are parted overhead. The red-headed woodpecker, though we be estranged all the rest of the year, is sure to pay us a visit in cherry time. I catch a glimpse of his red feathers on his backward trips, but he is all white behind, as he hurries down the river with undulating flight, lending a touch of excitement to the morning. He slips around the other side of the mill as if to avoid my questioning gaze, but he is welcome to carry off the first fruits to his family in return for the pretty picture he makes mounting into the "leafed screen" of the elm down there, till his "silver gleaming" is lost among the leaves.

The riverside has been a sanctuary for the trees driven from the fruitful lands by hungry and heartless man. The farther shore seems richly groved, its trees massed down to the river's brink, full of sweet glooms, with breaks of green where children play. There are curly-headed cedars where the crackles nest in noisy companies, and broad-leaved maples; the fruitful beech, I think, is found there that children and squirrels love, and basswood whose bee-haunted blossoms and broad roundness of leafage give them distinction among the sylvan company. But the elms rise the highest, lifting their graces up where all can see. On the high banks, they cling to the face of the earth with an ingenuity not required of trees in level places, and across the stream they rise among their clustered companions like older sisters, and down on the green flats two or three soar apart. In the evening, when the distances grow misty and poetic, the trees are limned with tender touches. Their sunward faces hold the light, but down below are caverns of shade,—

"Nest nooks spacious for the breeze."

The birds give sleepy good-night cries as they gather home to their hushed branches.

The center of the stream is crowded by two islands, or rather continents, with a land-locked pool in one that gets green with algae in sleepy summer, and a great tangle of roots and stumps stranded near reminds one that the river is not always innocent and blithe. Round about in the midst of the water little clumps of green shoulder up with a fringe of tall grass and stones, and often a blackbird, soli-



"Steeds of gothic architecture."

tary on the shore, that makes me think of Robinson Crusoe beneath his lonely palms. And then "my thought goes on" and brings a sense of the mystery and poignancy of all islands—the St. Helenas, Azores, Easter Islands,—and their little buried histories—lost in "the unplumbed, salt-estranging sea."

These shores have their circumnavigators, too. The geese have a preference for the distant reaches, but the ducks come friendly up where the nearer waters flow, and, as they dip and dive and stand on their heads and beat the water into foam, the morning seems to break into smiles around them. Often they turn aside for inland voyages, and, after guzzling in all the juicy hollows and preening and flapping on the green beaches, sail off again for other seas. Ducks have a jovial scoop to their bills, and a twinkle of the eye that wins you. Geese seem heavier wits. But while there is less affinity between me and the geese, I could not give up their contributions to the scenery—their squadrons gleaming from the rich gloom of the pools in long, white lines, or lying like a cloud of snow upon the surface—the storm of wings silvery and flashing from the shore where they gather in "windy congresses,"—their rustic beauty drifting up their homeward hills at twilight.

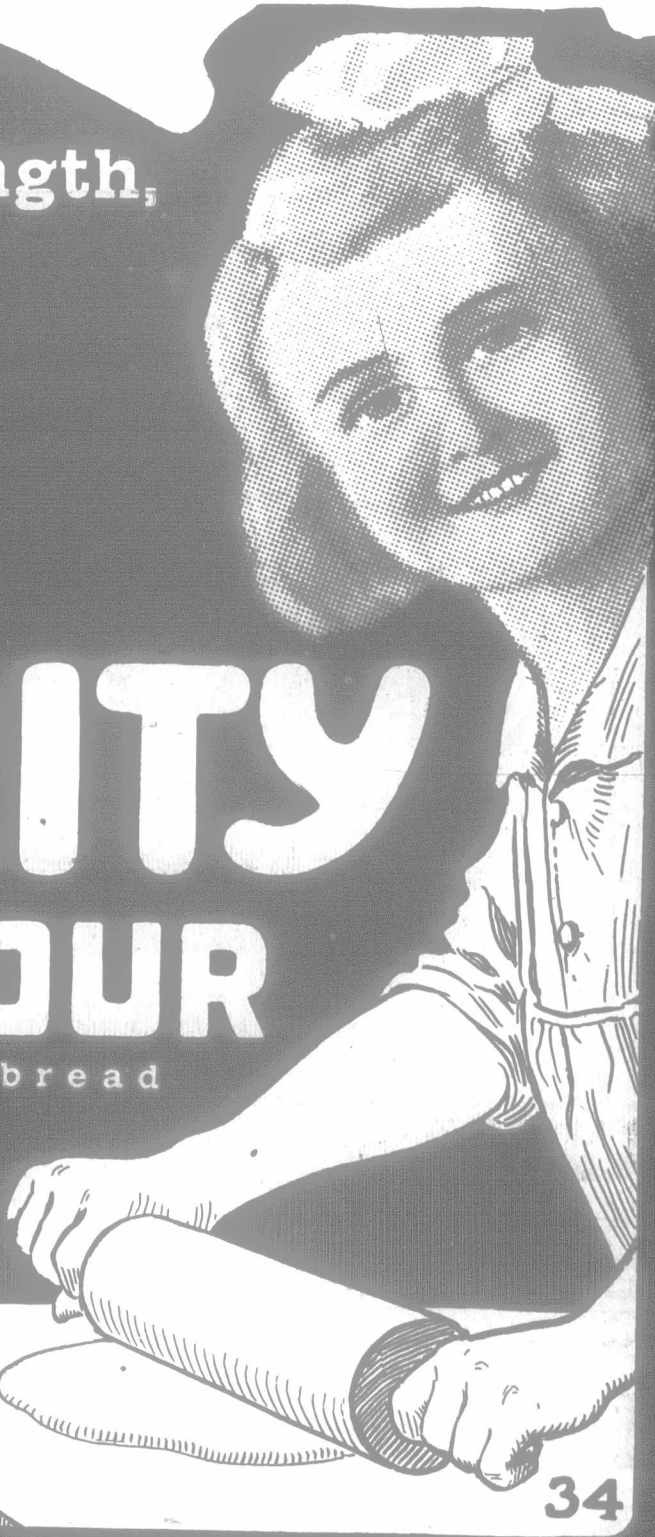
Still waters and flocks and herds have

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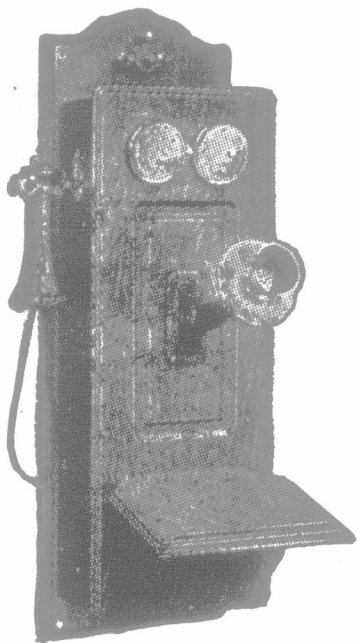
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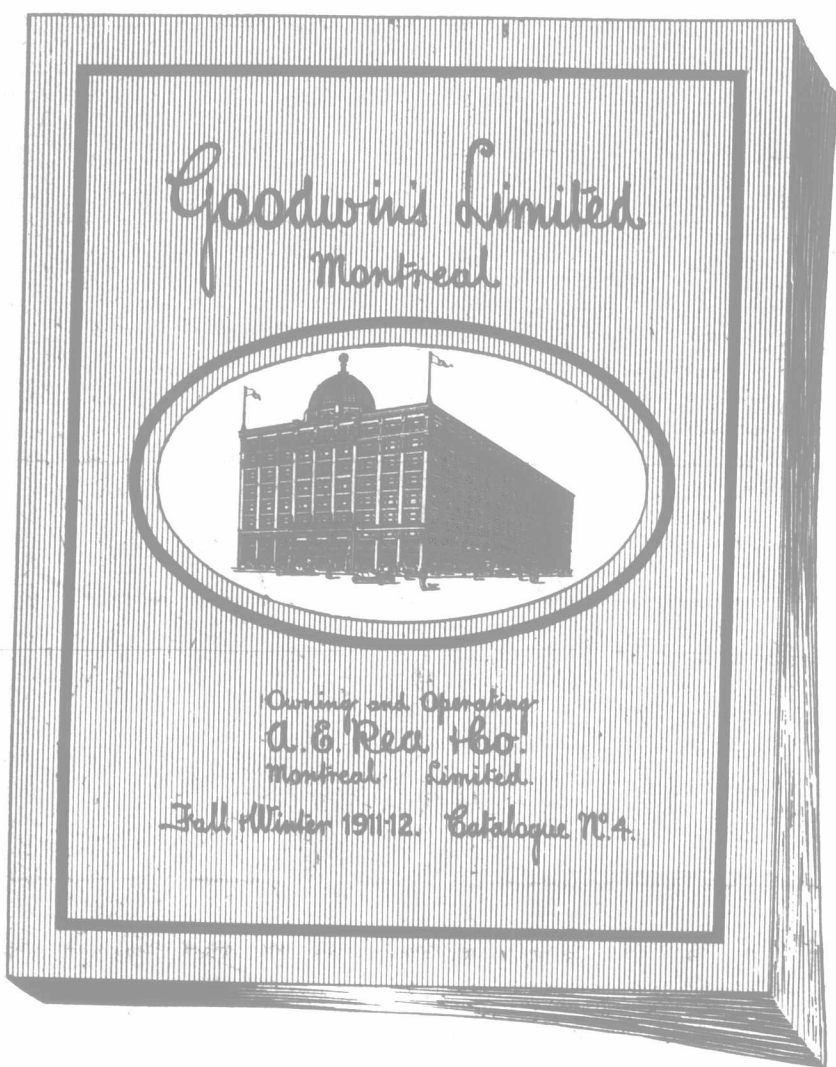
gone together, I suppose, since before the twenty-third Psalm. To be soul-satisfying, the rivers seem to need a cow or two, knee-deep in its "charmed wave," or stretched in blissful ease upon the sward. They lie on the sun-drenched islands, their great curves gleaming in the light, their hollows black with shade, but under the trees they rest just as often standing. But then it cannot be such hard work for cows to stand when they have a prop under each corner. Among the cattle "graze and stray" steeds of gothic architecture whose infirmities make them the butt of rural wit. They seem to find in the water and shade and juicy herbage, consolations for "the whips and scorns of time."

I don't see how the blackbird gets time for so much crime, for he seems to be always somewhere around the water



"Even wades gingerly into the shallow water as if he was holding up his feathers to keep them dry."

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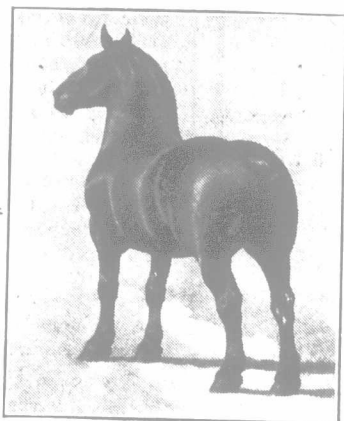
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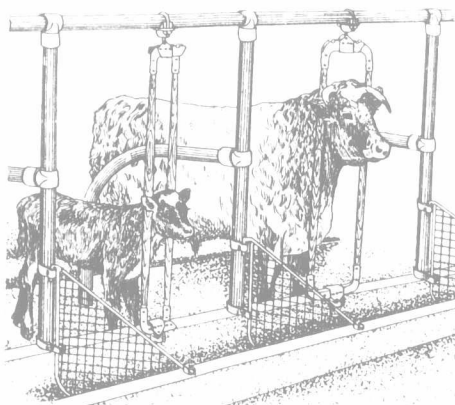
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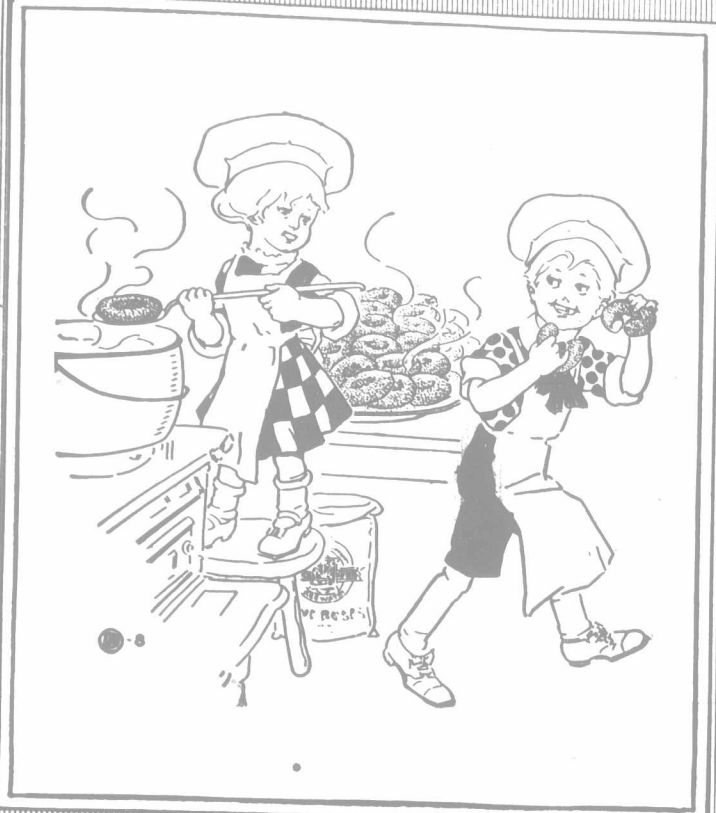
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edges. Burdened by his great tail, which tempts the wind to sportive excesses, he goes peering among the grassy fringes in search of watery tid-bits, and even wades in gingerly as if he were holding up his feathers to keep them dry. The real water birds dwell nearer the "untrodden ways," but sometimes at evening there is a ghostly gleam, and the melancholy cry, by which, in our childish excursions, the killdeer gave a weird and hostile voice to watery places that made us feel alien and lonely. A sandpiper sometimes ventures within view on hurrying, stilty legs. If Nature had not made the sandpipers' legs so long, they wouldn't need so much bill to reach down with, and the material saved could be put on their tails. Nature should be more cautious, and not rush



"If Nature hadn't made the sandpiper's legs so long,"

into things and be sorry for it afterwards. At close of day a heron goes by, cleaving the "lucent solitudes" with great, hollow wings, and leaving on the heart a sense of loneliness and mystery as he follows the hidden curves of the river into the night.

The river is beautiful in its "smiling night," but I think I like it best when

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the green islands shoulder up and stony gleam out like pearls from its shadowed pools with their reflections hanging below them; when great stones stand bleaching in the sun, solitary and gleaming, that the river scarcely can cover in its brimming springs, and little stones chum in wet companies, holding bits of looking-glass among them. For then the river must twist and curve and pause in wide-eyed pools to consider, and shiver over jagged bottoms, and hurry frowning and

scolding down little stony channels till it gains an infinite variety of grace and expression. And every day it has some reward of strength and swiftness. Farmers' wagons come creaking in over their dusty miles with bags of grain; and the hum of the mill begins to fill the spaces of bird songs; and suddenly you realize that the water, that has been let out of school to turn the miller's wheel, begins to creep over its fringe of stones and climb up its green shores and goes sweep-

ing on with a lusty current full of the joy and vigor of motion, stirring all the sleepy pools into dancing life. And then a "merry wind" comes up and "tosses" the whole river bed full of stars and blossoms and diamonds and smiles.

The water is most insipid in the morning, for my river "journeys with the sun," and not till the sun overtakes it and begins to shine upon it from the farther sky does the grass wake into living green and the water into jewelled splendor. It is most transparent then, and I can see down through its brown the stones and speckled silt of the bottom. In the afternoon it is crystal and blue and flashing, and its gleaming curves unfurled with those fair trees linked about the margin, seem like a vision of that



"Farmers wagons come creaking over their dusty miles with bags of grain."

river of life that flows by the golden shore. Then when evening brings "her restful cup," it borrows the beauties of earth and sky. All its stars and blossoms are folded away, but the water breaks a little around the stones and tufts of grass and reeds, and in darkened places it is pierced by little widening circles, as if rain-drops were falling with sometimes a swift, silver flash among them that sends the water in panic-stricken ripples all around. The other world that grows downward in the stream seems even fairer than this, as if Nature



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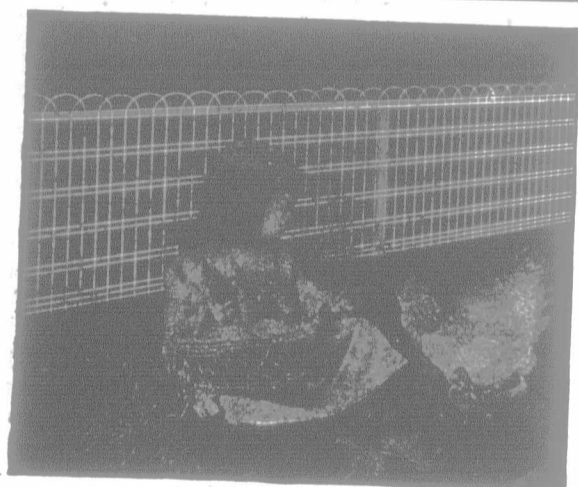


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did not think it ridiculous excess to paint the lily. As "the great night comes on," all the darks mass together, shores and islands and reflections, folding their birds and beasts and blooms in dewy peace; but little clear-eyed pools still look upward wistful for the stars. Then there are moods for all weathers—purple-gloom when skies are frowning; childlike innocence and sweetness after rain.

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GOSSIP.

ANOTHER LOT OF HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES.

The Graham-Renfrew Co., Limited, of Bedford Park, North Toronto, Ont., are among the latest arrivals from Scotland with a consignment of Clydesdale stallions and fillies. All told, there are 27 head, 13 stallions and 14 fillies. This is one of the largest importations of this year, and also one of the best. The high-class character of the horses imported by this firm has created for them a demand for the better type of Clydesdale, particularly those of show

calibre, that extends from one end of the continent to the other. During the season just passed very many inquiries and orders were received by the firm which they were unable to fill, as the exceedingly high-class type and quality of their 1910 importation soon left them without a horse. This year they have prepared for a big trade, and have on hand a lot with a flashiness of underpinning that has never been excelled in any of their previous importations, and with this they have a deal more size than ever before. There is scarcely a horse in the lot of thirteen stallions that will not

reach the ton in weight when developed. They are also an exceptionally choice lot in the matter of draft character, and with these two essential draft qualifications, their underpinning and quality of bone has a flashiness very seldom seen in horses of their great size. Altogether, they are a lot that show expert discrimination in the selection, and will be a decided acquisition to the draft breeding stock of Canada. Prominent among the stallions is the great prizewinner, Baron Kelvin, a bay six-year-old, sired by the world-renowned Baron's Pride, dam by the £1,000 prize horse, Montrose

Mac. Baron Kelvin is one of the best Clydesdale stallions ever imported. Big in size, and stylish contour, he stands on a set of underpinning that, from a Canadian standpoint, is absolutely faultless, bred from the most noted winning blood in Scotland, he is a great show horse himself, and is a full-blood brother to the famous Canadian champion, Lord Ardwell (imp.). Another one up to the ton in weight, and with wonderful draft character and splendid quality, is the bay six-year-old, Chester Prince, a full brother to the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Scotland Yet, being sired by the



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.

AGENTS WANTED—A line for every home. Write us for our choice list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada today. No outlay necessary. Apply: B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

BELTING FOR SALE—Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogues sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

FARM FOR SALE—52 acres, Lot 25, Con. 1, London Tp., opposite Springbank Park. A good investment. Robt. Sissons, Byron, Ont.

FOR SALE—The Burnham Farm, in Northumberland Co., 3 miles north of Cobourg, on good road. Two sets of farm buildings, 10 acres orchards, 8 acres mixed timber. In good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to Mrs. J. C. Burnham, Yorkton, Sask., or to C. N. Hare, Cobourg, Ont.

HERDSMAN WANTED—For pure-bred dairy herd. Must have good experience and good references. Single man preferred. Give full particulars as to experience, wages expected, etc., and enclose references in first letter. Address: Box O, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

ONTARIO VETERAN GRANTS WANTED—Located or unlocated; state price. Box 35, Brantford.

REGISTERED SEED WHEAT—Dawson's Golden Chaff, treated with formaldehyde; grown according to rules of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. Apply for samples and prices. W. A. Barnett, Manager Exp. Farm, Harrow, Essex County.

VANCOUVER ISLAND, British Columbia, offers sunshine, 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.

WANTED—Situation as herdsman; able to take charge of a dairy or registered herd; 14 years' experience with registered cattle. Age 35; single. Highest references. Address: W. G. Harris, care "Farmer's Advocate," London.

WANTED—Situation as farm foreman. Wife would act as housekeeper. Both capable and experienced; Scotch. Alex. Grant, Ilderton, Ontario.

WANTED—To rent for term of three or five years, farm suitable for grain-growing and stock-raising. State rent and full particulars. Box 457, Forest, Ontario.

WANTED—Married man, with small or no family, who thoroughly understands incubators, raising, dressing and general care of poultry. Steady situation to good man. Must be Protestant, and strictly sober. Apply to W. H. Furber, Box 436, Cobourg, Ontario.

WANTED—Capable experienced farm hand, single. Good wages to the right man. W. C. Good, Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—Smart young man to drive milk delivery rig. Must be sober and steady. Highest wages to the right man. Apply: Box 7, Mercury Office, Guelph, Ont.

320 ACRES, Township Bathurst, County Lanark; soil and buildings A1; river at rear, creek through county road in front. Price, \$85 per acre. R. G. Bourns, Perth P.O., Ontario.



PURE-BRED Pekin and Rouen Ducks; Wyandotte Rocks; Leghorns, trios, not related. \$2.40. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wade & Son, Sarnia, Ontario.

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.

noted and popular sire, Rathlette, by Benedict, by Baron's Pride, and out of the Cawdor Cup champion mare, Chester Princess. From such illustrious breeding, he would be expected to be just what he is, a big draft horse of superior type, character, quality and smoothness. Another of the noted horses of the shipment, and one whose breeding seldom reaches Canada, is the big, thick, smooth ton horse, Edward Darnley, a horse that has won very many prizes in Scotland, and sired very many prizewinners. Himself sired by the Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward, and out of a dam sired by the great founder of the breed, Darnley (222), he is a horse exceedingly thick and smooth, and the district that gets his services will be fortunate indeed. A three-year-old of exceptional size and merit is the bay, Milton's Last, by the great Baron's Pride. Another great three-year-old is the flashy quality black, Bydand, sired by the renowned Baron of Buchlyvie. Among the two-year-olds are sons of such renowned sires and champions as Everlasting and Scottish Crest, with dams by the £3,000 Prince of Albion, the champions Scottish Crest and Marcellus, etc. The fillies in age are eleven two-year-olds and two three-year-olds, with one yearling. Among them are many high-class show fillies when conditioned, and some that have won many prizes in Scotland. The two-year-olds are the get of such great sires as Scotland's Choice, Strathearn Favorite, May King, Crossrigg, the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Baron Fergus; the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Pride of Blacon; the famed Mamilus, Baron Cedric, Baron's Model, and Lothian Again. The three-year-olds are by Baron Hood and Royal Treasure. The yearling is by the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict. A big entry of these stallions and fillies will be on exhibition at Toronto, where all interested in high-class horses will be welcomed by Messrs. Graham & Renfrew.

An Absorbing Article

in material for the manufacture of Sweat Pads must be used to prevent gall sores.

Most sweat pads, while they keep the collar from contact with the horse's neck, allow a perspiration to form underneath which galls the horse.

Ventiplex

Pat. Nov. 24, 1908.

Sweat Pads, Housings, Saddle Blankets, Etc.

do away with this evil entirely.

They absorb the perspiration of the horse, keeping him cool and dry underneath the collar, and, what is more, underneath the collar pad, thereby curing gall sores, and preventing others.

"Ventiplex" Pads can be cleaned with soap and water, will always hold their shape, will retain their original thickness, and for curative properties and wearing qualities are unequalled.

It is our earnest desire that you try Ventiplex Pads as we feel confident of your perfect satisfaction with them. Our booklet on "Something New" will be mailed free on request.

Burlington-Windsor Blanket Co., Windsor, Ont. Ltd.

Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

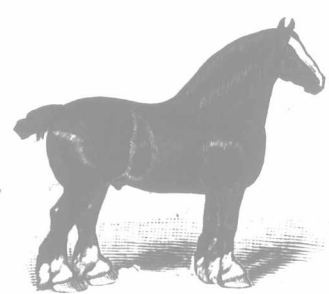
A lot of fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

SENATOR F. L. BERQUE
P.O. Box 106 Lachine Locks, Que.

CLYDESDALE

Stallions and Fillies

Our 1911 importation has arrived. We have now in our stables a big selection of stallions and fillies, the get of the most renowned breeding sires and dams in Scotland. We have just as much quality and a lot more size than we ever had, although we have won more prizes and cham-

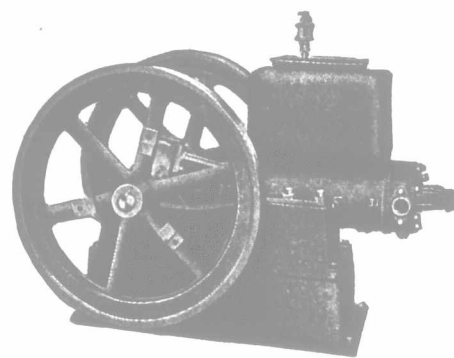


pionships than any other firm in the business in the past five years. If you are looking for a big, high-class stallion or filly, look us up at Toronto Exhibition, or visit our stables, 3 miles north of C. P. R. crossing on Yonge St. Metropolitan electric cars pass our stables every hour.

Graham & Renfrew Co., Ltd.

Bedford Park, North Toronto, Ont.

THIS \$15 DOWN and balance in easy installments, without interest.



IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful GILSON "GOES LIKE SIXTY" GASOLINE ENGINE on the above plan. Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate of any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine.

TEN DAYS' TRIAL—if not satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions, and we will return every cent of your first payment. Can anything be fairer? Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson has 30,000 satisfied users, proving that it is not an experiment, but a tried and tested engine. Ask any banker about our reliability; founded 1850. Tell us what work you have for an engine to do, and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse-power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. Big money for agents. Write for our proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO., 102 York St., GUELPH, ONT.

Be sure to see our exhibits at Machinery Hall, Toronto Exhibition, and Western Fair, London.

Poultry Wanted

We will be in the market for your poultry, either

Alive or Dressed

and will be in a position to pay the highest prices.

If we have no representative in your section, write us direct for prices. We supply crates and remit promptly.

Flavelle-Silverwood, Ltd.
London, Ont.

FOGARTY & CO. Bailiffs, Financial Agents
103 Victoria St. Toronto

Goods, all kinds, bought and sold on commission. Diamonds; ladies' gents' gold, silver watches; rings; chains; opera, field, marine glasses; silverware; cutlery; guns; rifles. When visiting exhibition give us a call. We can save you half on all purchases. We pay cash for old gold, diamonds, jewelry, or exchange for new.

HOLSTEIN BREEDERS' CLUB
BELLEVILLE DISTRICT
WILL HOLD

Second Annual Consignment Sale

Belleville, Ont., April 3rd, 1912

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

Writing Home.

A minister in one of our Ontario cities, not long ago, preached a series of sermons on home life, which gave him an opportunity of saying some plain things on the relations which should exist between those who are members of the same domestic circle.

After announcing that he would speak the following Sunday on "The Model Son," he was stopped on the street during the week by a mother, who said to him, "I am glad you are going to talk to our boys next Sunday; be sure and tell them, when they go away from home, not to forget to write to their mothers."

Doubtless this woman spoke out of the fullness of her own experience, for she had a son who had some time before gone out from the shelter of the home roof tree, and was fighting the battle of life for himself.

Boys, more frequently than girls, are forgetful of their obligations to the old home after they leave it. The rush of business, the demand for pleasure, the habit of procrastinating, all combine to steal away from the rights of the old home, and rob parental hearts of the consideration and attention they ought to have.

This neglect on the part of young people is more thoughtless than heartless, yet it constitutes one of the tragedies of old age. The lack of filial devotion is one of the fruitful causes of heartache and depression. While youth lives in the promise of the future, age feeds upon the past, and finds its chief joy in watching the budding talents and energies of the young. There is possibly no more bitter heartbreak for parents, after years of faithful toil and devotion for their children, than to feel that they are unloved and forgotten by them.—Onward.

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.

SUNFLOWER SILAGE.

Could you tell me if any of your subscribers have ever grown sunflowers with corn for ensilage? If so, does the silage keep well, and is it of much benefit to have the sunflowers in it, and what benefit are they to the cattle?

W. H. F.

Ans.—On one or two occasions, subscribers have reported making silage out of sunflowers mixed with corn. Sunflower stalks are so coarse, fibrous and woody, that they are generally considered unsuitable for feed even as silage. The heads are the only portion used. The seeds are rich in oil, and if some substance rich in protein could be added and the whole ensilaged with corn, which is rich in carbohydrate material, a very good balanced ration might be had in the silage itself. Prof. Robertson once had an idea that horse beans could be used to supply the protein, but horse beans have not done well in Canada, and it is wiser to depend on clover or alfalfa for the protein content of the ration. The oil of the sunflower is not of so much importance, because it may be substituted by carbohydrates, and when we consider that corn, with the same cultivation, will produce a third more protein and twice as much carbohydrates as sunflower heads, and also taking into account the large amount of fibre in the sunflower stalks, there is little doubt that corn is far more profitable for silage without the addition of sunflowers.

GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Sept. 7th.—At Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, Thompson Porter, 1520 St. Clair Av., Toronto; Jerseys.
 Sept. 14th.—At London, by James Scott, of Waterloo, Ont.; imported Clydesdale mares and fillies.
 Oct. 11th. Combination Sale of Short-horns, at Woodstock, Ont., H. J. Davis and others.
 Oct. 17th.—Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.; Holsteins.
 Jan. 2nd, 1912.—Joint sale of Holsteins, Haley Bros., Springfield, Ont.; Rettie Bros., Norwich, and T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg.

CLYDESDALE MARES AT AUCTION.

At London, Ont., on Thursday, Sept. 14th, at 9.30 a. m., as announced in the advertisement in this issue, 17 registered imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, the property of James Scott, of Waterloo, Ont., will be sold by auction to the highest bidder. These are highly spoken of by those who have seen them, as of good size, type and quality, as would be expected from their high-class breeding, being daughters of such notable sires as Baron Clyde, and Lathrisk Baron, by Baron's Pride; Count Victor, and Radium, by Hiawatha; Clan Favorite, by Royal Favorite; Prince Sturdy, by Cedric, by Prince of Wales, and Othello, by Revelanta. These mares were imported by Mr. Scott, on May 1st, and are thoroughly acclimated, are in good condition, and the sale should afford a good opportunity for good bargains.

Tommy: Father, what is the difference between vision and sight?

Tommy's Father: Well, my son, you can flatter a girl by calling her a vision, but don't call her a sight.

A distinguished society leader of New York, lately returned from a motor trip through France, said that her most delightful experience was hearing the French pheasants singing the mayonnaise.—Everybody's.

Some of the characteristics which have won popularity for the

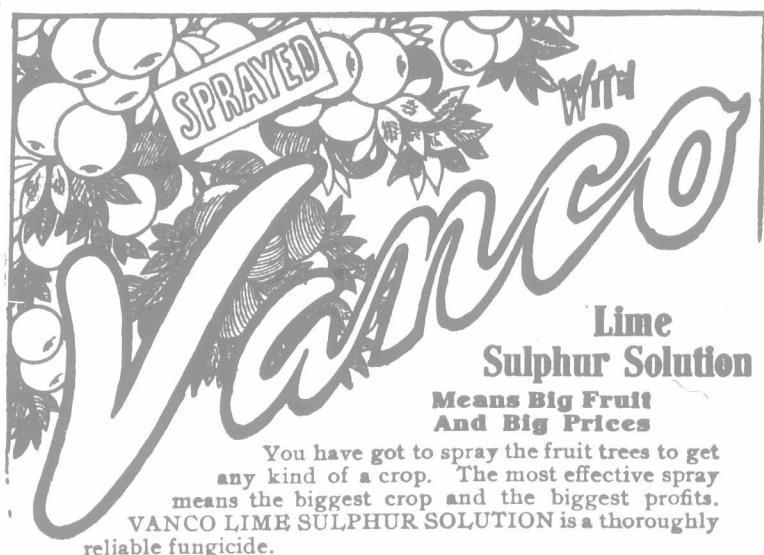
Gourlay Piano

are

Its beautiful singing tone,
 Its evenness of Scale,
 Its responsiveness of action,
 Its beauty of Design and
 Its capacity to withstand hard usage without becoming "tinny."



Gourlay, Winter & Teeming
 188 Yonge Street
 Toronto



Vanco

Lime Sulphur Solution
 Means Big Fruit And Big Prices

You have got to spray the fruit trees to get any kind of a crop. The most effective spray means the biggest crop and the biggest profits.

VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION is a thoroughly reliable fungicide.

It is a clear liquid—no sediment—free from small particles—sprays easily and does not clog the nozzle. You could not possibly get a greater amount of Sulphur in Solution than you get in the "Vanco" Barrel. This is the Spray to use for San Jose Scale, Aphis, Scab, Blight, Mildew and many other parasites and fungi that ruin trees and fruit.

VANCO LIME SULPHUR SOLUTION is better than any home-made spray, because always of the same strength and uniform quality. Specific Gravity stencilled on every barrel. One barrel makes 12 barrels for spring or 40 for summer spraying.

VANCO Lead Arsenate Kills All Chewing Insects
 Safest and surest spray for Apple Worms, Codling Moths, Potato Bugs, Asparagus Beetle and other leaf-eating, fruit-destroying insects. More effective and more lasting than Paris Green—safer to handle—easier to spray—sticks longer—strength guaranteed—NEVER BURNS. Made in Canada. This insures standard quality at lowest prices, because there is no duty to pay on it.

Write for prices and free copy of our new book on sprays.

FERTILISERS—We also sell Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash and Acid Phosphate.

Chemical Laboratories Limited
 126-136 Van Horne Street,
 TORONTO.



THERE is a difference in Washing Machines. Some folks think they are all alike, until they try a

Connor Ball Bearing Washer

This is without doubt the easiest and quickest machine to work, and then the clothes come out so clean and white.

It is absolutely guaranteed, and you may try it at our expense. Write for booklet giving full information.

We will be glad to have you make our exhibit in Toronto your headquarters.

J. H. Connor & Son, Ltd., Ottawa

Hampshire Pigs

Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale, bred from imported stock. Write for prices.

J. H. RUTHERFORD
 Caledon East, Ont.
 Box 62 Long-Distance Phone

LAKESIDE HOLSTEINS
 are doing exceptionally well. A few females and four bull calves, from one month to five months for sale. Worth the money.
 W. F. BELL BRITANNIA BAY

The Least Fuel, The Most Satisfaction



It Was the Best 25 Years Ago—It is the Best To-day

You have all heard of the Happy Thought Range and most of you know some one who owns one. One of the first ranges made exclusively for the Canadian market, it is still first in the estimation of the Canadian housewife. The

HAPPY THOUGHT

Range has maintained its leading position through the determination of its makers that nothing short of the very best was good enough to put into it.

The best material, the best workmanship, the best ideas. Every year has seen it a better range.

Every new idea in range making has been thoroughly tested and when found to be an advantage it has been added to the Happy Thought.

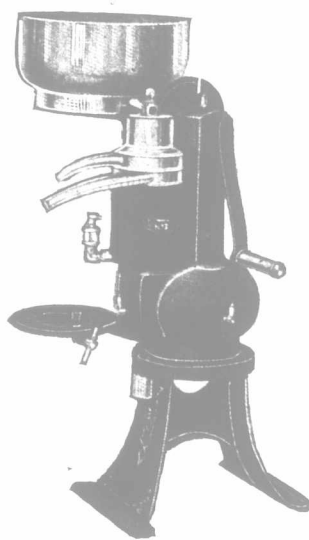
By this means alone could its supremacy be maintained—and that it has been maintained is testified to by the enthusiastic praise of the thousands of housewives who use it.

Come and see one at our store. In appearance, as in general worth, it leads.

More than a quarter of a million "Happy Thoughts" are in daily use in Canada.

The William Buck Stove Co., Ltd.
Brantford, Ontario.

Simplex Cream Separators



As a result of over 15 years' work in designing, experimenting and manufacturing the Simplex Cream Separator has now been brought to a state as near perfection as it is possible to get it.

Points in the "SIMPLEX" Worth Considering:

1. It has the least possible number of working parts.
2. It has largest possible capacity for an easy-running hand machine.
3. It has the highest grade and type of bearings, ensuring light-running qualities.
4. The low bowl-speed due to the use of the Link Blades makes it possible to use only two pairs of gears admitting of a compact and neat frame design.
5. It is made in four sizes for both hand and power operation.

Before buying, send to us for descriptive booklet and price list.

D. DERBYSHIRE & CO.
Head Office and Works, Brockville, Ont.

Western Branch:
G. A. Gillespie, 141 Simcoe St., Peterboro, Ont.

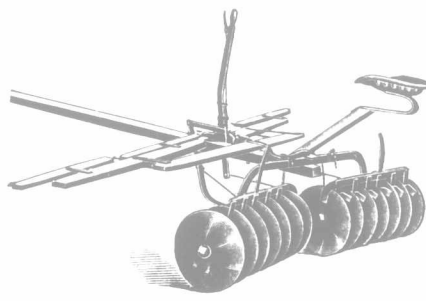
Note compact construction and convenient height of supply can, only 3½ feet from floor.

Buy the Harrow with the greatest capacity and the lightest draft.

The "Bissell"

Thousands of Canadian farmers have tested the "Bissell" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes, and found that the "Bissell" has the greatest capacity and lightest draft. Because of the special shape of "Bissell" plates they cut into the ground easier. They turn all the soil, whereas other disks only scrape it or set it on edge. The "Bissell" does clean work where others make a ragged job of it. Steel scrapers meeting the edges of the plates "chisel-fashion" and "movable" clod-irons keep the machine free from dirt or trash. The "Bissell" stays right down to its work. It won't bind, buckle or hump up in the centre no matter how stiff or hard

the soil may be. It is built to withstand the hardest usage. A simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes neck weight. It is the harrow you should know more about. So write to Dept. W for catalogue, or see your local dealer.



T. E. BISSELL
Company, Limited
ELORA, ONTARIO.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

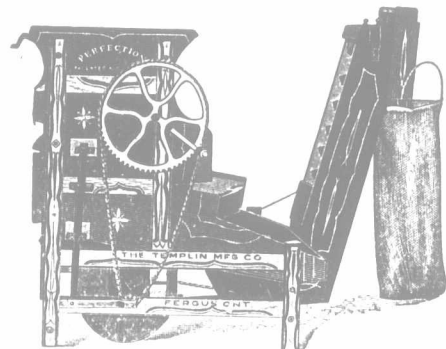
Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont., C. P. R., near Guelph, advertises for sale three-year-old Shorthorn heifers, due to calve this fall; also heifer calves bred from good milking strains, a couple of bull calves, and a number of Tamworth pigs.

The Premier cream separator may be seen under the grandstand at Toronto Exhibition, as stated in the advertisement in this issue. Dairymen and farmers generally should look it up and make inquiries there, or at the office of the company in Toronto.

The premium list and preliminary classification of the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, December 2nd to December 9, 1911, have just been issued, and a copy of the same may be had on application to the Secretary and General Superintendent, B. H. Heide, Chicago, Illinois.

J. A. Cerswell, Bond Head, Ont., breeder of Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire swine, in his new advertisement, offers for sale his noted stock ram, Hamptonian 222, besides a fine lot of ewe lambs and yearling ewes, sired by Hamptonian, including the second and third prize wether lambs, single, and first prize pen at the Ontario Winter Fair. Also a number of Yorkshires of both sexes and various ages.

YOU HAVE GOT TIRED



The Perfection Seed and Grain Separator.

Turning the old style fanning mill. Some imitations of the Perfection have been put on the market, but like all imitations they won't stand the test. After careful consideration and thorough testing alongside of all others, Perfection mills are the only ones doing satisfactory service to-day in the Government Model Farms at Guelph, Ont.; Harrow, Ont.; Truro, Nova Scotia; and at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. To make a model farm out of yours, you need a Perfection also. We guarantee its capacity to equal any other mill made, and to exceed most.

The opening of the Perfection hopper feed is 22 inches, an inch wider than our nearest competitor. We guarantee it to turn at least twice as easy as any other. Our hoppers are made of wood not tin and is built on a slant for easy delivery, regardless of cost. Buckets are riveted to the chain, not pinned on, and never come off. The turning crank is near the cleaned grain, while others are close to the dust. The Perfection fan drum is at the bottom of the mill, and is built of galvanized iron, not cheap black iron painted, and the wind blast strikes the grain only after it has passed over four screens, and the small entire end motion, compound shaker and curtained screens, which alone can completely separate wheat from oats. The Perfection stands on the floor without nailing, and will outwear two mills of any other make. We guarantee it to clean the clovers better than any other clover mill. We have never lost a sale where the Perfection has been tested beside any other. Give it a trial and you will have no other. A dissatisfied customer cannot be found. Highest awards Toronto, Ottawa and London Fairs. Write us for free circular C today.

G. T. R. THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., Fergus, Ont. C. P. R.



Maple Villa

Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for block headers, also a number of yearling ewes and ewe lambs, sired by top Hamptonian 222, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured.

J. A. CERSWELL

Bond Head P. O., Ont.
Brantford or Beeton Station.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

The Melotte cream separator will be on exhibit, under the grandstand at Toronto Exhibition, as stated in the advertisement in this issue. Farmers and their families are invited to see the Melotte, with which a guarantee of satisfaction is given. See the advertisement, and write or call on R. A. Lister & Co., Limited, Toronto.

SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION.

Attention is called to the advertisement on page 1463, of the joint sale to take place at Woodstock, Ont., on October 11th, of forty head of high-class Shorthorn cattle, contributed by five prominent Ontario breeders, namely: H. J. Davis, Woodstock; Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Kyle Bros., Ayr; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, and H. N. Gibson, Delaware. See the advertisement, and write for catalogue, which will be ready for mailing September 15th.

The actor-manager Beerbohm Tree and the Dean of Manchester were lunching together one day.

Said the Dean: "Well, Mr. Tree, what have you been doing to-day?"

"Oh," replied the actor-manager, "I went for a long motor ride this morning and I lost a bet."

"Indeed," remarked the Dean; "may I ask what the bet was?"

"Certainly," said Mr. Tree; "I made a bet that we should pass through 400 different odors, and we only encountered 399."

"Ah," was the quick reply, "you missed the odor of sanctity."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

POWER FROM TURBINE.

We have a stream running four cubic feet of water per second. If a dam 10 or 12 feet high be put on this, and the water led through the base of the dam by a suitable pipe into a turbine, how much power would be developed, the turbine to be only a few feet from the dam? Would this way not give more power than by bringing the water from the top of the dam? McC.

Ans.—With a head of 10 feet, a turbine of suitable size would develop from 3½ to 4 horse-power, and with a 12-foot head, from 4 to 4½ horse-power. You would get no more horse-power to let the water through a pipe at the bottom of the dam into the turbine, than to lead it over the top of the dam and let it drop down into the turbine. WM. H. DAY.

CATTLE AT LARGE—OLD TOLL ROAD.

1. I live on a homestead in an unorganized township here in a timbered country where settlers have as yet very little land under cultivation. Must I fence in the most of my quarter in order to feed my cattle, while my neighbor, with about five acres of crop, has no fence? Must a man fence his crop in this country to protect it, and are cattle allowed to run at large to gather food?

2. An old toll road that has not been used for 8 or 9 years runs through my place and is now used some by settlers. Can they still travel this road, as there is no other road as yet for them to use, and we are not in a municipal district? If I close the road, must I provide some other road for them to travel?

New Ontario. J. F.

Ans.—1. Cattle may legally run at large in the district in question, and in order to protect his crops from them, it is necessary for the owner to fence.

2. This is a question of title to the land comprising the roadway, and it would be necessary to examine the documents pertaining thereto in order to give definite answers to your questions.

MARE AND FOAL AT FOALING.

In the case of mares where foals are completely turned around in them when foaling, and come hind part first:

1. If doctors are unobtainable, what can a person do, and what is the cause of such conditions?

2. Should a mare be assisted when foaling, or let it come naturally from her? That is, when conditions are favorable.

3. Is it better to cut the navel cord when the foal comes, or let it break it itself?

4. Have a foal whose navel cord was let to break, was then disinfected daily for some three weeks, at which time it was quite dried up. Shortly after a lump appeared at that portion, and, on examination, found a rupture had occurred. Can anything be done?

N. S. R.

Ans.—1. If the hind feet are found coming first, pull gently on these, and take the foal away in that position. If the rump or the knees of the hind legs are coming first, shove the foetus back, bring the feet forward, and deliver in that position. The cause of false presentations is not known.

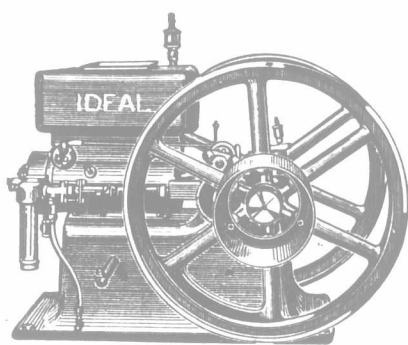
2. Mares usually deliver in a few minutes, while cows often require an hour or two after labor begins. If the mare does not deliver in half an hour, examination should be made, and, if necessary, assistance given.

3. If the mare does not bite or break off the navel cord, tie a string tightly around it about an inch below the abdomen, then sever the cord with a scraping motion of the knife, about an inch below the string, and dress the end of it with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 15 grains to a pint of water, or a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, and repeat this three or four times daily until dried up.

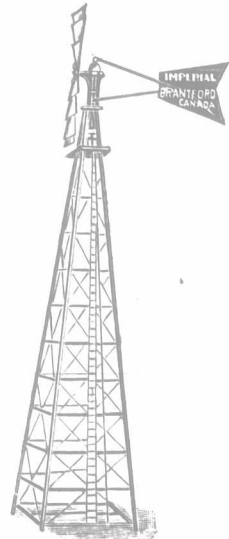
4. The rupture may disappear later. If it does not, a truss applied, with a flat cork kept directly under the rupture, may effect a cure.

BRANTFORD

Gasoline Engines and Windmills



1-2 to 50 H.-P.
Stationary, Mounted and
Traction

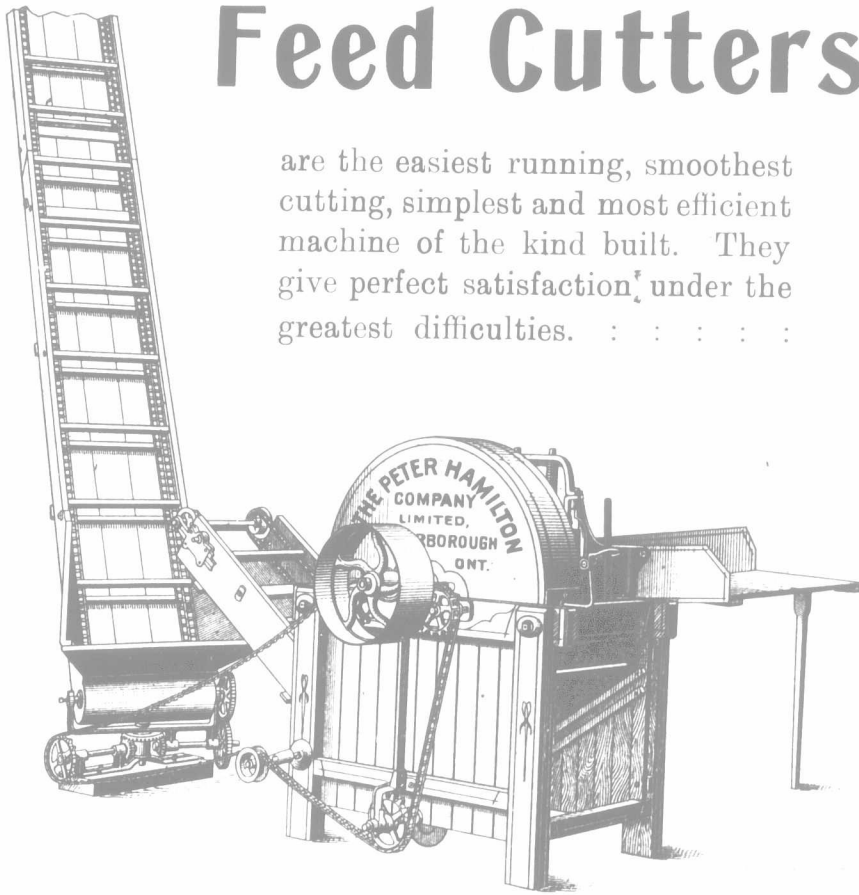


Grain Grinders, Pumps, Tanks, Saw Frames
and Concrete Mixers

See Exhibits at Toronto, London and Ottawa

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LIMITED
BRANTFORD, CANADA

The Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters



are the easiest running, smoothest cutting, simplest and most efficient machine of the kind built. They give perfect satisfaction under the greatest difficulties.

Large and small for all purposes.

SEE OUR AGENT OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

JUDGING DAYS AT TORONTO.

The dates for judging cattle at the Toronto Exhibition, according to the published prize list, are: Ayrshires and Holsteins, Thursday, August 31st. Jerseys, Guernseys and grade cattle, Friday, September 1st. Shorthorns, Saturday, September 2nd. Herefords, Angus and Galloways, Monday, September 4th.

Sheep judging will commence Thursday, August 31st. Swine, Friday and Saturday, September 1st and 2nd.

The dates for judging horses are not published, as they are spread over many days.

SOME COMING SHOWS.

Canadian National, Toronto, August 26 to September 11.

Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, September 8 to 16.

Quebec Provincial, at Quebec City, August 28 to September 5.

Western Fair, London, September 8 to 16.

Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, August 30 to September 7.

Frederickton, N. B., September 16 to 23.

Chatham, N. B., September 11 to 16.

P. E. I., Charlottetown, September 19 to 23.

Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 26 to October 1.

Vancouver Exhibition, August 28 to September 4.

New Westminster, B. C., September 26 to October 1.

New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., September 11 to 16.

Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, October 2 to 7.

International Live-stock Show, Chicago, December 2 to 9.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December 11 to 15.

TRADE TOPIC.

Do not fail to see the large exhibit at Toronto of the Niagara Brand Spray Co., Ltd., as announced in this issue.

QUALITY Is All That Counts In A Cream Separator

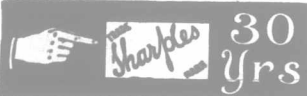
If you put your money into some disk-filled, cheap, or "peddler's" cream separator, how long will you be satisfied? Only until you find that such machines repeatedly lose the price of a

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator

The self-balancing Tubular bowl, hung like a plummet below a single ball bearing, and fed through the lower end, gives Tubulars twice the skimming force of others. Tubulars skim twice as clean. Dairy Tubulars have no disks.

You will finally have a Tubular because it is the World's Best. If you get some other first, you will discard it for a Tubular—just as thousands of others are doing right now.

A wasteful separator is expensive, even as a gift. We tell you positively that other separators repeatedly lose the price of the Tubular by wasting what Tubulars save. Tubulars are cheapest in the end, wear a lifetime and are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Is it not simply common sense for you to see the Tubular? If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 193



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.,
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

FOR SALE 200 ACRES

One-quarter-mile County Town Milton, County Halton

Building attractive, commodious, convenient and most permanent character. Stone dwelling, slate roof. Main barn on stone foundation, steel roof, 60 x 120. Farm has always been excellently farmed, and is in high state of cultivation, well fenced, and attractive with rows of maples. 30 acres bush. Property being sold to close estate.

APPLY :

G. R. COTTRELLE
201 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada.

BOOK REVIEW.

A VALUABLE INSECT TREATISE.
A recognized authority on entomology is Comstock's Manual for the Study of Insects, published by the Comstock Publishing Company, 43 East Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y. This is a large and comprehensive volume of upwards of 700 pages, with 797 figures and six full-page plates, and is designed to meet the needs of teachers in public schools, and of students in high schools and colleges. The book is so written that any intelligent teacher can find out for himself the more important facts of insect life. Perhaps its most distinctive feature is a series of analytical tables by means of which the family to which any North American insect belongs can be determined. Under the head of each family, the characteristics of the family both as regards structure and habits are given, and all the more common species are described. It is thus possible for the student to determine to what family any insect belongs, and to learn the habits of the insects of that family, and, in case of the more common species, to learn the name of the insect. The number of species of insects is so great that a work including adequate descriptions of all those occurring in our fauna would rival in size one of the large encyclopedias. It does not require such an elaborate work in order to become familiar with the insect life of the country, and it is sufficient to know the characteristics of the various orders and families, and de-

There are Countless FARMS

STILL TO BE HAD IN

WESTERN CANADA

This is the opportunity for you, young man. Success will surely attend those who have a little energy and pluck. Thousands have made good on the Government's

Free Farms of 160 Acres

Canada is the WORLD'S GRANARY of the near future. For further particulars apply to

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Two Minute Talks About PANDORA RANGE for Coal or Wood

Of course the Pandora Range is a few dollars more than an ordinary range. But it will soon pay for itself in the fuel it will save for you.

The Pandora Flue System and Wide Fire Box, designed by our brainy stove experts, save about half a ton of coal per year, because they supply more air than the flue systems and fire boxes of ordinary ranges, causing better combustion of fuel.

The Steel Oven saves some more fuel, because it heats up more rapidly than a cast iron oven. The heavy Fire Clay Coating on the main bottom of range prevents any heat wasting towards the floor. It drives the heat back into the oven, and thus saves still more fuel.

But the big economizing feature is this: The draft for cooking on top of the range is also the draft for baking in the oven. The heat does double duty and your fuel bill is largely reduced.

Get the Pandora---the range that pays for itself. No other range is high-class enough for you.

McClary's
Stands for Guaranteed Quality

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg
Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary

79

scriptions of a few species as illustrations. The book has been made as simple as possible, without sacrificing accuracy in the descriptions, and any one interested in entomology, which is, in these days of insect pests, of very great economic importance, should have some reliable book on the subject, and would do well to consider this one, which may be had, postpaid, through this office, for \$4.00.

*TRADE TOPIC.

That manufacturers of automobiles have perfected the construction of their machines to meet the most difficult road conditions, has been forcibly illustrated by a trip made July 10th-11th, 1911, in an "Everitt" touring car, the property of R. H. Bohart, of Wardner, B. C., and driven by W. H. Emert, from Calgary, Alta., to Cranbrook, B. C., through MacLeod, Pincher Creek, Crow's Nest, Fernie, Elko, Wardner and Cranbrook, 323 miles of road, including mud, rock and corduroy. The trip occupied 19 hours, and the machine used 25 gallons of gasoline. The car was made by the Tudhope Motor Co., Orillia, and rated at 30 horse-power; and that no tire trouble was experienced on the trip speaks well for the Canadian product with which all Tudhope cars are fitted. This is the first car to go over the pass by its own power. See the advertisement of these cars in another column.

GOSSIP.

SNORING IN CATTLE.

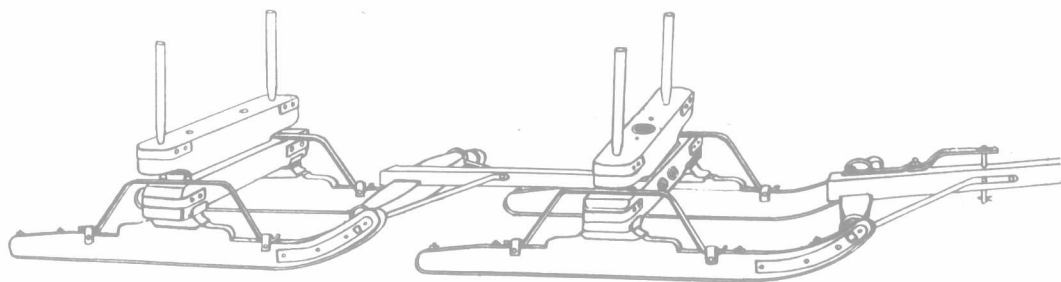
We are not infrequently asked, what is the cause of snoring in animals, and the easy answer, "any obstruction to the free passage of air," is not an entirely satisfactory one. It does not even satisfy a room-mate who is kept awake by what he comes to regard as a swinish noise and offence against decency. Any enlargement of the pendulous palate causes snoring, and this condition accompanies and often follows sore throat in animals. In the case of fat old dogs, it is a common cause. In fat cattle, snoring is more conspicuous than in stores. The most frequent causes in horned stock—for it is in them we chiefly notice it—is chronic swelling, caused by the lodgment of foreign bodies. These may consist merely of thistle-pricks, or of longer and stronger and harder bodies, such as thorns or other spines of plants. If they happen to take a certain direction when once embedded, the deglutatory muscles assist to drive them deeper, until they are enclosed in muscular tissue, and cannot escape by the mouth movements or the swallowing of water or food. In such situation they set up inflammation. Behind the somewhat thick membrane they cause an abscess to form, which does not find vent for a very long time, if ever. Much swelling follows. It takes the least line of resistance, which is, of course, towards the oral cavity. The lumen of the throat is reduced, while the same quantity of air is needed, and hence the noise we call snoring, as the volume of air is pressed through a passage which has become too small. It is a matter of surprise that a beast should show no other symptoms than noisy breathing (which he can greatly control while awake), when, as we have often seen, a half-pint of pus is bagged behind his pharyngeal membrane.

There are several endings to this condition of things. The owner of a snorer that grows worse "gets out" either by selling at market or as forward in flesh to the butcher, or he calls in the veterinary surgeon. If the latter is a properly-qualified man (in the double sense of being practical as well as an anatomist), he makes an examination with one of the modern gags, such as that patented by Huih. With the mouth fixed open, the back of the throat, the pharynx, can be easily explored, the bulge felt, and the lancet boldly employed, when out comes the matter, whether the swelling is the size of a pullet's egg or that of a cocoon. The touch tells the examiner what he is pressing against, as it does with an abscess outside. A hooked gardener's knife may serve in place of a Farmer Miles' castrating knife as the most suitable for lancing in the region of the pharynx. If neither of these courses are pursued, the trouble may extend, and a bulge be observed below the ear, and a final pointing of the abscess in this direction; but such a course is very unsatisfactory, and seldom empties itself completely, but more likely pockets, and forms secondary abscesses and a fistulous opening at last. In other cases the snoring grows less, and no heroic measures are adopted, but when the beast is finally slaughtered, the butcher discovers a more or less hard, cheesy mass in the region, encapsuled, and slowly but continuously shrinking while the animal lived. It is the latter process that occurs with fowls, and the reason why amateurs always fail to treat those eye swellings successfully which are associated with roup. The matter does not begin in the eye of a fowl, but finds its way there from the region corresponding to the pharynx, and from the maxillary spaces above and behind the nostrils. It is no use to wait for a swelling to ripen and break in a fowl; it must be opened by the lancet. In the snoring beast, on the other hand, we need to find the swelling, and judge by the compressibility of it when to let out the matter.

Snoring is also caused by glandular enlargements, particularly those of actinomycosis, the disease caused by the ray fungus, but best known as "wooden tongue," because the actinomyces have a preference for grouping in the substance of that organ and causing an early loss of mobility in it, and subsequent gritty eminences with broken surfaces. Together with this thickened and shortened condition of the tongue, there is commonly swelling of some of the adjacent glands.

The Noxon Sleigh Made by The Noxon Co., Limited

Ingersoll, Ont.



Strong
Durable
Light
Running

WE CAN GIVE YOU A GOOD DEAL

Binders

Mowers

Horse Rakes

Side Delivery Rakes

Hay Loaders

Cultivators

Agents Wanted
to Handle
Our Machines

Drills

Disc Harrows For One, Two and Three Horses

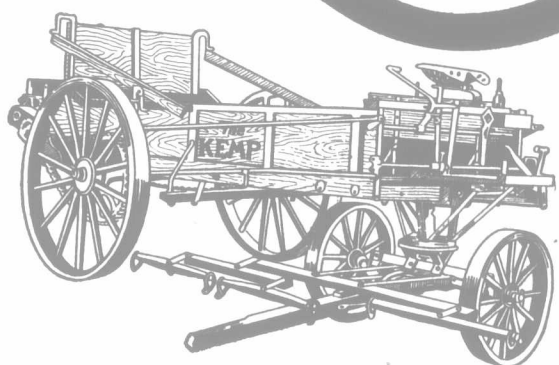
Spring Tooth Harrows

Spike Tooth Harrows

Pulpers

Sleighs

WRITE TO-DAY FOR PARTICULARS



At least one-third
lighter draft

Genuine

Kemp

Manure Spreader

You can only buy one manure spreader with the Reversible, Self-Sharpening, Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder—and that is the Genuine Kemp.

Because of this Graded Flat-Tooth Cylinder the Genuine Kemp is at least one-third lighter draft than any other spreader.

There is less friction on the Flat-Tooth Cylinder, because the teeth are wide and graded. On that account only one-third as many teeth are required, which reduces the friction when the manure is passing through the cylinder.

The square or round teeth on ordinary cylinders are not wide enough apart and the manure backs up, chokes cylinder, causing heavy draft.

The manure cannot back up against the flat teeth, and because the flat teeth are graded they will handle and thoroughly pulverize all kinds of manure from the clear gum to the strawy material.

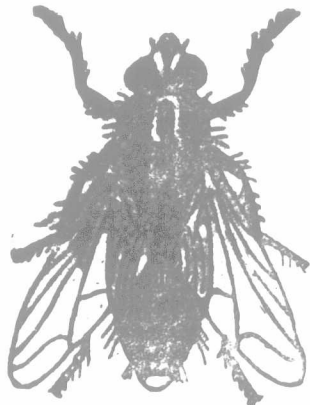
There are many other exclusive improvements on the Genuine Kemp. Our big catalog describes and illustrates them fully. Send for a copy and learn some new facts about manure spreaders.

There would be twenty times as many manure spreaders in use in Canada today if farmers realized the economy of spreading manure with the Genuine Kemp. The Genuine Kemp will pay for itself faster than any other farm machine.

But send to us for catalog F62 That's your first step. We are sole selling agents for Eastern Canada.

FROST & WOOD CO., LTD. SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA

Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.



WILSON'S
FLY PADS

are the best thing to rid your house of these dangerous pests.

and then breathing is obstructed and snoring is observed. For this serious malady iodine is almost a specific. From what has been said above, snoring should not be accepted as inevitable, or as differing from everything else in not having a cause, but that cause should be sought, and removed where possible.—H. Loney, M. R. C. V. S., in Farmer and Stock Breeder.

TRADE TOPIC.

On another page in this issue appears the large advertisement of the London Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, Rectory St., London, Ont. Four distinct features in cement-building are manufactured by this firm, including adjustable silo curbs, automatic concrete mixers, adjustable block machines, and automatic cement drain-tile machines. The firm claims to be the largest manufacturers of concrete machinery in Canada, and, besides the above features, manufacture all sizes of sewer pipe and culvert tile moulds, brick machines, fence-post moulds and all kinds of apparatus and machinery used in cement work. Get their catalogue, which is free on application.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

SEDGE.

I would like to know the name and best way to get rid of the enclosed grass. It grows so thick and rank as to crowd out everything else. H. M.

Ans.—The enclosed specimen is not a grass, but a sedge. Sedges usually grow in wet, boggy places, and are not often found in cultivated crops. If it is found growing on wet land, drainage and clean cultivation would get rid of it. A few species grow on dry soil, but few are so persistent as not to yield to good cultivation.

WET AND DRY BATTERIES.

1. What is the cheapest and most satisfactory composition to use in a wet cell, and how is the cell made?

2. Can dry cells be recharged by using an acid? If so, what is the name of the acid? W. M.

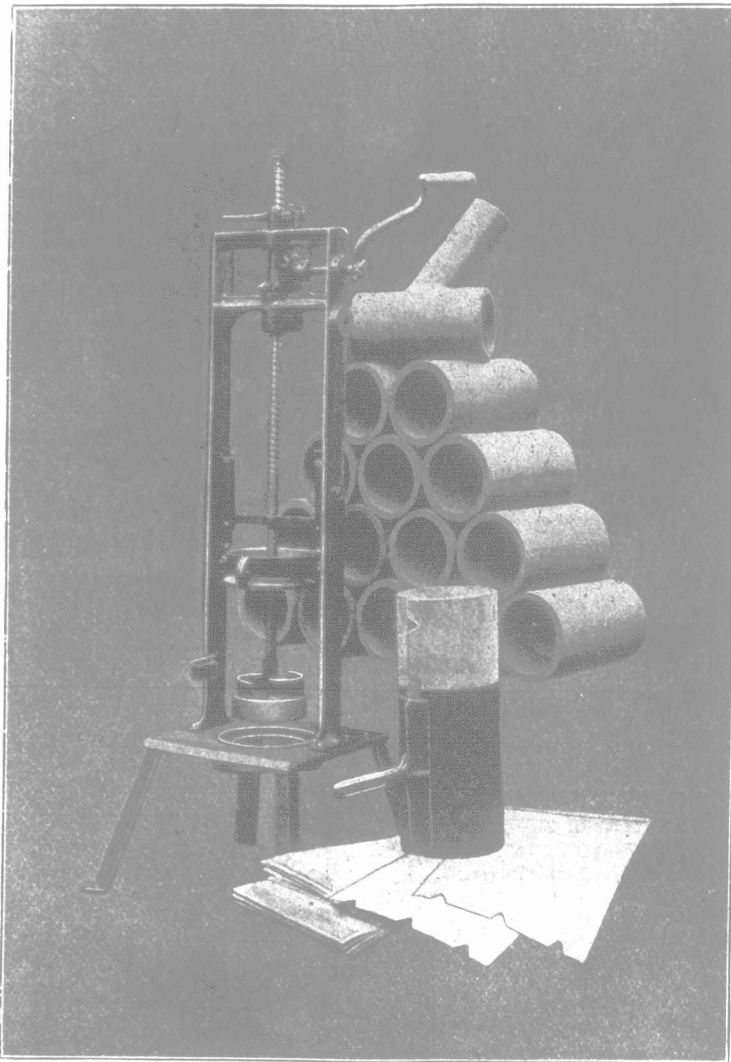
Ans.—1. All forms of wet batteries are composed of four essential parts, viz.: Two metallic plates called electrodes, a glass vessel, and some chemical solution. Zinc and carbon make good electrodes, and sal ammoniac a good solution. Having procured the electrodes, fit each with a binding screw and set them in the glass vessel. The electrodes and vessel should suit one another in shape. Make a saturated solution of sal ammoniac and pour it into the vessel. The parts thus assembled form a "wet battery." To renew the cell, add a little more sal ammoniac to the liquid. A wooden cover may be fitted to the vessel, and so arranged as to hold the electrodes in position. To prevent the solution "creeping" over the edge of the vessel, it is well to dip the edge in melted paraffin wax before assembling the cell.

2. A dry battery cannot be renewed. If run down, it may be set aside to recover, and after a week or two has

MAKE YOUR OWN TILE

See Our
Machines
Demonstrated
at the
Toronto and
London Fairs
or
Write for
Illustrated
Catalog

Makes
3, 4, 5, 6 and 8
Inch Tile
at Lowest
Possible Cost



Perfectly Simple. Simply Perfect

FARMERS' CEMENT TILE MACHINE CO., Walkerville, Ont.

elapsed, it will again furnish current for a time, though not nearly so strong as at first.

CURB.

Have a Shire colt rising four years that has a good pair of straight hind legs, but has developed a small curb on one. I noticed it about three or four months ago. Am using him in the team. indly prescribe. C. P.

Ans.—Get the horse shod three-quarters of an inch higher at the heel than at the toe. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off the part. Tie so that he cannot bite it, and rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let him loose in a box stall, and oil every day. As soon as the scales come off, tie up and blister again, and follow this by a blister every month until the curb is removed.

UNPAID TAXES.

1. Can the council of a township collect taxes of a person who moved into a vacant house, but was not assessed for the same? We have received no taxes of said premises for two years, and occupant refuses to do statute labor for same.

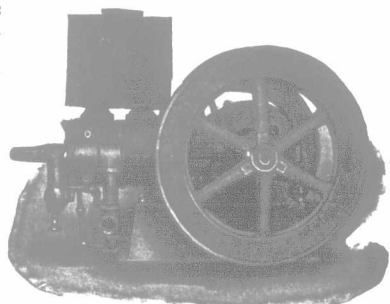
2. How should we proceed to collect said taxes? ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. No, unless he is really the owner of the property. But, if not otherwise assessed, and in the absence of local municipal by-law to the contrary, he is liable to one day's statute labor per annum.

2. By demand upon the actual owner, and distress upon his goods and chattels, if necessary, and whether he is assessed or not, provided the goods and chattels are found on the premises; or, upon his goods and chattels wherever found within the county in which the township in question lies, if he is actually assessed in respect of the property in question.

BARRIE ENGINES RUN RIGHT

You can rely on the Barrie Engine to do its work right. Practically runs itself, requiring no expert attention. Three H.-P. Engine shown in illustration is very popular with farmers. It's all ready for you to start it going soon as you get it. Mounted on skid, with battery box and all connections made. Write for descriptive catalogue to



A. R. Willams Machinery Co., Ltd., Toronto

ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Limited, Barrie, Ont.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

Niagara Brand Spray Co., Limited, Burlington, Ontario.

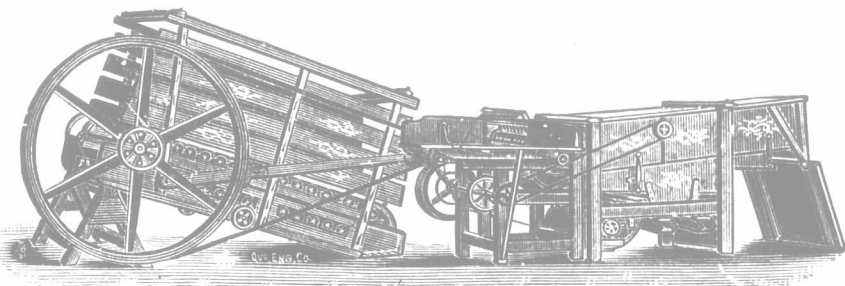
At Toronto Exhibition.

THIS Company has an attractive exhibit on the grounds, which every farmer and fruit grower should pay particular attention to see. The materials of this Company have been very largely instrumental in the production of better fruit and the increased interest in orchard care in the Province. Their Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead have been very generally used for the past three years, and have given most excellent results. A very large percentage of the fruit exhibited here has been grown with their sprays.

They also have a very complete line of all size of hand and power pumps. Their pumps are particularly noted for their simplicity, durability and high pressure. These are very important features for successful spraying.

Any of these pumps can be seen in actual operation. This Company will have a staff of experts on the ground, who will be very pleased to give any information on the very important subject of spraying.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPION



TREAD POWER THRESHING MACHINE

Manufactured for one or two horse-power. Built almost entirely of steel and malleable iron, and will last half a century.

The only horse-power with roller bearings. The only one easily threshing and winnowing with an 800-lb. horse.

This machine is warranted to thresh and winnow more grain in the same time than any other mill of its kind manufactured in Canada or the United States.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

For full information write:

LA COMPAGNIE DESJARDINS, ST. ANDRE, KAMOURASKA, QUEBEC

DOUBLE THE MILK

The flow of milk is greatly increased and often doubled by adding

Farmer Brand Cotton Seed Meal

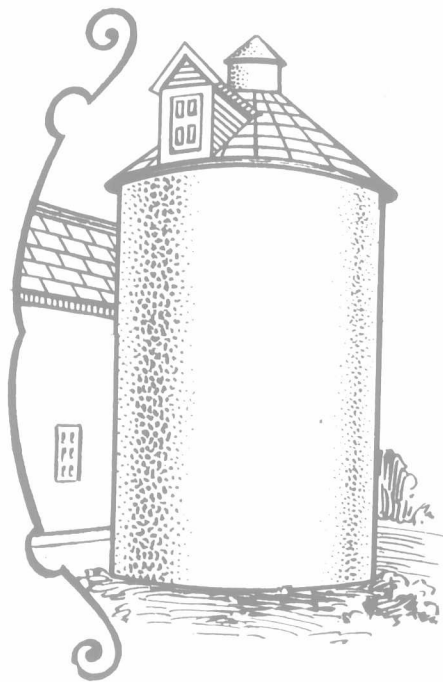
to the ration. It's a remarkable feed—just what the animal system needs. Six times more valuable than corn. Costs less. Contains 55% protein and fat. Present price lowest of year—\$32.00 per ton f.o.b. Windsor, Woodstock or Toronto. Book your order now for October shipment and save \$1.00 to \$5.00 per ton. Terms C. O. D., or payment when meal reaches you.

Can you make up a carload among your neighbors? Ask for car-load prices and booklet, "Feed Facts," free. Mail postal to-day. Ask for protection on to-day's prices.

THE BARTLETT CO., - 410 Hammond
Detroit, Michigan.

CEMENT IS KING

It will pay you to examine these Big FOUR features in CEMENT building.



Concrete Silos

Concrete Silos

Built any size, from 5 feet in diameter up to any size desired, the most popular sizes being 12, 14 and 16 feet. The LONDON ADJUSTABLE SILO CURBS are constructed of sections of No. 14 cold rolled steel, connected in such a manner as to allow the wall to be built heavier at the bottom, reducing the thickness towards the top. The silo walls inside are always vertical, which allows the ensilage to settle evenly. Ask for catalogue, giving full description and method of operation.



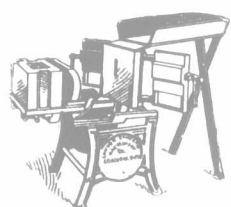
LONDON Automatic Concrete Mixer

London Automatic Concrete Mixer No. 1

This machine (if used to full capacity) will pay for itself in labor-saving within 30 days. The LONDON No. 1 measures and mixes all material automatically, and can be set to give any desired proportion, from 1 to 1, to 1 to 50 parts. The proportions can be changed in a minute without stopping the machine. See our large descriptive catalogue.

Face-Down Adjustable Block Machine

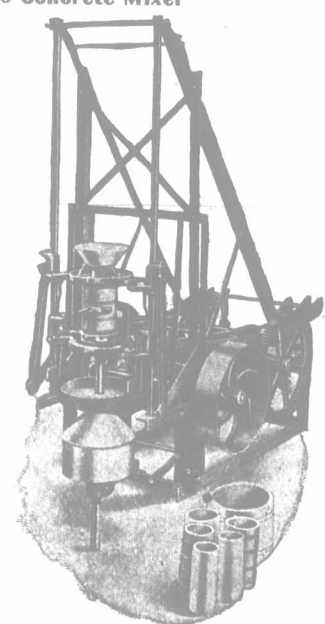
A combined machine, making all sizes of blocks in the same mould—unlimited number of designs, noted for its simplicity, ease of operation, largest capacity per day, equal to several machines and costing little more than one. See catalogue giving full particulars.



Face-down Concrete Block Machine

London Automatic Cement Drain Tile Machine

The only machine on the market that will make all sizes of drain tile, from 3 to 16 inches. Nothing to get out of order, no cracked or cull tile. Simplicity, capacity 3,000 to 4,000 per day. Price reasonable. See catalogue for full particulars.



Cement Drain Tile Machine

We are the largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

Besides the machines described above, we also manufacture a full line of concrete machines and concrete mixers, all sizes, sewer pipe and culvert tile moulds, brick machines, fence post moulds, hitching post moulds, ornamental moulds, sill and step moulds, wheelbarrows and cement-working tools. Send for large illustrated catalogue. Free for the asking.

OTTAWA CAR TO WORKS

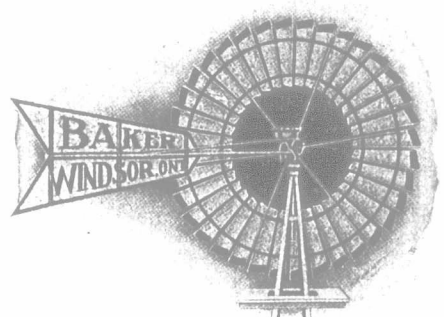
The LONDON Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, Kitchener Ave., London, Ont.

GOSSIP.

SHEEP AND SWINE AT REGINA.

The sheep class at the Dominion Exhibition at Regina were above the average at Western shows, a few Ontario flocks making the competition unusually interesting. The short and medium woolled classes were judged by John A. Turner, of Calgary, and the longwool breeds by John Gardhouse, of Highfield, Ont. Southdowns were shown by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and Geo. Baker, Simcoe, Ont. Following are the awards: Ram, two-shears and over—1, Cox; 2, Skinner; 3, Baker. Shearling ram—1, Baker; 2, Skinner; 3, Cox. Ram lamb—1, Cox; 2, Skinner; 3, Baker. Champion ram, any age—1, Cox; 2, Baker. Ewe, aged—1 and 2, Cox; 3, Skinner. Shearling ewe—1, Cox; 2, Baker; 3, Skinner. Ewe lamb—1, Cox; 2 and 3, Skinner. Champion ewe—Cox. Flock—1, Cox; 2, Baker. Pen lambs—1, Baker; 2, Skinner. Shropshires.—Aged ram—1, Skinner; 2, Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley; 3, Skinner. Shearling ram—1 and 3, Cox; 2, Shuttleworth. Ram lamb—1, Skinner; 2, Shuttleworth; 3, Cox. Ram, any age—1, Skinner; 2, Cox. Ewe, aged—1 and 3, Skinner; 2, Cox. Shearling—1 and 3, Cox; 2, Skinner. Ewe lamb—1, Shuttleworth; 2, Skinner; 3, Cox. Ewe, any age—1, Cox; 2, Shuttleworth. Flock—1, Cox; 2, Skinner. Pen lambs—1, Cox; 2, Skinner. Oxford Downs.—Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont., won all the first prizes, most of the seconds going to Fred. T. Les, Simcoe, Ont. Dorset Horned.—In this class, all first prizes went to J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man., nearly all the seconds going to R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont. Leicester.—Shown by T. A. Cox, Brantford, A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., and W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley, Alta. Cox won all first prizes,

“BAKER” WIND ENGINES



have been built for 30 years, and they have special features for their particular work that make them the simplest, most reliable and practical for pumping.

“BAKER” Back Geared Engines are so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh. Most other makes have the small gear or pinion above the large one. That will eventually wear apart and strip the gears.

“BAKER” wheels are carried close to the tower, being built on a hub revolved on a long steel spindle, and as a result there is less friction, and the wheel will never sag toward the tower, while on other mills with wheel “keyed to shaft revolved in babbitt boxes” will cause excessive friction, and the outer babbitt boxing will become worn, causing wheel to sag toward the tower and become wrecked.

“BAKER” wheels have large number of small sails, without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind, add strength to the structure, and cause the wheel to run with steady motion.

HELLER-ALLER Towers have many points of superiority over windmill towers in general. All our towers have heavy flat braces instead of wire or rods as used on cheaper makes. No danger of our braces breaking in cold weather from over-tension.

HELLER-ALLER Pumps for every purpose, Regulators, Pressure House Tanks, Pine, Cypress and GALVANIZED STEEL TANKS.



We would be pleased to mail a copy of windmill catalogue No. 58 to those interested in the purchase of pumping outfit.

We invite correspondence from dealers in territory where we are not represented.

THE HELLER-ALLER CO., WINDSOR, ONT.
See Exhibits at Toronto and London Fairs

except for shearling ram, which went to Potter.

For Cotswolds, Geo. Allen, Burford, Ont., won first prize in all sections, and second in five sections.

Lincolns were shown by W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley, Alta., who was awarded first and second prizes in all sections.

Swine.

In the Yorkshire class, exhibitors were: Sir Wm. C. VanHorne, East Selkirk; W. H. Mortson, Fairlight; A. D. McDonald, Napinka; A. B. Potter, Langbank; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, and F. T. Shaw, Edmonton. The class was judged by C. M. McCrae, of Ottawa. The VanHorne outfit had the first-prize aged boar, which was also male champion. Shaw won in yearling boars. Brethour first in class for boar over six and under twelve months; first for yearling sow, and championship for best sow, any age.

Berkshires were shown by T. A. Cox, Brantford; H. L. Emmert, Oak Bluff, and W. H. Mortson. Emmert won in the aged boar section, Cox winning all other firsts, including championships and herd prize.

In Tamworths, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont., made almost a clean sweep.

In the bacon class, for best pen of three finished hogs, the awards went—1 and 2, to J. E. Brethour; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, D. Douglas & Sons.

Visitors to the Toronto and London Exhibitions should look up the Easy Vacuum Washing Machine, and the Vacuum Cleaner, advertised by the Easy Washer Co., Toronto. A public demonstration of a regular washing will be given daily by a competent operator. Look up this labor-saver if you attend the shows, if not, write the company for price and particulars.

Drain tile of various sizes are advertised in this paper by H. J. Kuhn, who has had long experience in supplying tile in a district where underdraining has proved a great success. Write him for prices.



STOP WASTING \$10 TO \$15 AN ACRE

THAT is about what you have been wasting if you have harvested only the ears of your corn crop. Because the stalks, leaves, and husks, when properly harvested at the right time, average a value of nearly \$5.00 a ton, and the average crop produces 3 tons to the acre.

But when the stalks are left standing beyond the time of ripening—when sun, wind, rain, and frost have stripped them of their nourishing food elements—they are practically worthless.

These facts have been put before farmers by our highest feeding authorities for years, and on thousands of farms, corn stover, with all the richness of the plant at its prime, has taken the place of hay for roughage.

See that you do not miss this big, extra profit this year. Prepare to harvest the whole crop, just in the nick of time when the ears begin to glaze. Then you will be safe against a shortage of roughage, or, you may reduce your acreage of hay, or, sell most of the crop. With

An I H C Corn Binder

—a Deering or McCormick—one man and one team can drive right along through the field, cutting and binding the stalks into bundles, and delivering them into piles, ready for shocking, all in one operation. Regardless of whether the ground is hilly or level, rough or smooth, or whether the stalks are tall or short, the work is done perfectly, at a great saving of time and labor. When the stalks are once cut and cured, they lose none of their palatable and nutritious food elements. Then, some time in the fall or winter, whenever most convenient, you can run the fodder through the husker and shredder.

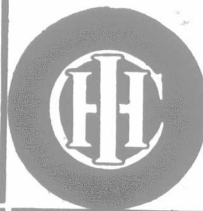
An I H C Husker and Shredder

—Deering or McCormick—will save you half the cost of husking—and will shred stalks, leaves, and husks, so thoroughly that the stock will relish every bit of it.

Start to investigate now. You haven't much more time in which to get ready. Don't put it off. Get that extra 40% this year. See the I H C local agent and get all the facts. If you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogue and any special information you desire.

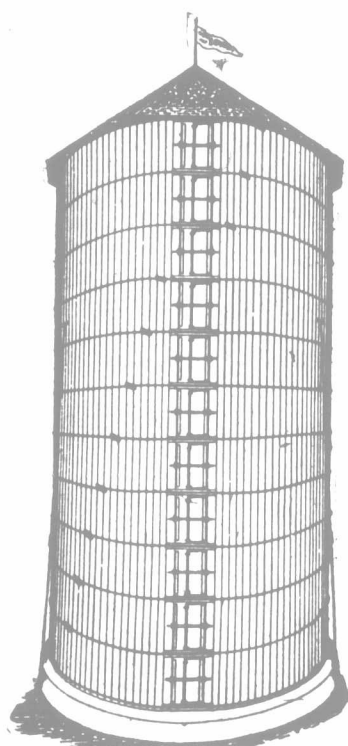
EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company
of America at Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, St. John.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



I H C Service Bureau

The Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problem to the I H C Service Bureau.



Silos! Silos!

We are headquarters for silo material.

Write us for particulars and prices on shipments delivered at your station.

ADDRESS:

**The M. Brennen & Sons
Mfg. Co., Limited,
HAMILTON, CANADA**

Wholesale Lumber, Laths
and Shingles.

WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

GOSSIP.

SOME HIGH-CLASS CLYDESDALES.

James Torrence, of Markham, Ont., whose reputation as an expert judge of Clydesdales is second to that of no other man on either side of the water, has lately landed at his stables in Markham, his 1911 importation, consisting of four Clyde stallions and eight Clyde fillies. The entire lot is characterized by strictly high-class type, quality and character, toppers of show calibre, fittingly describes practically all of them, just such a lot as one would expect to see when selected by a man of Mr. Torrence's experience and well-known ability. All are for sale.

The prices asked are well within their worth, breeding, size, quality and character considered. Royal Member 11526 is a black five-year-old, over a ton in weight, extremely handsome, with quality to spare, a great show horse, sired by that ever-popular Up-to-Time, dam by the renowned breeding horse, Palmerston, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Gallant Poteath. He has five registered dams, and is full of the great Prince of Wales blood. Baron Lionel 11525 is a brown five-year-old, up to 1,950 lbs. in weight, has the style, quality, trappy action and pleasing conformation that win, sired by the great sire of winners, Baron Ruby, dam by the no less popular Lord Lionel, grandam by the £3,000 Prince of Albion. This horse is a topper in any company, has five registered dams, and combines the blood of Prince of Wales and Darnley. Baron Leswalt 12456, a bay three-year-old, big in size, flashy in quality, very toppy and stylish, a coming show horse of high order, sired by the great Baron's Pride, dam by the popular premium horse, Alexander Everard, grandam by Darnley. His great breeding needs no comment. He has four registered dams. Royal Messenger 12457 is a bay two-year-old of ideal draft character, powerful bone and heavily muscled. He will make a ton horse of quality and substance, sired by the renowned Royal Favorite, dam by the Glasgow champion, Casabianca, grandam by the noted prize horse, Prince Gallant. Of the fillies, five are three years of age and three are two-year-olds. High-class show material is much in evidence among them, as is big size, flashy quality, and the best breeding of the studbook, several of them with four and five registered dams. Lady Macbeth 26255 is a bay three-year-old, by the invincible champion, Hiawatha, dam by the popular premium horse, Kippendavie Stamp. Opulent Kate 26258 is a brown three-year-old, by the noted sire, Opulance, dam by the big, good sire, Lord Douglas. Nelly of the Green 26257, a brown three-year-old, by the great sire of champions, Rozelle, dam by the H. & A. S. prize horse, Ascot. Bella Rozelle 26253, a brown three-year-old, is also by Rozelle, dam by Belmont. Choice Darling 26254, a brown three-year-old, is by the noted winner, Royal Choice, dam by the famous Mains of Airies. The two-year-olds are by such famous sires as Maniton, Argosy, and Baron's Model, and their dams by Up-to-Time, Leonidas, and the great Baron of Buchlyvie.

TRADE TOPIC.

LIVE-STOCK ENTRIES BOOMING AT OTTAWA.—A large farmers' yard has been set apart on the Central Canada Fair grounds this year for the accommodation of farmers who drive into the Ottawa Exhibition. The enclosure, over an acre in extent, is cut off from the bustle of the Exhibition by the L-shaped Howick Hall. In the past, farmers were obliged to leave their horses in the park, tied to trees, and exposed to danger, but the improvement will provide as safe quarters, as if the teams and carriages were placed in a big hotel yard. Entries never poured in so rapidly weeks in advance of the opening of the Exhibition. Live stock will be more numerous than at any previous Exhibition. The manufacturers' pavilions will be crowded with the best goods on the continent for display purposes, and there will be several booming industries in the process building. September 8 and 9 will be preparation days on the grounds. The fair will run full blast from September 11 to 16, inclusive.

100 FARMS.

We have one hundred farms for sale. The following properties are a sample:

200 acres, clay loam, splendid brick house, large barns and stables; 1 acre young orchard; 150 acres under cultivation, balance pasture; farm is watered by creek, spring and two wells; 2½ miles from Markham village, G.T.R.; 3 miles from Locust Hill Creamery and C. N. R. station; only about 20 miles from Toronto. This is one of the best stock farms in Markham Township. Price, \$14,000; \$4,000 down.

104 acres; one of the best grain farms in Markham; not one acre of waste land; comfortable rough-cast house, large barn, also a large frame stable for cattle and horses, with stone root cellar; about one acre of orchard. The buildings and orchard are protected by a fine large row of evergreens. Water supplied by well and spring. Price, \$7,000; \$2,000 down. This farm lies beside the above 200 acres, and the two farms would make one of the best stock farms in the Province.

140 acres, sharp clay loam. The house on this is a large red brick, has only been up about 4 years, and is a model farm home; furnace, bath, city conveniences; about ½ a mile from a village, 3½ miles from railroad station, 25 miles from Toronto; creamery rig calls at the door. 125 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture; all could be worked. Price, \$90 per acre; \$4,000 down.

250 acres, sharp clay loam; about half of this is gently rolling, balance hilly; 40 acres of grand bush, consisting of oaks, maples, beech, birch, basswood, pine and cedar. This wood is said to be worth more than half the price asked for the farm. A man with his own help could make more than the whole price out of it. The buildings consist of a good brick house, two large barns and a silo; water is supplied by a spring and two cisterns. There is one of the prettiest little lakes within about half a mile of the house. Two miles to a shipping station; 27 miles from Toronto. Price, \$40 per acre; \$2,000 down.

75 acres, sandy loam; 10 acres hardwood bush; small orchard; comfortable frame house; large barn. This is a tidy little home well worth seeing. Price, \$3,000; \$700 down.

100 acres, sandy loam; brick house; large barn; 20 acres second-growth bush; about 1 acre of orchard. About half the farm is slightly rolling, balance hilly. Two and one-half miles to a town, 40 miles from Toronto. Price, \$2,200; \$800 down.

Write for our new list and see what the rest of our farms are like.

PHILIP & BEATON, Whitevale, Ont.

Crescent Feed Canuck Poultry Feed

IN submitting our SPECIAL FEEDS to you we make no long-winded claim for what they will do, we are simply giving you a guaranteed pure No. 1 article at a minimum cost.

What we would like you to do is to try them.

You will find they are money-savers.

Come and see us during the Exhibition. Our stand is under the Grand-stand. We will explain everything to you there.

The Chisholm Milling Co. Limited

No. A, Jarvis St. TORONTO

SEE THE

Caldwell Exhibit

Opposite Cattle Show Ring,
TORONTO EXHIBITION.

In tent at entrance to Cattle Barns,
WESTERN FAIR, LONDON.

Drop in any time and have a chat with us. We'll be pleased to tell you all about our famous

Caldwell's MOLASSES MEAL

It's just the right kind of feed for all live stock—fattens quickly and is cheaper than any other feed. It will pay you to call and see us.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Ltd.
DUNDAS, ONTARIO.



You Read a little, Write a little, Visit and Sew, but You get 1000 Meals a Year

A little journey to the home of the average woman shows clearly that the most important part of her daily routine is the "bread-and-meat" problem in the kitchen.

Three meals a day—more than a thousand times a year—the housewife plans and prepares the family diet. Success depends largely on health, health depends on food and its cooking, and the success of that cooking is assured by the use of a Gurney-Oxford Range.

This Range is built with all that highest skill and best

The Oxford Economizer is a big factor in the working out of the fuel and time-saving principle. This Economizer is a small lever used *only* on Gurney-Oxford stoves. A turn of the Economizer and your fire is held at even temperature for hours without attention and with 20% saving in coal. It will bake though the pipe be cool.

The divided flue-strip gives an *honest* oven-baking that never disappoints, because the heat waves travel *equally all over it*. Ask the dealer to demonstrate the principle by which this oven-



STOVES AND RANGES

materials can put into it—all the *lasting* qualities—all the points that tend toward comfort and convenience of operation.

It is built on honor by a firm of sixty years' standing, whose splendid reputation depends on a continuation of the integrity and square dealing that has made it famous.

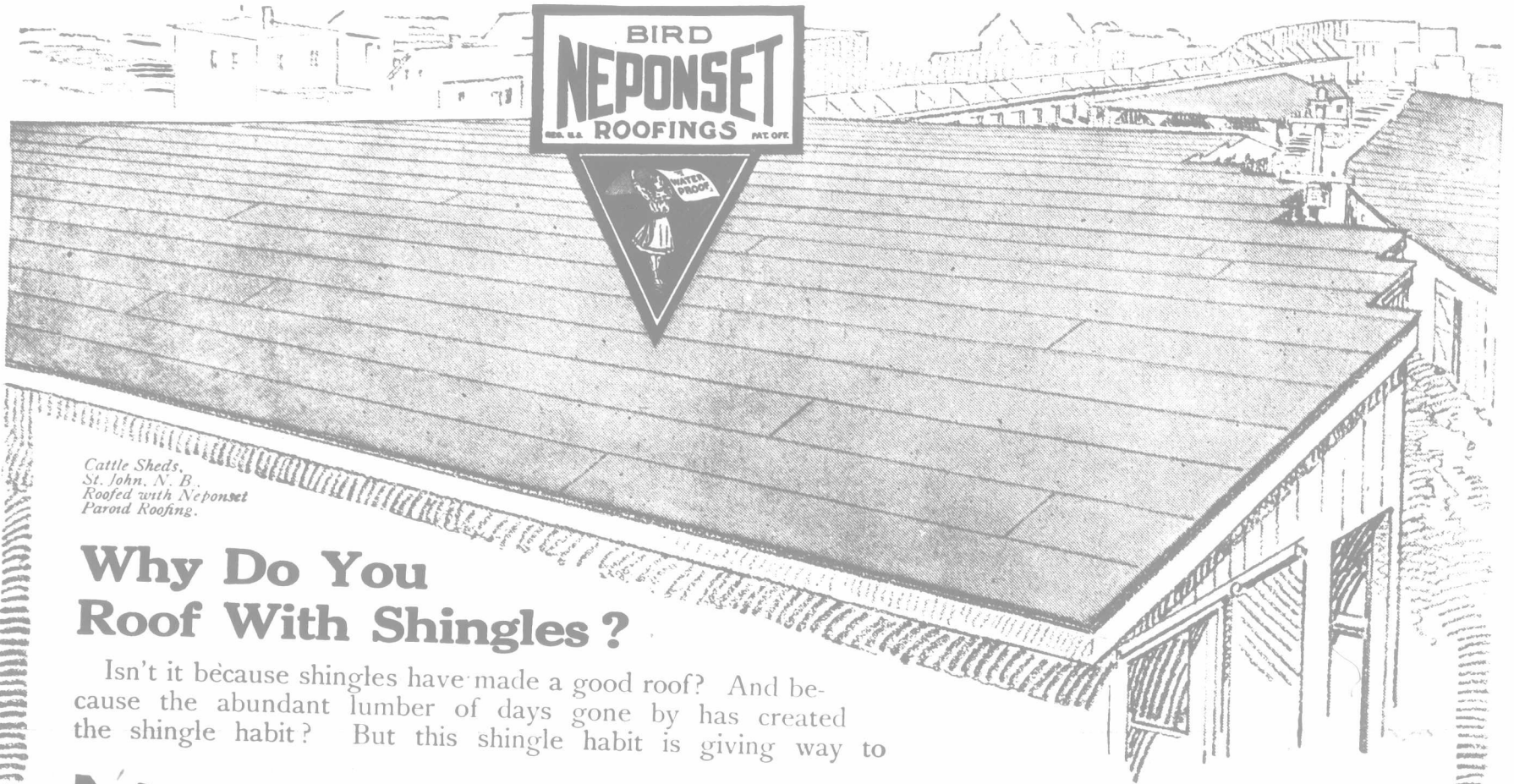
In short, the housewife, to whose care is intrusted the imperative "three-times-a-day" demand for meals, will find every possible aid to perfect results conveniently obtained in Gurney-Oxford Stoves and Ranges.

arrangement is assurance of baking success.

Ask to see, also, the clever working of the Reversible Grate. It can be cleaned with a half-turn to the right, and there is no trouble with clinkers, owing to the force of the strong interlocking teeth. The Gurney-Oxford special soft-coal grate is equally good for bituminous coal.

Full measure of beauty and style is added to these practical advantages. Ask your dealer, or write our nearest branch for the most convenient address. Ask for free booklet.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED
 TORONTO, MONTREAL, HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER



Cattle Sheds,
St. John, N. B.
Roofed with Neponset
Paroid Roofing.

Why Do You Roof With Shingles?

Isn't it because shingles have made a good roof? And because the abundant lumber of days gone by has created the shingle habit? But this shingle habit is giving way to

NEPONSET Paroid Roofing

The Real Rival of Best Shingles

A. L. BOWEN,
user, writes:

"A Barn burned next to me on the 4th. The shingled barn caught a dozen times from sparks but NEPONSET Paroid saved house and storehouse. Sparks won't fire Paroid."

Lasts longer. Costs less to buy and less to lay. Gives actual fire protection. Let us send you actual records of NEPONSET Paroid covering 13 years' hard service on barns, factories, storehouses, railroad and Government buildings, etc.

Other NEPONSET Roofings are—NEPONSET Proslate for houses; NEPONSET Red Rope for temporary buildings.

NEPONSET Roofings are made in Canada.

The leading dealer in every town carries NEPONSET Roofings. If you do not know him, write us. Ask for the NEPONSET Book of Roofing Facts.

F. W. BIRD & SON, Makers, 487 Lotteridge St., Hamilton, Ont.

Established 1795

Winnipeg, Calgary, St. John, N. B., Vancouver, B. C.

M. & S. PIERCE,
dealers, write:

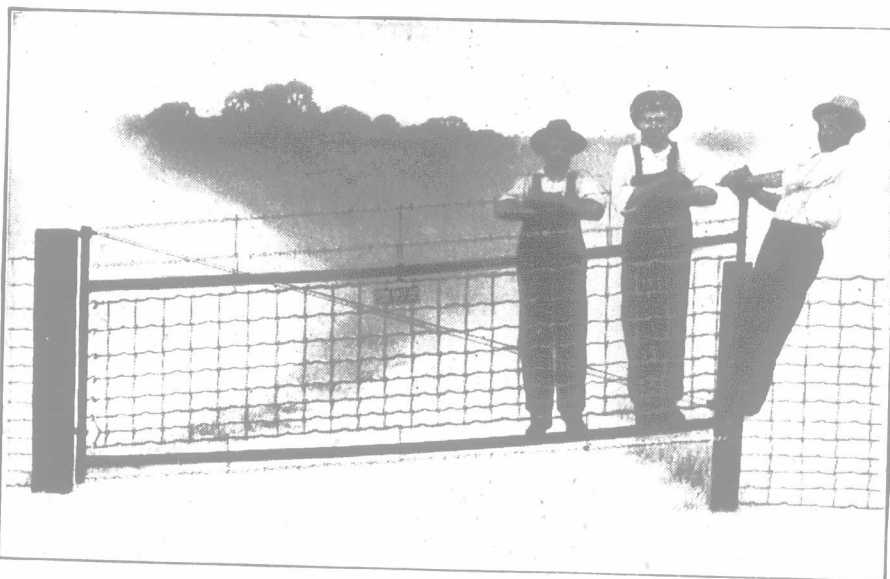
"We have never had a complaint from any one we have sold NEPONSET Paroid to and those we sold to years ago come again when in need."

GOSSIP.

ALLOWAY LODGE ANGUS AND SOUTHDOWNS.

Few are the stock farms more favorably situated and better equipped, both naturally and artificially, for the production and maintaining of high-class live stock, than is Alloway Lodge Stock Farm, the home of high-class Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Southdown sheep, and Scotch Collie dogs. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert McEwen, of Byron, Ont., five miles from London, the well-known proprietor of this farm, has been in the stock-breeding business for many years, and the exceptionally high-class animals now on hand testify to his success as a breeder and feeder. The Angus herd, which was established a few years ago, was founded upon the best line of breeding stock available in the United States. The stock bull now in service in the herd is Black Boyd—4336—129889. This bull is sired by Black Pedro—4331—, and is out of the Blackbird cow, Blackbird Lassie 11th—4325—. Black Pedro had for sire the great champion, Prince Ito. This is an exceptionally good bull, long, level and deep, and showing an abundance of character, as will be seen by the cut in another page. That he is a good sire is evidenced by the number of strong, growthy calves in the herd which are sired by him. Next in service is a yearling bull, Zara's Mark, sired by Black Mark Twain—2842, and out of Zara 22nd, by Blackbird Hero. The sire of this bull proved to be such a good breeder, that Judge Goodwin, of Chicago, kept him for breeding purposes, refusing to offer him at his dispersion sale. This is a bull with lots of size and quality, and is fit to head any herd. Byron Blackbird, a ten-months-old bull calf, sired by Earl Blackbird, and out of Trojan's Pride, by Trojan Eric, a highly-bred Pride, is a calf worthy of special

CLIMB ON!



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY Gate. We have tried five men on a 12-foot CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag. THERE IS A REASON FOR IT.

Write for circulars and particulars of our sixty-day free trial offer to:

CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD., GUELPH, ONT.

See Our Exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions

mention. With his combination of Pride and Blackbird blood, his breeding is all that could be desired. He has size, substance, constitution and character rarely seen in a calf so young, and with his masculine appearance, gives every indication of making a sire that will be heard from in the show ring. The females are

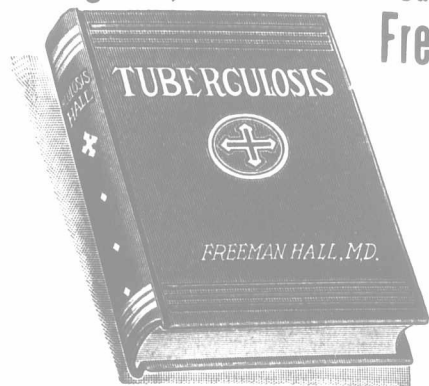
a strong lot, among which only a few can be mentioned. Orleans Queen is a very large, smooth cow nine years old, and if fitted, would still carry bloom enough to make an extra good show cow. She is sired by Western Victor—4301—, dam Orleans Mamilla. That she can produce the right kind is amply proven by a

yearling heifer, Orleans Queen 5th, a daughter of hers, sired by Woodlawn Blackbird Prince—4327—. This is one of the deepest, thickest and best turned things in the herd. Another good cow is the four-year-old Marguerite 2nd, by Prileno (imp.)—3628— (19669), and out of Dandy of Langshoot (imp.). She is a very deep, thick cow, with plenty of substance and quality. Glen Eyrie Rose 3rd, another yearling heifer, and sired by Even Eric—4335—, dam Glen Eyrie Rose, is a good one, showing great growthiness and substance. Trojan's Pride 2nd, out of Trojan's Pride, and sired by Duke of Buccleuch 4330, is another good one that will be two years old in October. Few Angus herds contain more of the famous Blackbird blood than does this one, and the growing popularity of this breed makes the purchase of an Angus herd a sure proposition. Anything in the herd is for sale, and inspection is invited. See the exhibit at the Western Fair in London.

The Southdowns are a fine flock, which was founded twenty years ago, the foundation stock being selected from the flock of the late Senator Drummond, and later an importation from the flocks of the late King Edward VII. About five years ago, another importation of twelve ewes was made from the flocks of the Earl of Bathurst. Imported sires have been used since the founding of the flock. The exhibits made from this flock at the shows constitute home-bred stock. The owner is not importing his show stock, but is breeding and raising it on his own place. By a thorough knowledge of the breeding of every ewe in the flock, which Mr. McEwen, Jr., has, the quality has been greatly improved, and the flock is good enough to win in competition with imported stock. The demand for Southdowns has been keen, and many sales have been made from the flock. At

Consumption

Its Diagnosis, Treatment and Cure Free



NEW TREATISE ON TUBERCULOSIS

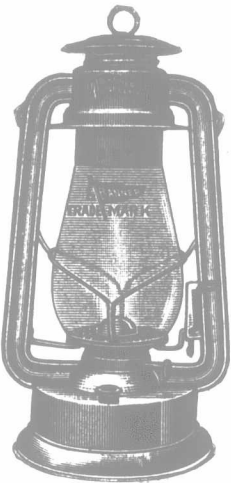
By FREEMAN HALL, M. D.

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, it will instruct you how others, with its aid, cured themselves after all remedies tried had failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

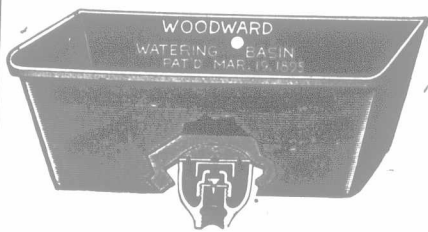
Write at once to The Yorkerman Co., 1662 Rose St., Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will gladly send you the book by return mail free, and also a generous supply of the New Treatment absolutely free, for they want you to have this wonderful remedy before it is too late. Don't wait—write to-day. It may mean the saving of your life.

"BANNER"

COLD BLAST LANTERN
Double Seamed
Well Cannot Leak!



A calendar with every lantern.
Costs no more than inferior lanterns.
Ontario Lantern & Lamp Co., Ltd.
Hamilton, a Ontario.



Woodward Water Basins

Will increase the flow of milk from your cows, and at the same time keep them healthier. The water is always uniform in temperature. There is no swilling of cold water once a day and a resultant checking of the natural flow of milk.

They are not expensive to install, and the extra profit will pay for them in a very short time.

Send your name and address to-day for a copy of our free Catalogue.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited
TORONTO

present there are about twenty extra strong ram lambs and eight shearling rams for sale, as well as an imported ram of the best breeding, and whose progeny won the pen prize at Guelph Winter Fair the last two years, and at Toronto Exhibition in 1910. The ram at the head of the flock was champion at Toronto in 1909, and at Syracuse the same year, and sired the first-prize ram lamb at Syracuse and New York in 1909. Southdown sheep are in good demand, and anyone requiring a flock-header or foundation stock would do well to see or write Mr. McEwen. Call and see the exhibit at Toronto, and the other leading shows.

No Collies are for sale at present, but some will be offering in a short time.

GOSSIP.

The Stonehouse herd of Ayrshires, property of Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec, whose advertisement runs in this paper, has made a splendid record in prizewinning at leading shows in the Dominion in late years. This herd is certainly up-to-date in type, breeding and production, and ranks among the very best in America. Some choice young bulls are for sale.

The Springhill stud of registered Clydesdales, owned by J. & J. Semple, of Milverton, Ont., C. P. R. and G. T. R., is made up of high-class imported stallions and mares of the best of breeding, and, as stated in their advertisement, their new importation comprises fillies, mares and stallions three and four years old, which will be sold at moderate prices, quality considered. Owing to their late arrival, they will not be shown at the fall fairs, but may be seen at their home stables by interested parties.

TRADE TOPIC.

EXCURSION TO WESTERN CANADA.
The Grand Trunk Railway System announce that on Tuesday, August 22nd, September 5th and 19th, 1911, Home-seekers' Excursions will be run from all stations in Ontario and Quebec to Western Canada, via Chicago and Duluth, or via Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at reduced round trip fares.

The well-known double-track line of the Grand Trunk from the East to Chicago appeals to the traveller, and with the superior train service that is offered by this line, including the famous "International Limited" from Montreal daily at 9.00 a. m., which is the finest and fastest train in Canada, many passengers will be attracted this way. The route via Chicago is a most interesting one, taking passengers through the principal cities and towns in Canada and in the States of Michigan and Indiana. In addition to this a choice of seven lines between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis is offered.

Owing to the great number of Canadians who reside in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and other cities en route, there is no doubt that the Grand Trunk will find many patrons who will take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them for a brief visit at the stations with their friends.

Canadian citizens are exempt from so-called immigration examination, and there is no detention at any point.

Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the border.

Another feature that will appeal to the homeseeker is the comfortable transfer, at points like Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth into freshly ventilated clean cars, avoiding the necessity of travelling a long distance in the same car.

In addition to the above routes, the sale of tickets is also authorized via Sarnia, and the Northern Navigation Company's magnificent steamers across Lake Huron and Lake Superior.

For further particulars, apply to any Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway System, or write to Mr. J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, or Mr. A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto.

Ontario's Popular Exhibition

The WESTERN FAIR

LONDON, ONT.
Sept. 8th to 16th

Look!
Entries close
Sept. 7th.

Listen!
Send yours in
NOW

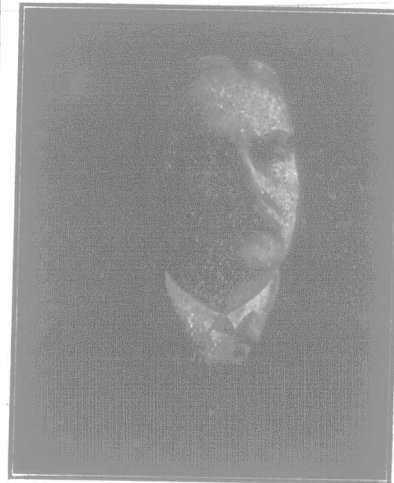
The Great Live Stock Exhibition

We pay all prize money awarded by the judges regardless of competition. Large addition made to the Prize List. Breeders and dealers always bring their best stock to London. Great poultry and dairy exhibits.

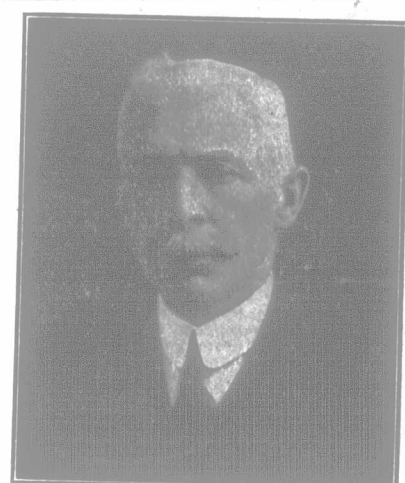
Dog and Cat Shows Open Tuesday, Sept. 12th

Interesting programme of attractions twice daily. Fireworks each night. Special railway rates for exhibitors and visitors. All information from

W. J. REID, President. The Secretary, A. M. HUNT.



WM. SMITH



FRED. RICHARDSON

We want to meet you at our stable at the CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, from Aug. 28th to Sept. 13th, where it will only be a pleasure to show you our New Importation of

30 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

Columbus, Ontario.

Myrtle, C. P. R.

Brooklin and Oshawa, G. T. R.

Oshawa, C. N. R.



Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS, TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. **Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.**

J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE
Imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALE and SHIRE HORSES, PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. A choice importation of the above animals was personally selected in June. For further particulars write:

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.

8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada. On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.
We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.
T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.

JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion
left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.
BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES
My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices.
Long-distance phone GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.

Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine. Prices reasonable.
Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

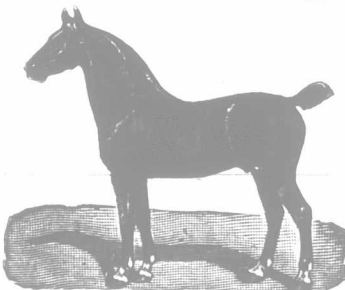
THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAS. MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Clydesdales! Clydesdales! Spring Hill Top Notchers



Gentlemen, we wish to remind you that owing to our late importations we won't be showing at any of the fall exhibitions. Our lot comprises fillies and mares, stallions, 3 and 4 years old. They are the ripe cherries every one of them, and must be sold at the lowest possible price to make room for this fall importation. There's no man who ever buys a stallion or mare but who comes back again; why, because we have the goods and back up what we say. We wish to thank every one for their kind patronage in the past. Yours truly,

J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and La Verne, Minn., U. S. A.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, - - - Proprietor.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM

Has now for sale a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch. Write for prices and catalogue to:

J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., Lennoxville, Que.



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.

Peachblow Clydesdales and Ayrshires—In Clydesdales I am offering several stallions from 1 to 6 years of age, Imp. and Canadian-bred, high-class in type, quality and breeding. Ayrshires of all ages in females, big, well balanced, choice in quality and producers, and one young bull fit for service. Prices very easy.
R. T. BROWNLEE, Hemmingford, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

My second importation this year will land about the last of September, and will consist of the best that can be procured in Scotland and France. Don't fail to see my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. Terms to suit.

T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONTARIO

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.
JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

BURSAL ENLARGEMENT.

Heavy stallion has a soft swelling on the inside of hind leg, above hock joint. He is slightly lame at front, but soon gets better on exercise. No lameness when walking. I wish to exhibit him at the fall shows. C. E. H.

Ans.—This is a bursal enlargement, usually called thoroughpin. It is very hard to reduce. Repeated blistering will often reduce them, but you cannot blister now and have him fit for show. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little well in twice daily. If this be not effective in two or three months, blister the parts every four weeks during the winter. V.

Miscellaneous.

REALIZING ON A JUDGMENT.

A owns land in Michigan, but lives in Ontario without owning any property here. B holds a judgment against A. Can B get it registered against A's land? If so, to whom should B apply?

Ontario. INQUIRER.

Ans.—B should sue in Michigan on his judgment, and then have his judgment in Michigan enforced in the usual way. Consult an attorney in the town nearest A's Michigan land.

TRESPASSING BULL.

Farmer who has been pestered with neighbor's scrub bulls climbing through defective line fence (neighbor's portion) and getting his cows in calf, finally lands one of the intruders in pound and has the keeper levy \$10 damages to a nine-months-old heifer, through her being got in calf, shown by her not coming in season at end of three weeks. Was the correct procedure taken?

Ontario. DAIRYMAN.

Ans.—Yes.

BLANKETING SHOW HORSE.

1. I am fitting a single roadster for the fall fairs. Would you advise light blanketing, and how long before the fairs would you commence blanketing?

2. What kind of hay is best to feed?
D. I. C.

Ans.—1. Light blanketing would keep the horse clean, and tends to produce a short, glossy coat, which is always attractive, and adds to the animal's chances of winning in the show-ring. A few weeks before the show is all that is necessary, unless the weather be very cool in the fall, when he should be kept blanketed continuously.

2. Well-cured timothy or blue-grass hay is best for light horses. A small proportion of clover might not do any harm if it is well cured.

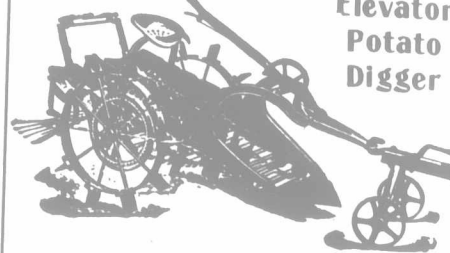
GOSSIP.

Rich milking Holstein cows, also heifers and bull calves, sired by King Segis Pierette, are advertised for sale by B. Holby & Son, Belmont, Middlesex Co., Ont.

N. Pymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont., breeder of high milk record Ayrshires, in his new advertisement in this issue, offers for sale bull calves from dams with splendid records in private and public tests. A few females are also offered. With daily records for two-year-olds of 36 to 43 lbs.; 51 to 53½ lbs., with second calf, and 51½ to 71½ for mature cows, stock from this herd should be worth looking after by dairymen.

A. H. Teeple, Curries, Ont., near Woodstock, in his advertisement of Holstein cattle, calls attention to the rich breeding and record backing of the strains represented in his herd, which is headed by the splendidly bred bull, King Fayne Segis Clothilde, by King Fayne Segis, whose dam, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, holds the world's champion seven-day butter record of 35.55 lbs. Most of the cows in the herd have creditable official tests, and young stock of both sexes are for sale.

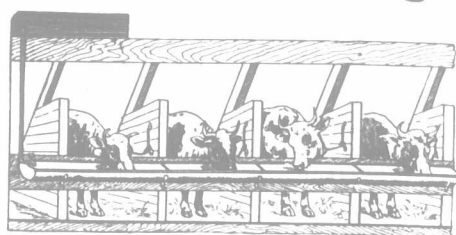
O. K. Canadian Two-Horse Elevator Potato Digger



Will increase your profits by getting all your crop and saving your time, labor and expense. Write for our 1911 catalogue and prices.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., Ltd.
145 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

Steel Stable Troughs



While you're fixing up your stables this summer be sure to install our steel, everlasting, stable troughs. Every Farmer and Dairy man knows the great advantages of properly watering their stock—especially cows—in the stable during cold weather. Our steel stable troughs are EASY TO ERECT.

MADE IN SECTIONS, they can be extended to fit any size stable—simple in construction. Nothing to get out of order, always ready for use. We guarantee the quality of the material and take all responsibility—mon y back if not as represented. Used in the new stables at the Guelph Experimental Farm, etc. Write for catalogue 22. Troughs and Tanks for all purposes.

STEEL TROUGH CO., Tweed, Ont.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

also any Bunch or Swelling. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2 per bottle delivered. Book 3 for free. ABSORBINE, J.L., liniment for mankind. Reduces Gout, Tumors, Wens, Painful, Knotted Varicose Veins, Ulcers. \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book with testimonials free. W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.



CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS
MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED
McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Mo., U. S. A.
Established 1866



Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE,
EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND
Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions.
FACILE PRINCEPS.

WHY HE WANTED MORE.

A suburban chemist had been advertising his patent insect powder far and wide. One day a man rushed into his shop and said excitedly:

"Give me another half-pound of your powder, quick, please."

"Oh!" remarked the chemist, as he proceeded to fill the order, "I'm glad you like the powder. Good, isn't it?"


"Yes," replied the customer. "I have one cockroach very ill; if I give him another half-pound he'll die."

WASH the Woodwork with "SNAP", and see how it gets ALL the dirt out of the cracks and crevices.



What's the use of paying for a substitute when you can get the genuine "SNAP"? Dealers everywhere have it in 15c. tins. 71

Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

O.K. Canadian U-Bar Patented Steel Stanchions



Are free and easy on the cattle, but strong and durable, being made of high carbon U-Bar Steel it is impossible to break or twist them out of shape. The swing bar will not sag and guaranteed not to be opened by the cattle. Write for our prices and circulars on Sanitary Stall and Stanchions. Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Ltd. 145 Stone Road, GALT, ONT.

Elm Park Aberdeen - Angus

The young bulls we have for sale are sired by: Magnificent Imp., 2856, champion of Canada, 1910; Prince of Benton, Imp., 828, champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1903; Lord Val. 2nd 868, champion Calgary, Halifax, Sherbrooke Dominion Exhibitions. Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ontario. Phone 708.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Any number of females for sale at easy prices and terms. Correspondence invited. Glengrove Stock Farm. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props. Alton, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

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

Shorthorn Heifers

Have some excellent heifers all ages. Will make it worth your while if desiring anything in this line to call. Have also got some very nice bull calves. WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO

OAKLANE FARM

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds Heifers and cows for sale; prices right. Will sell our stock bull, "Uppermill Omega"; quiet and extra sure. GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE P. O., ONT. Bolton, C. P. R.; Caledon East, G. T. R. Phone.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS

Still have for sale a right good lot of young Shorthorns; a few No. 1 Shire stallions and fillies just imported in August; also a choice lot of ram lambs. Weston Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance phone. HIGHFIELD, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns and Oxford Down Sheep

Trout Creek Wonder at head of herd. Young bulls and heifers of richest Scotch breeding. Phone connection. Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ontario.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters

Offers a choice lot of one- and two-year old heifers, all sired by Imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; also Leicesters, rams and ewes of all ages. W. A. DOUGLAS, Tuscarora P. O. Brant Co.

SHORTHORNS, Clydesdales and Oxford Downs

Seven red and light roan bulls, 6 to 12 mths., by Blossoms Joy = 73741 =; some with imp. dams. Heifers 1 and 2 yrs. Clydesdales, both sexes. Flock of Oxford Downs. All at low prices for next month. Phone connection. McFarlane & Ford, Dutton Ont.

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

A few superbly-bred cows and several heifers in calf for sale; all from imported or highly-bred stock. Herd headed by Lord Fyvie, imp., of Missie and Scottish Archer family. DR. T. S. SPROULE M. P. Markdale, Ont.

CLOVER DELL SHORTHORNS

Some choice females at tempting prices. Red and roan, of milking strain. L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ontario. Bolton Sta., C. P. R., one-half mile from barns. Phone.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CATTLE AND THE CROPS.

My neighbor rented his farm and has no lawful fence between his farm and mine. If my horses and cattle go into his place and destroy his tenant's crops:

1. Who is responsible for the tenant's crop?
2. Who is responsible for the damage done my stock?
3. If they cross the road, as he has no fence on the road, and destroy my second neighbor's crop, who is responsible for my stock and my second neighbor's crop?

Ontario. R. S. Ans.—1. You are not; whether the tenant or his landlord should bear the loss is a question entirely between them. 2. You must bear it yourself. 3. We think you are.

BUYING BOOKS.

One day in June an agent for a Book Company of Toronto called at the school selling a "Teachers' and Pupils' Encyclopedia" consisting of six volumes. The price was to be \$18. I gave an order for the set, and was to pay \$5 in July and \$13 in December. When the set came to me it was incomplete, and I sent it back. They then sent me a complete set and charged me with both, saying they had not received the first set, and also charging \$19.75 for each. What should I do? I have already paid for the one set. AN INQUIRER.

Ans.—Pay no attention to their demands for any further payment, but carefully preserve all documents and other evidence of the transaction, including letters, etc.

TURKEY AILING.

Our turkey gobbler is badly swollen around the eyes, especially above his nostrils. Has a cough, and sneezes quite frequently. While coughing and sneezing, a frothy substance comes into his eyes and out of his nostrils. There does not seem to be any odor. He does not appear to be sick, but is not as bright and lively as before he took the trouble. It is about three weeks since he took it. We treated his head and nostrils with Zenoleum, and made him swallow some. It has not done him any good. What is the trouble, and what is the treatment? Is it infectious? W. M.

Ans.—From the description given, this is a form of roup or influenza. Give the bird Epsom salts in the drinking water, a dessertspoonful to one gallon of water. Give also one teaspoonful of dry salts. Bath the head with a five-per-cent. solution of potassium permanganate, or a Seiler's tablet dissolved in a cup of water. Remove the bird from the flock, as roup is infectious. It may be necessary to disinfect the poultry house. It is seldom advisable to treat single birds which are badly affected with roup.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.

Can the hedge known here as California privet be successfully grown in Ontario, especially in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ont. A friend recently told me he saw it near Hamilton. I think he said in the valley between Hamilton and Dundas. Our authorities here claim it cannot be grown north of Albany. F. P. M.

Ans.—I regret that I cannot give definite information regarding the hardiness of the California privet in Ontario, although I feel quite confident it will succeed in the southern sections of the Province, especially in the district you mention about Hamilton. I am inclined to believe that the climate there is far less severe on vegetation than in many parts of New York State, even south of Albany. This is largely due to the proximity of the lake, and the protection afforded by the ridge in that district. We have grown the common European privet here for many years, and only once in twenty-five years has it been injured during the winter. That was four years ago, when it was pretty well killed down to the snow line, but the bushes have now nearly reached their original height. I notice that Prof. Macoun mentions in one of his reports that this species is only half-hardy at Ottawa, although a number of other species of privet, particularly the Amur privet, is quite hardy. H. L. HITT.

Important Auction Sale OF 40 HEAD OF SCOTCH-BRED Shorthorns



AT WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO, ON WEDNESDAY Oct. 11th 1911

Comprising representatives of the following well-known families: Rosewoods, Butterflies, Duchess, Minas, Clippers, Broadhocks and other good sorts. All young or in their prime. Contributed by the following well-known breeders: H. N. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Capt. T. E. Robson and nephew, London, Ont.; Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.; J. T. Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Catalogues will be ready Sept. 15th, write:

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

And get your name in line for one-half R.R. rates.

GEO. BELLOW, Maryville, Mo. } Auctioneers.
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, }

Visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition

are cordially invited to visit our exhibit of

Iron Stable Fittings and Furnishings

Same being situated immediately inside the main entrance of the Agricultural Process Building, where our attendant will be pleased to explain the different fittings, etc., in connection with a stable. Do not fail to see the Acorn Bottle Watering-bowl.

THE TISDALE IRON STABLE FITTING COMPANY, LIMITED
19 Temperance Street, Toronto, Ont.

ORCHARD BEACH HEREFORDS

Canada's greatest herd. Over 50 to select from. Bulls of all ages, females of all ages. Show stock a specialty. Anything in the herd is for sale. Foundation stock at very reasonable prices.

Long-distance phone. L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ont.

THE MAPLES' PRIZE WINNING HEREFORDS

The record of our herd of Hereford cattle at the leading Canadian shows for many years has never been duplicated by any other herd in Canada. We have now for sale show and high-class stock in both bulls and females. Look us up at the leading shows. Phone connection. MRS. W. H. HUNTER, The Maples P. O., near Orangeville.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Calmsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm, Bell phone.

Salem Shorthorns

I am offering a number of heifers, different ages, for sale. They are bred in the purple and should interest any body in search of the right kind.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT., ELORA STATION, 1861-IRVINE SIDE SHORTHORNS-1911

One right good yearling bull from imp. sire and dam, a good worker and sure; also a number of richly-bred young cows and heifers in calf or calves at foot. For prices and particulars, address: Elora Sta., G. T. and C. P. R. J. WATT & SON, SALEM, ONT.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont. Exeter Sta.

Elmdale Shorthorns, Shropshires and Clydes

Our Scotch Shorthorns are Clementines, Missies, Mysies and Nonpareils, headed by the great sire of champions, Prince Gloster. Young bulls and females of all ages for sale; high-class in type, breeding and quality. Shropshires, the best the breed produces, from imp. stock; also Clydesdales. THOS. BAKER & SONS, Salina P. O., Oshawa Sta. Phone connection.

HOME Protection



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
ORIGINATOR LIGHTNING CONTROL

THE home may go. Every loved memory may be utterly destroyed in a few brief moments by lightning.

How About Your Home?

You have a home and family. You see your children in terror at the approach of every thunder storm.
Are You the Prudent Man? Have you taken steps to protect them? Or will your ears remain deaf to their cries until the lightning stroke falls upon you, and then vainly sit down and mourn your loss?

The DODD SYSTEM of Lightning Control

makes your home and loved ones safe. Two thousand mutual fire insurance companies testify to it. They are not deceived; you can rely on what they have said and done. It is the one scientific system, the only one with a responsible guarantee behind it. *Money refunded or damage made good* (if you are ever damaged) under binding contract. Let us send you free the greatest Lightning Book ever published, to show you how 2000 insurance companies endorse *The Dodd System and no other system*. Large, beautifully illustrated book, many striking lightning views; gives theory of lightning, full explanation of lightning control, plain questions and answers, Professor Dodd's lecture, etc. Sending for it does not bind you to anything. Address to-day

DODD & STRUTHERS
465 6th Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

WEST DODD
PERFECTED LIGHTNING
CONTROL



Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns: 60 head on hand, including cows and heifers and calves of both sexes. In Cotswolds: A few shearing ewes and a good bunch of lambs coming on for fall trade. In Berkshires: A nice lot now ready to ship.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, Campbellford, Ont.

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.
Erin station, C. P. R.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854-1911

A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearlings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals and choice breeding.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

High-class Shorthorns

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. **GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.**

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right. Phone connection. **Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.**

Shorthorns

Choice selections of bulls and heifers at all times for sale at very reasonable prices. **Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.**

Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE—Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred from imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone.

A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario.

High Grove Jerseys

No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont**

GOSSIP.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the Canadian Champion horse power and thresher, which is warranted to thresh and winnow more grain in the same time than any other of its class manufactured in Canada or the United States. These tread machines are made for one or two horses. Agents are wanted in every district to introduce the Canadian Champion.

PERCHERON EXPORTS.

Gerald Powell, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, commission agent and interpreter, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "On July 26th, I shipped from Boulogne-S-Mer the first lot of Percherons ever shipped to South Africa. They were bought by Mr. Bothwick, manager of the Department of Agriculture, Capetown, and comprised one stallion and five mares. The stallion, black, two years old, showing lots of quality, is highly bred, being by Etudiant, sold to the U. S. A. two years ago at a very big price, after winning first in Paris, 1908, in the class four years and over, and first at Mortague at the big Percheron Society Show, 1908, and first at Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1909, beating the renowned Carnot (66666), the only time he was beaten. The mares, too, were well bred, all young, and in foal to good sires."

W. D. MONKMAN'S SHROPSHIRE.

Amongst animals bred and developed by the breeder there are few flocks in Canada that have produced more winners at the principal Canadian shows and at Chicago than the Bond-Head flock of W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont., and certainly among this year's crop of lambs, sired by his splendid Gurney-bred ram, there are many coming winners. This ram was never beaten wherever shown; he has size, strength of bone, quality, and a perfect covering. The breeding ewes are imported and home-bred, winners at the Royal and at the leading shows in this country, where representatives have repeatedly won the pen prize, also championships, and in the carcass classes. A number are being fitted for this year's shows, which are for sale, as well as the entire crop of lambs of both sexes; also five shearing rams, and last year's Guelph winners in ewes. Mr. Monkman is also offering for sale one two-year-old Shire filly from imported sire and dam that is bred to the Guelph champion of last fall. This filly is up to a big size, and has the proper kind of quality of underpinning so popular in this country. He also has for sale White Wyandotte cockerels and pullets of Martin breeding from the renowned Royal strain. The farm is connected with long-distance 'phone from Bradford.

HOW THE WATER MELON GREW.

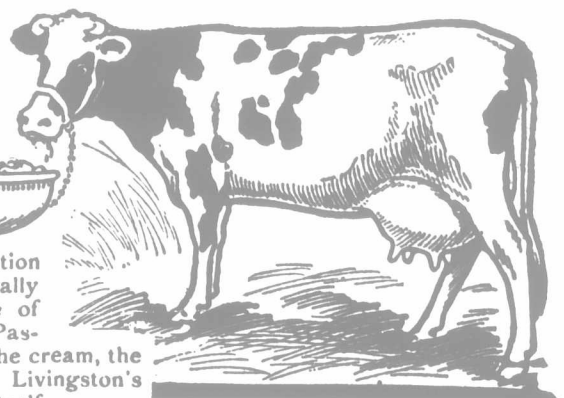
A few summers ago, says William Jennings Bryan, I was passing through Columbus, Ohio, and stopped in the restaurant in the depot. My attention was called to a piece of water melon. I ordered it and ate it. It was cut from a splendid melon. I took some of the seeds and dried them and weighed them, and found that it would take five thousand seeds to weigh a pound, and I estimated that this water melon would weigh about forty pounds, and then applied mathematics to it. A few weeks before, somebody, I know not who, had put a little water melon seed in the ground, and under the influence of sunshine and shower that little seed had taken off its coat and gone to work and had gathered from somewhere 200,000 times its own weight, and forced it through a tiny stem and built a water melon. On the outside it had put a cover of green. Within that a rind of white, and within that a core of red, and within it had scattered through the red little black seeds, each one capable of doing the same work over again. What architect drew the plan? Where did that little seed get its tremendous strength? Where did it find its flavoring extract? How did it collect its coloring matter? How did it build a water melon? Until you explain a water melon, do not be too sure that you can set limits to the power of the Almighty, or tell just what He would do or how He would do it.

This Feed Costs Nothing

if you count the results it gives.

Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.

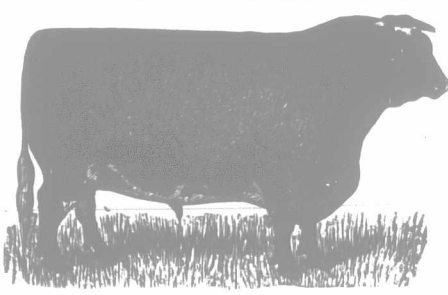
It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:

THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Long-distance 'phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm.



SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Manager, Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths

Present offering: A number of excellent 3-year-old heifers to calve in the fall, a number of heifer calves of best milking strains; also two bull calves. Will be sold reasonable. My TAMWORTHS are bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 2 to 10 months old. Young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars.

CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale

I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.**

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns

Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.

HIGH CLASS JERSEYS BY AUCTION

AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS, WEST TORONTO, ON

Thursday, Sept. 7, 1911
COMMENCING AT 12.30 HIGH NOON

Mr. Thompson Porter will sell by Auction, absolutely without reserve, as the farm has been sold, his entire herd of 80 head of St. L. and Golden Lad Jerseys, consisting of 30 cows and 15 two-year-old heifers in milk, 25 heifers and calves under one year, 9 young bulls fit for service, and the two stock bulls Golden Fox and Stockwell Lad.

The cows are mostly St. L. family, being rich, heavy milkers, the test for the herd being 5.9 per cent., with a number of them going over 40 lbs. of milk per day. Two are of Fern Lad breeding, "Fontaine's Blue Bell" and "Brilliant's Fontaine," with their beautiful son and daughter, Fontaine, being half-sister to Noble of Oakland's, the Coopers \$15,000 bull, and the \$7,000 cow, Lady Viola, is her G. dam. She is a beautiful cow, very rich and heavy milker, making herself to be the richest and most profitable producer of both milk and butter, so says the report when the Jerseys took 15 prizes out of a possible 16. For more particulars see catalogue.

Terms of sale 3 months' credit by giving approved bankable paper. Bids by letter in order. Catalogue on application to:

Auctioneer: J. H. SMITH **THOMPSON PORTER, Proprietor, 1520 St. Clair Ave., TORONTO, ONT.**

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.

Rino-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45 minute applications cure. Works just as well on Silabone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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

DR. J. M. STEWART'S LIGHTNING COLIC CURE

Is the result of thirty years of careful study of the causes and effects of colic. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined. Our remedy stimulates and relieves affected parts immediately, and by its laxative properties cleanses and removes the cause.

Absolutely no bad after effects, as is the case with ninety-five per cent. of the cures on the market.

Colic may kill your horse or cow within one hour, unless you have this remedy for instant use. Why risk the loss of a valuable animal when you can have this remedy at hand? Cost per bottle containing two doses only 75 cents. We refund your money if it fails. Write the

PALMER MEDICAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Windsor, Ontario.

HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

Rich-Milking Holsteins

We have at present some choice yearling heifers, sired by Idaho's Paul Veeman and served by King Segis Pietertje; also some bull calves from 3 to 5 months old, and some 2-year old heifers due to freshen in September, which have A. R. O. backing. Write for further particulars.

B. HOLTBY & SON, Belmont, Ont.

Homewood Holsteins!

We will have a few members of our herd at Toronto Exhibition. Also a few choice bull calves, one yearling, for sale. We would be pleased to meet our customers there.

M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.

Springbrook Holsteins and Tamworths

A choice bull calf, sired by Brightest Canary, whose two nearest dams average over 26 lbs. butter in a week. Dam, a four-year-old, record of over 12,000 lbs. milk in one year. 25 fine young Tamworth pigs two weeks old; sire and dam imported; best quality; booking orders at \$8 for quick sale.

A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, ONTARIO

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Walburn Rivers, Folders, Ontario

Fairmount Holsteins

Our herd shows splendid records in private tests. They are bred from high official backing. Anything is for sale, including three young bulls sired by our richly-bred stock bull.

C. R. GIES, Heidelberg P.O., St. Jacob Sta. Telephone.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS at Ridgedale.

I have two young bulls fit for service, which will be priced at a soap for quick sale. Write, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. Long-distance phone. **R. W. WALKER, UTICA, ONT.**

GLENWOOD STOCK FARM

Have two yearling Holstein bulls fit for service, both of the milking strains. Will sell cheap to make room. **Thos. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth P. O., Ont. Campbellford Station.**

Holstein Cattle

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

HICKORY HILL AYRSHIRE

Winners at Provincial Dairy Show for 14 years. All Ayrshires bred at Hickory Hill have the following records: Two yrs. old, 36 1/2 to 43 1/2 lbs. per day. 2nd calf, \$1 to \$3 1/2; 4 yrs. old and upwards, 53 1/2 to 71 1/2 lbs. per day. Special offering bull calves from dams with records from 5 1/2 to 7 1/2 lbs. per day and 1.6 to 2.06 1/2 per month, with females also for sale. Address:

N. DYMENT, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

ELMDALE FOR HIGH-CLASS STOCK.

Scotch Shorthorn cattle, imported Shropshire sheep, and Clydesdale horses, are the lines of pure-bred stock bred on the Elmdale farm of Thos. Baker & Sons, Solina P. O., Ont., a few miles from either Oshawa or Bowmanville stations, on the main line of the G. T. R. There are no half-way measures practiced in the running of this farm, everything in the line of farm work and farm equipment is strictly up-to-date, and the breeding operations are on the same high-class plane. "The best is none too good," has always been Mr. Baker's motto, and this, followed by intelligent care and generous feeding, has made the Elmdale flocks and herds one of the best in the country. The Shorthorns, on blood lines, represent such noted tribes as the Cruickshank Nonpareils, Marr Missies and Mysies, and Clementines, at the head of which is that famous bull, Prince Gloster, a double-bred Duchess of Gloster, and sire of many winners, including the grand champion-ship at Toronto. The breeding cows are a big, thick, well-balanced lot, with which Prince Gloster is nicking remarkably well. For sale are several choice heifers of various ages, and four young bulls from six to twelve months of age, the latter half-brothers to the grand champion, and put up on show lines. The Shropshires are all either imported or bred from imported stock, are strictly high-class in breed, type and covering, and are in prime condition. For sale are this year's crop of lambs of both sexes, as well as six shearing rams, among which are much show material. The Clydesdales are all imported or from imported sire and dam, and there is generally something of a high-class nature that will be priced. The farm is connected by long-distance phone, and, upon notification, intending purchasers will be met at either Oshawa or Bowmanville.

OXFORD DOWNS AND YORKSHIRES

Maple Villa Stock Farm, the property of J. E. Corwell, of Bond Head, Ont., centrally located between Beeton Station, G. T. R., and C. P. R. on the west, and Bradford Station, G. T. R. on the east, is well and favorably known, owing to the high-class character of the Oxford Down sheep and Yorkshire hogs bred there. The large flock of Oxfords is one of the best in Canada, true to breed type, well cared for, and in prime condition, among them being many winners at the Guelph Winter Show, and at a number of leading county shows, the flock generally being the get of such great rams as Imp. Hampton Hero 4th, Imp. Hamptonian 96, Imp. Sunset, and the present stock ram, Imp. Hamptonian 222, a ram that is doing wonderful service at the head of the flock, his get invariably winning wherever shown. Last fall, at a large circuit of local shows, they were never headed, and at Guelph, in pen of ewe lambs, they were placed second to a pen that should have been lower down. This ram now weighs 350 lbs., and is exceptionally well covered, and quality all over. He is now for sale, as a number of his get are of breeding age. This year's crop of lambs by him show splendid form and remarkable growth, the ram lambs being up to 150 lbs. and the ewe lambs 125 lbs. All these are for sale, as well as a number of shearing ewes, several of which were winners last fall. An early order ensures a high-class shipment. The Yorkshires are all that could be desired in the matter of type, size and fitness. Just now there are in breeding fifteen sows, practically all from the renowned herd of D. C. Flatt & Son, bred from their winners, the major part of them from imported sire and dam, up to a big size, true to type, and in nice breeding condition. The present chief stock boar is Lake View Sandy, an exceptionally choice animal of great length and depth. His predecessor was Summer Hill Jerry 20th, whose get won remarkably well against all comers. Just now for sale are a number of sows, bred and ready to breed, as well as younger ones, and about fifteen boars old enough for service, and younger ones. Mr. Corwell reports the past year as one of the best ever, having shipped both sheep and pigs from one end of the country to the other, as well as a number across the lines with satisfaction to purchasers.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS



Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol heads the herd, and his first twelve daughters will freshen and be tested here this coming winter. We own them all, and they are a promising lot. Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol is sired by Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, who has 96 A. R. O. daughters, five of which average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, has a 26-lb. record, and is the dam of Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, who held the world's record with 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days. This bull is at the Toronto Exhibition. Look him over and get prices on his sons.

E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ontario.



Holsteins and Yorkshires

Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171, our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 1/4-lb., 26 1/2-lb., 4-year-old and 25 1/4-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. **D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.**



Silver Creek Holsteins

We are now offering young stock of both sexes. The great majority of the dams in this herd have been officially tested. King Fayne Segis Clothilde, whose 7 nearest dams have 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at the head. The sire of this famous bull was King Fayne Segis, whose dam, Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, holds the world's champion 7-day butter record of 35 lbs. The dam of King Fayne Segis Clothilde was Belle Aggie Clothilde, with 7-day record of 29.48 lbs. For fuller record see Farmer's Advocate, Dec. 1, 1910, issue.

A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Phone Connection.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD - HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each or 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones. Long-Distance Telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.**

Woodbine Holsteins

Herd headed by King Segis Pontiac Lad, whose 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 great 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.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Two yearling bulls fit for service; also choice bull calves. Three-year-old heifer due in July. Write for prices.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

CRAIGALEA AYRSHIRE! CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRE!

Our record: Every cow and heifer entered in Record-of-Performance, and retained in herd until test was completed, has qualified. Heifers and young bulls for sale of show-ring form. **H. C. HAMILLY, BOX GROVE P. O., ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C.P.R. Bell phone connection from Markham.**

Imported and Canadian bred, with R. O. P. official records, headed by the renowned champion, Imp. Netherhall Milkman. Richly-bred females and young bulls for sale. **P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.**

The City View Herd of Commercial Ayrshires

Anything for sale. An offering several R.O.P. cows and two-year-old heifers, all from R. O. P. stock. Also one yearling and several 1911 bull calves, including the herd bull Prosperor, 24356, four years old. His heifers have the quality and quantity, with large, well-placed teats and splendid udders. Write or phone. Prices reasonable.

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

Stockwood Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. High producers and high testers. Females of all ages for sale; also several young bulls, from 8 to 13 months old. Imp. sires and out of imp. dams. Right good ones, and bred from winners. **D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec**

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRE

The world's leading herd of Record-of-Performance Ayrshires. Contains more champion milk- and butter-producers than any other herd. Also big cattle, big dams, for sale at reasonable prices. A few bull calves, true to color and type, from R. O. P. Three miles south of Hamilton. **A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ont. Visitors welcome. Trains met by appointment.**

Just Landed 45 two-year-old Ayrshire heifers

all bred to freshen in September and October. They are a beautiful, strong lot, with plenty of teat. Also 12 bulls fit for service, and a few yearling heifers. **R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUEBEC.**

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRE

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.

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRE

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

HILLVIEW AYRSHIRE

Imp. Hobsland Hero at head of herd. Imp. and Canadian-bred females. Young bulls true to type and bred in the purple for sale, also a few heifers. **R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.**

The Terrible Pains of INDIGESTION

Mr. Wm. H. MacEwen, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., says:—"For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by a severe bloating and a belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected that I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit, and urged me to try MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS, and got me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve and could eat with some relish. I was greatly cheered, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so firmly convinced of their virtue as a family medicine I have no hesitation in recommending them." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED!

A Pure-bred Black-faced SCOTCH HIGHLAND RAM

Yearling preferred. Have for sale three ram lambs same breed.

Maplewood Stock Farm, Attica, N. Y., U. S. A.

Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs

We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings. HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry—I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White Wyandotte poultry. W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont. Phone connection.

Pure Shropshires for Sale—30 ram lambs, born first part April, 1911, and 25 ewe lambs, do; sired by Dryden ram. Price, \$10 to \$12 each, including pedigree; also 30 ewes, from one to five years, and fine St. Lambert Jerseys, all ages, both sexes. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunleya Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

SPRINGBANK Oxford Downs—We never had a better lot of lambs of both sexes to offer than this fall, sired by Imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and of ideal type; a few shearing ewes and two shearing rams can also be spared; order soon. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Fergus Station, Ontario

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont. Buena Vista Farm.

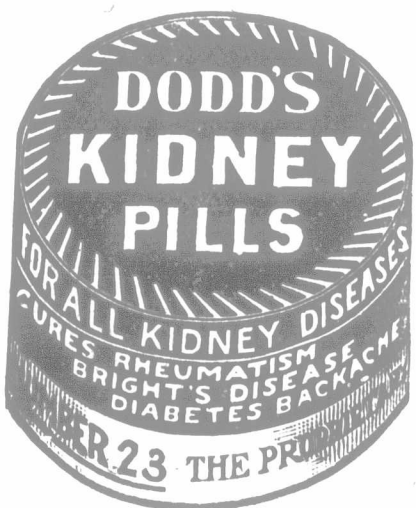
HOOPS ON THE PIGS.

A rather droll, dry-weather anecdote recently came to the attention of "The Farmer's Advocate." A suburban poultry-raiser was asked how his chickens were doing?

"Fairly well," he replied, "considering the dry weather."

"What, dry weather hard on the chickens?" was the surprised inquirer's ejaculation?

"Oh, yes!" replied the poultryman, "it is hard on pigs too. A neighbor of mine remarked the other day, that if it kept on he was afraid he would have to put hoops on the pigs to keep the swill in."



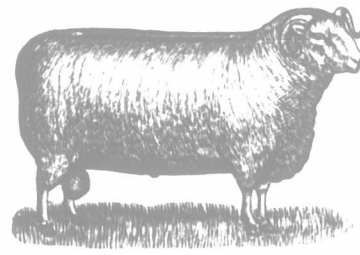
GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR T. PORTER'S JERSEY SALE.

There is ample proof for the oft-times claim that, cost of production considered, the Jerseys are the most profitable dairy cows of any of the several breeds. This would appear to be proven at the St. Louis World's Fair, where, in the 120-day dairy-test, sixteen prizes were offered for largest production of butter-fat and other solids, cost of production considered, the Jerseys winning fifteen out of the sixteen prizes. This is surely a most convincing argument of the truth of the above claim. This sale will give the people attending it an opportunity of purchasing the best blood of the breed at their own prices, and the big number for selection will guarantee getting just about what is desired from among twenty heifers rising two years, thirteen rising one year, heifer calves, and mature cows of all ages, while included are the two stock bulls, and nine younger bulls fit for service. The terms are most liberal; cash, or five months on bankable paper, with five per cent. per annum added. The sale will commence at 12.30, Sept. 7th, and should attract the attention of dairymen. For catalogues, write Thompson Porter, 1520 St. Clair avenue, Toronto.

MITCHELL BROS.' SHORTHORNS.

The 100 head that make up the splendid herd of Scotch Shorthorns belonging to Mitchell Bros., of Burlington, Ont., represent a herd that for high-class individuality and rich purple breeding, have few peers in any country, many of them selections and the daughters of selections personally made by J. F. Mitchell from leading herds in the land of the breed's origin, and since kept infused with new blood by regular importations, coupled with a generous diet, whereby their condition is always on a par with their high-class type and breeding. The herd is always in shape for purchasers looking for good ones, and there is always a big selection, which makes this one of the most desirable herds in Ontario for a visit by intending purchasers. The past year has been the best for sales the firm has ever had, very much of which is due to the remarkable prepotency of the stock bulls in service in stamping their get with the form and type that wins, and though we have been well acquainted with the herd for years, we never saw so many high-class young things in the stables as at present. Bandsman (imp.), the Cruickshank Butterfly-bred son of the famous show bull, Newton Chrystal, is proving a wonder as a sire. Himself a low-down, immensely-thick bull, that handles like feathers, he is remarkable for the power he possesses of stamping his own type and mellow qualities on his get, hence the rapidity with which his get is picked up by visitors looking for a high-class herd-header or a show heifer. Second in service is the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Village Duke (imp.), a red three-year-old of great scale and thickness, sired by the \$3,000 show bull, Villager, and out of the Aberdeen first-prize cow, Duchess, by Lanelet. This bull is proving a sire of a high order, as his get show, very many of them being of show-ring quality, among which is a red yearling Orange Blossom heifer that looks like wearing the ribbon when given a chance. Another is a roan Jilt that is a credit to her sire. Besides these and other heifers there are, by this sire, six young bulls, all about ten months of age. One is a Strawberry, one a Lavinia, one a Jilt, one an Orange Blossom, and one a Village Girl, a selection rarely seen, from which to select a herd-header. Village Duke (imp.) is for sale, and his kind are very scarce now, and parties wanting a herd-header should move quickly, as he will soon go. Other young bulls for sale of near serviceable age is a pair of white eleven-months-old ones, both sired by Bandsman, and both of the Duchess family; a right nice, thick, mellow pair. Another extra choice one is a roan eight-months-old, Cruickshank Lovely, by Bandsman. Several other young bulls are coming on—sired by Bandsman, and of the most fashionable types on their dam's side, that will surely make high-class herd-headers. A representative exhibit of this herd will be at Toronto Exhibition, where Mr. Mitchell will be pleased to see his many friends and others interested in good Shorthorns.



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7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars.
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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.

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I breed Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshires, Chester constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty. JOHN HARVEY, Freilighsburg, Que.

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For sale: A choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows already bred. Are booking orders for young pigs, not akin, for spring delivery. Descendants of imported stock.
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Lasts longer with a minimum of repairs. Extracts the greatest quantity of "heat" possible from the fuel used.

Has a special contrivance which assists in consuming the gases which would otherwise escape up the chimney.

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But it costs less for fuel because of the special construction of its combustion chamber, air blast, and radiating surface.

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It will save you from all future heating troubles if you instal one this summer.

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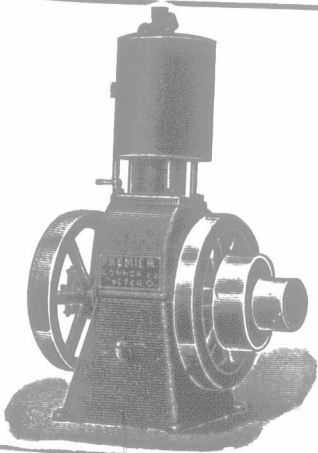
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It will soon be time to use power for cutting feed, pumping and other farm requirements. NOW is a good time to consider the merits of the various engines. We offer in the

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a gasoline engine which is simple in construction, and will carry any load that the water-cooled engines of the same size will. 2 and 4 H.-P. only, but big enough for any farm work. When writing, it is a help to state the purpose for which the engine is wanted.

Connor Machine Co., Exeter, Ont.

GOSSIP.

J. WATT & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

This renowned herd of Scotch Shorthorns was established in 1861, just fifty years ago, and to-day, on their dam's side, represents such popular families as the Marr Roan Lady, Mildred, Matchless, Merry Maid, Mina, Lancaster, Rosemary, Duchess and Emeline tribes; and on their sires' side, the blood of such renowned bulls as Barmpton Hero, Challenge, Royal Sailor (imp.), Marquis of Zenda (imp.), Good Morning (imp.), Jilt Victor (imp.), Pride of Scotland (imp.). In service just now is the splendidly-fleshed bull, Royal Hope, a roan son of the great bull, Blood Royal (imp.), used with such signal success on the famous Cargill herd, dam Golden Hope C., by Lord Mistletoe (imp.). He belongs to the ever-popular BPA with Bud tribe, and has nicked well with the daughters of the big, thick Campbell Bessie-bred bull, Imp. Pride of Scotland, and the result should be everything desired. This is one of the popular herds of Ontario, from which very many choice things have gone to grace leading herds in Canada and the United States. So great has been the demand for herd-headers from this herd that only one of serviceable age is left; he is Pride's Lad, a red eighteen-months son of Imp. Pride of Scotland, and out of Imp. Merry Lass, a Merry Maid-bred cow. He is a big, growthy young bull that will do good wherever he goes. Several others are coming on for spring use. Their P. O. address, as is well known, is Salem, Ont., Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

SUNNYSLOPE SHORTHORNS.

An inspection of the noted Sunnyslope herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, the property of A. E. Meyer, of Guelph, Ont., was recently made by a representative of this paper, and found up to their usual high standard of quality, modern type, and show-ring condition, representing as they do the most fashionable and popular blood of the breed, blood that has made Scotch Shorthorns famous the world over, and the herd is headed by that thick, massive and mellow bull, Imp. Scottish Hero, of the grand old Rosemary tribe, a bull that has for several years, by the excellence of his get, demonstrated his right to be classed well up among the best sires ever imported or used in Canada. Among the young bulls now on hand sired by him is one eight months old, red, out of Broadhooks Missie 2nd, a Marr Missie, got by Imp. Butterfly King, a C. Butterfly, and grandam by Broadhooks Golden Fame, imported in dam. This is one of the few extra good young bulls, low, thick, even, with a grand back, flank, and lines; a show calf from the ground up, and bred in the purple. Another grand young bull is a red ten-months-old, sired by the grandly-bred Duchess of Gloster bull, Gloster King, and out of the big, thick Broadhooks cow, Merry Bangle, a daughter of the Missie bull, Imp. Merchantman. With such breeding as this, coupled with his show-ring form, this young bull should make a most desirable and high-class herd-header. Another young bull coming on is a red five-months-old, sired by Gloster King, and out of Village Pet, a Cruickshank Village, by the Clementina bull, Scottish Chief. Still another is a March calf, by Gloster King, and out of a Bruce Mayflower-bred daughter of the old stock bull. Among the high-class heifers now on hand, any of which are for sale, is a red nine-months-old C. Bessie-bred daughter of the old bull, a show heifer all over. Another of show form is a roan eleven-months-old C. Lovely, by the old bull, and out of Imp. Lettice. Another extra good one is a roan yearling, Campbell Mina, got by the Village bull, Village Prince. Still another of high-class type and quality is a red ten-months-old Marr Roan Lady, by the old bull. Other good ones are a Campbell Bessie, two years old; a C. Lovely, rising two years; a red yearling Fry; a red yearling C. Mysie; a red yearling C. Jealousy; another red yearling C. Clipper. Anything in the herd is for sale.

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Conservation of natural resources, of public works, of wealth in every form.

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GOSSIP.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS' SHORTHORNS.

There is no better herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle to-day in this country than the large well-conditioned herd of W. G. Pettit & Sons, of Freeman, Ont., about one mile from Burlington Jct. station, G.T.R. and C.P.R., consisting of upwards of one hundred head all told, among them many high-class show animals, and the whole in proper nice condition, representing the best blood of the breed, and certainly never before in the many years' history of the herd has it been graced with two such high-class herd headers as the pair now in use, namely, the wonderfully thick-fleshed, mellow Cruickshank Butterfly bull, Bullrush (imp.), which as a sire is proving the equal of any bull used in this country, and with a few years more of service, will surely have a name in the Shorthorn history of Canada excelled by none. The other is the Marr Bessie bull, Imp. Royal Winner, a son of the great Macbeith. The vast improvement this bull shows over a year ago is simply wonderful, weighing in his three-year-old form fully 2,400 pounds. With a type as near perfect as possible, he is a candidate for grand championship honors, which will probably be his in the very near future. Among the many females of show calibre we were particularly struck with the perfect contour of the red Roan-Lady bred senior yearling daughter of the Toronto grand champion, Prime Favorite (imp.); dam by the renowned Remus. She is a show heifer of a high order, and in calf to Imp. Royal Winner. Another extra choice heifer is a red roan junior yearling Jilt, by Imp. Bullrush. Still another very choice one is a senior yearling roan, a Marr Roan Lady, got by Bullrush. Another is a white senior yearling Ury-bred daughter of Prime Favorite (imp.). These mentioned are only representative of a considerable number of heifers of show form and condition. The Messrs. Pettit report the past year as the best in their many years' experience in the matter of demand and sales, which have extended from one end of the country to the other, as well as a number to the other side of the lines. Every year sees a bigger and more widespread demand for herd-headers got by their great stock bulls. Only one is left of yearling age; he is a white Roan Lady yearling, by Bullrush, and, like his sire, is as soft as a glove. Next him in the matter of age is a roan 10 months' Roan Lady, by Imp. Royal Winner. This one looks good to develop into a show bull; several others are coming on for later use. Clydesdales are also coming to the front with the Messrs. Pettit, they having now in breeding four mares, all imported, sired by such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Acme and Baron's Hood. All are now in foal to Imp. Searchlight, and with the spirit that has characterized their phenomenal successes as breed-



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If you are not backing your cows to the fullest extent, you are not cashing in all the profit they are producing. You need a good cream separator to get the full value out of the milk.

But in buying, remember that 80 per cent of cream separator troubles are caused by milk and dirt getting into the gears—and that IHC Cream Harvesters, Dairymaid and Bluebell, are the only separators with milk and dust proof gears that are easily accessible. Also remember that while any separator may skim close for a month or two, none of them can keep up with the IHC year after year.

If you investigate further, you will find that Dairymaid and Bluebell Cream Harvesters are equipped with a patented dirt-arrester which removes the finest particles of dirt from the milk before it is separated. You will find that the frame of an IHC Cream Harvester is entirely protected from wear by phosphor bronze bushings; that the IHC has large shafts, bushings, and bearings.

The Right Style and Size

IHC Cream Harvesters are made in two styles—Dairymaid, chain drive, and Bluebell, gear drive—each in four sizes from 350 to 850 pounds capacity. Let the IHC local agent tell you all the facts, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogues and any special information you desire.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

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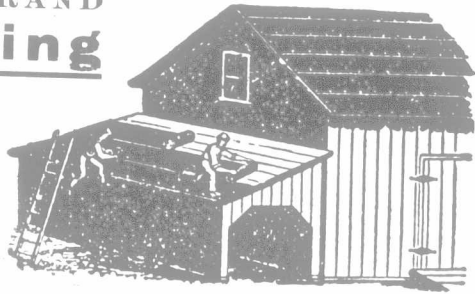
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

ers of Shorthorns, great things may be expected from them as breeders of Clydesdales in the near future.

THE MAPLES HEREFORDS.

Recently a "Farmer's Advocate" representative visited the well-known stock farm, "The Maples," near Orangeville, Ont., the property of Mrs. W. H. Hunter & Son. This great farm, noted all over America as the home of one of the largest as well as the best herds of imported and home-bred Hereford cattle on the continent, is one of the best equipped stock farms in Canada, comprising 350 acres of rich, arable land, on which are erected high-class modern buildings, built and equipped for the purpose for which they are used, namely, stock-raising; surrounded by beautiful groves of evergreens and maples, a pleasure to the fortunate owners and the envy of all visitors. The high-class character of the Herefords that make up this renowned herd needs no comment, as the many years' sweeping successes at the leading shows in Canada have proven their pronounced superiority. The chief stock bull in service is the several times grand champion, Improver 1563, the 2,800-pound son of the great show bull, Young Actor 1250; dam the famous cow, Imp. Brenda 4th, by Anxiety 4th; granddam by Horace 2nd. A description of this great bull is superfluous, other than to say he was never beaten in the best company the country could put up. Second in service is Imp. Newton Lad 8306, bred by G. Butlers, Hillhouse, England; sired by Iron Duke; dam Dewdrop 3rd, by Spencer; granddam by Cheesecake. He belongs to the popular Snowdrop tribe, and as a yearling was 2nd at Toronto, London and Ottawa, and 1st at Toronto as a two-year-old. His greatest success is as a sire; his get invariably winning wherever shown, being remarkable for their levelness of lines and thick, even flesh. Prominent among the many big, thick cows is the grand show cow and many times winner, Maid of the Maples 4689, by the champion, Spartacus; dam Imp. Buttermaid. Another great cow is Victorine 4683, by Imp. Templemore. She has won her way up to championship honors, and looks like winning more. A half-sister by the same sire is the noted prizewinner, Lavina 5905. She is immensely thick and smooth. Still another of the right good ones is a half-sister to the champion, Improver, being a daughter of Imp. Brenda 4th, and sired by Imp. Newton Lad. Bernice 6793 was sired by the champion, Orion. She is a massive, thick cow that has won many honors. Several of the younger things are daughters of the famous champion, General Togo. In the herd are many of show form, being fitted for the circuit this year, when many added honors are surely theirs. The herd was never stronger in richly-bred, high-class animals. Anything is for sale, including several choice young bulls.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TENANT'S RIGHTS AND DUTIES

I rented this farm for one year, from March 1, 1910, to March 1, 1911. When I entered the farm I got the fall crop of thirty acres free. In my agreement there are no conditions whatever, simply a letter from the proprietor that he agrees to let me the farm for one year, and that is all the letter contains. I am renting another farm this fall, the outgoing tenant is not bound to put in any fall crop. The question I want you to answer is this: Am I bound, under these circumstances, to leave thirty acres of fall crop on this farm? Also, can I sell the straw of this year's crop?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER. Ans.—We are of opinion that you are not bound to put in any fall crop or to leave thirty acres of fall crop on the farm, and that you are entitled to sell the straw of this year's crop.

SILO QUERIES.

1. In regard to building a silo, would you please give your advice as to which kind of a silo you would recommend, a wooden silo, one built of two-inch planks and iron hoops, or one built of inch lumber doubled to break the joints?

2. Would you advise building a silo in the barn? 3. Or would there be any dampness or odor from it that would be injurious to barn or stock? J. W. D.

Ans.—1. Of the two styles of silo mentioned, we would recommend the plank-stave silo.

2. No; unless under very exceptional conditions. It is generally a poor use to make of barn-room.

3. There might be some slight degree of nuisance from the odor of decaying silage if not kept clean and neat about the silo.

SUNFLOWERS FOR ENSILAGE.

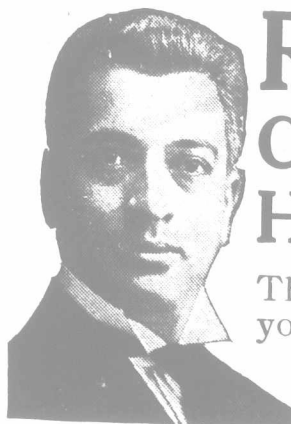
I have in my corn, intended for silo, a vast quantity of sunflower from eight to twelve feet high, with stocks one to two inches in diameter, well headed. Is it advisable to put these in silo, are they relished by the stock, and of what feeding value are the stocks and leaves? I am enclosing 2-cent stamp for early reply. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Dr. Jas. Robertson, now principal of Macdonald College, used to strongly recommend for ensilage a mixture of corn, sunflower heads and horse beans, as constituting a much better balanced ration than the corn alone. It never was generally adopted, partly because the horse bean did not flourish in many parts of Canada. The sunflower seeds contain a great deal of oil or fat, and we believe their inclusion with the corn could be attended only by favorable results. The stalks, however, we should not advise using, since they are so woody as to be considered unsuitable even for ensilage.

SEEDING WITH OATS FOR HAY.

1. I have about 1 1/2 acres of land which is at present lying idle, the soil of which is almost like sand, but will grow almost anything, providing it is artificially watered. I wanted to sow some oats next spring for hay, and seed it down next spring to a mixture of clover and timothy. Do you suppose I would stand any chance of a crop if I gave it a heavy manuring this fall and then plowed it about four inches deep, or could you suggest a better way to handle it? I shall have other ground in peas and oats for summer feed for the cows. L. H. B. Golden, B. C.

Ans.—If as you say the ground will grow almost any kind of crop if kept watered, we see no reason why you should not get a good crop by this method. The heavy manuring should insure plenty of plant food, and the crop should come on well. The manure and plenty of water would also produce suitable conditions for a good catch of clover and timothy. If clover has not been previously grown on the soil, it would pay you to inoculate the seed. Cut the oats for hay when in the milk stage. Oats make the best cereal hay.



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Do it now and give your customers a square deal on the work shoe question.

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Write for terms to George C. Lennox, 87 King Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba, sole selling agent for Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

impossible to slip or slide or fall in able steel rivets which may be rivets cost only 30c and will keep your shoes in good repair for at least two years.

Foot Comfort and Economy

Go to your dealer at once. Try on a pair of Steel Shoes and see why they feel like an old carpet slipper on your feet from the time you put them on until you take them off. 750,000 farmers now wear them. Steel Shoes are the most economical shoes you can possibly buy. One pair

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, The Steel Shoe Man Dept. 213, Toronto, Canada G.T. BRITAIN FACTORY, Northampton, Eng. U.S. FACTORY, Racine, Wis.

HOW OFTEN we hear, "If it wasn't for my feet I'd be all right"—"My feet are simply killing me," etc. 98 out of every 100 such troubles come from wearing the wrong kind of shoes. Leather shoes get wet with moisture from the outside—and from perspiration on the inside. The socks become moist—the leather and the sock stick together—thus the friction—the rubbing—all comes on the flesh of the foot. What's the result? Blisters, bunions, burning sensation, sore, aching feet, tired ankles, actual torture.

Leather shoes always break down in the arch—causing the insteps to break also, and the result is known as Flat-foot—the most intolerable, uncomfortable, incurable disease that can happen to the laboring man's feet. If it hasn't happened to you, don't run the chance of it another week. Get my Steel Shoes now. It has happened, my Steel Shoes will prove a double blessing to you.

For Your Health's Sake

It is impossible for you to have any of the above troubles wearing these wonderful Steel Shoes. Try a pair at your dealer's. See how Steel Shoes are made in the natural form of the foot—ample room for all the toes to lie in their proper positions. Note how the friction—the rub in Steel Shoes lies between the shoe and the sock—so you can never be troubled with blisters—corns—or bunions. My Steel Shoes positively cure tender, aching feet—and I can prove it.

And you can never catch cold in a Steel Shoe—you never suffer from a lame back—from a sore throat—tonsillitis—or lumbago or sciatica, rheumatism or pneumonia, or any of the other ailments that can be traced back to a common cold caught from working with wet, cold feet.

When you try on a pair of Steel Shoes you'll see why it is impossible to run a rusty nail into your foot—which oftentimes results in lockjaw—why it's quick replaced at any time—50 extra

of them will outlast six pairs of leather shoes. Steel Shoes are sold direct from my factory to the user, on Free examination and Try-on in your home—if your dealer can't or won't supply you.

Free Trial and Try-on Plan

I want you to try a pair of Steel Shoes. I want you to prove—in your own way, and to your own satisfaction—that everything I claim for these wonderful shoes is true—and that I do not claim half enough for them. See your dealer or, if you prefer—you can order direct from this advertisement—I give below prices and sizes. All you need to do is to give me the size of the leather shoe you wear—and I'll ship you, by return express, a pair of my Steel Shoes—guaranteed to fit you. Examine them carefully when they arrive—put them on two or three times—walk around in them—see how they feel—see how light and comfortable they are—convince yourself that they must give a tremendous amount of wear—satisfy yourself in every way—or let me know and I will send for them at my expense.

If you prefer—write for my booklet "The Sole of Steel". But act now—either go to your dealer and see a pair of Steel Shoes or order a pair direct from this advertisement—which you are perfectly safe in doing if you wish to get the shoes immediately—or send for the booklet and further details.

Four Styles—6, 9, 12 and 16 inch Tops—in all sizes—For Men and Boys Steel Shoes 6 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair. Steel Shoes 9 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair. Steel Shoes 12 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$6.00 per pair. Steel Shoes 16 in. high, extra grade leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

Boy's Steel Shoes—Sizes 1 to 4 6 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes \$2.50 per pair. 9 in. high, Boy's Steel Shoes black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

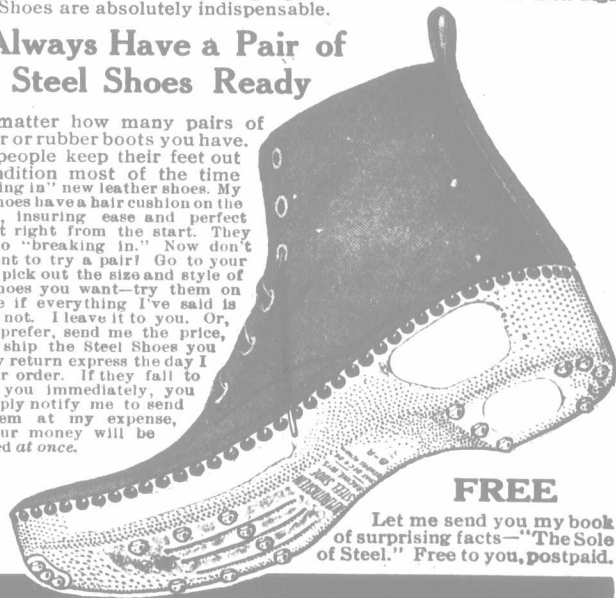
In ordering give correct size. Boy's Steel Shoes will please the boy and save you money and worry.

Each pair of Steel Shoes is worth \$2.50 more than the regular working shoe.

For all classes of use requiring high cut shoes our 12 or 16 inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Always Have a Pair of Steel Shoes Ready

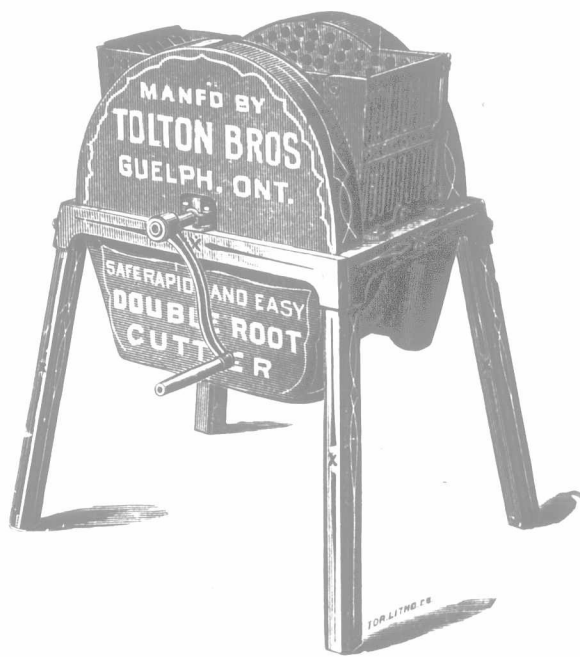
—no matter how many pairs of leather or rubber boots you have. Most people keep their feet out of condition most of the time "breaking in" new leather shoes. My Steel Shoes have a hair cushion on the bottom, insuring ease and perfect comfort right from the start. They need no "breaking in." Now don't you want to try a pair? Go to your dealer, pick out the size and style of Steel Shoes you want—try them on and see if everything I've said is true or not. I leave it to you. Or, if you prefer, send me the price, and I'll ship the Steel Shoes you want by return express the day I get your order. If they fail to satisfy you immediately, you can simply notify me to send for them at my expense, and your money will be refunded at once.



FREE

Let me send you my book of surprising facts—"The Sole of Steel." Free to you, postpaid.

The Machine the Farmer Needs



And the best value for the money of them all is

TOLTON'S NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

Either for hand or power use. It excels all others for quantity and quality of work. The clean delivery of the feed into the box or basket is perfect.

There is money in properly feeding stock, and a first-class root cutter is a large factor in the case.

This double machine meets every requirement in both slicing and pulping, and is an interesting proposition to every progressive stockman.

Write to-day for descriptive circular and price.

TOLTON BROS., LIMITED, GUELPH, ONTARIO

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

GOSSIP.

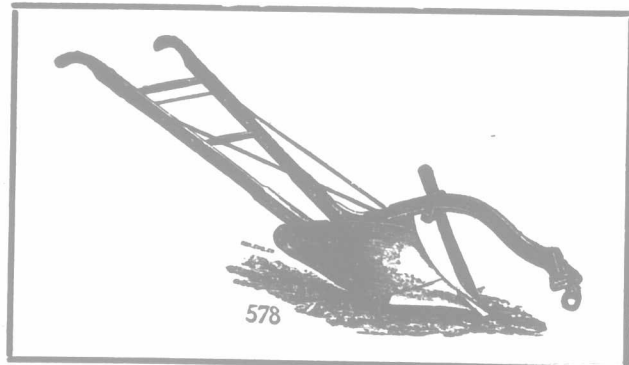
CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES.

During the year ending June 30th the City View herd of Record of Performance Ayrshire cattle, belonging to James Begg, of St. Thomas, Ont., showed a profit on the right side of the balance sheet that would scarcely be believed by those not conversant with the wonderful producing qualities of the modern Ayrshire. This is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that nearly every one of milking age in the herd has an official record in the Record of Performance test, a few of which we give, which are representative of the entire lot. Bonnie at 2 years of age gave in the year 7,288 lbs. milk, testing 4.43% butter-fat. Nellie's Jewell in 276 days gave 9,093 lbs., testing 4.34%, and this year in 3 months and 14 days gave 4,250 lbs., testing 4.50%. White Heather in 290 days gave 9,500 lbs. Lady Betty 1st, as a two-year-old, gave 7,180 lbs., testing 4.21%. Lady Betty 2nd as a two-year-old gave in June this year 1,074 lbs., testing 4.09%. These are representative of the entire herd. The chief bull in service is Prospector, whose dam, Mabel, in ten months gave 8,820 lbs. Second in service is Bonnie's Messenger, by Ivanhoe, and out of Madge, with a two-year-old record of 6,663.25 lbs.; she out of Bonnie Doone with a record of 9,367 lbs. milk and 400.36 lbs. butter-fat. For sale from such intensive breeding are females of all ages, and bulls from calves up to one year of age.

We are the ORIGINAL and ONLY MAKERS of the

FAMOUS FLEURY PLOWS

No. 21, "DANDY," No. 13, No. 15A (One-horse)



These Plows are imitated by other manufacturers, who advertise their good qualities.

Imitations are generally inferior—in Plows as in other things.

These imitations are a recommendation to you to buy the ORIGINAL AND NO OTHER—

The Famous Fleury Plows

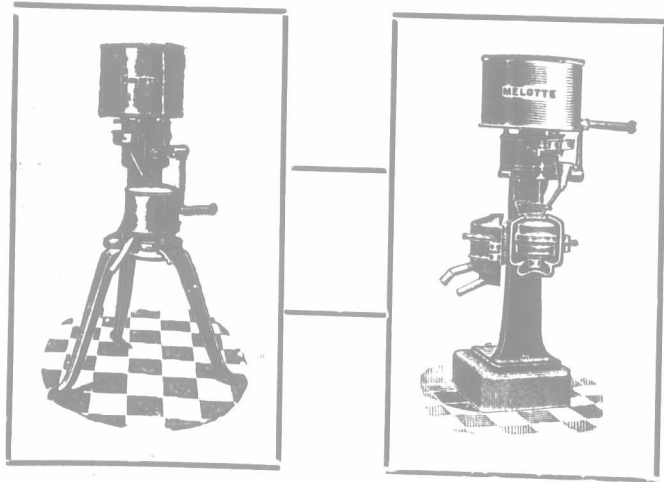
J. FLEURY'S SONS, Aurora, Ontario

Medals and Diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

Under Grand-stand, Toronto Exhibition

The Melotte Cream Separator

will be on exhibit.



If you do not know about it, ask any neighbor who has one to prove the following:

We claim the MELOTTE best fills the requirements of the Canadian dairy farmers after 25 years' experience. We are sure of what we say.

"MELOTTES" are made in suitable sizes and styles.

Prices according to size and capacity.

A guarantee of satisfaction with each machine.

Write or call.

R. A. LISTER & CO., Ltd., Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STORING GRAPES.

How can I pack grapes on the stem, just as they are picked from the vine, so as to have them fresh during the winter?
R. S.

Ans.—In order to keep grapes well, a temperature of from 32 to 36 degrees Fahrenheit is required. If you have a cold-storage plant in which you can keep the temperature down as low as this, the grapes should keep all right stored in small baskets, or on shelves. The best storage-room for this purpose is one kept cool by ventilation.

REGISTRATION OF STALLION.

I bought an imported Clydesdale stallion last May; he was imported by _____ and registered in Ottawa in his name; then sold to _____; then sold to me, and I have the pedigree, but it has not been transferred to my name. Will they transfer it if I send it to the office, or will it be necessary to go back to the importer? Will you also give the address of the Registry Office through your valuable columns?
J. E. R.

Ans.—For full particulars, address The Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Ottawa, Ont.

MARE ABORTS.

Mare four years old lost her colt last fall.

1. Could this be caused by very heavy pulling?
2. Would two or three doses of saltpetre have caused it?
3. She was not bred this year. Was this wise?
4. When could she be safely bred again?
5. Would she likely have lost her colt had she been bred this summer?

W. G.

Ans.—1. Over-exertion, due to being hitched to too great a load, may have caused the abortion. This heavy pulling may have caused the mare to slip and strain herself, which is a common cause of this trouble. No in-foal mare should be expected to do very heavy work.

2. If given in doses of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce, saltpetre should not cause abortion. It is a powerful diuretic and cathartic, and if given in too large doses might be conducive to this trouble.

3, 4 and 5. If the mare is in good condition, and no bad effects of her previous abortion are in evidence, we see no reason why she should not have been bred again this season. It is impossible to tell when a mare will lose her foal. She may lose her next foal, and she may never abort again. The only thing to do is to breed her, and give her good care. Avoid purgatives and other medicines as much as possible while she is carrying the colt, and do not overwork or overdraw her.

Veterinary.

INVERSION OF UTERUS.

Mare foaled without trouble. In the evening, she became pained and expelled or inverted the uterus, which swelled, and in an hour she was dead.

1. Could she have been saved?
2. Should she have been allowed on grass all the time the first day after foaling?
3. Give grain ration that will be proper for foal?
4. Would oil cake be good, and how much? Also state how much for a horse that is thin?
5. Colt has navel rupture as large as a hen's egg.

W. T. S.

Ans.—1. If the uterus had been washed and carefully returned, the lips of the vulva stitched together, and a truss applied to prevent reinversion, it is probable she would have lived. It usually requires a veterinarian to operate successfully.

2. In fine weather, this is considered good practice. Many mares foal on grass and remain there day and night.

3. Keep a little chopped oats where he can eat at will.

4. Yes; a tablespoonful twice daily. For a horse, a teacupful twice daily.

5. This will probably disappear before winter. If not, apply a truss to keep rupture up for a month. If that fails, get a veterinarian to operate.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

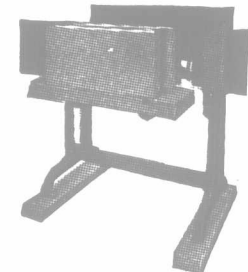
A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

I have a new Method that cures rupture and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time. This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

FREE COUPON	
Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to	
DR. W. S. RICE	
710 Main St., Adams, N. Y.	
Age.....	Time Ruptured
Cause of Rupture	
Name.....	
Address.....	

Singer Improved No. 4 Concrete Block Machine



8 x 8 x 16 Inches Machine
\$44.50

Larger outfit at proportionate prices. Write

Department F for full particulars.
VINING MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

The bright six-year-old daughter of a physician happened into his reception-room one day, and a waiting woman patient engaged her in conversation.

"I suppose you go to church and Sunday school?" she asked.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," she replied.

"And what denomination do your parents belong to?"

"Why," said the little one, "mamma's a Presbyterian and papa's a brain specialist."

Had a Weak Aching Back and a Nasty Sick Headache

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask. writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order and kept me from sleeping at nights.

"I tried many kinds of pills and medicines but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headaches. I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

Price 50c 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.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

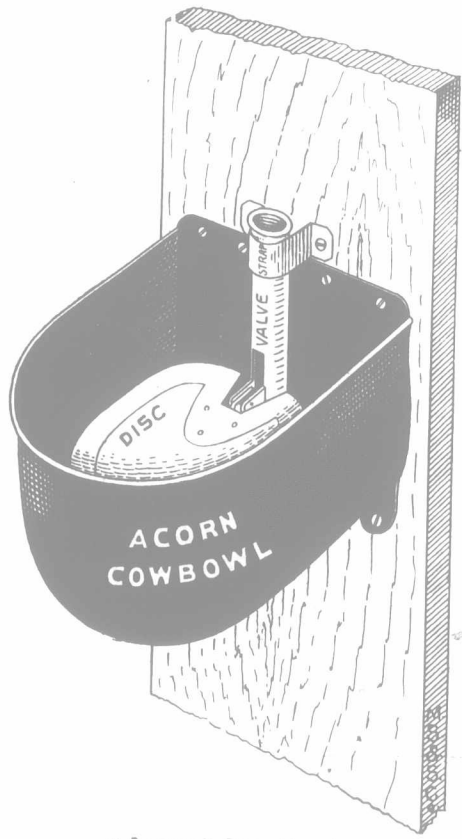
Safe-Lock Shingles

Every progressive farmer is interested in Metal Shingles because :

- They protect buildings from lightning.
- They prevent sparks from firing the roof.
- They make a nice-appearing roof.
- They provide clean rain-water.
- They are easily put on.
- They last for 25 to 50 years or more.
- They are the cheapest roofs by the year.

"SAFE LOCK SHINGLES" make the best roof, because :

- They lock into each other on a better principle than any other metal shingle, and consequently make a better roof.
 - They are made out of galvanized sheets, specially made for roofing, and will stand the British Government test.
 - They are sold under a lightning guarantee; see our catalogue.
- Price: \$4.50 per square. Ask for "Truth About Roofing."



"Acorn" Cow Bowl.

The only Watering Bowl on the market which works automatically, supplying water to stock as they want it.

Sold under positive guarantee that they will give you satisfaction.

They increase the flow of milk and water it legitimately.

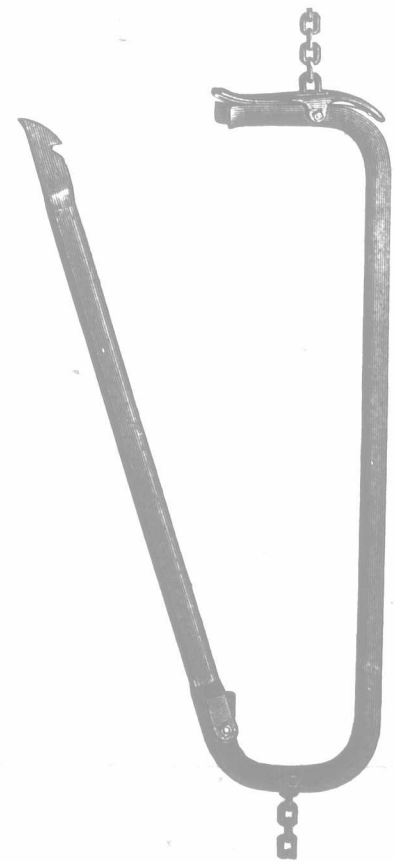
Easily put up and connected to water supply.

Ask us to send you a sample to test.

Price only \$1.75 each, for two cattle.



Preston "Safe-Lock" Shingle.



"U-Bar" Steel Stanchion.

This is the Stanchion which is always satisfactory.

Strong and well made and easily operated.

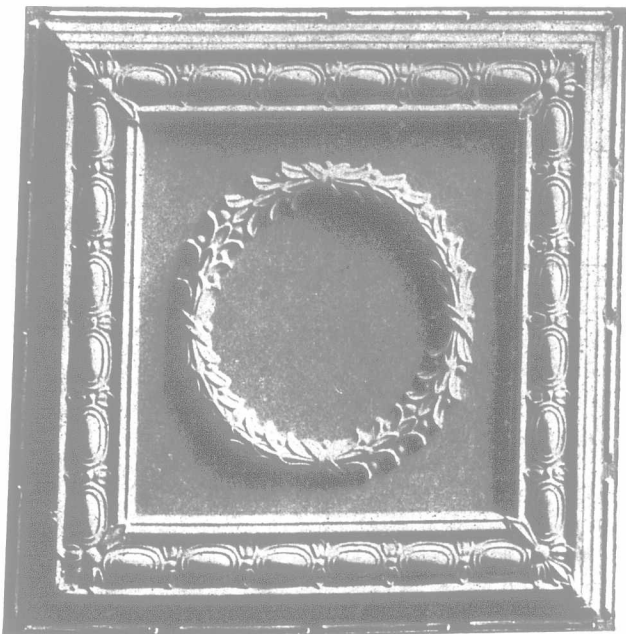
It will keep your cattle clean and comfortable, and add to your profits.

Price, \$1.50 each

Metal Ceilings

We have many pretty patterns suitable for any room in your house. They can be put on over the old plaster, and make such a pretty finish. Try one room, and you will then want all the rooms fitted up.

Prices range from 3½c. to 5c. per square foot.

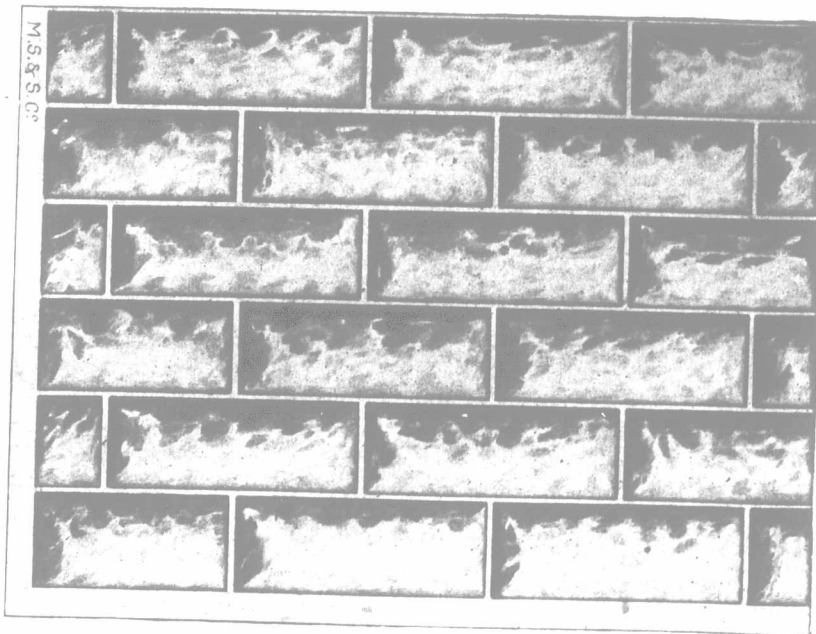


Ceiling Plate.

Steel Sidings

For dressing up old buildings and making them warm, we have several different patterns, and if you give us particulars, we will tell you how to make your building new and present a nice appearance.

Prices \$2.55 to \$3.95 per 100 square feet.



Rock-Faced Brick.

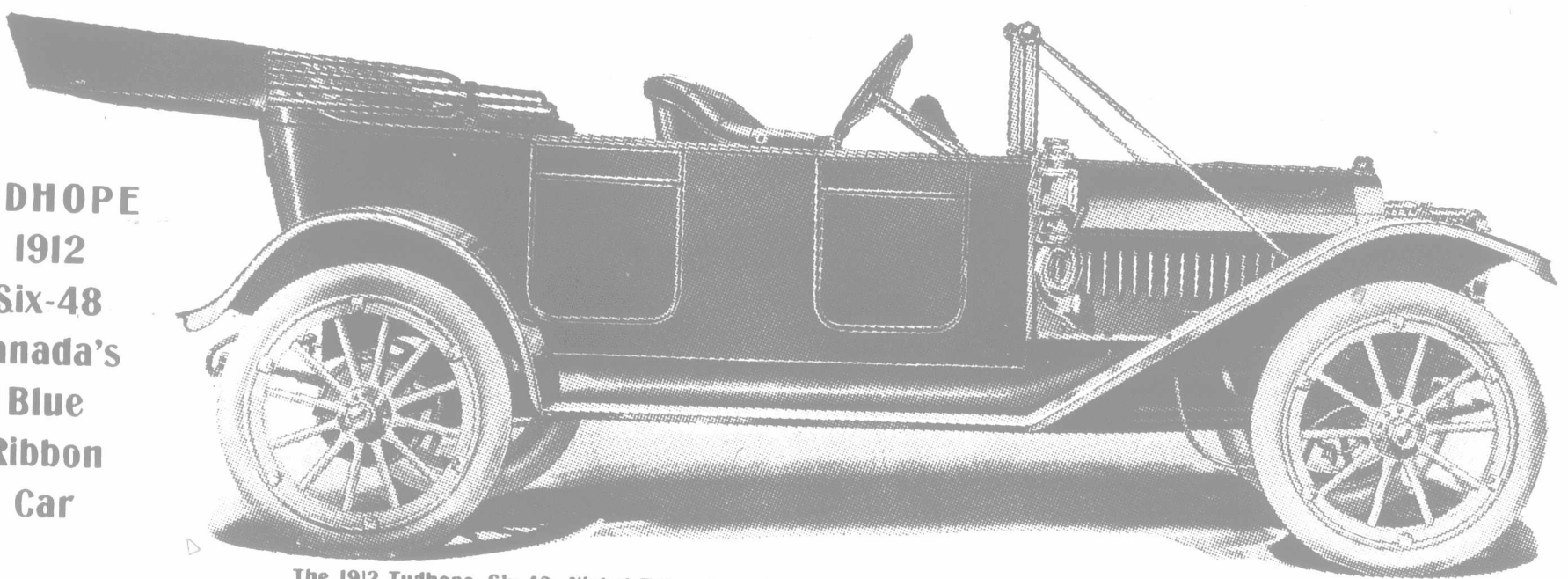
THE METAL SHINGLE AND SIDING CO., LTD.
 PRESTON, ONTARIO MONTREAL, QUEBEC

For 1912 the Tudhopes announce the important addition of a Six-Cylinder 48 h.-p. Car to their line—\$2,150—Fully equipped

Here is the car that motordom has been waiting for—a high-powered, luxuriously-appointed, easy-running "Six," at a price within the public's reach. Top and wind-shield, high-class nickel finish throughout, Bosch dual magneto system, continental demountable rims, extra tire and rim, perfect engine construction will make this car the sensation of the year.

The 1911 "Everitt" broke all first-season selling records of any Canadian car—due to merit, liberal equipment, confidence in the Tudhope reputation and a knowledge of the wonderful value to motorists of "Tudhope service," which so fully protects "Everitt" owners. Tudhope 1912 line will surpass 1911 standard with greater value in tire equipment, completeness of equipment and general refinement throughout.

**TUDHOPE
1912
Six-48
Canada's
Blue
Ribbon
Car**



The 1912 Tudhope Six 48, Nickel Trimings, Fully Equipped, Two Years' Guarantee, \$2,150

THE Tudhope "Six-48" is the answer to your problem, "How can I enjoy to the full the admitted delights of six-cylinder car operation at a reasonable price—with a guarantee of minimized tire troubles—with a minimum of service-interruptions—with a realization of the full-est possible protection from the makers?" Here is the "Tudhope "Six-48," Canada's Car de Luxe. Note the long, low, graceful, clean-cut body lines of the 1912 Tudhope "Six-48." Long wheel base, 126½ inches; large wheels; 37x4½ tires; Continental demountable rims; double-drop frame; low-hung body; high road clearance. Bosch Dual Ignition System with Bosch plugs gives high-tension spark from two absolutely independent sources—obviating cranking and ignition troubles. Motor vibration entirely absent owing to unit-cast motor rigidity combined with steady power stream from the six cylinders. Safety device in sliding-type nickel-steel gears run in hard oil. Speed range on the high gear, 2 to 75 miles per hour. Extreme

motor simplicity and perfect accessibility of all parts. Self-oiling power plant. Flush door latches. All parts standardized and replaceable by owner. Aluminum clutch, cone type, gradual take-up. Hand-buffed leather upholstery. Roomy tonneau. Wide rear seats. Tudhope-built bodies. Chassis materials, chrome-nickel steel, nickel-steel, best English steel, aluminum, finest gray iron, and die-cast friction-metal motor bearings. Comes with top in finest English mohair, improved automatic windshield, NICKEL TRIMMING THROUGHOUT, full light equipment with five lamps and generator, foot and robe rails, high-grade speedometer, horn, tool box on running board, extra Continental Demountable Rim and extra 37x4½ tire complete with cover, holder, etc., comprising items of "Special Tudhope Equipment 1912," extraordinary and sensational. Sold complete, no extras. Guarantee 2 years, with "Tudhope Service."

Continental Demountable Rim and Bosch Dual Magneto. What They Mean.

If no other improvement in our 1912 line were made than the Continental demountable rim and larger tires, this feature would alone place the Tudhope models first among cars for your consideration.

The larger tires prevent excessive wear and the troubles due to possible overload with full complement of passengers. Practically every other car on the market is under-tired. The Tudhope policy is to give a wide margin of safety by tires of the most liberal size.

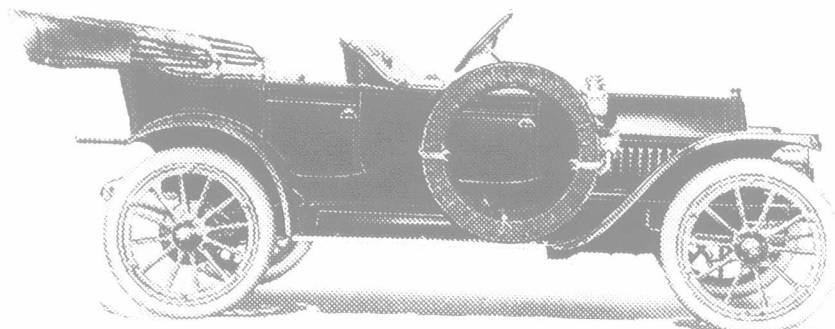
The extra Continental demountable rim carried with extra tire ready inflated, permits the change of both tire and rim, in case of tire trouble, with only a few moments' work.

The Bosch Dual Magneto—which must not be confused with "duplex" systems in the market—makes the Tudhope driver independent of ignition troubles. Has two independent sources of current—magneto and battery—either may be used at need. The most luxurious cars are equipped with Bosch Dual Ignition.

These adjuncts are costly for us to add to the moderate-priced Tudhope cars. But they give value and assurance of road service to our customers.

On View at Toronto Exhibition

See the full TUDHOPE LINE at Toronto Exhibition. Much to see. Much to interest you.



Model C, Fore-Door, 1912 4-Cylinder Model, Completely Equipped, \$1,625

SPECIFICATIONS:

Large wheels, 37x4 tires, Continental demountable rims, double-drop frame, Bosch dual ignition, which permits starting from the seat, and Bosch spark plugs. Unit-cast, of increased efficiency, self-oiling and accessible every part. Safety, selective nickel-steel transmission gears running in oil. Wide tonneau, hand-buffed leather upholstery and Tudhope top to fit and hold-hing. HIGH-CLASS NICKEL FINISH throughout. Aluminum clutch, high road clearance, low-hung body. Best English mohair top, heavily nickel-plated, extra Continental demountable rim and extra 37x4 mounted tire with cover and holder. Horn, full light equipment, including five lamps (included), generator, foot and robe rails, high-grade speedometer, tool box on running board, "Tudhope Special Equipment 1912," 2 years' guarantee, and "Tudhope Service" for owner's protection. The only car you can afford to buy.

Tudhope Reputation and Perfect Factory Facilities Behind Every Car They Make.

The Tudhope factory is fully equipped with jigs and fixtures for wholly producing Tudhope cars in absolutely interchangeable parts. The jigs hold the unfinished parts and also guide the tools working upon them to an absolutely exact position. This ensures hair-breadth accuracy of parts. The work of the jigs, and all machines, is further corrected by ceaseless inspections and gaugings, which discard parts showing flaws or variations of more than 1-1000 inch from standard measurements. The result is an accurately assembled and well-fitting chassis which cannot develop lost motion under road vibration.

All this gives Tudhope cars many years of life, and prevents many breakages of parts. It enables great value to be offered at moderate price by lowering the cost and facilitating the production of fine-fitting parts.

**TUDHOPE cars are
built to deliver
SERVICE to owners**

**Place Your Name on
File With Us**

For a copy of our catalogue. It will fully inform you of the exclusive merits of the TUDHOPE LINE for 1912—the "Blue Ribbon Cars of Canada."

TUDHOPE MOTOR COMPANY

ORILLIA, Limited

ONTARIO

All prices f.o.b. Orillia.