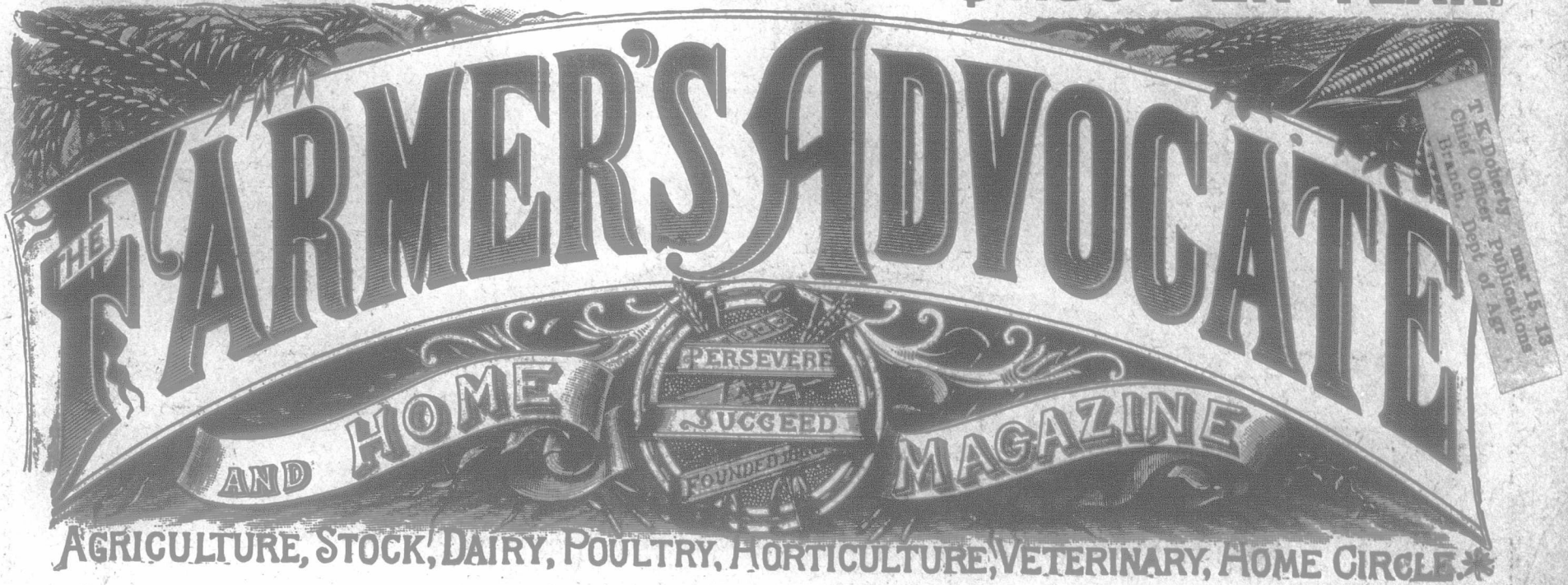


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 21, 1913.

No. 1091

# Telephones For All Purposes

## For the Rural System

OUR success as manufacturers of magneto telephones has been won solely on the merits of our products, which are conceded to be of the highest quality. If you are about to build new lines or extend old ones, it will be to your advantage to get full particulars.

Ask for our No. 4 Bulletin.

If your locality does not enjoy the benefits of a local telephone service, write us, and we will tell you the steps to take in order to get the residents interested and to form an independent municipal system or local company.

Our No. 3 Bulletin is an interesting and practical book which tells how to build new lines.

## For Towns and Cities

We make Central Energy Manual and Lorimer Automatic Telephones for large installations in towns and cities. These telephones have a great reputation for efficiency and durability, and are becoming more popular every year.

## For Private Use

The demand for telephones for private use is growing larger every year. During the past year we

Publications Branch  
AUG 23 1913  
have been called upon to supply a large number of private intercommunicating systems for factories, warehouses, stores, homes and various public institutions. We have this year a new automatic system for private use. It is the last word in private systems—remarkably simple and efficient. It will meet a long-felt want.

Get our literature regarding it.

## Construction Materials

This season we are carrying the largest stock of construction materials, including insulators, top blocks, side blocks, etc., we have ever had on hand. We guarantee all our materials to be first quality, and are in a position to ship promptly.

Get our prices they will interest you.

## Toronto Exhibition

As usual, we will have a novel, interesting and educational exhibit at the Toronto Fair. Our exhibit attracted great attention last year, and this year it will, if anything, be even more interesting.

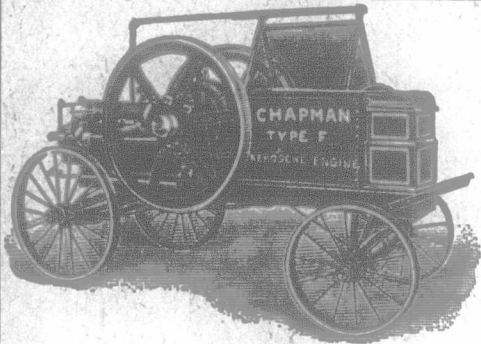
Be sure and see this exhibit if you are fortunate enough to visit the big Toronto Fair.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited**

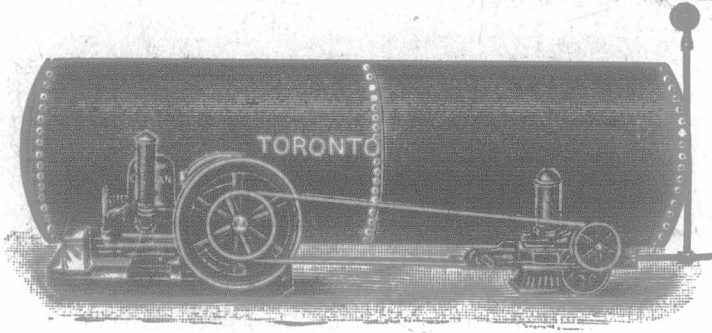
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Also manufacturing agents for the Magnaphone Company under Mr. George R. Webbs' Canadian Patents No. 123363, No. 124537, No. 131145.

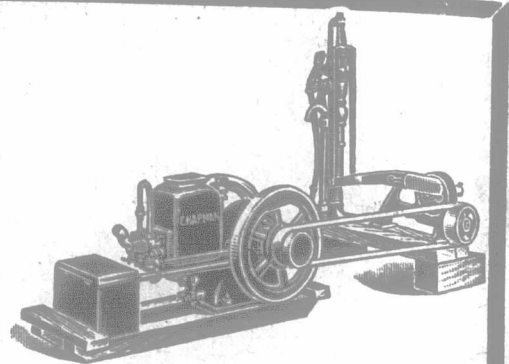




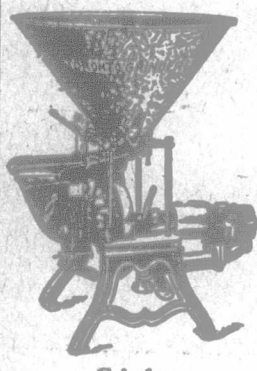
Chapman Type F



Pneumatic Tank Systems



Chapman Pumps



Grinder

### The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's Display

of power and water supply goods at the Canadian National Exhibition this year will surpass any previous exhibit, and will be the largest of its kind on the Toronto grounds.

LOCATED just across from the Art Building, their showing of the Chapman Engines operating on coal oil, the Chapman Well Drill at work in the hole, a completely-installed Pneumatic Pressure Tank, showing water systems for house, lawn or stable; complete stable equipment, stalls, stanchions and water basins; tanks, wood and steel; pumps, windmills, saws (stationary and portable), scales (platform and portable),

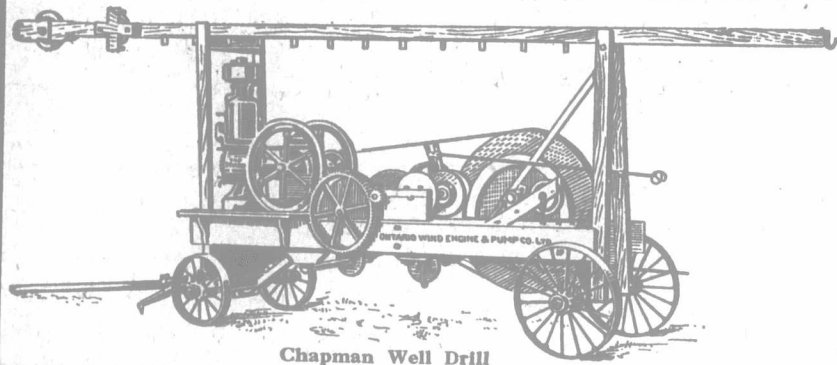
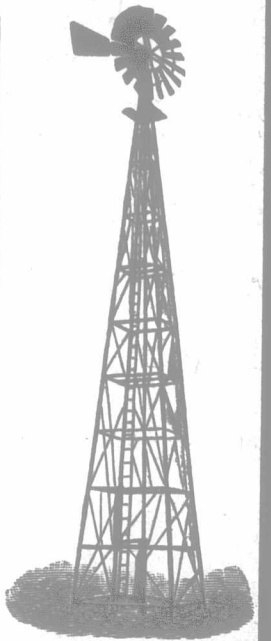
feed grinders, pump cylinders of all kinds, and fittings, will be as interesting and instructive to seekers of the best and most modern in manual husbandry, as the art exhibit is to lovers of the beautiful in pictures.

Write to-day for our free catalogue. Prepare yourself to see a practical demonstration of the machinery therein listed in which you are interested, and learn more about our goods that you are now using.

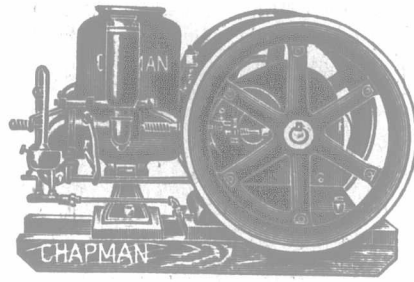
### ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED

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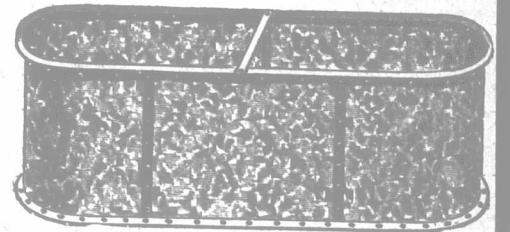
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary and Montreal



Chapman Well Drill



Chapman Type C



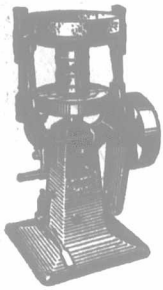
## The Call of the North

DO you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its millions of fertile acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free, and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetables second to none in the world.

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

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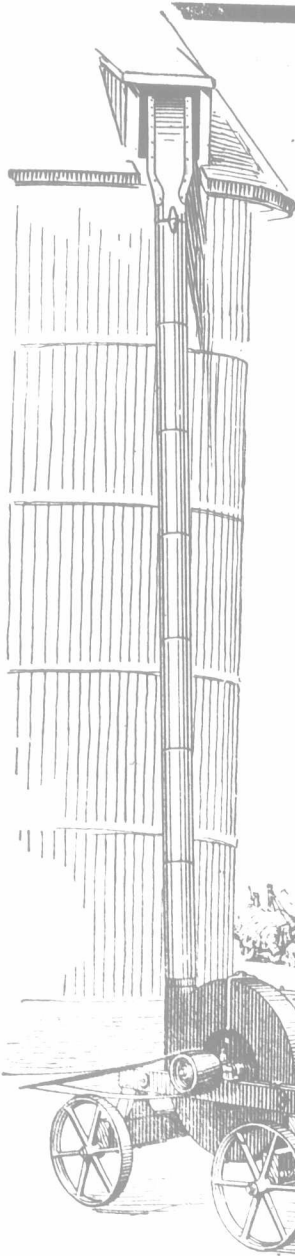
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London Concrete Machinery Co'y., Dep't. B,  
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Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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DOUBLE VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

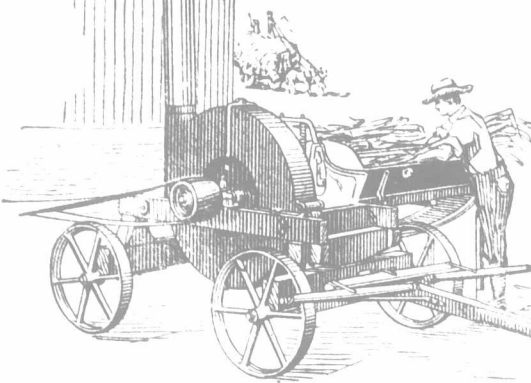


## A NEW Corn Cutter AND Blower

Combining all the latest ideas and improvements in this class of machinery. If you are going to buy a Silo Filler this year, be sure and see this splendid new machine. We also manufacture all kinds of Corn and Feed Cutters. Send for a booklet describing them.

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SOLD BY  
**The John Deere Plow Co., Ltd.**  
Toronto, Ont.



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With the times? If so, you will have to increase your insurance. We hear a great deal now-a-days about the "high cost of living," and, although it may seem exaggerated, there is a lot of truth in it. Therefore your Insurance should be increased in the same ratio as your added expenses. Why? Because you are becoming poorer on account of this extra outlay, you have to increase your income in another way to offset it. Taking out Policies with the

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### GET OUR CATALOG FREE

Learn about the new Gilson before you buy a tractor. Write **GILSON MFG. CO., 3 York St., Guelph, Canada.**





## Prove the "BISSELL" by Its Work

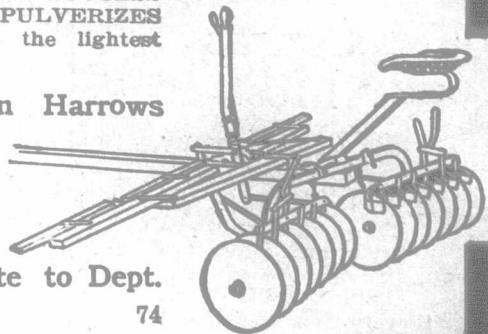
Do the gangs on your Harrow crowd together and raise out of the ground if it is hard? They won't do this on the "Bissell." The "Bissell" is so designed that THE GANGS CAN'T CROWD OR BUMP together no matter how hard the ground may be.

Tough soil won't stick the "Bissell." It stays right down to its work and pulverizes the ground thoroughly.

We ask you to take a "Bissell" out into the field and test it beside other Harrows. Then you

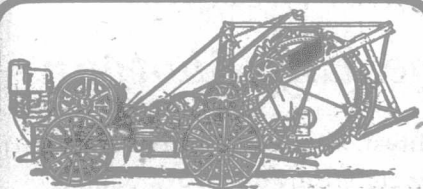
will HAVE PROOF that it is A SUCCESS ON HARD LAND—THAT IT PULVERIZES THE BEST—and that it is the lightest draught.

Post yourself fully on Harrows before buying. We put our name on every Harrow so that you will know it is genuine. Ask your local dealer, or write to Dept. W for free Catalogue.



**T. E. Bissell Company, Limited, Elora, Ont.**

N. B. This year the "Bissell" exhibit of Disk Harrows and Steel Land Rollers will be grouped with the John Deere Plow Co. Farm Machinery at the Toronto Exhibition. Friends of the Bissell Company will remember the location.



### A Business Partner That Will Do All the Work

If you want to go into business for yourself—and if you want a partner that will do all the work and which you can depend upon every minute in the day, get a

### Buckeye Traction Ditcher

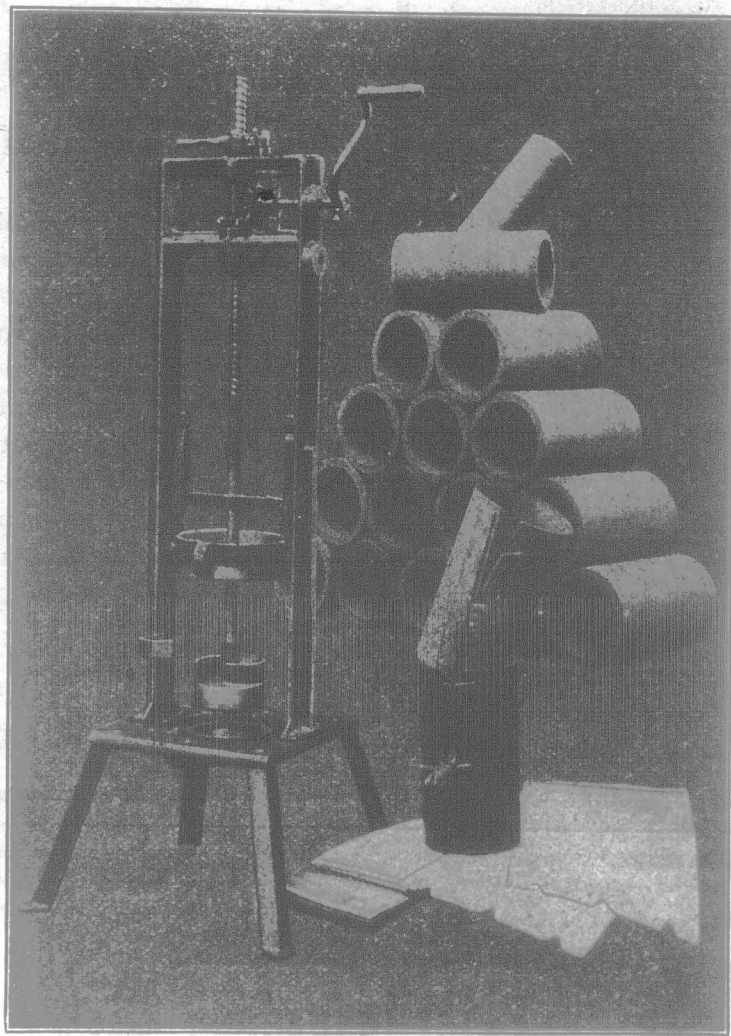
With this machine you can do expert contract ditching. You can cut ditches that are absolutely perfect in every way—ditches that are uniform size, true to grade, and which have clean, smooth, straight sides.

Good farming requires this kind of work, and farmers everywhere are looking for the man who owns a Buckeye. They want him to dig their ditches, because they are sure of the results and know the work will be done quickly and at a reasonable price.

The Buckeye will average 100 to 150 rods a day, according to the soil, and can be operated 9 to 10 months in the year. You will have just about as much work as you can handle, and your profits will run as high as \$15 to \$18 a day.

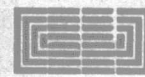
Those are just the bare facts. If you want to know the ins and outs of the ditching business, write for Catalogue T.

**The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company**  
Findlay, Ohio



PERFECTLY SIMPLE. [SIMPLY PERFECT.

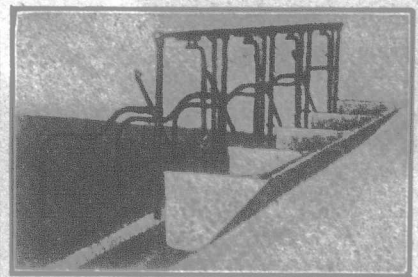
**Farmers' Cement Tile Machine Company**  
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



Call at our EXHIBIT at the TORONTO FAIR

and let us demonstrate to you how to save MONEY on your

Tiling



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A special Patented Aligning Device on the BT Steel Stalls lines up every long and short cow evenly over the gutter.

No manure on the cattle-stand. Cows cleaner, healthier. Their milk is better, and stable-cleaning is easier.

### BT Steel Stalls & Stanchions.

Have other special advantages that help prevent tuberculosis, big knees, ruined udders, abortion, etc.

The BT Stalls put Dairying on an improved business basis, and pay for themselves every year.

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711 Hill St., Fergus, Ont.

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Aug. 23rd to Sept. 8th

\$55,000 in prizes for products of the Farm, the Home and the Garden.

New Live Stock Department and extension of prizes to give the small breeder a chance.

ALL ENTRIES CLOSE AUG. 15

For prize lists and information, write

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Two Speed Events Daily Fireworks Every Night

\$2,000 added to the Prize List this year. Take a holiday and visit London's Exhibition.

Single Fare on all Railroads in Western Ontario

SPECIAL EXCURSION DATES—Sept. 9th, 11th and 12th.

Prize Lists and all information from the Secretary

W. J. REID, President

A. M. HUNT, Secretary





**Endurance Counts Most**

WHEN your sheds are full of machines and one or two are crowded out into the open, which is it that invariably stands

outside, with the sun and the wind beating on it every day, drying and warping the wood, or with rain rusting the iron? It's the wagon. Other machines are stored away, dry and covered, yet many of them work for short seasons only. The wagon works the year around, is always under the strain of heavy burdens, always getting rough treatment. It can't stand the strain of such a life for many years, unless, like I H C wagons—

**Petrolia Chatham**

It has built into it the utmost of endurance, toughness, and sturdiness. I H C wagons are built of wood without a single flaw, every bit as good as they look. Examine them closely; you find no cross grained, knotty, split, or faulty timber. Every stick—oak and hickory for the wheels, yellow or bay poplar for box sides and long leaf yellow pine for bottoms, is selected from first grade lumber and carefully inspected. Every stick is toughened and seasoned by two or three years of air-drying. No brittle kiln-dried lumber has any part in I H C wagon building.

All steel and iron parts are chosen with the same end in view—greatest durability and longest life. Experts test and verify every part. Before the wagon is ready for you it must pass many thorough inspections. The timber, metal, shaping and fitting, painting, every detail down to every brace and bolt, must be just right.

Buy one now, watch its steady service on your farm, and mark this—your future reliance will be on the I H C wagon. That future order is our ultimate aim. Ask the I H C local agent to show you the I H C wagon best suited to your needs. Get catalogues from him, or, write the nearest branch house.



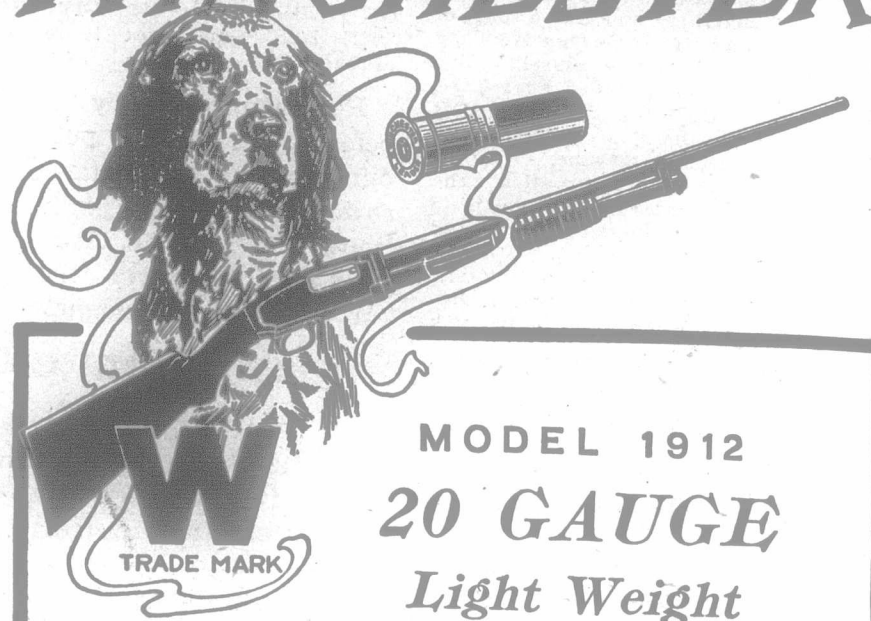
**International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd**

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**STEEL RAILS** NEW AND SECOND HAND Cut to specification for any purpose JOHN J. GARTSHORE, 58 West Front St. Toronto, Ont.

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MODEL 1912  
20 GAUGE  
Light Weight

**Hammerless Repeating Shotgun**

This new Winchester is the lightest, strongest and handsomest repeating shotgun made. It weighs only about 5 3/4 pounds, yet it has surpassing strength, as all the metal parts are made of Nickel Steel, having about 50,000 pounds more tensile strength to the square inch than ordinary steel. The receiver is free from screws and unsightly pins to collect rust and dirt and work loose, and its solid breech, closed at the rear, makes it extremely safe. It operates and works with an ease and smoothness not found in similar guns of other makes. It is simple to load and unload, easy to take down, being separated into two parts quickly without tools. For pattern and penetration, it is fully up to the established Winchester standard of shooting quality, which has no superior.

Ask your dealer to show you one, or send to Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., for illustrated circular.

A 20 GAUGE GUN FROM BUTT TO MUZZLE.

**CUNARD LINE**

Canadian Service IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT Special Interest to Farmers' Clubs

We secure "Help" for farmers from the country districts of the British Isles.

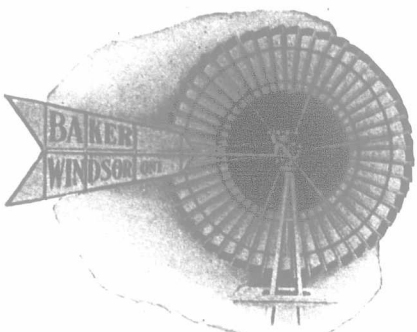
Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get you "Help," about six weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay.

You need not be without "Help" this summer or fall if you send requirements early.

Write for further particulars.

**CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED** 114 King Street West, Toronto

**"BAKER" WIND ENGINE**



Write for catalogue. THE HELLER-ALLER CO., Windsor, Ontario

When writing mention Advocate

SATISFACTION ← QUALITY

**Paint Insurance**

Did you ever think that a little money spent in Paint insures your property against decay and deterioration, and that the amount saved is many times greater than the cost of the paint?

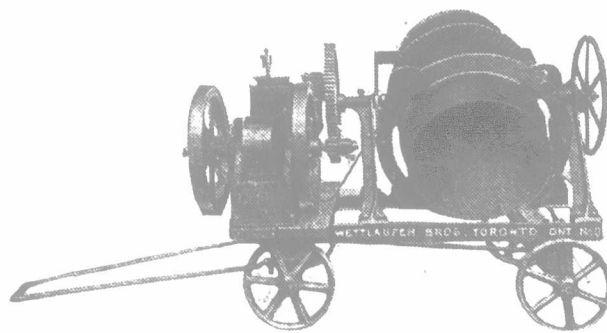
**JAMIESON'S PAINTS AND VARNISHES**

WILL PROVIDE THE PROTECTION YOU NEED.

Specially made for Houses, Floors, Barns, Fences, Implements, Carriages, etc. They have experience of over half a century behind them, and none better can be made. Ask your dealer, or write us for Color Cards.

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SAVE MUCH TIME AND LABOR IN SUMMER

Which means a great deal to the farmer, let alone the great increase in quantity and improvement in quality of product

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**FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED**

You have got to feed your cows in the winter time whether they are milking or not, so why not arrange to have most of them earning the high price we pay for winter milk and cream.

We take all that you produce. Furnish cans for milk. Pay on the 10th of each month.

Winter contracts start November 1st. Make up your mind at once. We are receiving applications now. Write:

Mark the envelope **CITY DAIRY CO.,** Toronto, Ontario Dept. C.

**Milk Wanted**

For milk route in Windsor.

**WALTER N. KNIGHT** 20 Aylmer Ave. Windsor, Ont



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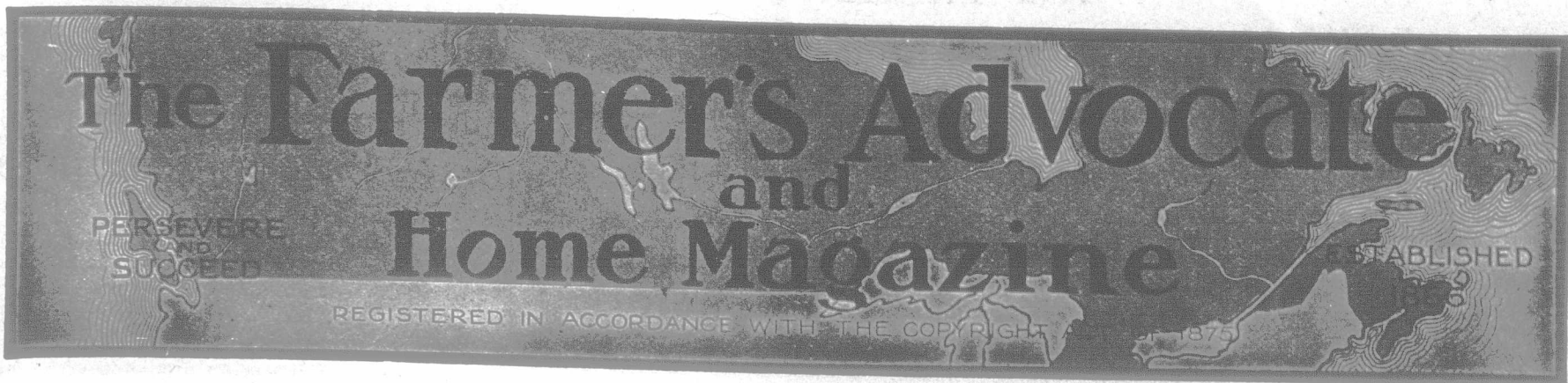
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 21, 1913.

No. 1091

## EDITORIAL

Hail is a natural devastation from which none of us are secure. Insurance is the only means of mitigating the consequences.

The recuperative power of crops affected by drouth or storm is marvellous. Nature is unconquerably resourceful.

Get after the weeds in the unseeded grain stubble. Shallow plowing followed by frequent harrowing and disking, will germinate and destroy weed seeds by the million.

Recent showers have started the growth of weed seeds on the fields which have been cultivated immediately after the harvest was removed. A deeper, later plowing will surely put an end to these.

What a satisfaction centers in good live stock? Watch the expression on an owner's face as he points with pride to "a good heifer." He knows that she is the kind that fills his pocket-book as well as pleases the eye. She is doubly satisfying.

More weed extermination can be accomplished in an hour with the harrow than in a week with the hoe. Of course, the harrowing must be done just at the right time. A hot day after a rain is a first-class time. And the weeds must be small—mere seedlings. Frequent harrowing is thus called for.

Accurate cost accounting on the farm is necessarily a complex process, and where the farmer is his own hired man, as well as his own bookkeeper, an elaborate system is out of the question. But everyone can prepare a yearly statement of his assets and liabilities, and keep track of the proceeds from his several sources of income. Some may do more.

Seldom are people who live in rural districts and enjoy natural surroundings every day of the week, heard to remark about the beauties with which old mother earth is endowed, but listen to the conversation of a party of city dwellers on a trip through a fine country and you will hear no end of praises for the fine trees and the beautiful landscape. It seems that all like best something which is not met with every day.

Notwithstanding a few recent interruptions in the Ontario Hydro Electric service, there is good reason to believe that electricity will yet prove to be the average farmer's most economical and dependable hired help, both on the farm and in the house. Reliable helpers are no longer plentiful. They are in great demand, and command high wages. A few cents worth of electric current will pulp more roots, pump more water, cut more feed, saw more wood, clean more carpets, wash more clothes, and accomplish more of many other such services, than a dollar's worth of human effort. And hydro wants no Sundays off.

### Handicapped in Regard to Credit.

The Canadian farmer suffers the greatest handicap in the world in the matter of facilities for borrowing money. To this effect J. H. Haslam, of Regina, Sask., is quoted in an interview upon his return from Europe as chairman of a commission to investigate agricultural credits. While the Canadian farmer (meaning, presumably, the Western farmer) pays anywhere from eight per cent. up to 50 per cent. for advances, the European farmer with less land and a smaller investment can secure "almost any amount he may ask for" at from two to six per cent.

The report of the Commission will suggest action to secure a credit organization. In France money is at the ready disposal of the farmer at a rate of interest ranging from two and a half to three per cent. In Germany he pays from three and a half to five per cent., in Italy from four to six per cent., in Belgium and Holland from three to four per cent., in Austria-Hungary four and a half per cent., and in Russia from four and a half to six per cent. In nearly every country the farmer obtains money as cheaply as or more cheaply than the banks. The Government of Austria-Hungary recently paid six and a half per cent. on a loan of \$50,000 from the United States, and yet farmers in that country can obtain money without difficulty at two per cent. less. In the interview, Mr. Haslam is represented as drawing a significant distinction between banking in Europe and in Canada. In the older continent, he says, the man who owns the land and produces something the country must have is held in the highest respect. The banker acts merely as an agency to provide the farmer with whatever capital is required for him to carry on his operations. The Government has such control of the banks that they are to every purpose Government utilities. In the old countries bank managers never receive such handsome salaries as they do in Canada or United States. The Bank of France is the greatest financial institution in the world, yet the head of it receives only \$15,000 per year.

Whether the remarks about the European banks and their service to the agricultural community are intended to apply to the whole banking system is not made clear, but certain it is that the European farmer has the advantage of a system of agricultural credit unknown in Canada outside the recently-organized co-operative credit societies in Quebec.

### Pruning Weeds.

A contributor to an English Exchange laments the fact that the quality of the hand-hoeing done nowadays is going down. Particularly in the case of roots, he contends, hoeing is important, and cannot be accomplished by machinery. That is, the singling cannot. The best plants in every bunch ought to be left. The spaces ought to be even when possible, but for gaps two plants should be left, so that one might be pushed to the side and thus fill up the gap to a certain extent.

Dear, dear! Is hoeing becoming a lost art in England also? It is fast getting that way here, but we had hoped it was different there. Even in the mere matter of chopping out thistles we are very slack. Not enough muscle is applied. The weeds are merely pruned off at the surface instead of being cut deep so that it would take them

some time to reach daylight again. Think of two dollars a day for pruning weeds! There seems to be nothing for it but to reduce hoeing to a minimum by cultivation and by cutting down the acreage of roots. The proprietor has little time himself to do hoeing, but for his own sake he should endeavor to keep in practice to some extent. If it keeps on, good hoeing will soon be a curiosity.

### No Liability without Warranty.

A law case of universal interest to stockmen is detailed in this issue by H. H. Miller, Ex-M. P., of Grey Co., Ont. A butcher bought four pigs from a farmer without any particular warranty, and, when the pigs were slaughtered, it was discovered that two of them were ridge-lings. The butcher notified the farmer, and asked him to take away the carcasses, and refund the money paid for them. Upon the vendor failing to comply, the purchaser took the pigs to his place, left them there, and sued for his money. Several points were raised by the defendant, but the judge found against him on all these claims and based his decision upon the simple and sufficient fact that there was no warranty expressed or implied, and that, therefore, the defendant was not liable. This accords with British law, and with various Canadian precedents cited in the lengthy written judgment. In Great Britain the National Federation of Meat Traders once took to the courts a case involving a somewhat similar principle, but lost it, the Lord Chief Justice ruling that in the absence of a warranty the vendors were not liable to refund any of the price paid for the meat that might be subsequently condemned as diseased. In the view of the law, when a butcher sells a joint there is an implied warranty that it is fit for the purpose for which it was offered. In the sale of a live animal for slaughter there is no such implied warranty. The buyer takes the risk of the animal not proving wholly or partly fit for food. Such is the law.

Of course, when an express warranty is given by the vendor, the case is different, and, in 1908, the National Federation of Meat Traders in Great Britain undertook to demand some such warranty with all butchers' stock purchased by them. The demand was bitterly resisted by farmers and graziers. Our correspondent appears to think that the law, as it stands, is not in the public interest, and should be amended. We agree with his argument that it would be desirable if possible to penalize a man who sold animals to a butcher knowing them to be diseased or otherwise unfit for food, but to claim that unsuspected risks should be saddled upon the producer, along with the many other burdens he has to bear, is another matter.

And yet it does seem to be working that way. The Toronto abattoirs have decided to buy stock subject to inspection, and, in case of rejection, the loss falls back upon the shipper, who, however, cannot as yet collect from the farmer unless a warranty has been obtained.

It is well to know the statutes on these points, for many a farmer has been "bluffed" into making good all or a large part of loss sustained on animals not turning out sound. Sometimes the drover generously offers to bear half the loss, whereas the law requires him to bear all of it. If, from ethical or business motives, the producer chooses to make good a part, that is his affair, but the matter is optional with him.



## The Farmer's Advocate

### HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

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### The Place of Wheat.

While fall wheat is no longer the chief grain crop on Western and Central Ontario farms, it still deserves a place. Supposing the grain is not to be sold, it is still capable of giving a good account of itself as feed, being particularly valuable for poultry and hogs. Pound for pound it compares very favorably with spring grain, as do the yields when weight is considered. On very rolling or hard-clay lands, where spring grain is often affected by drouth, and consequent baking of the ground, wheat frequently outyields oats or barley in hundred-weights of threshed grain. It also furnishes a much greater bulk of straw for bedding, and, as a crop with which to seed down clover and timothy, it is much superior even to barley. This applies particularly to the timothy seeding, which seldom fails when sown in the autumn with wheat on a properly prepared field. Since the securing of good catches of clover and grass seeds is of the essence of importance in building up a farm, the value of fall wheat as a nurse crop is not easily over-emphasized. Then, too, as a means of reducing the rush of spring work, fall-wheat culture on a minor scale deserves attention. And what better use can be made of the summer's accumulation of manure? Still, another sound argument is the old maxim about not putting all the eggs into one basket. This applies particularly in the case of the man of limited resources. It is, too, more interesting to have something green and growing during the late months of the season than to look out across a farm with all but the meadows bare and sere, and those not any too fresh.

As the King of Crops, wheat has been long since deposed from its position in Ontario agriculture. No more is it the great object towards which all the manure and the chief resources in tillage are applied. Being a good "wheat farmer" does not signify what it did once. Wheat now occupies a place of minor prominence on most farms, but is still a profitable crop to grow in a small way, and a ten-acre field of it rounds out nicely the plan of a hundred-acre farm.

### Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

As midsummer passes there is a very noticeable change in the habitats, in which we find the greatest abundance of flowers. Early in the season we find most of the flowers in the woods, particularly on fairly open-wooded banks. A little later we find many in the fields. But now our greatest floral display is to be seen in damp places—in swales and along the borders of streams.

In spring the moist borders of water-courses are practically devoid of flowers, now they are grown up with a rank growth of tall-growing plants. Among the most prominent of these are the Joe-Pye weed, with its large terminal bunch of light purplish flowers, the Boneset, with large clusters of white blossoms, the swamp milkweed, conspicuous for its handsome deep pink flowers, the blue vervain, with its spike of blue flowers, the Spotted Jewelweed, with its attractively-shaped, orange blossoms, and the Water Hemlock. Among these tall plants we find smaller species, such as the Monkey Flower, the Blue Lobelia, the Cardinal Flower—one of the most brilliantly-colored blossoms in our flora, the Loose-strife, the Wild Mint, the Bedstraw, and many others.

The Water Hemlock is a plant with somewhat the aspect of a carrot which has been allowed to go to seed, and having a reddish brown stem. It is one of the most poisonous plants found in Canada, being fatal to both man and cattle. The roots are especially dangerous, because they have an aromatic taste suggesting horseradish or parsnips, which sometimes leads children to eat them. Cattle often eat the tubers, and in marshes they are sometimes poisoned by drinking water contaminated by the juice of the roots which have been crushed by being trampled upon.

The symptoms of poisoning by Water Hemlock are vomiting, colicky pains, staggering, unconsciousness, and convulsions.

The safeguards against poisoning by this plant are to pull up such plants as grow near dwellings



Leaf of Water Hemlock.

Monkey Flower.

where children are likely to get hold of them, and to keep cattle out of swampy places where it is abundant.

The Bedstraws are peculiar little plants with their weak sprawling stems, armed with backward pointing prickles, by means of which they clamber over other plants. The flowers of the Bedstraws are small and whitish in color.

The blossom of the Monkey Flower is a very attractive one. It is of rather unusual shape, as may be seen from our illustration. The corolla is two-lipped, the upper lip being reflexed (bent backwards) and the lower lip three-lobed and spreading. It is violet-blue in color.

The birds are nearly all silent now as August is moulting time. All our birds moult once a year, and many of them have one complete moult and one partial moult every year. However the spring moult is not as universal as it would appear to be, judging by the very changed appearance many of our birds present in the spring as compared with their appearance when they leave us in the fall. What really takes place in many cases is this: The feathers which grow out after the fall moult have tips of quite a different color from the rest of the feather. During the winter this tip, which is mechanically weaker than the rest of the feather, wears off, thus leaving the plumage of a totally different color.

Though most of our birds have now passed their season of song, there is one which still sings steadily on—the Red-eyed Vireo. From the tree-tops, through all the hottest days comes his song: "Vireo, Vireo, I am Vireo, Vireo, Vireo, I am Vireo."

The Red-eyed Vireo, is so named because the iris of its eye is red in adult specimens. In the young birds it is of the usual brown color, found in most of the smaller birds. The name Vireo comes from the Latin "I grow green," from the prevailing greenish hue of the species belonging to this genus.

The Red-eyed Vireo is olive-green above, with an ashy crown, edged on each side with a blackish line, and below this a white stripe. The under parts are white, faintly shaded with greenish-yellow along the sides. It is about six inches in length.

A light in an unscreened window in August attracts a great number of insects which one will hardly see in any other way. Moths of many species arrive, some of them very beautifully colored. One group of moths which is sure to have representatives is known as the Underwings, from the fact that the hinder wings, which are underneath when the moth is at rest are brilliantly-colored in red and black or orange and black, while the upper wings are grayish.

Among the beetles which are likely to be attracted to the light are a couple of rather peculiar-looking species—the Stag Beetle, with its long incurved mandibles (jaws) which resemble horns, and the Eyed Elater with the two eye-like spots on the thorax (the middle division of the insect's body). These spots are, of course, not the real eyes, which are situated on the head in the usual position.

## THE HORSE.

The drafter steadily gains in popularity.

Canadian-bred classes were strong at western shows this year. This is commendable. Home-bred stock is the kind to prove our place in horse breeding.

Edison has said that the horse is the poorest motor ever built. Whether or not this is correct, he fills a place which none other has yet been able to do.

Teach the horse to stand properly before he enters the show ring. He must know ring manners before he competes, else his chances of winning are somewhat lessened.

Do not wean the colt too early. Flies are bad yet, and it would be better, in many cases, to let the youngster suck a month longer than the usual period, than to wean him a month too soon.

One thing worth remembering in breeding horses is that the draft horse is the horse for city streets. It requires weight to move loads on pavements.

Clean, neat appointments add much to the attractiveness of a horse on exhibition. All bridles, halters, harness, and vehicles should be sound, clean, well-polished, and such as will aid the horse to win rather than spoil his chances.

A good horse is always much admired. Never in the history of the summer exhibitions of western Canada has the horse held such sway as during the present season. A good horse show is a "splendid attraction" for most people.

The weather for harvesting the hay and oat crops has been good in most sections this year, and the horses of this country will not be forced to eat so much bleached and dusty hay, and so many musty and sprouted oats as resulted from the 1912 harvest.

A good horse is never a bad color. This is proven to one's complete satisfaction when looking over Charnock, the oddly-marked Clydesdale stallion which won several first prizes and championships in the West this season. He is a truly wonderful colt.

It is generally believed that colts do better when two or more run together in field or box stall. If only one has been raised on the farm this season, it might prove profitable to buy another good one to run with him after weaning. They would be company for each other, and, if bought right, a profit might be made on the purchased youngster.

Let the man who is showing a horse remember that no loafing can possibly be tolerated. It is necessary that he shows his horse to best advantage all the while the judges are deliberating. Keep the horse standing well on all fours and alert, and when asked to show at the walk and trot be ready. Walk the horse steadily straight away from the judges and straight back, and then do the same at the trot. Do not hurry the horse. Keep cool. Do not let him prance, but get him accustomed to showing a steady walk with a good, long, even stride. Do not turn him too short at the ends, and, when asked to trot, the draft horse should not be speeded up like a trotter. Give him time, and let him show to best advantage what he can do. Getting him excited does no good. Quietness but firmness is necessary. Action counts much. Do not detract from a good horse by faulty handling.



**Care of Weanlings.**

It will soon be time to wean the colt. It is important that the colt gets the best of care immediately after being separated from his dam. On this subject Dr. J. G. Rutherford in his last report as Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, had an excellent article which follows:

In the first place, be certain that your foal is old enough to wean, that he is in fair condition, thriving and healthy, that he knows what grain is and what it is for, and that, should you have any cow's milk to spare, he will not be above drinking it. As to age, no colt should, if at all possible, be permanently separated from his dam until he is at least four months old, while another month, or even two, by her side will make him a better horse, and lessen considerably the risks of his first winter. Many farmers, however, who are trying to raise colts, can ill afford to let their mares suckle so long, and while it might, in many cases, be more profitable for such men to refrain from breeding altogether, the fact remains that they must use the mares on the farm, and the foals have to suffer accordingly.

It is a good plan to teach the foal to eat out of the same box as his dam, and it is astonishing how little tuition, even with very young colts, is necessary when the food is placed within easy reach. For some time also before the foal is actually weaned he should be schooled to drink milk, if there is milk to be had, and it is well to remember in this connection that milk drinking is an accomplishment of no little value for any horse to acquire, nothing being more advantageous to an animal suffering from any febrile or debilitating disease, than the voluntary absorption of milk in lieu of other fluid when the appetite for solids is capricious or altogether lost. As regards the diet best suited for young foals, many different opinions are promulgated, but in the experience of the writer nothing is equal to good sound oats with a moderate admixture of bran twice a day, and a well scalded, not too bulky, mash of the same materials, seasoned with a tablespoonful of salt, and perhaps a handful of crushed oil cake for the evening meal. Many recommend crushed oats, but repeated trials have convinced the most successful breeders that whole oats are more nutritious, and if properly masticated, as they generally are when fed with dry bran, more easily digested than chopped feed of any kind.

Colts should be halter broken and taught to lead when yet with the dam, as this renders them much more tractable and easily controlled during the excitement inseparable from weaning, and also facilitates housing when the accommodation is limited, and there are several to be kept together. Loose boxes are preferable to ordinary stalls for young stock, but provided the stable is clean, airy and well lighted, it will do no harm to have them tied at night, taking it for granted that they enjoy for the greater part of every day the freedom of a roomy, and in winter, well-sheltered yard. This latter point is of very great importance. Your youngster must have a chance to develop bone and muscle, and in no other way than by lots of exercise can he be reasonably expected to properly assimilate the generous diet recommended above, while despite all old-fashioned ideas to the contrary, without a liberal grain allowance he will not likely be much to look at when the sun begins to melt the snow in the spring. When two or more colts are kept together it is better to have them separated at feeding times, or the strongest of the lot will be apt to wax fat at the expense of his weaker or less voracious companions, many backward colts being literally starved by careless neglect of this simple precautionary measure.

Weanlings are frequently troubled to a considerable extent with intestinal worms of various kinds, especially if grazed on low-lying pastures in late summer or early fall. Some of these parasites are more to be dreaded than others, but none of them are desirable guests or in any way beneficial to their involuntary hosts, and it is, therefore, advisable to take measures for their removal. The old farmer's remedy of wood ashes and salt is not to be laughed at in this connection, and if persevered with in small doses for some time will often have the desired effect, but where a more speedy and certain riddance is desired it is well to give a course of anthelmintic powders, as iron sulphate 1 dram or powdered areeanut 2 or 3 drams twice a day in a little soft food for a week, to be followed by a drench composed of 1 oz. of turpentine and

raw linseed oil from 10 oz. to a pint, according to the size and condition of the patient. This mixture should be given on an empty stomach, and all dry food withheld until the bowels have responded to its action. In all cases of intestinal worms, benefit is found from occasional injection of tepid water strongly impregnated with soap, and for this purpose Gamgee's enema funnel, a cheap and convenient instrument easily turned out by any tinsmith will be found suitable. Some varieties of worms demand for their successful removal a repetition of the medicinal treatment, but those most commonly met are generally satisfactorily disposed of at the first attempt.

External parasites should also be guarded against. Many a good colt has gone to skin and bone from the constant irritation and uneasiness produced by lice, and whenever a young

When colts are debarred from taking much outdoor exercise their hoofs soon become deformed, and great harm is often done to the bony and tendinous structures of the limbs from neglect to properly trim and regulate the growth of the horny coverings of the feet. Accidents of various kinds are liable to occur, and in all such cases the advantage of having the patients halter broken, thoroughly domesticated and free from fear of their human friends is incalculable. This state of affairs can only be brought about by the most careful, systematic and painstaking handling of the young animals from the time they are foaled, but more especially during the first week or two after weaning.

**Foal with Mammaries Active.**

Occasionally it happens that a filly foal when dropped has quite a noticeable udder development, and often milk can be drawn from such udders. Breeders sometimes feel worried about such a condition not having previously heard of or seen the like. If not milked out sometimes the udder will cake, and small quantities of milk may leak from the teats. A correspondent of "The Scottish Farmer" recently asked such a question, the answer being: "This condition is not at all rare in foals, but I have never heard of a reasonable explanation why the gland should take on its function at that age. The following liniment well rubbed in two or three times a day will probably reduce the swelling:—Liniment of belladonna, 4oz.; soap liniment, 4oz.; mixed. Drain the teats several times a day, so as to empty the gland of the discharge." This is for use where the udder swells and becomes hard.



**Charnock.**  
Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Winnipeg and Reserve at Brandon. Owned by Alex. Galbraith. He is a two-year-old.

animal shows unaccountable loss of condition and want of thrift, it is advisable to examine him closely for signs of the presence of these undesirable companions. Should they be detected, the sufferer may, in reasonably warm weather, be washed well with carbolic soap and soft warm water, and after thoroughly drying the skin, carefully and closely dressed, more particularly about the roots of the mane, with a good insecticide. For this purpose an ointment com-

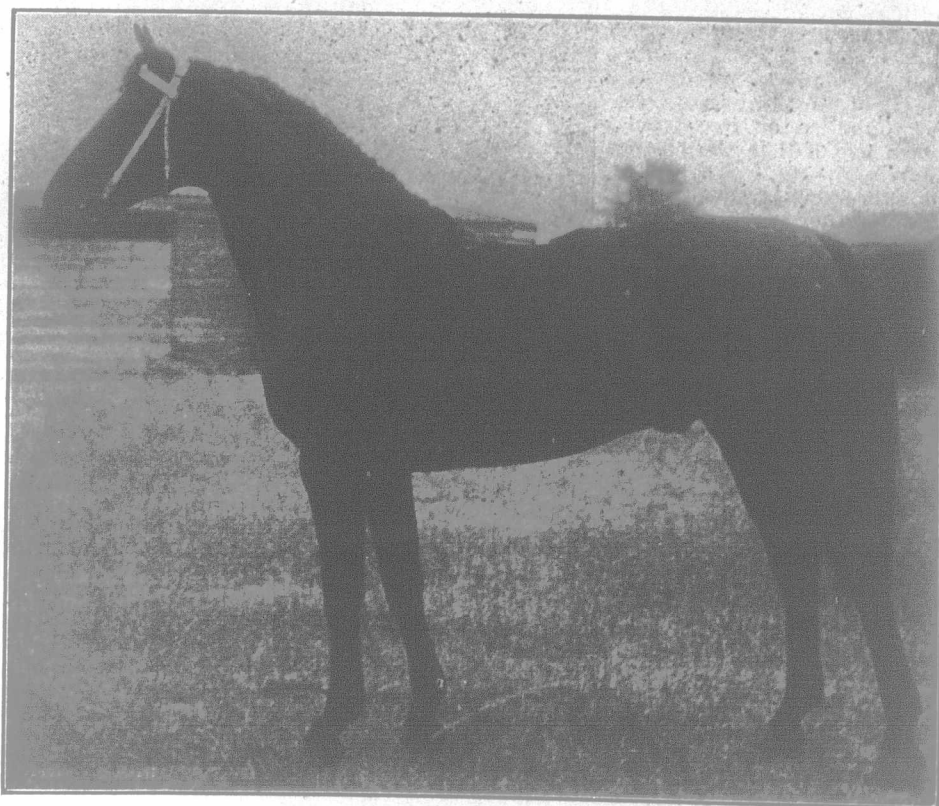
**LIVE STOCK.**

Experiments have shown that sows over two years of age produce larger litters than those under that age do.

Quality counts. This is true of all the output of the farm, but nowhere does it apply more forcefully than to the live stock.

What better method can you conceive to interest the boys and girls in agriculture than by giving them for their own, to be looked after and cared for by them exclusively, a young farm animal—colt, calf, lamb or pig? As the animal grows, so does the interest of its young owner. Boys and girls like to have something to call their own.

Did you ever watch a sheep for any length of time as she grazes in the pasture? If you did, no doubt you noticed how closely every bit of herbage eaten was nipped. Then, again, have you paid particular attention to the kinds of herbage eaten by sheep, and watched them trim to earth hundreds of the weeds of the farm. Put the two together. They eat weeds of almost all species, we know, and they take them off so close to the ground that they are the best live stock weed destroyers which any farm could possess. Get a few, and be convinced.



**Riflington Victor.**  
Coaching Stallion, a First Prize Winner at Bristol.

posed of equal parts by weight of sulphur and lard will be found effectual, as also safe, cheap and easily produced. In cold weather the washing must, of course, be dispensed with, but the ointment may be applied without risk in a moderately warm stable at any season of the year.



### Fighting Bovine Tuberculosis.

Those who have followed closely the various methods which have been brought forward to combat bovine tuberculosis, understand the Bang system of handling the stock to stamp out the disease in an infected herd. It simply means careful and continuous use of the tuberculin test, a rigid system of quarantine of all infected animals, and the feeding of young calves upon milk from healthy cows, at the same time keeping them separate from infected stock. Professor Geo. E. Day, at the head of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and his associate, Professor R. W. Wade, have done considerable work in the college herds in stamping out this disease and with a great deal of success, as outlined in the 1912 report of that institution. Occasional cases of tuberculosis have, according to the report, appeared amongst the college cattle, but it was not until the spring of 1909 that systematic effort was begun to stamp out the disease, and still retain in the herds the most valuable breeding animals. Milk from tuberculous cows is all pasteurized before being used, and any cow which shows serious signs of breaking down with the disease is slaughtered, the carcass carefully examined and then destroyed. The majority of the cows in the tuberculous herd are, to all appearances, healthy, and no one would know from looking over the animals that they represent the diseased herd. Prof. Wade's report on the progress of the work is interesting, and shows that properly handled, tuberculosis can be stamped out successfully.

In the spring of 1909, the beef and dairy herds were tested for tuberculosis. The beef herd, consisting of thirty-seven animals, gave the following results: fourteen gave no reaction, eighteen reacted, and five gave doubtful readings. Of the five doubtful ones, three afterwards reacted. The other two gave no reaction in subsequent tests, and so are counted with the clean herd. As a final result, three were left in the beef stable, sixteen free from the disease and twenty-one reactors. In the beef stable, the reactors were either killed or removed to a quarantine stable, so we started the beef herd with sixteen sound animals. After the first year, no calves from diseased animals were put in this stable. They have not practised the Bang system with the beef herd, but all animals are tested twice a year. The beef herd had rather more sanitary surroundings than the dairy herd, were kept in a brighter stable, better ventilated, and all animals except young calves were allowed to be outdoors during the middle of the day.

The dairy herd consisted of thirty animals. Of these, twenty-one reacted, two were doubtful, and seven passed clear. The two doubtfuls reacted to the next test, and of the seven non-reactors three afterwards reacted, so as a final result we had in the dairy stable twenty-six reactors and four non-reactors. Of these twenty-six reactors, fourteen have been slaughtered during the last three years, leaving twelve in the quarantine stable. Of the fourteen slaughtered, with one or two notable exceptions, nearly all were found on post-mortem examination to be very badly diseased. Of the four non-reactors, two have been killed and found to be free from disease. The remaining two are still in the clean dairy stable.

As the reacting animals were very valuable from the breeding standpoint, they were kept in the quarantine stable for the sake of their offspring, which it was hoped to add to the clean herd. The calves from reacting cows were, shortly after birth, put in the clean stable and fed milk from healthy cows. At the time, the report was written last fall, there were twenty-five heifers and young cows which had passed the tuberculin test, and of these twenty-five, three were from healthy cows, and twenty-two had tubercular mothers. To sum up, in three years, they had a beef herd of fifty-four animals free from disease, a clean dairy herd of thirty animals and a small tubercular herd. How has this been accomplished? First, by the most careful use of the tuberculin test. Second, by removing all reactors from the sound herd. Third, by the most careful method of sanitation, the use of hot lime and carbolic (every stable on the College property being sprayed with hot whitewash at least once a year). Fourth, the close quarantining of all reacting animals. Fifth, having separate attendants to look after each herd.

A calf born in the tubercular stable, April 13th, 1911, was kept there and given milk from one of the cows in that stable whose udder was perfectly sound. This calf was killed September 26th, and found to be tubercular. Another calf kept in the tubercular stables through the winter and was allowed to suck one of the cows, the only precaution being taken that the cow's udder was washed off before allowing the calf to nurse. This calf was slaughtered in the spring of 1911, and we could find no trace of the disease. Two cows had calves, one in October and the other in November, the former in the tubercular stable and the latter in the clean stable. The tubercular cow's calf was immediate-

ly taken to the clean stable and fed milk from healthy cows. The healthy cow's calf was put on this tubercular cow, and isolated in a roomy shed where calf and cow ran together. These calves have been tested, the one in the clean stable at least three times, and it has always passed the test. The calf with the tubercular foster-mother reacted to the first test.

"As far as our experience goes," says Prof. Wade, "it would seem to show that the only sure and certain way to keep a herd free from the disease, is by the use of the tuberculin test, and the strictest kind of quarantine. I am aware that there are men who honestly believe that they can recognize a diseased animal without the aid of the test. We have not found it so at the College, and some of the greatest surprises have confronted us in the reaction of animals which from their general appearance and thrift, one would almost be sure were healthy. We have had young steers making satisfactory gains, which, when tested, gave clear reactions, and when slaughtered were found, in some cases, badly diseased. As an instance of what production of milk might be got from an animal in the last stages of the disease, I will give the milk yield of one of our dairy cows:—

October, 31 days, 709 lbs. milk; November, 30 days, 978 lbs. milk; December, 31 days, 975 lbs. milk; January, 31 days, 907 lbs. milk; February, 28 days, 684 lbs. milk; March, 29 days, 742 lbs. milk.

This gives an average, for the last one hundred and eighty days, of nearly thirty pounds per day. This cow was slaughtered the last of March, and was found to be diseased in practically every important organ of the body. One could hardly believe that an animal so far gone with the disease could actually give, for the last four weeks of her life, nearly twenty-six pounds of milk per day."

### City-owned Swine.

City hogs, at least of the four-legged variety, are usually hard to find, and, generally when their owners are run to earth by the officer whose none-too-keen sense of smell is yet acute enough to follow the aroma from the porker, as it unglutates on the balmy breezes, down to the source from which it sprang, the unsuspecting and oft-condemned pig must either submit to sore throat, caused by a long, sharp knife, or must evacuate his cramped quarters and move over the line dividing city dudes from country



Dauntless Princess.

Dean Willis' Senior Yearling Shorthorn Heifer, Reserve Champion of the Royal.

hawbucks, and thereafter be designated as a plain country hog and not an aristocratic city piglet. In other words, city people and city councils do not care for the company of pigs within the gates of their thriving communities, and, therefore, make laws prohibiting pork production therein, and pigs are looked upon with scorn by all and sundry. Columbus, Ohio, is a different kind of city. It is going, according to reports, into the hog-raising business, not within its city limits but on a farm which it owns, and, henceforth, purposes to operate to supply the ham and bacon to go along with the breakfast eggs. The pigs are to consume the city garbage, and, in place of putting it through an expensive incinerator, it is to become edible and wholesome pork. But who is to feed the pigs? Another commendable feature is brought in here. The occupants of the city jail are to do the work, and gain experience in live stock husbandry. Crops will be grown on the farm to help balance the ration of the pigs, and prison labor will do the cultivating and other farm work. No doubt the prisoners will welcome more out-door employment than they usually get in cutting the grass around the

jail, and keeping the grounds free of waste paper. And, doubtless, now that the pig is to become a ward of the city, he will keep himself better groomed and ready at all times to receive short calls from his aristocratic owners and admirers. The news item does not state what particular brand of perfume is to be used on the farm. No doubt the brand chosen will grow in favor as well as in strength, as the number of pigs on the farm increases. No wonder pork is high-priced. Look at the pig's social position. He must keep up with the styles, and that costs something.

### The Farmer, The Butcher, The Pigs The Public and The Law.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A case of rather peculiar interest was tried before His Honor Judge Sutherland, Senior Judge of the County of Grey, at the last Division Court sittings, at Hanover. A butcher named Boettger had bought from a farmer named Magwood four pigs, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds each. No particular warranty was asked or given. When the pigs were slaughtered, it was found that two of them were "ridgelings." Boettger thereupon notified Magwood, and asked him to take away the carcasses and refund the money paid for two pigs. Magwood failed to do so, and Boettger then took the two pigs to Magwood's place and left them there, and sued for his money. At the trial Magwood swore that he had himself castrated the two pigs, and that he had taken two testicles from each and his son corroborated his father's evidence, and said he had held the pigs during the operation. Mr. Magwood, the defendant, contended that if a testicle was removed from each of the pigs after they were slaughtered, each pig must have had three. He also stated that no sale of the pigs to the plaintiff had been by him, and that he merely told Boettger he could have the pigs if his sons were satisfied, that Boettger had got the pigs during his absence and that his sons were not satisfied, and that, therefore, there was no sale.

His Honor, the Judge, reserved his decision, and after some time, and evidently after very careful and full research, gave a written judgment of eight type-written pages, in favor of Magwood, the defendant, without costs.

The Judge found, against the defendant Magwood's contention, that there was a sale. He also found that the defendant and his son were

mistaken when they swore they had removed two testicles from each of the pigs in question. He further found, against the defendant's contention, that if the pigs were ridgelings they must each have had a third testicle, for that such a contention was "contrary to nature and against the evidence."

Yet His Honor decided that there was no expressed warranty, and that there was no implied warranty, and that the defendant was not liable. In his lengthy judgment, the Judge quoted a large number of cases, including a very full quotation from the judgment in a case of Ward vs. Hobbs, and following this quotation Judge Sutherland said: "I have dealt with this case at length, as it establishes the principle that even

in the absence of an untruthful statement by the defendant as to their freedom from defects, the plaintiff could not recover." A quotation was also made from "Ingham On Animals," an American work, as follows: "But an implied warranty that meat is fit for food does not extend beyond the case of a dealer who sells provisions directly to the consumer for domestic use, so would not apply to the case of a farmer who sells a cow to retail butchers, though he knows they buy her for the purpose of cutting her up into beef for immediate domestic use."

A further quotation was made from a judgment given in *Blondin vs. Seguin*, by His Honor Judge Liddell, in the 12th Division Court of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in 1909, as follows: "The facts were: a cow was bought by the plaintiff from the defendant in June, 1909. After an examination and inspection of the animal by the plaintiff, when slaughtered, it was discovered that the animal had tuberculosis, and the carcass was confiscated by the Government Inspector as being unfit for human food. The sale was without any express warranty as to



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The Pigs Law.

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quality or condition. His Honor, following Em- merton vs. Matthews, Burnby vs. Bollett, Ward vs. Hobbs, came to the conclusion that there was no implied warranty, and gave judgment for the defendant but without costs."

Seldom has greater care and consideration been given to a small Division Court case, than His Honor Judge Sutherland gave to this case, and we quite believe his decision to be according to the law as it stands. It would appear, however, that there is room for, and, in fact, need for further legislation as to such cases. The law as it is, as so interpreted by Judge Sutherland, does not appear to be in the interest of the public, and it is certainly very hard upon the retail butcher. It would appear that a farmer can sell to a butcher an animal that he knows to be unfit for human food and diseased, but, that if he merely keeps silent and does not actually lie about the condition of the animal, the sale cannot be set aside, and the farmer may keep his money. Knowing this, there would be a great temptation to the butcher to pass the defective meat on to his consuming customers, provided he could do so without detection. In such a case as a ridgeling pig, the cooking of the meat would reveal the defect, and the butcher would have to take back the meat and refund the price or ruin his trade by refusing. In the one case the customer is imposed upon, and probably led to contract disease. In the other case the butcher suffers hardship and injustice. The farmer can, to some extent, control disease in his flocks or herds by early and proper attention to disease at the beginning of the trouble, by better housing, better ventilation, better feeding and by refraining from breeding from diseased animals, and surely he, with whom the trouble originates, is the man, whether it be from his negligence or misfortune, that should suffer the loss. If, on the other hand, the farmer may safely sell diseased or defective animals to the butcher or drover, he is not likely to take any very particular care as to the condition of his animals. As it is, a butcher or drover cannot safely buy any animal unless with a special warranty, and, as a man who would knowingly sell for food an animal unfit for human food would be likely to deny his warranty, to be safe the buyer should take a written guarantee in every purchase. Grey Co., Ont. H. H. MILLER.

Live Stock Notes from England.

Prof. G. E. Day, a Canadian buyer, paid good money for milking Shorthorns at the Duke of Portland's sale at Welbeck. He gave \$919.20 for Welbeck Princess Darlington, and \$898.70 for Welbeck Darlington 3rd. Now, the dam of the first-named gave 6,310 lbs. of milk in 43 weeks in 1910; 7,780 lbs. in 43 weeks in 1911, and 7,570 lbs. in 30 weeks in 1912. But her grand dam has given an average of 12,493 lbs. of milk with her last five calves. The highest prices at this sale were reached when Messrs. Robinson, of Ilford, secured for 260 guineas the five-year-old cow, Princess Darlington, which, on her third calving, gave 9,527 lbs. of milk in 42 weeks; and when Lord Burnham bought for the same figure the yearling bull Welbeck Wild Duke. Amongst pedigree Shorthorns offered, highest price paid was for a nice heifer, Roan Duchess, bred by Earl Manvers, and sired by Duke of Kingston 2nd, which A. W. Hickling bought for \$1,277.50.

I have almost omitted to state that T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal, has bought from the Scotch hackney pony breeder, Enoch Glen two ponies of repute in Glendermott Wildfire (12059) and Ardinersay Flame. The former is full brother to Mel Valley Masterpiece, and the latter is a Torchfire yearling, a smartish goer for her age. Mr. Macaulay has secured from the Lincolnshire breeder, C. H. Wing, his two-year-old filly, Glenavon Victoria, also by Torchfire; likewise from Mr. Moore, the brood mare, Peggy Sure Four. This is a fine bunch of ponies for any one man to be found with in his possession.

A. C. Hardy, another Canadian, has secured from Glen three fine Torchfire fillies, Elegance Glory, and Marvel. Glen's prefix is "Glenavon," so readers should look out for these sensational off-spring of the great-going Torchfire.

T. B. Macaulay has also bought from John Jones & Sons, Dinarth Hall Pony Stud, North Wales, a two-year-old filly Glenavon Victoria, and the brood mare Julia Jones. The last-named is own sister to Champion Fireboy. Both Champion Fireboy and Champion Torchfire were brought out at the Dinarth Stud, and Canadians ought to know where to go for the goods.

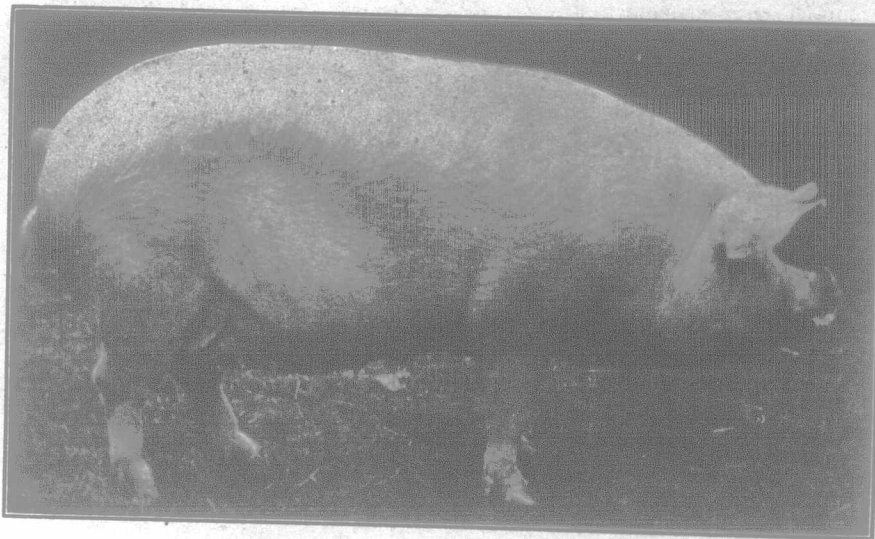
C. R. W. Adeane's flock of Southdown sheep, at Babraham, Newmarket, has been sold for \$17,367, or an average of \$33.35 per head for the 520 sheep got rid of. There was an average of \$97.33 for 69 rams. This is the highest average obtained at any Southdown flock dispersal sale since H. Webb's sale in 1890, and it has only been exceeded on one other occasion, viz., by Jonas Webb in 1862. The fine price of \$153.30 paid by W. M. Gazelet for a pen of ewes, is the high-

est obtained for ewes since the late Jonas Webb sold his flock in 1862.

Sir Richard P. Cooper died suddenly at Berkhamsted on July 30th. No man in England was better known for the admirable quality of the stock he exported, particularly the sheep, which have won countless hundreds of ribbons for the firm, of which he was head, Cooper & Nephews, in the United States and Canada. Our export trade greatly benefited by his far-seeing action in introducing British cattle, sheep, and pigs into countries and provinces that were perceived to possess capabilities of development. One of the keenest and shrewdest business men of his time, he was constantly on the look-out for new markets for our highly-bred stock. He was a good friend to the Royal Agricultural Society, and gave it a fresh start in life when he made it a guarantee to bear any loss entailed in re-introducing the old-time migratory system of holding the great event.

This has been a fine year for Shorthorn showing. Time and again that breed has furnished the chief feature of the majority of county shows that are now the order, since the Royal has passed along. Two-year-old Shorthorn heifers at the Yorkshire Show held at York, were a wealthy class. Seldom have a better lot been seen at this show. J. H. Maden's neat, compact Hawthorne Queen was selected for first place. In yearling heifers first and second went to two whites of style and quality, i.e., C. A. Hirst's Allerston Marigold 5th (of greater scale) and W. M. Gazelet's Gipsy Countess 3rd. In heifer calves a neat roan, Clive Brehen's Swinton Moss Rose 2nd led with J. H. Maden's Rockcliffe Graceful second. There were very close contests for the championships. Judges eventually decided on F. Miller's Man-of-War for bull title, with R. Stratton's Mischief as reserve. C. A. Hirst's Allerston Marigold 5th won in cows, and Maden's Hawthorne Queen was reserve.

At the Royal Lancashire Show, J. Deane Willis' Dauntless Princess won the cow championship, and she is difficult to fault, being brought in rare bloom.



Champion Large White Sow at Bristol.

At Cumberland County Show, J. W. Barnes' Golden Arch, a smart-looking, well-balanced animal of good color won in junior Shorthorn bulls. He was declared reserve champion of his sex, the winner of the championship being J. Gill's Royal and Highland winner, Montrave Etheling, who also won the Blamire Memorial Committee's prize for the best bull belonging to a tenant farmer. This roan bull has great substance and depth.

Shorthorns made a fine display at Darlington Show. In aged bulls, George Harrison's Prince Olaf 2nd, who looked well, was the winner, and he also took the champion prize. In yearling bulls, J. A. Williams won with Prince Paul, a good-looking roan, George Harrison's Gainford Champion making a good second. George Harrison's Tongwood Edith, a wealthy, big-framed roan by Spicy Hope, was the winning cow. Harrison's well-known winner, Ruth of Gainford, won cleverly in the class for heifers calved in 1911. In yearling heifers, Harrison won with Gainsford Rosemary.

Clydesdales were strong at the Durham County Show. There were nine entries in brood mares, and R. Brydon was first and second with Lady Hatha and Silver Queen. The former is a handsome mare with good bone and feather, very correct on the ground, and a fine mover. In filly foals, R. Brydon was first and second with two fillies by Bonnie Buchlyvie. In two-year-old colts, R. Brydon's Dandy Dick was the winner. He is a bay with great power and fine quality, a great length from his hip to his hock, with muscular quarters and capital action.

The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Ottawa, Canada, won \$777 in prize money at the recent International Horse Show, and the Hon. Adam Beck, London, Ontario, \$728.55. Judge Moore's little

lot came out at \$4,088, and Walter Winan's at \$1913.58. The former sum would not pay the judge's expenses by any means. London, England. G. T. BURROWS.

THE FARM.

Operating Gasoline Engines.

Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate":

Gasoline engines are coming into more use on the farm year by year, but there are still thousands of farms where the chances of Niagara power are not very encouraging, and on which a gasoline engine could be used to advantage. The general opinion seems to be that gasoline engines are dangerous, complicated, expensive pieces of machinery, but investigation shows that this is not the case. Gasoline is the dangerous part but when care is used, and it is treated as an explosive no harm ever results from its use in the engine. Lanterns, matches, cigars, and all kinds of fire must be kept away. In the running of the engine no fire is required, ignition being accomplished by a tiny electric spark. This is within the steel cylinder, where it comes in contact with nothing but the charge to be exploded.

Gasoline engines are of two types, the two cycle and the four cycle. The four cycle is the commoner, being used on nearly all except marine engines. With it, two complete revolutions of the fly wheel, or four strokes of the piston are required for one power stroke of the piston. As the piston starts on the out-stroke, there is a partial vacuum in the cylinder, and gasoline mixed with air is drawn into the cylinder through a valve which automatically closes as soon as the piston is out. On the in-stroke the gases are compressed in the cylinder chamber to about one-quarter of their former volume. These compressed gases are ignited just before the piston-rod reaches the dead centre. The momentum of the fly wheel carries it over, and the burning gases force the piston rapidly out. When it gets out, the ex-

haust valve is mechanically opened, and the burnt gases are forced out of the exhaust by the returning piston. Then it closes and a fresh charge is drawn in on the next stroke, unless the engine is running too fast when the governors automatically shut off the supply of gasoline and nothing but air goes into the cylinders.

The combination of the gases in the cylinders is attended by the great heat. To keep the cylinders moderately cool either air or water is utilized. Air is used for small engines and is forced by a fan over the cylinder, the outer surface of which is grooved in deep flanges, exposing a large cooling surface. In the larger engines the cylinder is surrounded by a jacket through which water from a tank circulates.

The ignition of the charge is usually accomplished by means of dry cells, an induction coil and a sparking device. This is of one or two types, either the jump spark or the make-and-break. In the jump spark type, there are two platinum points a short distance apart on the spark plug. When the piston is at the proper position the circuit is completed and a part of the current jumps in the form of a spark from one point to the other and explodes the charge. In the make-and-break the two points touch, one is stationary, while the other works with a spring. The current flows through these continuously, but at the proper position of the piston, the points are separated a short distance and part of the current in trying to cross forms a spark. To successfully operate an engine it is necessary to be familiar with the wiring, as a defect in this is generally the cause of the engine refusing to go.

The more manual labor that can be saved by the use of an engine the better it pays to have one. A man can do about as much in eight hours as a horse can in one. With wages \$1.25 for a 10-hour day, a horse power developed by man would cost \$1.00 an hour. Developed by a horse it would cost probably three and a half or four cents an hour besides the wages of the driver. An engine uses between one-half and one pint of gasoline per horsepower per hour. With gasoline at 23c. per gallon this amounts to considerably less than three and a half cents per horsepower.

The advantages of gasoline over steam engines are many. Every farmer can be his own engineer



and run the engine satisfactorily after a couple of attempts. They can be obtained in any power from one to 30-h.p., and as they use fuel in proportion to the power required, a six-h.p. machine can be used economically for a job requiring one-h.p. There are no fires to be kept going and boilers to keep on filling. When the gasoline and water reservoir are once filled, the engine will run for a long time without attention, and the water can be drained off when the work is over. They are lighter in proportion to the h.p. than steam engines, so they can easily be mounted on a skid or truck and moved around so that most of the machinery can be run on a direct belt. This is a great saving of energy over a line shafting. They can be started in a few seconds. There is no danger of fire if exhaust is properly placed. For running a grinder of say eight-inch plates a four-h.p. engine would do, but more satisfaction can be obtained from a six or eight-h.p. machine and there would be less danger of straining the engine.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

C.W.S.

### Manuring for Corn and Wheat.

The passage following is from the new book on "Farm Manures", by Prof. C. E. Thorne, of the Ohio Experiment Station. The showing in support of applying the manure to the corn crop preparatory to wheat is forceful, and is the practice as followed in parts of Canada where the corn crop can be removed in time for sowing fall wheat, but that is not always practicable. One point is to be remembered, however, and that is the probable greater residual effect on subsequent crops in case of the manure applied directly to the wheat land. This, however, does not more than modify,—certainly does not destroy—the argument for prompt application, secured by putting it out as made right on the land to be plowed for corn.

"In the Ohio station's experiments corn, which has received eight tons of manure per acre, has given an 11-year average yield of 58 bushels per acre, an increase of 23 bushels over the yield of the unmanured land alongside, and the wheat which has followed this corn without any further manuring or fertilizing, has yielded 19.7 bushels, an increase of 9.9 bushels over the unmanured yield; whereas, when the wheat land has been top-dressed with the same quantity of manure just before seeding, the manure having lain in the barnyard until drawn out for this purpose, the increase in yield has averaged but 11.1 bushels, or only one and one-fifth bushel more than that given by the wheat which has eaten at the second table after the corn.

"In other words, while this manure was lying in the barnyard waiting for wheat, it might have grown more than 20 bushels of corn without materially impairing its value for wheat production!

"Taking no account of the fact that much more than a ton of manure has to be thrown into the barnyard in the winter for every ton taken out in August, it seems evident that the proper way to handle the winter's accumulation of manure is to put it, as promptly as possible, upon the spring crops. Many farmers have learned this lesson, and the practice is steadily increasing, although there are too many who follow the old, wasteful methods."

### Alfalfa and Tile Drains.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

Complying with your request, re tile drains and alfalfa, I wish to say that I had alfalfa growing over three-inch tile drains continuously for about fourteen years, except two years that intervened, when I broke up the alfalfa to clean up and reseed, and I found no injurious effects from alfalfa roots. While I cannot say with certainty that the roots did not gather in the tile to any extent, they certainly did not prevent the tile from draining the field. I am of the opinion that where tile are used to conduct water away from a spring or springs where there is more or less water running practically all the time, the roots would cause trouble similar to the roots from willow or maple trees, etc., but I am sure that under average conditions, where the tile are three to three and a half feet and not less than three inches in diameter, the alfalfa will be all the better for the tile being there, and the tile will be none the worse for the alfalfa being there, and the farmer will be decidedly better off for having both.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

R. H. HARDING.

### Hogs Fighting Bindweed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

I see that you are troubled with bindweed on your farm. If that is a weed that looks like morning glories, and winds about everything in sight, I have had some of it for years in my river flats.

Last year I was surprised to find that it had practically all disappeared. It had left, as it were, in the night. I do not mean that it all went in one night, but going across the field one day I did not see any of it, and then I began to

take notice. It is my practice to feed off a field of corn by turning in hogs, and as the flats are a convenient place to have them on account of being able to run to the river for water they are used for that purpose oftener than any other field on the farm.

I have them divided in three fields, and try to keep one for a hog pasture, one in small grain seeded down, and one in corn. This is the way I have worked that part of the farm for the last few years, and the weed has just about gone.

Kent Co., Ont.

ARTHUR FISHER.

An unprecedented outbreak of flies in Northern Texas last year was traced to the fact that unusually heavy rains in the early part of August soaked the new straw stacks to a great depth. These heated immediately, and formed attractive breeding places for flies.

## THE DAIRY.

### The Cow and the Milker.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

The quantity of milk and butter fat produced by cows depends, in no small degree, upon the manner in which the cows are milked. Cows may be ever so good and ever so well fed, but if they are not properly milked, the results will be unsatisfactory. The reason why so much depends upon correct milking, is the fact that good dairy cows possess a highly-developed nervous system, with which the secretion of milk is very closely associated. Whatever, therefore, reacts upon the nervous system of the cow will, in like manner, react upon the secretion of the milk. In this connection it should be understood that the secretion and formation of milk takes place almost entirely during the process of milking. No matter how large an udder a cow may show previous to milking, it rarely contains more than

mals, and always avoid milking those he is not accustomed to milk.

It is undoubtedly due to the greater stimulation of the udder that fast milkers generally receive more milk than slow ones, no matter how thoroughly the operation is performed by the slow milker. One of the most important points in milking is to get all of the milk at each milking, that is, to milk the cow dry. Whatever milk is left in the udder is not only lost to the milker, but it acts as a check upon the further secretion, so that the habitual practice of not milking a cow dry results in the gradual lessening of the flow of milk, till, if followed long enough, it results in the drying up of the cow.

The first milk drawn from a cow contains less than one per cent of fat, while the stripplings often contain as high as fourteen per cent butter-fat. Thus, in the practice of not milking a cow dry, it is always the best milk that is lost. To obtain the best results with a dairy, regularity must be the watchword. Cows should be milked at the same time morning and evening. Milking an hour sooner or later than the fixed time interferes with the flow of milk much more seriously than is commonly supposed. Irregularity in the feeding has also the same unsatisfactory effect upon the milk yield. If, for example, cows that have been accustomed to being fed prior to milking, are milked at times before receiving their feed, a marked reduction in the milk flow may result. This is just what is to be expected, as withholding the feed will make the cows restless and discontented, which will react on their nervous system sufficiently to cause a drop in the flow of milk.

Another matter to which every dairyman should pay attention, is to regulate the periods between milkings the same each day. This is especially important in the case of heavy milkers. If cows are being milked at six o'clock in the morning, they should preferably be milked at six in the evening. The more uniform the periods

between the milkings, the more uniform will be the secretion of milk, and consequently an increase in the milk produced. The time between milkings also influences the richness of the milk. If the two milking periods are of unequal length, the milk from the shorter period will be found to contain a higher percentage of fat than that of the longer period. Some milkers are cheaper at forty dollars per month than are others at twenty dollars. Some entertain erroneous belief that a cow is capable of holding back her milk "Holds it back" they say. The cow cannot hold back her milk. The udder is distended with blood, and, as the milking proceeds, a rapid secretion of milk goes on, and milk is filtered out of the blood that is in the udder during the milking period.

If the cow is a nervous one and the milker acts harshly towards her, she will frequently stop the secretion. This she has the power to do. Some well-bred cows of a highly nervous disposition, will form a dislike to the milker, and will stop the secretion until they dry up. It must always be borne in mind that the cow is a thinking, reasoning being, and not merely a machine for the manufacture of milk and cream.

A large percentage of those who milk cows "yank," squeeze and pull the teats; then, if the poor creature stamps or moves a foot, they yell and sometimes use the toe of their boot on the animal. These are the fellows who are always having trouble with their cows going dry. In the end kindness will and does pay, whether used on hogs or dairy cattle.

Cape Breton, N. S. JOHN H. MacDONALD.

### With the Help of a Milking Machine

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate.":

In reply to your enquiry about my milking machine, may say that I have been using it just a year now. It has not cost me anything for repairs yet, and I do not think it will this summer. The machine cost me \$420 with equipment to milk three cows at a time. The engine, a two-horse gasoline, cost me \$120, making \$540 altogether. The cost of gasoline per day for milking and pumping water for cooling the milk, is about twelve cents. I think the cows give just as much milk when milked by a machine as by hand, and they are much quieter. I could



Adelia De Kol Tensen.

As a junior two-year-old this heifer made in 12 months 824 lbs. of butter 12 months after freshing established a world's record by making over 19 lbs. of butter in 7 days. This heifer, three sisters and her dam are owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ontario.

a pint and a half of milk. The distension of the udder is due to the presence of blood from which the milk is elaborated during the time the cow is being milked.

It is owing to her great nervous development that a good dairy cow is so very sensitive to excitement, unkindness or other rough treatment. It is such abuses that have a large effect upon not only the quantity of the milk but also upon the amount of butter-fat it contains. Especially disastrous are abuses administered previous to or during milking. Yet how frequently are dogs allowed to chase cows to the stable, and many attendants are seen with clubs in their hands, which they freely use to increase the gait of the unoffending cow. The language and bustle which accompany all this, leave no doubt that the cows are treated as offending brutes.

A change of milkers also has an effect upon the flow of milk, and this is shown, in some cases, to a very marked extent. A cow that has become thoroughly accustomed to a certain milker, will feel restless and uneasy with a new milker, and nowhere is this more plainly shown than in the milk record. A change of milkers means a change in the manner of milking, and, therefore, a change in the stimulation of the udder. Since the stimulation of the udder by the milker is the cause of the secretion of the milk, it is evident that a change in the method of stimulation will affect the yield of milk and butter fat. It is always wise for the dairyman to avoid a change in milkers as far as possible. In a case where more than one person goes to milk a herd of cows, each should always milk the same ani-



not see any difference when I installed the machine, and one is not depending on hired help to do the milking. I cannot say exactly how much the herd averaged last year. I only keep my cows about nine or ten months and sell them again. My last cheque was \$274, and the May cheque was \$247, so it may be seen what one man can do alone if he has a milker.  
Middlesex Co., Ont. R. J. CLIFFORD.

### Profit in New Brunswick Dairying.

Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is the reason that the dairy business is declining so rapidly in central New Brunswick? It seems almost incredible with butter selling at the present tempting prices as is cheese and cream, yet it is a deplorable fact that such is the case, and can be attributed only to one reason, the scarcity of help. There is no province in the Dominion more suitable than New Brunswick for the industry at the present time, as the farms are large and productive and the magnificent grazing lands for cattle in the summer, in many sections now are growing up to scrubby wilderness, or if it is fit for tillage is in crops which is thought to pay better than to use for pasture for cattle, especially a dairy herd. Five years ago I decided to start a dairy herd, and having at that time eight cows, of common breed, I then bought eight pure-bred Jerseys that fall, making sixteen. I had been getting my stables fixed up in as a sanitary a condition as possible, and had built a small dairy house, and bought a new separator, and was then ready to start in the business with delight and high hopes of success. About a week after I bought my cows I met an old gentleman, a friend of my father's, who I knew was, or had been, keeping as many as thirty cows, and I thought "Here is my chance to find out something about dairying, he is old in the business and I'm a beginner, so it is up to me to learn all I can from those experienced."

After a short talk I said, "How many cows do you keep now, Mr. H—?" "Two," was the reply, "just enough to supply our own milk and butter." "Why, I thought you kept twenty or thirty and made a speciality of dairying." "Yes, I used to keep thirty, but sold them all off two years ago. I can make more money raising potatoes and grain for sale with less work than bothering with cows," replied Mr. H—. "But," says I, "I'm just starting in with cows. I bought eight pure-bred Jerseys last week, now making me sixteen. I fixed my stables over during the summer, built a milk-house, and bought a cream separator, and will have feed enough to feed in good shape through the winter, surely I ought to realize a fair profit at least. Do you consider the high price of butter and cream, the milk for feeding purposes, and the manure of a well-fed herd as fertilizer?" "I do," he replied, "consider it all, and I say there is no money to be made out of cows. I know what I'm talking about, for I was in the business seven years." "But how do you keep up the fertility of your farm if you don't keep stock?—or perhaps you're in the beef business? You certainly can't raise and sell much pork if you don't keep cows?" "I keep up the fertility of my farm by buying fertilizers and sowing, which I can do cheaper and easier than keeping stock and hauling out manure. As for hogs," he says with a laugh, "I raise more and have more to feed them since I got rid of my cows. I feed them ground feed in the form of a slop. You as well as many other men, are mistaken if you think one must keep cows if they keep hogs. Take my advice," continued the old man, "sell those Jerseys you have bought and go in for something else, for I tested the dairy business seven years, and I know what I'm talking about. There's no money in cows." As may be supposed, I went home in a rather thoughtful mood. I had been to considerable expense in getting fixed up for the business, to say nothing of buying the eight Jerseys, and only four of them were paid for, as I had arranged to pay for the others with the proceeds derived from the butter. I talked the matter over with my wife that evening (who is much wiser than I) and she says, "We'll try it for a year, surely we can't go behind much in that time, and because Mr. H— made a failure of it, it is no reason we will. You say Mr. H— talked of milking and caring for cows as drudgery. Now, as we both like it and take pride in our cows we may succeed better on account of it. So we attended the cows, being particular to feed, water, and milk them regularly. I wanted to hire a boy to help me in the winter at other work and to assist with the milking, but my wife says "You attend to the work if you can, and I'll help you milk and take care of the cows, and we'll save by it." So we did the milking that winter ourselves, but the following spring as the rush of farm work came on I hired a man. I will not go into the details of feeding the cows, as it would take up too much space, only to say that winter I fed buckwheat, bran, and mashed oats mixed at night,

about two quarts to each cow. Turnips every morning after milking, and a few at noon. I did not measure the turnips, as I had a lot of them I fed plenty or just enough so the milk would not be flavored. Gave them salt every other day and watered them twice each day. I fed hay night and morning and oat straw at noon all they would eat up clean. Late years I feed more ground feed than I did that first winter, but I was only a beginner then, and thought I was running things very carefully, but now I can see where I could have made a hundred dollars more out of my cows that year had I understood feeding to a better advantage.

In the summer, when the pasture was good I did not feed them any ground feed, but as the feed began to dry up and the flies to bother them, I used to put them in the pasture at night, and then put them in the stable about ten o'clock, give some mashed feed and all the hay they would eat up clean. I found this such a good practice that I continue it every summer and the cows will always come now to the barn when it is hot and the flies began to appear.

We sold three hundred and eighty dollars worth of butter the first year, beside supplying our house for a family of four. I sold six hundred dollars worth of pork that year and am sure the profit derived from that was two hundred dollars more on account of feeding milk, than if I had taken Mr. H—'s plan and had no milk to feed. I also raised four Jersey calves mostly on milk.

We have not decided in the five years we have been in the dairy business that there is no money in it by any means. On the contrary, we know there is lots of money in it, for we have proved it. Our herd now numbers twenty-five, and our profits increased accordingly. I visited Mr. H— a few weeks ago, and he is still growing potatoes and some grain, and still buying the bulk of his fertilizer. If I am any judge of fertility his farm is not in as good cultivation as it was several years ago when his chief fertilizer was manure.

I just wish to add that I don't believe that one can make money on a farm without plenty of good manure to keep his land in a high state of fertility.

The commercial fertilizers are certainly good, but the high price deducts, or I might say, takes all the profit, but a little used with manure gives much more satisfactory and lasting results. If anyone is thinking of going into the dairy business by all means do so. The profits are fair and the work a pleasure to those who like it. But if one goes at it in a hap-hazard way, taking no pride in his cows and the quality of their butter he can't expect to make a success of it.  
New Brunswick. DAIRYMAN.

### Selecting Dairy Cattle.

Practical men always recognize the importance of obtaining really first-class dairy stock. In the production of cattle for dairy purposes, one of the chief objects to be kept in view is the purpose for which the milk is being produced.

It may be said that there are three purposes to which the farmer can apply his milk.

1.—It can be applied for milk selling, when his object will be to obtain a large quantity of milk of fairly good quality for sale purposes.

2.—It can be applied for butter production, when the quantity produced will not be of so much importance as its richness in fat, for it is this connection.

3.—It can be applied for cheese-making. When the object is to obtain plenty of milk which is of good quality, for in the production of uniform high-class cheeses quality in the milk is imperative. If manufactured with butter at those times of the year when cheese-making is not carried on, such milk will yield a satisfactory amount of butter.

There are many milk sellers whose object is to find a cow either a pure or cross-bred, that will give milk ample in quantity and good in quality, and it is important in purchasing cross-bred animals to ascertain the ancestry on the part of the sire and the dam. The animal that will yield thousand to ten thousand pounds of milk per year is most valuable. If the milk is of the desired good quality when milk is realizing a low price, it may be kept at home and turned either butter or sold for cheese. While cows which will yield the quantity of milk specified may be bred or bought, the average quantity of milk yielded per cow in Ontario dairy farms, would amount to only between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds. Cows yielding large quantities of milk cost little, if any more for keep and labor than those yielding small quantities, while the returns obtained are sufficient to make the difference between a substantial profit and a loss.

Another point to be taken into consideration in selecting an animal for the dairy, is, that a cow, after her milking days are finished, should be able to put on flesh and be saleable as beef. Dual-purpose cattle or those which will milk well

and afterwards produce good beef, and which will raise calves of a fairly good beef type are much desired; but there is a difficulty in finding any breed which combines in the highest degree the best milking and feeding qualities. Probably the carefully-bred dairy Shorthorn is the nearest approach to an ideal dual-purpose cow, and this cow as well as the Ayrshires, and the Red Polls, are especially adapted for milk selling. For butter-making, the Channel Island breeds are undoubtedly the most suitable.

Shorthorns are both milk and beef producers, although is some degree milking properties have been sacrificed to beef. Some of the highest-bred Shorthorns give but little milk, but it is a breed capable of producing dairy cows of value. Probably by far the greatest number of the dairy cattle and fat cattle in Great Britain at the present time are the result of crossing with Shorthorns. The Ayrshire is exceptionally well suited for cheese production, and is an animal which will thrive on poor pastures as well as good lands. The special value of the Jersey and Guernsey cattle lies in the extreme richness in butter fats of their milk, and the natural deep yellow color of the butter.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

B. C. TILLET.

A \$50,000 creamery and dairy, promised to be the most modern and one of the finest in the West, is being erected at Prince Albert, Sask.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Plant a Variety of Shade Trees.

In view of the wide and serious injury to shade trees by many different insects, says a Cornell bulletin, it becomes pertinent to discuss some general principles of control of such pests. In the first place, it is unwise to depend almost entirely on one species of tree for shade or ornament. The very existence of the American elm, for example, in the Eastern United States at least is threatened by two serious pests, the elm leaf-beetle and the leopard moth. Probably the elm leaf-beetle could be controlled if every owner of elm trees would spray. It is quite probable that the leopard moth cannot be controlled and that eventually the elms will succumb to these two pests. The trees have already disappeared from the Harvard Yard as a result of the ravages of these insects. The sugar maples are becoming more and more subject to serious injuries from borers. Many fine trees are dying each year. The graceful white birches are going one by one and there seems to be no help for the situation, as a result of the ravages of the bronze birch borer, while the hickories are hard beset by the hickory bark-borer.

With these facts in mind, it is important to give careful and thoughtful consideration of the question of the wise selection and planting of shade trees. A city in which the streets are planted only to elm and maples is liable to be without shade trees in the near future. The wide planting of one kind of tree over considerable territory forms ideal conditions for the increase and spread of an extended outbreak of an injurious species of insect. On the other hand, if adjacent streets are planted to different varieties of shade trees an outbreak of any single pest can be checked and controlled much more easily. Elms and maples can well be supplanted in many cases by oaks, especially the pin oak and the red oak, or by the ginkgo tree—a handsome, but rather slow-going tree, and one remarkably free from pests. The Norway maples make fine shade trees, and so do the linden, the horse-chestnut, and the American ash.

### Truck Farming in Essex.

Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate":

Very few of The Farmer's Advocate readers are aware to what an extent truck farming is carried on in this southern county. In fact, many people residing in Essex are almost entirely ignorant of what a valuable asset we have in the fruit and vegetable growing section. Almost all classes and grades of fruit and vegetables common to the temperate zones, and some introduced from even more Southern climes, are grown here. A drive through the Leamington, Kingsville, and Harrow neighborhoods amply repays the traveler by revealing something of possibilities as well as realities discoverable there. This is more especially true of the newer and rapidly growing famous district of Point Pelee. Here are returns for labor expended which sound more incredible. At present the harvesting of pickling onions is under way. The area for the special grade is of necessity limited, but those who have attempted are well pleased with their remuneration.

I. Campbell, Mr. Roach and Mr. Ross are among the largest producers.

The first-mentioned has seven and a half acres



## FARM BULLETIN.

## Storms.

By Peter McArthur.

Two nights of thunderstorms—and what storms they were—broke not only the dry spell, but the monotony of the summer. If it were not for the tragedy of burned buildings and the loss of gathered crops, the tremendous display of natural force might be regarded as a splendid spectacle, awe-inspiring, and yet joyous. Unfortunately the losses must be borne by individuals, while the benefits are enjoyed by the people as a whole. But, apart from their effect on humanity, the great storms were well worthy of being enjoyed as manifestations of beauty and power. For two nights they occupied a stage wide as the horizon. Man and his works were not only dwarfed to insignificance, but hidden in the fitful darkness or blinding light. They were nights for anyone with a soul for things of awe and majesty, to be alone with nature. With such a 'setting' of massed clouds, orchestral winds and trampling thunder, it required but the mighty actors to make it a scene from "Prometheus Unbound." On such a night Jupiter was dragged to the abyss in grasp of Demogorgon:

"OCEAN": He fell, thou sayest, beneath his conqueror's frown?

APOLLO: Ay, when the strife was ended, which made dim

The orb I rule, and shook the solid stars,  
The terrors of his eye illumined heaven,  
With sanguine light, through the thick ragged skirts,

Of the victorious darkness, as he fell:

Like the last glare of day's red agony,

Which, from a rent among the fiery clouds,  
Burns far along the tempest-wrinkled deep.

OCEAN: He sunk to the abyss? To the dark void?

APOLLO: An eagle so caught in some bursting cloud

On Caucasus, his thunder-buffed wings

Entangled in the whirlwind, and his eyes,  
Which gazed on the undazzling sun, now

blinded  
By the white lightning, while the ponderous hail

Beats on his struggling form, which sinks at length

Prone, and the aerial ice clings over it."

The course of the storms on the two nights were singularly alike. The first evening was hot and close, and, although we all felt that there was "thunder in the air," the first lightning flashes did not appear until about a quarter to ten. Half an hour later the lightning was blazing from every quarter. There were periods of from five to ten minutes when I do not believe that there was even a fraction of a second without a flash of lightning and the roar of thunder, near and far, was incessant. After the first storm, the short spells of darkness revealed the fact that a barn was burning somewhere in the west. The first storm was followed during the night by two others, each of which was remarkable for its thunder and lightning. The second of the series, in particular, seemed unusual. The lightning was flashing along the sky at a great height, and the thunder that followed, seemed to roll across and die away in the distance. A long series of these flashes passed from west to the east, and the world seemed to be transformed into a huge bowling alley. But all the flashes did not pass over harmlessly. When the storm had about passed, someone noticed a steady glare in the north. Disaster had fallen on someone else, this time much nearer home. We could not locate the fire exactly, as it was beyond a strip of woods, but the whole countryside was lit up with the red glow. There was a blue-black storm, with a fringe of grey cloud sweeping across the south, and the lightning, together with the steady glare of the fire, made this scene about the weirdest and most terrifying I have ever witnessed. In the face of such forces as fire and storm, we all seemed poor and helpless, and only fit to huddle under shelter and wait for the day. Next morning we found that two hay-stacks and a granary, two miles away, had been burned.

On the following night we had a repetition of the intense heat, and almost to the minute at ten o'clock the lightning began to flash in the west. The only difference from the preceding night was that the clouds seemed to be moving more slowly. When the storm really came, we had the same incessant lightning and thunder, and, after it had passed, we saw that there were two fires in the south. The same program of destruction had been carried out. As on the previous night, storm followed storm until morning, and then the weather cleared. Of course, there were some people who had oats in the shock, but, on the whole, the rain was welcome. For the preceding couple of weeks the pasture had been shrivelling, and the corn fields were showing the effects of the drought. The streams had

yielding between 600 and 700 bushels per acre, for which he is receiving the sum of \$1.00 per bushel. Mr. Roach has over 65 acres of onions (i.e., all grades), which are a sight to behold. Experts state that from all appearances the yield will be phenomenal, and as prospects for prices are in advance of last year the revenue received from this crop alone will be enormous.

Heavy showers of rain during the past fortnight followed by warm weather, greatly increased the output of early tomatoes, and prices which had been \$1.80 per 11-quart basket during the latter part of July decreased considerably. There are thousands of bushels still on the vines which will in all likelihood be utilized by the cat-sup factory recently erected in Leamington by the Gorman-Eckhart Co., of London.

Sixteen carloads of early tomatoes and other vegetables were shipped from Leamington on August 4th, 5th, and 6th, besides a number of smaller consignments. These cars were distributed over the cities of Canada, from Moosejaw and Regina in the West to Sydney and Halifax in the East. With the prospect of lower rates and better shipping facilities, it is expected the output will be materially increased.

A.E.

## Grow Fruit in Ontario, Sell It on the Prairie.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Few Ontario growers sufficiently appreciate the favorable conditions surrounding the production of fruit in this Province. A recent sojourn through the western markets, and still further into the fruit-growing districts of British Columbia, has convinced me that Ontario is the place to grow the fruit, and the prairie provinces is where it is wanted. With your pardon for a trite phrase it seems that "far away pastures look green," but the remark of the editor in the July 31 issue of this paper is just as true. "We go chasing health, happiness, and prosperity to the ends of the earth, while usually all the ingredients are lying about our own doors." Only a moderate amount of travel is necessary to forcefully convince us of this fact, and one-half the energy expended in seeking fortunes in Utopian lands directed towards an intelligent compounding of these ingredients at our own hands would bring us happiness and prosperity instead of failure and disappointment so often related by the itinerant, who, in other lands, seeks prosperity already compounded. We have the ingredients here in abundance—let us put them together. The prepared article is often adulterated with grains of speculators' ambitions. Coated it may be with a delicious covering making an attractive-looking capsule, but the pill itself is bitter.

The British Columbia Fruit Industry has developed under an "Embargo," so to speak. In common language they have been up against the Ontario flavor. Their fruit must cross a long range of mountains before it is exposed for the consumer's inspection, and furthermore, they are forced to compete with the western fruit-growing States, schooled in the production of the best fruit their climate and soil will allow, and advanced in the art of organized shipping and marketing. One instance—last year, apples from the western States were sold in Vancouver for forty-five cents (45c.) per box. Transportation and duty brought them up to the vicinity of ninety-five cents, (95c.) per box, which is a smaller figure than they can be laid down for by the western grower, when he figures his cost of production and transportation. These various vicissitudes of fortune have taught them two things of major importance. First, to produce only the very best article possible, and second, to offer it to the public in an attractive package, honestly packed. Let us be sincere in our statements. During the last few years the British Columbia pack has given better satisfaction than the Ontario product offered for sale in the West. Not a day passed at the Winnipeg Fair last year but what several parties, viewing the Ontario exhibit, exclaimed "Your fruit is good, but your pack is poor. We can buy a box of British Columbia apples and they are the same throughout the box. Seldom is there a waste apple." F. C. Hart, of Waterloo county, tells us in a recent issue of this paper that he has been obliged this year to swallow the same stinging criticism, made all the more so because it is only too true. Late years the Association packs have been good, but a few individuals have been unscrupulous and unwise enough to spoil the whole heaven. Buyers speak highly of the Ontario fruit

but disparage the package, they commend the flavor, but denounce the pack. Here in Ontario, growers have not made good use of the talents nature has entrusted to them in climate, soil and location. The western grower will put his product in such an attractive, appropriate, and tasteful-looking package that you cannot help buying it, even if someone told you it was not fit to eat. "Man judges according to outward appearances." Appearances sell the goods.

The orchards are managed in such a way as to produce the very best article. The trees are headed low, apparently to correspond with the upright dimensions of the Chinaman, or the Japanese who will eventually do the work. They are more easily thinned and sprayed and on the whole have a strong, rugged appearance. It is true the trees are still young, but they will be kept young by judicious pruning and thinning.

The western market is now swinging in the balance, but it will not be knocked down to the highest or any bidder. Under present conditions the surplus fruit from British Columbia must come East. The Western States have a grade of fruit which they will consign into Canada with little profit in order to maintain a good market for their choicest product at home. However, they do not seem to satisfy the taste and craving that the Easterner has carried into that new country, neither will it be satisfied until his Ontario brother sends out good fruit in good packages. One may say that the man of the West is hard to suit, but he is suited with British Columbia fruit with one exception, and that is, that it does not come from Ontario. This I have gleaned from the man who eats the apple, and he is the man with whom the grower will be in more direct contact in the future through a central and branching system of co-operation now being evolved both in Ontario and the West. The dealer in a natural and business-like manner sinks sentiment and personal preference to please his customer. It matters not to him whence a product comes so long as the customer is pleased. Please the customer and the dealer is your friend.

The epitome of the whole market problem is favorable to Ontario, and when grower and buyer become better acquainted and make their wants and conditions known to each other the East can hold the western market against all comers.

Anyone thinking of transplanting himself into the fruit-growing districts of the West would be wise to spend a little time and money in comparing the prospective country with Ontario. First, take into consideration the selling price of fruit lands and the ease with which they may be tilled. Western lands are often steep both in price and slope. Secondly, consider irrigation in the West made unnecessary in the East by cultivation and seasonal showers. Remember to look for actual "probabilities" of a large home population. "Possibilities" are too indefinite. Take one good, self-convincing look around and you will then realize the abundance of material we have here in Ontario for the production of health, happiness, and prosperity, without seeking it abroad.

Lambton Co., Ont.

W. H. PORTER.

## POULTRY.

## The Egg Barometer.

The Irish Farming World calls the comb of the hen her barometer, and says what the exact relationship between it and her egg organs is has never been actually determined, but that there is a connection is apparent to all observers. When non-productive, the comb is small and dull; when in full lay it is larger and brighter. The rapid and marked increase in area of the hen's comb is proved, both in adult and young hens, to occur simultaneously with the period of egg laying. This increase of the comb in the hen is due to a fatty infiltration of the central connective tissue core of the comb; the decrease in the comb is due to the abstraction of the fat. The cock's comb only contains small quantities of fat comparatively in the central core, the substance of the comb consisting principally of fibrous connective tissue. The cock's comb does not exhibit marked fluctuations like that of the hen.

Increase in the comb is not accompanied by a rise in general body weight, though such a rise usually occurs some time before the increase and fat deposition occur. The explanation of the fatty infiltration of the comb is found in the fact that at the egg-laying periods the blood becomes charged with fatty material, which is conveyed to the ovary for the formation of yolk, and that the excess of this fatty material is deposited in the comb. A close parallel is observed in the fat metabolism of the laying hen and of spiders parasitized by Sacculina.



gone dry, and old ponds were being cleaned out to provide water for the cattle. But the storms started the streams flowing again, and the whole world was refreshed. Having escaped all damage and even inconvenience, I felt much satisfaction in seeing how the corn picked up, and the celery in the garden seemed to be fairly bursting with growth. The papers brought the story of all the losses that had been suffered, and it seemed hard that, when the majority had benefitted so much, a few should suffer so heavily. But the two nights of storms were nights to be long remembered, and to be talked about in after years.

**Persian Lamb in P. E. Island.**

Haying is, at this date, August 9th, getting pretty well over. The hay crop, which made a very poor showing early in the season, improved very much during July, and will be, after all, an average crop.

There was not much red clover, but the great growth of alsike and white so thickened the bottom that, in the new meadows, it turned off a thick swath. The weather for saving it has been favorable. Grain crops are above the average. There is a strong growth of straw, and the weather for maturing the crop is very favorable. Harvest will be late. There will be very little cut in August.

Root crops are growing finely, and will yield well, except, in some cases, where the cut-worm has thinned them out. Frequent showers are keeping the pastures fresh, and stock is in fine condition. The co-operative dairy companies have had a large output of cheese so far.

A summer school for teachers—the first of its kind held here—has just closed its session in Charlottetown. The attendance was large, and the instructors, who were experts in different lines, were mostly from outside, many of them from educational institutions in the States. The prime object of the local government in instituting this course, was to modernize the teaching in our public schools, and bring the system more into touch with the chief industry of our people—agriculture. This it is proposed to accomplish by introducing more nature study into the curriculum, and by the teaching of practical subjects that have to do with the every-day life of the people. The school was voted a grand success, and the unanimous voice of the nearly 300 teacher-pupils was that it should be continued next year. And so we are, at last, making a strong move to break away from the old system that has rather educated us away from, and taught us to underestimate and undervalue, the pleasures and the culture that come from being in close touch with nature, and studying it at first hand as we follow the greatest occupation in the world—the production of food for the human family.

A new industry is just being started here, which smacks, perhaps, a little more of agriculture than the "fox-breeding industry." We refer to the coming in of the "Karakule sheep", from which the costly fur, known as Persian lamb, is obtained. Eleven of these sheep are now on their way from Texas, where they have been bred for some time. Though natives of Asia, they succeed well in America, and by crossing them with such native breeds as the Lincoln and Leicester, it is claimed that the offspring has just the quality of fur that the markets call for. The lambs are killed for their pelts at a week or two old. A native Russian, who has been engaged in this business, has lectured here, giving our people valuable information, and we hear that he intends to locate here and carry on the business, as he is convinced that our climate is particularly suited to the production of the highest quality of Persian lamb fur. Possibly this may be our next great industry. W. S.

**Correlation of Home and School Work.**

Learning to milk a cow properly, to prepare food for poultry, or to iron a shirt, may be made as educative, and, indeed, is as essentially cultural as working a problem in fractions or parsing a line of poetry.

A teacher of an Oregon school, recognizing the truth in this contention, has attempted to give it practical effect, by devising a system of school "credits" for work done by the pupils at home. Parents willing to co-operate with the teacher in this matter, send, each morning with the children, a certified list of the things done by the children on the preceding day. Making fire in the morning counts five units, milking a cow five, grooming and feeding a horse ten, feeding the hens five, baking bread sixty, preparing the family breakfast thirty, washing and wiping the dishes 15, washing and ironing one's own clothes 120. These, of course, are counted with the credits given for regular school work.

This is in the line of Mrs. DeGarmo's more elaborate "parent-teacher partnership report card." Both are attempts to recognize that mothers and fathers have the opportunity to participate in a most important way in the education of the child. It dignifies the proper use

of this opportunity to give it a ranking with the more formal, but often less useful, and sometimes even less cultural studies pursued by the child in the school-room. J. D.

**Experimental Farm Notes.**

One of our staff correspondents paid a flying visit to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, early in August. Owing to prolonged drouth, the crops in Eastern Ontario were unusually short, and, as on neighboring farms, the showing is much below the average to be seen there at this season.

The Animal Husbandman, E. S. Archibald, reports that a good deal of building is being done, both at Ottawa and on the Dominion Experimental farms in other provinces, in order that the live stock experimental work may be more efficiently conducted. At the Ottawa Farm, a large dairy barn is in course of erection, and the sheep building is being remodelled, and a new shed built.

Experiments in the manufacture of several kinds of cheese are being conducted. Butter also is turned out, but the chief product in the dairy line is certified milk. Mr. Archibald defined certified milk as milk free from tuberculosis germs, and containing less than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter in summer, and less than 5,000 in winter. Six conditions are named as essential in securing this high-class product: 1st, healthy cows; 2nd, clean cows; 3rd, clean stable; 4th, clean milkers; 5th, sterile utensils, and 6th, rapid handling, that is, cooling quickly after milking, and getting milk to consumer as soon as possible. "Carelessness on any one point," said Mr. Archibald, "and bacteria will jump to 50,000 at once."

Experiments on rather a large scale and over several of the farms are being carried on to determine the comparative value of the different dairy breeds of cattle. The grading up of good, ordinary herds by the use of pure-bred sires, is a most promising branch of work. The term, ordinary cows, is perhaps, scarcely correct. These cows, while but grade animals, and picked up where they could be bought, are a choice lot. One of the bunch at Ottawa, a thin-necked, rather under-sized Holstein grade, has made a record of 13,000 pounds a year.

By actual feeding tests being conducted, it is hoped that further light may be thrown on the comparative values of the different kinds of hay and other roughage, the value of green feed in summer in swine and dairy work, of molasses for milking cows, and other problems of that nature.

Dr. Saunders, the Cerealist, has over 200 spring wheats of his own breeding under test. In producing hybrids the Red Fife is used more than any other variety. But many spring wheats from Russia and India are also used as parents. Dr. Saunders reports that the early-sown, and especially the early-ripening cereals, are yielding very well in spite of the extremely dry season. Later varieties, especially if sown late, will give but poor returns this year. He showed a fine sample of Prelude wheat, which had been sown April 24th and threshed on the 25th of July.

An immense number of barleys, both two-rowed and six-rowed, principally of the hullless and beardless sorts, are being tested and crossed. It is hoped that a stiff-strawed, high-yielding variety without beards may be evolved.

Not so much is being done in oats. Here, also, the hullless type is being sought. Porridge meal entirely free from hulls would be a find, indeed.

**Prince Edward Island Notes.**

The rainy weather continues at date of writing, July 30, and is being accompanied by considerable heat, yesterday being the warmest day this summer, the temperature being over eighty.

Hay making is begun, but is not yet general. The hay is turning out better than was expected. The pastures are the best in the history of the Province, and more milk is being received at the factories at the present time than has been received at this time of the year before.

The summer school for teachers is in full swing. Two hundred and fifty have registered, and it is expected that the total attendance will be about two hundred and seventy-five. Instruction is being given in nature study, school management, drawing, physical exercise, and music, more than half the periods being given to the first subject. Evening lectures are being arranged for. During the afternoons the students make excursions through the surrounding country. The school is better attended than was expected, and considerable amount of enthusiasm for education will likely be the result. F.R.

The new Welland ship canal is likely to traverse a large area now covered with the finest cherry, plum, peach, and pear orchards in Ontario. Many vineyards will also be uprooted by the excavation for this new waterway. The farms of many of the country's best known fruit growers are likely to be seriously damaged by an eight-hundred-foot swath to be filled with water. The St. Catharines district is the sufferer.

**Saskatoon's Great Fair.**

Saskatoon Exhibition bids fair in the near future to equal, if not outstrip many of the other large western exhibitions. In the stock barns at this year's fair the cattle, sheep, and swine entries were the outstanding feature, although Clydesdale horses were fairly strong.

The judges were: John Gardhouse, of Weston, Ont., in draft horses; Dean Curtis, of Ames, Iowa, in light horses; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston, in beef cattle; W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., in dairy cattle; Prof. Marshall, of Department of Agriculture, Washington, in sheep, and Fred Skinner, of Indian Head, in hogs.

Much of the stock was the same as at other western shows this year and only a mention of championships is necessary.

In Clydesdales, W. C. Sutherland's Perpetual Motion was champion stallion, R. W. Caswell's Mayoress got like awards in fillies.

Percherons were headed by Konfluence, owned by G. Hermon, Montana, Sask.

A. C. Shakerley had the winning Shire mare, and his Lynn Laddie was champion stallion.

Emmert and Caswell clashed again in Short-horns. Caswell's Gainford Marquis was senior champion bull, and Emmert's Margrave Gloster was junior champion. Emmert got the championship in females on Fair Start 2nd.

L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Manitoba, and Mossom Boyd, Prince Albert, furnished the Hereford entries. Clifford's aged bull, Refiner, was champion, and Chapman's Gay Lass 5th took like place.

J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Jas. Bowman, Guelph, were forward with the "Doddies." Bowman got both championships in the bull classes, while McGregor cleaned up in the females.

In Ayrshires, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., obtained the senior championship in bulls on Hobbsland Masterpiece, junior championship on Hobbsland Charm, senior championship in females on Iroonhill Flora 2nd and junior championship on Hillhouse Randy 9th.

B. H. Bull and Sons, Brampton, Ont., cleaned up in Jerseys, while a good exhibit of Holsteins was forward.

T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., and Robt. McEwen Byron, Ont., did well with their sheep, and J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was always in the money in Yorkshire swine, while Cox took the major portion of the prizes in Berkshires.

**Cobourg Horse Show.**

From Thursday until Saturday of last week the thriving town of Cobourg was in gala attire, being entirely given over to the annual prize show. On the banks of old Lake Ontario, surrounded by natural forest and overlooking the peaceful waters there could be no more ideal spot for a show of horses. This was the greatest of all the good exhibitions put up in the town. The Royal Canadian Dragoons were again present, and were as popular as ever. Hon. Clifford Sifton's great jumpers were always to the fore and the well-known top-notch Standard Breds belonging to W. B. Brossen, Cobourg, always led in the classes in which they were exhibited. The harness classes were strong, the wonderful entries of Miss Vian, Montreal, Jones & Bates, Ottawa, and W. C. MacLean, Pointe Claire furnishing many hard fights and always pleasing the spectators. Favored with the best of weather, large crowds, good music, and the best of Canada's horses, this show was an unqualified success.

**Crop Prospects Better in Canada.**

A favorable crop report was issued from Ottawa, August 15th, based upon conditions as returned by correspondents at the end of July. The percentage standards would promise yields per acre for spring wheat of six per cent., for barley of five per cent., for rye of two per cent., and for flax of one per cent above the average yields per acre of the last five years. The oat crop promises a yield equal to the average. Hay made an average yield of 1.23 per cent., as compared with 1.47 tons in 1912. The United States wheat crop shows an improvement over 1912, but barley oats and corn are reported as being much below last year. Extreme heat and drouth in Kansas and other Western States has blighted the earlier prospect of a heavy corn yield.

**Pasture Comparisons.**

As so much of Ontario farm lands are being seeded for pasture, would it not be valuable if you could get information as to the relative merits of the Zavitz mixture and other mixtures from some who have tried them during the extreme weather conditions which we have had the past two seasons and while the object lessons are still flush.

Victoria County, Ont. D. J. JAMESON.  
[Note.—Accounts of comparative results would be welcomed at this office.—Editor.]



**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Capital Authorized - \$ 25,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up - - 11,560,000  
 Reserve Funds - - - 13,000,000  
 Total Assets - - - 180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Accounts of Farmers invited.  
 Sale Notes collected.

Savings Department at all Branches.

**Markets.**

**Toronto.**

At West Toronto, Monday, August 18, receipts at Union yards were 126 cars, 2,628 cattle, 266 hogs, 679 sheep, and lambs, 83 calves; no sales. At the City market there were 12 cars, 171 cattle, 10 hogs, 850 sheep and lambs, 40 calves. Trade was slow, but choice cattle sold from \$5.00 to \$6.55, cows at \$3.00 to \$5.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$9.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; lambs, \$7.50 to \$8.00; hogs, \$9.90; f.o.b., cars.

**TOTAL LIVE STOCK.**

The total live-stock receipts at the City and Union Stock Yards last week were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	19	358	377
Cattle .....	171	5,728	5,899
Hogs .....	82	4,074	4,156
Sheep .....	728	3,461	4,189
Calves .....	290	1,274	1,564
Horses .....	—	56	56

The total receipts of live stock at the two yards for the corresponding week of 1912 were:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	129	237	366
Cattle .....	1,833	3,595	4,928
Hogs .....	2,521	2,794	5,315
Sheep .....	2,236	1,715	3,951
Calves .....	759	254	1,013
Horses .....	1	77	78

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 11 cars, 971 cattle, 238 sheep and lambs, 551 calves; but a decrease of 1,159 hogs and 22 horses, compared with the same week of 1912.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.**

Receipts of live stock were again large, but not too large for the demand. The quality of the cattle, as a rule, was not as good as has been coming, although there were many good to choice loads of exporters. Trade was active when the large number of cattle is considered, but prices were not any higher than for the previous week.

Exporters.—Swift & Co., of Chicago, were the only buyers of export cattle, having taken a larger number than for any previous week this season. They bought 250 steers for London, 1,360 lbs. each, at \$6.70; also 250 steers for Liverpool, 1,287 lbs. each, at \$6.65.

Butchers.—Good to choice butchers', \$6.30 to \$6.90; medium to good, \$5.30 to \$6.25; common, \$5 to \$5.40; inferior, \$4.50 to \$4.80; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good cows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium cows, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common cows, \$3.50 to \$4; canners, and cutters, \$2 to \$3; good bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.35; common to medium bulls, \$4 to \$4.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—These two classes came forward in larger numbers than for some time past, owing, largely, to the fact of the pastures in some sections of the province having failed on account of drouth. Prices were lower, and low enough for them to be bought for the American market, and several loads were bought to ship across the lines. Feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$5. to \$5.25; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5; stockers, 600

to 700 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.50; stockers, 500 to 600 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$4.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fair delivery of milkers and springers, which sold at about steady prices, ranging from \$40 to \$35, one only at the latter price, the bulk going at from \$50 to \$65 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices for choice veal calves were very firm, while the other classes were easy. Choice veal calves sold at \$8.50 to \$9.50; good calves, at \$7.50 to \$8; medium calves, at \$6 to \$6.75; common, \$5 to \$5.50; inferior, rough Eastern calves, at \$4 to \$4.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; heavy sheep, \$3 to \$4.50; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Lambs were higher, selling at \$7 to \$7.75, for the bulk; cull lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.50. A few lambs sold at \$8 per cwt.

Hogs.—The hog market was firm all week, at \$10.25 for selects, fed and watered, and \$9.90 f. o. b. cars, and \$10.50 for hogs weighed off cars.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario. No. 2 red, white or mixed, 98c. to \$1.00, outside; new wheat, 85c. to 87c., outside; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.01; No. 2 northern, 99c.; No. 3 northern, 95c., track, lake ports. Oats.—Ontario, No. 2, 34c. to 35c., outside; 36c. to 37c., track, Toronto; new oats, 32c. to 35c., outside; Manitoba, No. 2, 39½c.; No. 3, 38½c., lake ports. Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside. Peas.—No. 2, 90c. to 95c., outside. Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside. Corn.—American, No. 2, yellow, 76c., Midland; 81c., track, Toronto. Barley.—For malting, 58c. to 53c.; for feed, 45c. to 48c., outside. Flour.—Ontario, winter-wheat flour, 90 per cent patents, old, \$4 to \$4.10, sea-board; new flour, \$3.65; Manitoba flour.—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, 95c., in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80 in jute.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$11 to \$12. Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$9 to \$10 per ton. Bran.—Manitoba, \$18 to \$18.50, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$20; Ontario bran, \$18, in bags; shorts, \$20; middlings, \$22.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat, 15c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to 45c., each; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.85 each; horse hair, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

**WOOL.**

Coarse, unwashed, 15c.; coarse, washed, 24c.; fine, unwashed, 17c.; fine, washed, 26c. per lb.

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Receipts, were moderate, and prices firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery solids, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Cheese.—Market steady; old, twins, 15½c.; large, 15c.; new, twins, 14½c.; large 14c.

Eggs.—Market firmer, at 24c. to 25c., in case lots.

Honey.—Extracted, 12c. to 13c. per pound.

Potatoes.—American, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl.; Canadian \$1.20 to \$1.35 per bushel.

Poultry.—Spring chickens, dressed, 22c. to 23c. per lb.; alive, 16c. to 18c.; spring ducks, 17c. to 18c. per lb. dressed; and 14c. to 15c. alive; hens, dressed, 16c. to 18c.; alive, 14c. to 15c.

Beans.—Hand-picked, imported, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Canadian, hand-picked, \$2.25; primes \$1.75 to \$1.85.

**FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.**

Liberal receipts during the past week have caused lower prices in different classes. Plums were plentiful and cheap, at 30c. to 40c. per basket; peaches, which were generally what is known as cling-stones, at 30c. to 40c. per basket; Canadian tomatoes, 30c. to 40c. per basket; raspberries, 13c. to 14c. per quart box; blackberries, 8c. to 11c.; pears, 35c. to 50c. per basket; green

corn, 13c. to 15c. per dozen; water-melons, 40c. to 60c. each; blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; black currants, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per basket; apples, 30c. to 50c. per basket; beans, 25c. to 35c. per basket; cucumbers, 30c. to 35c. per basket; green peppers, 30c. to 40c.; vegetable marrows, 40c.

**Cheese Markets.**

Cornwall, Ont., 12½c. to 12 13-16c.; Listowel, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c., Alexandria, Ont., 12½c.; Perth, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12½c.; Cornwall, 13 1-16c.; Picton, Ont., 12½c. to 12 15-16c.; Napance, Ont., 12½c.; London, Ont., bid 12½c. to 12½c., no sales; Watertown, N. Y., 14c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 23½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter, 28½c., cheese, 12½c.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.00 to \$9.00; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.70; Western steers, \$6.20 to \$7.60; stockers and feeders, \$5.45 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.60 to \$8.30; calves, \$8.00 to \$11.00.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.80 to \$8.90; mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.90; heavy, \$7.25 to \$8.50; rough, \$7.25 to \$7.45; pigs, \$4.25 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$7.65 to \$8.50.

Sheep.—Native, \$3.70 to \$4.75; Western, \$4.00 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.85 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$5.25 to \$7.50; Western, \$5.75 to \$7.50.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.75 to \$9; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.65; butchers', \$7 to \$8.60; cows, \$3.50 to \$7.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7; heifers, \$6 to \$7.85; stock heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7; fresh cows and springers, firm, \$35 to \$35.

Veals.—\$6 to \$12.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.90; mixed, \$9 to \$9.10; yorkers, \$9.10 to \$9.30; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.30; roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; stags, \$7 to \$7.50; dairies, \$8.50 to \$9.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep steady; lambs 55c. lower; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.50; wethers, \$5.10 to \$5.35; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.80.

**Montreal.**

There was a moderate trade in the cattle market last week, and prices were fairly firm. The demand was mostly for good stock, the proportion of this on the market being somewhat larger than previously. The quality of the stock being received is showing some improvement. Choice steers sold at 6½c. per lb., while fine, were 6¼c., and good ranged from 5½c. to 6c., with medium down to 5c., and common down to 4c. Some ordinary bulls and cows sold as low as 3c. per lb., these being probably for canning purposes. There was a fairly active demand for sheep and lambs and prices were rather easier, Western lambs selling at 6½c. per lb., and Quebec lambs at 5½c. to 6c. Sheep were steady at 4c. to 5½c. per lb., while calves were in good demand at \$3 to \$5 each for common and as high as \$12 each for choice. The market for hogs was a little on the easy side, and the choice stock was quoted at 10½c. per lb., while rough stock was 9½c. to 10c., weighed off cars.

Horses.—Supplies continue light and demand was dull. Heavy drafters, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—Market was fairly steady, although dressed hogs were fractionally easier in sympathy with live. Prices 14½c. to 15c. per lb. for fresh-killed abattoir-dressed stock. Hams and bacon are in good demand at this time of the year, hams selling at 20c. to 21c. for medium weight. Pure lard at 14½c. to 14¾c. per lb., and compound 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.

Honey and Syrup.—No change. White clover comb, 16c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11½c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15½c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. Tins of maple syrup, 9c. to 10c. per lb., and syrup in wood, 7c. to 8c.; maple sugar, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Eggs.—Quality of the stock very poor and loss heavy. Strictly fresh eggs, 29c. per doz.; selected, 27c., and No. 1 candled, 23c.; No. 2, 18c. to 19c.

Butter.—Choice creamery butter was still, quoted here at 24c. to 24½c. per lb. in a wholesale way. Fine creamery, 23c. to 23½c., and second grades as low as 22½c. Dairy butter was unchanged at 21c. to 22c. per lb.

Cheese.—13½c. to 13½c. per lb. for Western colored, and 13c. to 13½c. for Eastern. White cheese in all instances sold at a discount of ½c. to ¾c. under colored.

Grain.—Oats steady. No. 2 Western Canada, 41c. to 41½c. per bushel, ex store. No. 1 extra feed oats, 40½ to 41c., in carloads.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents were steady in price at \$5.60 per bbl., in bags, seconds being \$5.10, and strong bakers, \$4.90. Ontario winter wheat patent flour, \$5.50, while straight rollers, \$5.10.

Millfeed.—No change in the market, Bran was \$19 per ton, and shorts \$21, in bags middlings, \$24. Mouille \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$26 to \$28 for mixed.

Hay.—No. 1 pressed hay, carlots, Montreal, on track, \$14 to \$14.50 per ton, while No. 2 was \$13 to \$13.50 for extra good, and \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2.

Hides.—Prices steady all the way round on hides, at 11½c., 12½c. and 18c. per lb. respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calfskins, 16c. and 18c. per lb., for Nos. 2 and 1 hides, and lambskins 40c. each, with horsehides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2 to \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sells at 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough to 6c. and 6½c. for rendered.

**Gossip.**

Dairymen should not fail to see the City Dairy Co.'s change of advertisement in this issue. If producing milk, look this up, as extra milk is needed at Toronto exhibition time.

Wm. Barnet & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., who has been advertising Oxford Down sheep, wishes our readers informed that his address is changed to Fergus, Ont., R. R. 3.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED.**

Sept. 6.—Ben. Finlayson, at London, Ont., imported Clydesdales.

Oct. 22.—D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont., registered Holsteins.

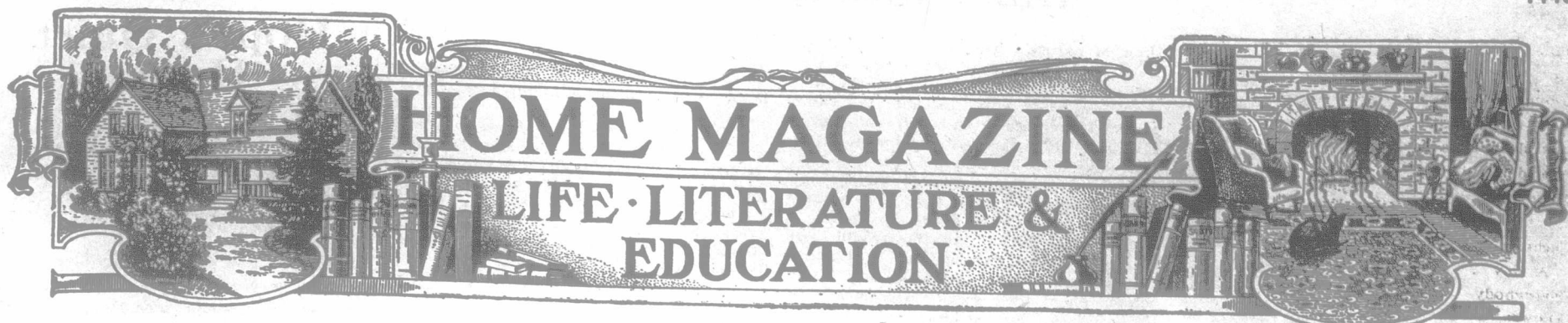
**SHERBROOKE FAIR.**

Preparations for the twenty-ninth annual Canada's Great Eastern Exhibition to be held at Sherbrooke, Que., August 30th to September 6th, 1913, are well under way, and all indications point to one of the largest years in the history of the association. Great improvements have been made to buildings and grounds. New sheep and cattle sheds built, and a large enclosed judging ring, where all the breeds of live stock will be judged. Special seed classes are to be a feature as are also special classes in poultry and eggs. Feature attractions will be there in plenty, including balloon ascensions and parachute drops, and a score of other thrillers. A big midway is assured. Admission 25 cents, five tickets for \$1.00 if purchased before Aug. 23rd.

**GUESS THE WEIGHT.**

The folding bath tub advertised elsewhere in this issue folds into a roll and weighs only 15 pounds. It is easily carried and may be folded up and placed out of the way when not in use. To get one of these tubs absolutely free of charge guess the weight of the man in the tub in the advertisement, and to the five guessing correctly or nearest to his weight a tub will be given. The next five nearest correct will be allowed \$2.50 on the purchase price of a tub, and the next five \$2.00 on the purchase price, and the following five \$1.50. The contest closes Sept. 6th. All readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" should avail themselves of this opportunity and make a guess, which costs nothing, and may win one of these useful tubs.





### The Woodchopper.

By Robert Bridges, the new poet-laureate of England.

The hill pines were sighing,  
O'ercast and chill was the day:  
A mist in the valley lying  
Blotted the pleasant May.

But deep in the glen's bosom  
Summer slept in the fire  
Of the odorous gorse-blossom  
And the hot scent of the brier.

A ribald cuckoo clamored,  
And out of the copse the stroke  
Of the iron ax that hammered  
The iron heart of the oak.

Anon a sound appalling,  
As a hundred years of pride  
Crashed, in the silence falling,  
And the shadowy pine-trees sighed.

### A Holiday in the Rockies.

(By "Dame Dibbins," Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg.)

This is a holiday page, so I am going to tell you about the perfectly glorious holiday I have been having. You know (or you don't know, as the case may be) that the press women of Canada have a club of their own. Every three years we meet, elect officers, transact business and, having attended to duty with commendable dispatch, we give ourselves up to the delights of "junketing" in congenial company.

Ordinarily a long railway journey is wearisome, but put a crowd of jolly girls in by themselves and trust them to make time pass merrily. Could any day be long enough for boredom in the company of three carloads of Canadian women—press women at that?

The press, we are told, is a mighty force, and Canada has reason to be proud of the women who write that all may read. But, of course, press women are not all cut from the same piece of cloth, any more than any other women. I think one of the nicest things about humanity is its ceaseless variety. Every soul as it comes into the world gets its own little bundle of physical, mental and moral characteristics, and every single one is distinctive and peculiar to its owner. They may be similar, but they are never identical. Humanity can never be reduced to mathematical or scientific terms, and so the most absorbing study for men and women is, and always will be, men and women.

In our gay party we had more than one hundred women, some were old and some were young but all were youthful, some were serious-minded, some frivolous but all in holiday mood; some were "gettes" some were "gists" and some were "antis," so there was always something to talk about; artistic and practical, grave and gay, famous and to-be-famous, poet, author, reporter; truly an infinite variety well worth the knowing.

Nor could any women fail to appreciate the privilege of intimate association with such women as Nellie L. McClung, of the inimitable Irish humor and the kindly Irish heart; Jean Blewett, with the sunny smile; Isabel Ecclestone McKay, whose poetry embodies something of the spirit of the sea by which she lives; Agnes Machar, poet and historian, bent beneath the weight of honorable years, but youthful still in spirit; Mrs. Arthur Murphy, "Janey Canuck," who is to be our president for the next three years; E. Cora Lind, pioneer newspaper woman; Mrs. Francis Graham, leader in the "Homesteads for Women" movement—

but I must not take space to tell of them all. Every part of Canada was represented from Halifax to Victoria—and the girl from Halifax has gone on to dip her hands in the Pacific Ocean before returning to her home beside the Atlantic.

To the members of the Club the Triennial is an epoch-making event, but it may not so appear to the rest of the world. However, I know you will be interested in our doings outside of business hours. The festivities began in Winnipeg, when the delegates from the eastern provinces stopped off for half a day. We are very proud of our city, and she looked her prettiest that day and all our visitors were suitably im-

knew she had the best—just like husbands and babies!

Two rushing days of meetings, lunches, teas, receptions and automobile rides, and the train is once more ready for us. This time it is the G. T. P., and we are going up through the Yellowhead Pass, to Tete Jaune Cache, or as the railroad men call it, Mile 53, B. C.

In the morning my eyes opened on their first glimpse of the mountains—those indescribable, awesome, wonderful mountains. The Yellowhead Pass is, for the most part, a fairly wide valley, the bed of the Fraser River, which foams and rushes beside the train.

How this trip grips the imagination! It is a new pathway for those steel

winds in and out, and peeps into all sorts of corners where no railroad could go. Now it wanders up the mountain side to enjoy the view, and anon strolls down to company with the river. Some day when I have time and money I am going to travel that delightful road. Will it be as delightful then?

We say we are among the first to travel here, yet more than one hundred years ago a man came up this pass and homesteaded in the mountains. Think of it! A homesteader who passed the fruitful plains and chose the lonely, barren mountains. His must have been a beauty loving soul and scornful of riches. Was there a Mrs. Homesteader, I wonder, and did she ever sicken of grandeur and long for the friendly plains?

There are other settlers up the valley now. Here and there are homelike log houses, nestling among the pines and sometimes there are children playing round the door. As we flash past one we catch a glimpse of a level space surrounded by a high wall of wire net. To some it is a tennis court, to others a chicken run, still others see in it a playground for the children, and discussion between the various factions waxed hot. (It was a tennis court.)

How can mere words describe the beauty of the mountains? From great masses of ethereal blue mist, gradually emerges a solid grey eminence capped with gleaming white and marked with flashing silver ribbons where the mountain streams come tumbling down in foaming cascades. We rush onward and the mountains meet us and close in around us. It is a perfect day and cloudless, save for a few fleecy bits of mist clinging to the topmost peaks. Above the wooded lower slopes rise the walls of granite, no longer grey but painted in wonderful colors. There are countless waterfalls cascading down the steep incline, each one more beautiful than the last. The mountains themselves present an ever-changing picture—an apparently solid wall becomes a series of serrated peaks, no two alike, and each one with an entirely different aspect from every point of view. Mount Robson is the most noted peak in this district, its height being over thirteen thousand feet.

We left Edmonton at 10 on Tuesday night, and reached Tete Jaune Cache at two on Wednesday afternoon, a journey of 300 miles. This may seem slow travelling, but we had made more than one stop to look at the scenery, and the latter part of the trip is on a steep up-grade—the return is made in much shorter time.

Tete Jaune Cache is a place of 600 souls—mostly masculine. The wonder is that our party of intelligent and prepossessing girls escaped to tell the tale! So far as we could learn there was only one proposal, but then we stopped less than an hour. From this point the through passenger takes to the river, and travels to Fort George by boat.

Returning we made a two-hour visit at Jasper Park. In this short time we could do no more than look at the distance and long to see the valley, but we did make the most of the time, walking by the river, which is wonderfully beautiful at this point, visiting the hospital, shopping in the "store" and calling at the "hotel." Jasper Park is an immense Government park, similar to the one at Banff, a perpetual playground, preserved for our use.

After another delightful day in Edmonton, the Canadian Pacific Railway once more took charge of the party, and next morning we reached Calgary, to be again almost overwhelmed by kindness. While there I met Dave McDougall, who led the procession to Calgary. Many years ago he journeyed westward to the



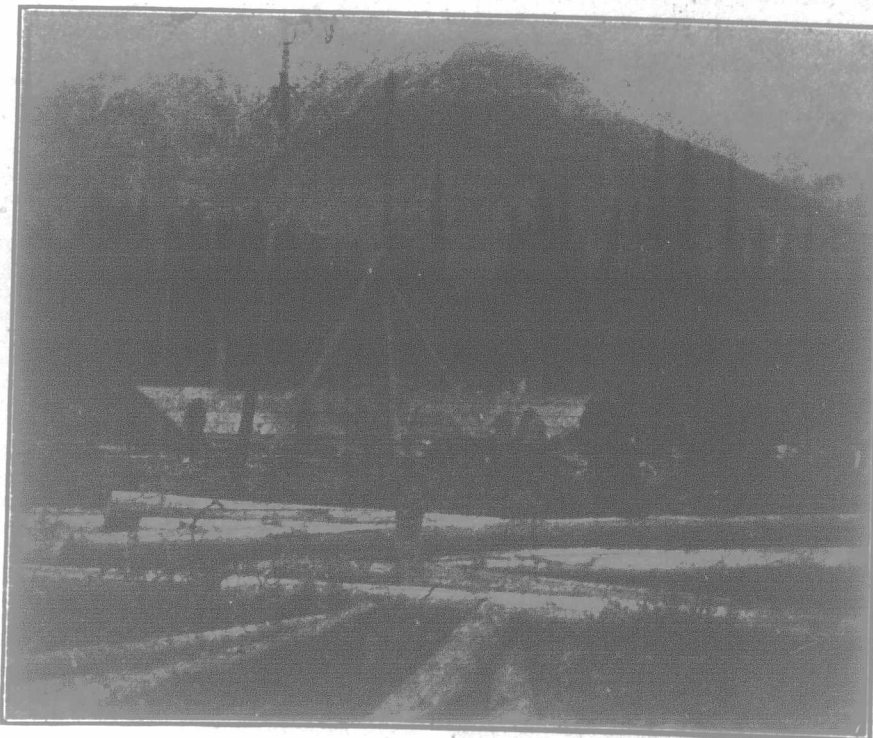
The Rivers are Rapid and Treacherous.

pressed, especially with the width of the streets and the the general effect of spaciousness.

A night, a day, another night and morning finds us in Edmonton. A beautiful city, built on a hill, surrounded by wooded hills and valleys, through which the Saskatchewan rushes on its winding course. There is a heartening friendliness in the welcome accorded to strangers in the newer places of the world, and the Press Club will not soon forget the way they were taken into Edmonton's homes. Indeed it was amusing to hear a little group discussing their homes and hostesses—each one

ribbons that bind the world together, and few eyes have yet beheld its glories. For age-long centuries the mountains have stood aloof and held men back. Now, man with his puny strength and wonderful brain, has found his way over and across and through them, scooping out a path here and building up a buttress so that the world and his wife may come here at their ease, watching the scenery through the windows of luxurious coaches.

Railway travel is comfortable and speedy, but running beside us through the valley there is a road that calls and beckons. A smooth and level road that



Scow Building on the Fraser River.



mountains, and the C. P. R. main line now follows in his footsteps. Mr. McDougall is still a strong and active man, and will doubtless see many more wonderful changes before he passes from this world. But to stand in the midst of a beautiful city of 75,000 people and talk to the first arrival is an impressive experience.

A day in Calgary, then on to Banff. Everybody who has traversed Canada knows Banff, Mecca for the tourists of the world. It is, of course, impossible to "do" Banff in a day, but we did our best. Some drove and some climbed and some went on the river, and some just sat on the terrace and drank in beauty. We visited the wonderful cave, where a guide told the history of its formation in a Scotch voice that added half the charm to his story. There are sulphur springs in the cave, and the fumes are quite overpowering. At Banff the proper "stunt" is to bathe in sulphur and drink sulphur. Many did the former, and some few brave souls essayed the latter. As for me, I was content to smell.

A ball to celebrate the opening of the new addition to the C. P. R. hotel ended the festivities, and the next morning the party broke up. But some of us felt we could not break away from the spell of the mountains so abruptly so we stayed in Banff for another perfect day, then went on to Laggan. I felt I just could not come home without a glimpse of Lake Louise, the far-famed jewel of the Rockies.

The day began at six, and at seven we were on our way. We breakfasted on the train, imbibing scenery with our toast and coffee, and finished just in time. The trip from the station to the chalet is made by motor cars which run on tracks. The chalet is very lovely, and the meals—ah the meals are superb—or is it that the appetite is superb? For surely the keen mountain air makes one feel, as Jeffery Farnoll would say, "remarkably sharp set." The sun had been our good friend and steady companion for days, but at Laggan he deserted his post, and we were glad to don the warm clothing which had hitherto seemed so superfluous.

During the morning we drove to Moraine Lake, a most beautiful drive along a road that winds up and up the mountains and then descends to the lake. One of the party is impressed by the utter absence of any bird life, and the driver (obliging man) opines that they can not live in this high altitude. Later on a more plausible explanation is found in the absence of grain and other suitable foods. Though we miss the birds, there is no lack of flowers; the Indian paint brush adds a vivid touch of color to every slope, the mountain laurel trails dainty pink blossoms in the hollows, and wonderful mosses cover the rocks.

En route we pass Mount Temple and the Tower of Babel. The mount is truly a temple, and some such pile must have inspired the first architect who designed ecclesiastical styles in building. The Tower of Babel might also have been the model for medieval architecture, the illusion of a "tower" is amazingly realistic. In front a deep declivity suggests the doorway, long, narrow windows are marked on the sides, and the effect is splendid.

We had not gone far when the threat of overhanging clouds was fulfilled and a steady "drizzle" began, which later became a regular heavy rain. Fortunately the driver had a supply of umbrellas and rubber covers, as only one of us carried any such protection. As a loyal Westerner, living in almost perpetual sunshine, my love of consistency will not permit me to carry an umbrella unless it is actually raining when I set out. One of our number, however, had been inseparable from hers during the trip, and many were the witticisms levelled at "Sairey Gamp." But when the rain began, Sairey's owner, trying not to look too wise and virtuous, had a complete umbrella all to herself.

Moraine Lake at last, a very gem of a lake set at the base of towering peaks, but by this time we began to feel more conscious of physical discomfort

than of nature's beauty. How glad we were to learn that a tea room existed here in the wilderness! On the lake shore we found a comfortable log cabin presided over by fresh-faced, soft-voiced English girls, who served delicious coffee and flaky hot biscuits for our comfort. These enterprising girls traveled through the mountains a year ago, and became possessed of a keen desire to spend a longer time there. As they could not afford to spend the summer at Laggan in idleness they started this little house, where they serve refreshments to the wayfarer, and sell souvenirs to the tourist. They also have accommodation for fishermen and mountain climbers who do not wish to return to the hotel over night. Just think of the delightful holiday those girls are having, surrounded by "nature, undefiled," and with the daily visits of tourists to furnish amusement!

We had set our hearts on riding to Lake Agnes in the afternoon, and the ponies were ordered but the rain continuing, we vacillated between caution and desire. Finally prudence won the day, the order for ponies was cancelled, and we decided to stroll by the lake. Then having yielded to prudence, we shamelessly turned our backs on her and ran away with the spirit of adventure.

We work-a-day folk are forced, willy-nilly, to spend our days in a more or less prudent following of routine, and it would be a shame not to make the most of our few "days off." So the ponies are brought round and we appear in fearful and amazing costumes, the only orthodox article being the skirt hired for the purpose.

The first pony is brought forward, but there is some hesitancy about who shall

all. I soon learned, however, that the good little beast knew best, and became quite attached to him, ere we reached home. He was so sure-footed on those turns.

Mirror Lake and Lake Agnes are set high up among the clouds, and they are of that peculiar shade which distinguishes Lake Louise. It is called blue-robin's egg blue—but to me it is green, a wonderful green like no jewel, though at times the varying reflections produce a glorified opalescent effect.

The last bit of the climb to Lake Agnes is made on foot, and reaching it we find ourselves at the base of the Beehive. We have been passing snow patches for some time—here we find quite a bit of snow, there is still ice on the lake and while we look, the clouds settle down once more and it is snowing.

Returning we pass Lookout Point. If ever you pine for thrills, dear people, hie you to Lookout Point. It is on so steep a slope that a railing is built around the point, but approaching it there is no rail and the slope is very steep and unobstructed to the bottom. But the scenery adds the greatest thrill of all.

Lake Louise, the marvelous, lies spread out before one, all around are the snow-capped peaks, one of them enshrouded in a blinding storm. Far down at the end of the lake nestles the chalet—it is wonderful beyond words.

It is amusing to note the change in one's feelings since the start. True, the path is just as narrow and Teddy still browses out of season, but evidently he knows his business and he has done this thing so often that he is quite blasé and



The Courthouse, Tete Jaune Cache.

be the first to mount. Then I lead the way, not from any boastful spirit but because this particular pony looks so very mild and biddable. Alas for my foolish hearkening to wisdom, "Teddy" proved quite too hopelessly mild. When the cavalcade started Teddy remained peacefully browsing on the tender grass, and simply refused to budge till he was quite ready. As a consequence my dignity was much hurt by the necessity of tagging along behind the rest, almost out of sight. Halfway up the mountain we reached a stream that gurgles temptingly near the path, and, Teddy being thirsty from much browsing, was greedily anxious to drink. Imagine my horror when he deliberately crowded past other more manly ponies to reach the water. Perhaps, though, you do not understand my feelings. Know then that the path, like all mountain paths, winds continually along the line of least resistance, and is barely wide enough at its widest—for two ponies to pass.

This path occasionally goes through bits of level wood, but, for the most part, is carved out of the hillside with steep banks above and equally steep slopes below. Or else it hugs the outer edge of a precipice. And Teddy seemed at first to have a Satanic wish to upset my nerves by clinging to the outer edge of the path, where he was in imminent danger of stepping on nothing-at-

all. I begin to take his part and resent remarks on his laziness, sudden turns in the path have lost their dread—in fact the whole party has lost its air of apprehension, and has taken to criticizing the action of the ponies and comparing their points.

After nearly four hours we once more reach level ground, and then Teddy, smelling his supper, suddenly becomes possessed of life and energy—and he trots and will do nothing but trot. And now I discover my stirrups are too long for anything but the rocking-chair motion to which I have become accustomed. So I rattle round on that blessed pony, beseeching him to go easy, and finally persuade him to walk home where we arrive once more hopelessly in the rear, but quite contented.

Bathed and refreshed and with ravenous appetites, we dine in the room where the yellow hangings make sunshine in spite of the rain. Then an hour devoted to contemplation of the lovely lake, and it is time to pack up once more and say good-bye.

The Manitoba sun is working overtime to-day, and it is very hot in my office, but it is good to have memory of cool and quiet places. No matter how unlovely things may be, I will always have the picture in my mind of Lake Louise lying in matchless beauty up there in the mountains.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

Sent with God's Love.

The Lord will give grace and glory; no good thing will He withhold from them that walk uprightly.—Ps. LXXXIV, 11.

A woman was once sending flowers to someone in trouble, and, realizing that she was only God's messenger, she enclosed a card, saying: "God sends you this with His love." Straight to the heart of the troubled servant of God it went, with its reminder of His unchanging love. How we delight in that commonplace inscription in a gift. At Christmas there are so many dainty parcels inscribed "with love," and, as we grow older, the love—if the inscription be a true one—is the thing we want more than the gift. The gift is chiefly prized because it is the outward expression of love.

Think of the pleasure of giving to loved ones. A father crams with good things the little stockings hung up so trustingly by the expectant children. How it would hurt his loving heart if he were forced to disappoint the eager little ones and leave their stockings empty. If God loves us—and GOD is LOVE—He must also delight in preparing and giving good things. Through the prophet Jeremiah he has told us that He "delights" in exercising lovingkindness. He who loves a cheerful giver must be a cheerful and willing giver himself. And as a father is disappointed if his children do not like the gifts he has carefully and tenderly chosen for them, so our Father must be very disappointed in us when we refuse to believe that His choice is the best for us.

"I sometimes think God's heart must ache,  
Listening to all the sad, complaining cries  
That from us weak, impatient souls arise,  
Because we do not see that for our sake  
He answers not, or answers otherwise  
Than seems the best to our tear-blinded eyes.  
This is love's hardest task, to do hard things  
For love's own sake, then bear the murmurings  
Of ignorance, too dull to judge aright  
The love that rises to this wondrous height  
He knows we have not yet attained;  
and so  
He wearies not, but bears complaint and moan,  
And shields each willing heart against  
His own.  
Knowing that some glad day we too  
shall know."

The cross which is offered to each child of God to take up daily is given with His wise and tender love. What a difference it makes to our happiness when we look up and catch His smile as we take it from his hand. Then we can't accept it ungraciously or unthankfully. Perhaps your cross is the necessity of living with people who are fault-finding and irritable. If you see "LOVE" written across each hour that is full of opportunities of exercising forbearance, pleasantness and forgiveness, you will rise to the situation and find real satisfaction in meeting cross words and looks with cheerful ones and in overcoming unkindness with the magic of love. God sends the daily testing, "with His love," trusting you to win daily victories and so grow steadily stronger and more beautiful. He says: "If ye love them which love you, what thank have ye? for sinners also love those that love them. And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same... but love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again.... and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for He is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil."

If you are daily kind and good to people who show little or no gratitude, then you are making the most of your opportunity of being Christlike—remember how earnestly He prayed for His



Quiet

Love.

murderers—and you are accepting it as a proof of God's love.

If this life were always easy and comfortable there would be no progress. Look around and see the wonders of modern civilization, the motors, telephones, newspapers, trains, steamships (with their luxurious arrangements for passengers), and a thousand other conveniences which kings and emperors had to do without a hundred years ago. If there had been no struggle for daily bread in these hundred years, if everyone had been living in easy comfort, how many of these things would have been painfully brought to perfection? If there had been no struggle for existence no necessity to improve conditions, probably we should now be living in huts like savages.

That is one of the outside advantages of the gifts which seem to us unattractive, and yet which God sends "with His love." The spiritual advantages—the spiritual gain and progress—are far more priceless.

But are we always grateful for the numberless gifts which do seem attractive and pleasant, even now? Do we wake in the morning with the glad remembrance that our Father is pressing into our hands a new day full of pleasant things, giving it, pure and unsoiled, "with His love?" There are so many things—the freshness of the morning, the song of birds and the cheerful voices of the family, good things to eat, nice things to wear, and pleasant work to drive away the blues. There are the white clouds against the blue sky, the lovely greens of different kinds of trees, the pleasant flash of water, the sweetness of happy thoughts. A sick woman once told me—when I suggested that a good way of banishing worry was to go over in memory the happy times of the past—that she "had scarcely ever had any happiness" in her life. I said: "What of the days when you had your first baby to wash and dress?" and her face lighted up with the brightest of smiles as she acknowledged that she had known wonderful happiness. When a mother holds her baby close to her heart, she must be blind indeed if she fails to see that God sends her that dear gift "with His love."

A little girl once said, as she caressed the new brother, "I think God must have looked all through Heaven for the very prettiest baby he had to send us."

Yesterday I saw a sweet-faced girl, and a man in the splendour of his unsullied youth, sitting on the floor under a drum from which gifts descended in a shower on their heads—the gifts of friends. How many people all over the world are rejoicing to-day in the golden gift from God which knits two hearts in one, and in the kindness of friends who are eager to show that "all the world loves a lover!" Think how glad the Father must be to write on that gift in shining letters: "I send you the happiness with My love."

Most of us have one cross—or two—to take up daily; but we have so many daily gifts of pleasant things showered on our heads that we never find time to count them. Perhaps we scarcely realize their value until they slip out of our lives, leaving a painful blank. Then we look back and understand how precious they were. Then we complain over their loss, even though we forgot to thank God for them while He was so generously giving them to us.

It is very true that a heart "knoweth his own bitterness,"—none but God can fully understand our sorrows,—but it is also true that "a stranger doth not intermeddle with his joy." A life may seem stupid and wearisome to outsiders, who have no power to intrude within, no knowledge of the secret joy which God gives "with His love" to each heart. Have you no joy which is your very own, your special gift from God, and which "no man knoweth saving he that receiveth it." If you have not, then study the conditions attached to the gift of the sparkling jewel.—Rev. II. 17.

"I wish you joy of this and that:  
The new look from a path's quick turn,  
The sunshine in the long home street,  
The unexpected fern.

"I wish you power to draw delight  
Because a bough blows so—or so;  
To love to walk within the wind,  
Or in the thick, slow snow.

"I wish you joy of everything—  
Of all the living, singing lands,  
And of the smiling, sleeping sky  
That no one understands."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Children's Fresh Air Fund.

Dear Miss Farncomb: We beg to thank you for your report in "The Advocate." We can trace 13 donations, amounting to \$87.00, to "The Advocate." This is splendid. Yours sincerely,

MARTIN LOVE, Treasurer.

Fashion Dept.

MATERIALS FOR LITTLE DRESSES.

Materials suitable for the pretty little dresses, numbers 7891 and 7922, are chambray, gingham, linen, percale, pique, and galatea. May also be made with long sleeves for fall and winter wear, in which case suitable materials are serge, French flannel, etc.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state issue in which design appeared. Price ten cents PER PATTERN. If two numbers appear for the one suit, one for coat, the other for skirt, twenty cents must be sent. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this.

When ordering, please use this form:

Send the following pattern to:—

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
County.....  
Province.....  
Number of pattern.....  
Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....  
Measurement—Waist, ..... Bust,.....  
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7323 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.  
7858 Two-Piece Tucked Skirt,  
22 to 30 waist.

Made of plain and figured foulard.

DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7773 Blouse with Vest,  
34 to 42 bust.  
7708 Four-Piece Skirt,  
22 to 32 waist.

Brocaded sponge was used for this gown, but pongee, foulard, linen or crepe de chine could be used.



7911 Loose Coat, 34 to 44 bust.

7907 Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years.



7919 Norfolk Outing Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

White linen, pique, white serge or colored material, may be used with patent leather belt.



7901 Fancy Cutaway Coat, 34 to 42 bust.

7906 Fancy Yoke Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.



7891 Child's Dress, 2 to 6 years.

7922 Child's Dress, 2 to 8 years.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7795 Girl's Sailor Dress,  
8 to 14 years.

Cotton-poplin, pique, gingham, galatea, or linen.





Let's make a Jelly Roll—  
With FIVE ROSES flour.  
Its Strength and Fineness holds your batter  
together in the long well-greased pan.  
Bakes evenly.  
Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb,  
spongy, porous, yielding.  
No holes nor lumps to vex you.  
And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot  
and savory, and you spread the under side with  
"jell"—  
It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.  
Roll it gently, carefully.  
Not a crack—not a break.  
Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yours.  
Bake anything, make anything.  
Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.  
Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—crinkly fritters  
—tooth some rolls.  
FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.  
Be flourwise.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

## The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondence 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.]

### The Farm Lassie.

.....And so we come to the little farm lassie,—last, but not least, it is to be hoped,—her needs, her capabilities, her opportunities, or—lack of them.

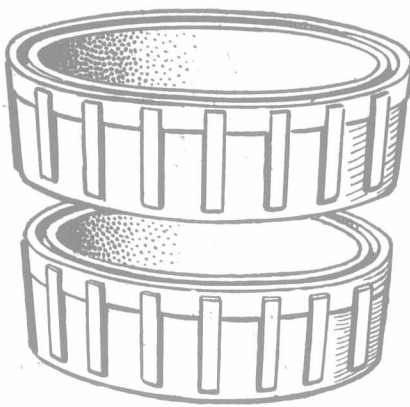
Pig-tails and pink pinafore, bright eyes and little sun-kissed round face,—a very attractive little "bunch" it is, with a long future before it, chequered with the joys and sorrows that come to most humans. But right here, if you grown folks are wise, you will not dare to say in the least, in the case of this little lady, any more than that of her brother, just what her future is to be.

You cannot say, "Little-Bright-Eyes-and-Round-Face is to stay on a farm all her life. She is to marry a farmer. I believe in farm girls staying on farms, therefore my daughter shall stay there."

No, you cannot say this, because, you see, a thousand things may happen. It is always well to remember that "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and to provide something against the "agley" part of it. For instance, you may not live to superintend the career of Bright-Eyes-and-Round-Face. Or you may lose your prosperity, or so much of it that she may be compelled to go off to the town or city to make her living, as thousands of farm girls have been compelled to do.

Even if these things do not happen, your calculation that Bright-Eyes-and-

## What This Sectional Firepot Means to You



These are some of the advantages of the Sunshine Furnace. Our agent will be pleased to show you others, or write for booklet.

The "Sunshine" has a straight-sided semi-steel firepot, extra heavily ribbed and made in two sections. The two sections allow for contraction and expansion—which prevents cracking. The heavy ribs and semi-steel give extra strength and added radiating surface. Ashes cannot adhere to the straight sides which assures an *all-over* clear fire. This means the greatest heat from the fuel consumed.

## McClary's

### Sunshine Furnace

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B.  
Hamilton Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton 334

When Writing Mention "The Advocate"

Round-Face will marry a farmer may be upset, because, you see, Prince Charming may not be a farmer at all.....Or he may never come—Bright-Eyes-and-Round-Face may develop a squint, or a pasty complexion, or an oddity of walk and carriage that will send him off quicker than scat! in an opposite direction..... Or, on the other hand, the princes who come may not be "Charming" enough. Bright-Eyes-and-Round-Face may have ideals, and—despite your advice—may refuse to lower them. You see, she may have some especial talent, whose development may be overwhelmingly more interesting to her than any man who may chance to come her way. She may be quite ready to meet Mr. Right, if he should come, but he does not, and so she devotes herself to the other great light that has come into her life. Not all men are interesting, but assuredly the development of a real talent, or the taking up of any important work whatever, for which one is especially fitted, is bound to be, and this she knows.

.....  
After all, we are past the time in which it was possible to believe that it was intended that all women were created for the sole purpose of motherhood and for nothing else. The system of taking the census has knocked that idea out of existence, for it has revealed that the world contains an astounding preponderance of women. In England alone, according to the last census, there were 1,400,000 more women than men. So, you see, if the economy of the universe had not intended that many women should do something beside being mothers it would have evened things up more,—provided for an equal number of men, and that the number of criminals and otherwise disagreeable men whom no girl "worth her salt" could possibly marry, should be sensibly diminished. If



you do not believe this the only other alternative is that you must believe in polygamy

So it is well to recognize at the beginning that Bright-Eyes-and-Round-Face may not marry, and so to equip her that, if she does not, or if, for any other reason, she is thrown on the world, she will never have to worry as to where the bread and butter or the roof over her head is to come from. I know it is the fashion among the majority of farmers to give the boys the farms and turn off the girls with anywhere from \$200 to \$3,000 each. But consider, even \$3,000 in the bank would only give your daughter an annual income of \$90 a year,—scarcely enough to get very fat on. If she has nothing more than this, neither education nor trade, what is there before her?

"She will marry."

—Yes, you are compelling her to marry—for a home! If the "Right" opportunity presents itself, well and good—if not,—can't you see that if there is one position in life that would, more than any other, be gall and wormwood to any woman of spirit, it would be to be tied—irrevocably—for life—to a man for whom she could not care? Sold for a home—tied forever in an intimacy which, if everything is right, is no doubt the ideal condition on earth, but which, if much is wrong may be Hades itself.

Don't compel your girl to marry just for a home. Give her some good way of making her living; let her develop her talents and her capabilities, for, after all, she has talents and capabilities just as surely as has her little brother. Look upon her as a human rather than as a mere sex-unit, and develop her accordingly. Then, no matter what happens, she need not greatly fear.

Upon the whole I do not see that the education of girls should differ in the least from that of the boys, except, perhaps, that domestic science may take the place of manual training, or, at least, supplement it,—for I saw a group of very enthusiastic girls making "mission" chairs and carving mirror-frames and settles, in a manual-training room last winter.

Assuredly it seems reasonable that every girl should be taught domestic science, so that she will be a perfect expert at it; then she will be ready should Prince Charming appear, or should she ever wish to do housekeeping on her own account. On the other hand, a girl should taste a bit of all the other leading branches of learning, just as a boy should. Only thus can she possibly know exactly what she is good for, and at what she will be happiest and of most use to the world.

And now, dear grown-up girl yourself, just a word to you. Wifehood and motherhood may be yours, or you may be a Florence Nightingale, a Jane Austen, a Harriet Martineau, a Rosa Bonheur,—yes, a Mme. Curie, or a Mme. Montessori, for although these two married, they found their lifework in fields apart from domestic life, such fields as are especially open to any single woman. You may teach, or paint, or write, or be a first-class dressmaker, or poultry-woman, or gardener, or greenhouse-keeper, or agriculturist. The one great, grand thing is that, whatever you do, you do it well, interestedly, originally, enthusiastically... And a second necessity for you hinges on the first, that is that you feel that only hard, honest work of some kind justifies your being on this big earth at all. If your ideal is to be a "lady," meaning by that that you do not want to do any work at all, but want to spend all your time amusing yourself, dressing up, entertaining beaux and keeping your hands soft, you are no good at all, and never will be until you give up such degenerating ideas and learn that only work, the best work of its kind, can ennoble.

I do hope you are not conceited, for if you are, you are "no good" also, nor will you be until you learn to see that the really great people of this earth cannot be conceited, because they have learned to make allowance, and to see so much ahead to be learned and done that they have no time to think about their

own petty triumphs. The truly educated person is never conceited.

I hope you can go to High School or Continuation School, and perhaps to one of the Macdonald Colleges too, and that you will not waste your time—as some do—at any of these. But if you have had to stop school with "the Entrance," you still need not despair. If you have the ambition you can still make your own University—provided you have a little time, a little money to buy books, and some good judge to choose the books for you. Some of the most cultured people in the world never saw High School. They made up for it by personal energy and ambition.

Whatever your path in life, may it be the very best possible for your own sweet self. JUNIA.

Preparing Tomatoes for Winter Use.

Dear Junia,—I have long been an interested reader of your corner, and now I come with a budget of questions. You will greatly oblige me if you will please answer: 1. How to can tomatoes. 2. How to preserve red tomatoes. 3. What colors would be suitable for a fall dress for a girl eighteen years old, very fair complexion, light hair and blue eyes. Thanking you in advance.

A COUNTRY LASS.

Dundas Co., Ont.

To Can Tomatoes.—The first step in canning tomatoes, other fruit or vegetables is to prepare the sealers. This must be done by washing the sealers, tops and rims, very thoroughly with washing crystals or ammonia and water, then rinsing until they glisten. If the fruit, etc., is to be cooked in the sealers, whether in the oven or in a boiler, previous sterilizing is not necessary, except for the tin rims, as the process of cooking will destroy all germs that may be lodged on the sealers or their glass tops. If, however, the fruit or vegetable is to be stewed separately, every sealer must be thoroughly sterilized, the best way to do this being as follows: Wash the sealers as above, put them in cold water, heat, and boil for twenty minutes. Remember that the tin rims and glass tops must also be sterilized, and that the rubber rings must be new, and should be dropped in boiling water for a few minutes before affixing. When the fruit is stewed and poured in, the rubber rings should be affixed just before the sealers are filled. When the fruit is cooked in the jars, they are usually put on just before the sealers are screwed down.

This understood, there are several methods of canning tomatoes or any kind of fruit—tomatoes are really fruit, you know, though often classed as vegetables. Here are a few of the methods:

Stewed Tomatoes.—Sterilize the sealers, place them on a hot, wet cloth, fill to overflowing with the stewed fruit, put a teaspoonful of salt on top of each and seal at once.

Canned Tomatoes.—Choose tomatoes of uniform size, not too large. Remove the skins. This is done most quickly by putting the tomatoes in a wire basket and lowering them for a moment in boiling water. When taken out the skins will be found to be so loose that they may be easily rubbed off. Now put the fruit into the sealers, whole if the tomatoes are not too large, or in as large pieces as possible if they are. Shake them down well, but do not mash them. Now fill the sealers with cold water, and add a teaspoonful of salt to each jar. My recipe says to put on the rubber rings on at this juncture, then to place the glass tops on loosely, place the sealers in the boiler, pour in cold water to two-thirds the height of the sealers, place the lid on the boiler, heat and boil after boiling point is reached for ten or fifteen minutes. Last of all fill up the jars with boiling water and screw down the sterilized tops. Leave the sealers in the boiler until the water is cold, then remove and put in a cool, dark place. (See also recipe given by "Annie Laurie" below.)

Just here I should like to hear from anyone who has experimented with putting the rubber rings on before cooking fruit of any kind in the jars. I have always had an idea that the rings would melt if subjected to the heat of baking

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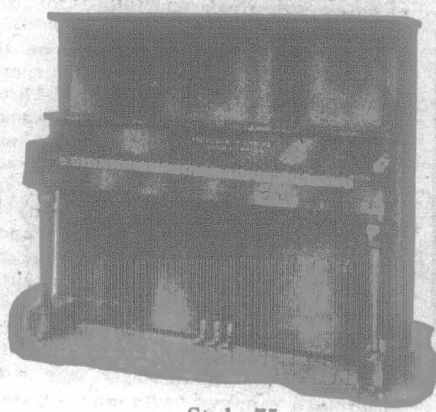
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Write for our large photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.  
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TORONTO, ONT.

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

or boiling, but have seen that method recommended in two or three recipes lately. If the rings will stand the heat the sterilization must surely be well accomplished.

**Ripe Tomato Preserve.**—Take the skins off the tomatoes, weigh them and allow three pounds sugar to four pounds fruit. Cut up the tomatoes, add the sugar, also the juice and grated rind of two or three oranges to each kettleful, cook and seal.

A fair girl can wear navy blue or Alice blue very nicely. She could scarcely make a better choice.

### DYEING A HAT, CANNING BEANS, CORNSTARCH CAKE.

Dear Junia,—Please tell me through your paper if there is any way of dyeing a soiled white beaver hat black. Also should like a recipe for canning green beans.

I am sending you a very good recipe for layer cake.

**Cornstarch Cake.**—Whites of three eggs, one cup granulated sugar, one tablespoonful butter, one-half cup cornstarch, one cup flour, one-half cup sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls baking powder.

Thanking you in advance.

Welland Co., Ont. C. M. B.

Write to Parker's Dye Works, Toronto, in regard to your hat.

**To Can Beans.**—Use the sealers that fasten down with a snap for canning all kinds of vegetables. String the beans and fill the sealers with them, fill with cold water and place in boiler, leaving snap loose. Pour cold water in until two-thirds up the jars, put on the boiler lid, heat and boil two or three hours, then fasten down the tops and remove. Repeat the process on the two successive days, loosening the snaps each time before boiling begins. Three boilings will usually kill all germs that cause spoiling of vegetables in jars.

By the way, Dr. Hill, who conducts our Public Health Department, tells me that in the United States many of the housewives use for canning and other household operations in which sterilization is necessary, a patent sterilizer—the "Arnold" I think he called it—once used only for laboratory work. Such a labor-saver should surely be of much value to any housekeeper who wished to go into canning fruits and vegetables on an extensive scale.

### BEAN PICKLES, CANNED TOMATOES.

Dear Junia,—It is difficult, these hot days, to make oneself believe that winter is ever drawing nearer with its warm fires and snow-covered fences. But, when we look off across the fields and see or hear the binders in all directions, there is only one conclusion to come to, that we are preparing for the advent of Jack Frost.

But really when one stops to think what have we been doing ever since last winter? We at the house have been preserving rhubarb and planting all sorts of little brown seeds that we might have lots of good things for the winter almost as soon as the snow was gone.

Speaking of good things, makes me think of canned tomatoes. If any of our readers have never attempted canning tomatoes, try some this fall. The verdict of our men is that they are better than any fruit.

Washing is hot work in the summer, but I for one would rather wash in the summer than the winter. The reason is that I never, never can help splashing water all over and that of course means that the floor must have a good washing after the clothes are out. But we have a shady corner at our back door in the morning and out goes the tubs and things as soon as the danger of my nose being frozen is past; then, oh joy! I can splash away and be as happy as anyone could be under the circumstances with no floor to molest or make me afraid.

I wonder if some of your Ingle Nookers could give me the recipe for peanut wafers. I had one the other day and it was delicious, and of course I thought to myself at once that I would ask the "Farmer's Dictionary" about it.

I am sending a recipe for pickling beans. So many people have an over-supply of this little vegetable now, and this being the first year we have had a recipe, I thought it might add variety

to someone's collection of pickles, and it is so very good. It is also fine for large green cucumbers. Add a little alum to the water when boiling the latter.

We have taken "The Advocate" so long that it seems about as essential as the dish-pan or the hoe.

**Bean Pickles.**—Take one peck butter-beans, cut in one-inch lengths, and cook one-half hour in weak salt water. Take three pints cider vinegar, bring to a boil and mix in three pounds sugar, one cup mustard, one and three-quarter cups flour, two tablespoons turmeric, two tablespoons celery seed, wet with cold vinegar. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly. Pour over beans and bottle when cold.

**To Can Tomatoes.**—Have large kettle of boiling water to which has been added a handful of salt. Drop in tomatoes and leave until the skin wrinkles. Take out and peel and drop into well-sterilized jars, press down until all air is pressed out, and seal. Will keep all winter.

Durham Co., Ont. ANNIE LAURIE.

By the way, a woman whom I met at the Horticultural Convention a year or so ago told me that she had tried a rather unique experiment with tomatoes and that it had succeeded perfectly. She first got some wide-mouthed sealers, and chose tomatoes that were round and firm, but rather small. These she washed carefully in cold water that had been boiled and cooled, tightly covered to minimize the number of bacteria. In a kettle she had more water also boiled and cooled in the same way. Next she filled the sterilized sealers with tomatoes, having washed her hands immediately before with soap and water, also to minimize the number of germs, and as soon as a jar was filled she plunged it below the surface of the water in the kettle. When it was quite full she sealed it under water. In this case the tomatoes were not peeled at all. The jars were kept in a very cool place, and when opened the tomatoes were found to be almost as good as when freshly picked from the vines. Some of you may wish to try this method, but if you do, remember that its success depends upon the perfect sterilization of everything that comes in contact with the tomatoes—water, vessels, lids and everything else.

### RENOVATING LINOLEUM WINDOW BLINDS.

Dear Junia,—Linoleum on dining-room has lost gloss, is not worn in any place. How can it be renovated?

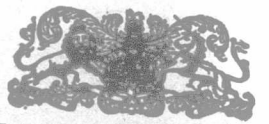
Kitchen blinds, cream one side, red on other, are soiled by flies and dust. How can they be cleaned?

Thanking you in anticipation of aid, I am, yours, SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

There are many good polishes for linoleum to be bought all ready for use. Indeed it seems, nowadays, that every want is filled. If you seem to need anything all you have to do is to go and ask for it, and presto! (if you have the money) it appears as quickly as though you rubbed Aladdin's lamp.

If you wish to make the renovator for yourself you might try the following, which is said to make glossless linoleums look as good as new. Dissolve two and one-half pounds paraffin over hot water, adding to it one gallon oil of turpentine. Apply while warm to the linoleum, using a piece of flannel to put it on. Let stand for 24 hours, then polish with dry flannel. This not only renovates but preserves the cloth. Another very good, though less durable cleanser, is a mixture of linseed oil and vinegar.

The method for cleaning window shades must depend on the quality. Water would, as a rule, ruin the cheap ones, which are merely made of cotton washed over with a mixture resembling kalsomine, hence the only thing that can be done is to rub them with a clean dry cloth, dipped frequently into a mixture of fine salt and powdered starch. The better shades, made of cotton filled with a white lead mixture and then painted with oil paints, may be cleaned with lukewarm water and soap, applied a little at a time, rinsed off and rubbed dry as one goes.



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Glencoe (north) rural route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information, as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post-Offices of Glencoe, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

G. O. ANDERSON, Superintendent.  
Post Office Department,  
Mail Contract Branch,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1913.



### MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Glencoe (Strathburn and Alliance) rural route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information, as to conditions of proposed contract, may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post-Offices of Glencoe, Strathburn and Alliance, and at the office of the Post-Office Inspector, London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.  
Post Office Department,  
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Applicants for Nurses' Training School. Probationers (of the age of 19 to 25 years) wanted for a period of one year; lectures given and certificates granted. Intimate arrangements exist with the Montreal General, Royal Victoria and Western Hospitals, and the Toronto General Hospital, Toronto, by which our nurses, properly accredited, are received at those hospitals under favorable conditions. The strictest references are required. For forms of application and particulars apply to:

MISS GRACE M. FAIRLEY,  
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And Ontario Conservatory of Music and Art, Whitby, Canada, stands for Efficient and Cultured Young Womanhood. New gymnasium, swimming pool, campus. Seven University graduates, all specialists in their subjects, give instruction in the Literary Department. All the other departments are equally well provided for. Send for new illustrated Calendar to

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1900 WASHER COMPANY  
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MOLE. DATE CAKE.

Please answer these questions at your earliest convenience.

I have a mole on a very conspicuous place. Do you know of anything that would remove same? Would Putnam's Corn Cure or Nyal's remove and leave no scar? Should also like a good recipe for date cake. SUBSCRIBER.

I have heard that certain beauty specialists remove moles by an operation. You certainly should not risk trying to take it off by any kind of corn cure.

Date Cake.—Make a dough as follows: Mix together two and one-half cups flour, two and one-half cups oatmeal, and one cup sugar, then rub in one cup butter. Mix to a dough with one-half cup (scant) of luke-warm water, in which one teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Divide in two and roll each part in a thin sheet. Spread stewed dates over one, place the other on top, brush the surface with milk and bake.

The Scrap Bag.

WASHING PINK FABRICS.

When washing pink fabrics add a few drops of red ink to the rinse water or starch to prevent fading.

TO REMOVE MILDEW.

Wring the cloth out of strong soapsuds and place on the grass in the sun. Repeat if necessary.

TO CLARIFY VINEGAR OR WINE.

To each gallon pour in one-half pint of new milk. Let stand 24 hours. The milk will now be caked on the bottom of the jar and all sediment will adhere to it. Pour the liquid off into clean vessels.

AN OILY SKIN.

Many people are troubled with oily skin in summer. To remove it take plenty of exercise and use a slightly astringent powder on the face; Also sponge the skin night and morning with the following mixture: Boric acid, two drachms; orange flower water, two ounces; rose water, two ounces.

KEEPING MEAT.

To keep a piece of meat sweet for a time put it in a crock of sour milk.

TO KEEP SILVER BRIGHT.

Let it stand three or four hours in a dish of hot water, to which a handful of borax and some soap have been added. Rinse in clear water and wipe dry.

TO WHIP EGGS.

Add a teaspoon of cold water to the white of the egg and it will whip more easily.

COVERING GLASSES.

Keep glasses, etc., containing liquid closely covered, to prevent the entrance of microbes.

BLEACHING OLD DRESS.

A much-faded cotton or muslin dress may sometimes be bleached white by boiling it for three hours in a solution of cream of tartar and water—a tablespoon to a quart. Rinse and dry as usual.

STARCHING DARK CLOTHES.

The water in which potatoes have been boiled is a good starch for dark fabrics.

SWEETENING STEWED FRUIT.

Sweeten fruit after the stewing is completed and less sugar will be required.

Seasonable Recipes.

Lemon Ice Cream.—Beat four eggs and add three-quarter pound sugar. Scald one quart milk, adding one tablespoon gelatin. Put eggs and sugar into the milk, cool, and when cold stir in juice of five lemons and one orange. Freeze and when partly frozen add one pint whipped cream.

Chocolate Ice Cream.—Make a syrup of one pint white sugar, one-half cake melted chocolate and 12 tablespoons gelatin. Cool and stir into one gallon

WHAT COLLEGE FOR YOUR BOY?

You have decided that it is your duty to give the boy a college education. His future success demands that much from you. But—what college will you send him to? Consider the following facts regarding

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before answering the question definitely. Thousands of parents have sent their sons to Woodstock College and a large number of our graduates are holding responsible positions to-day. The college is ideally situated in a 30 acre park, a thousand feet above sea level. The teachers are all university graduates and thoroughly practiced. The College has the finest Manual Training equipment in Canada. This and the Physical Culture department are under the supervision of skilled directors.

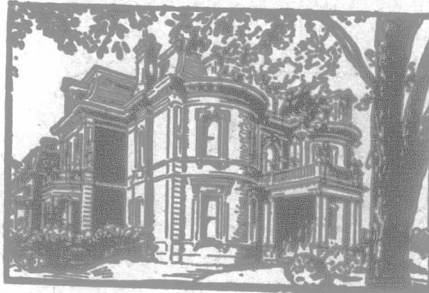
Write the Principal for Calendar. College re-opens Sept. 2nd.

A. T. MacNeill, B.A.

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A High-grade Residential School for Girls and Young Women

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MOULTON COLLEGE 34 Bloor St. E. TORONTO

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Fig. 36.



Fig. 36 represents our Superior Lever Pump, fitted for hand and windmill use. Made in 1 1/2 and 2-inch.

This style of lever and fulcrum has several advantages over the ordinary style; having longer stroke, the power is greater, making it work easier. The handle being wood, they are not so liable to break in frosty weather.

The base is adjustable, admitting of top being raised or lowered to any position desired.

The handle is drilled for three lengths of stroke. Six, eight, and ten-inch stroke.

This is readily converted into a Windmill Pump by the addition of a flat bar, which screws into the cross-head on top.

Cylinders capped inside require to be two inches longer to obtain same stroke.

This pump is adapted for all depths of wells; furnished with Iron, Brass Body or Brass Lined Cylinder. You'll never regret placing one of these pumps on your farm. Write us to-day for prices and illustrated catalogue free.

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co. Aylmer Ontario

Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

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"CONTINENTAL" CREAM SEPARATOR

The final model of the best known European separator factory.

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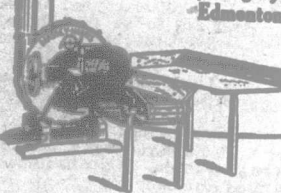
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The Kind Your Stock Will Enjoy, and  
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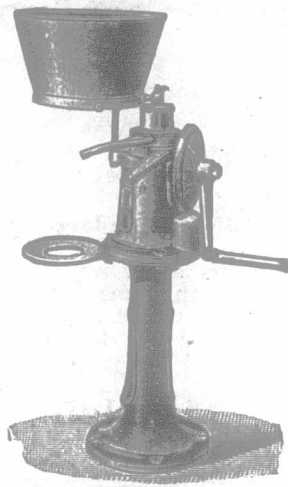
**POULTRY  
AND  
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Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisements inserted for less than 50 cents.

**PURE-BRED** White Wyandotte Cockerels, four months old, to be sold now, rather than wintered. Splendid laying strain. One dollar each. Dr. Nicolle, Maynoroh.

**Cloverdale Large English Berkshires** No matter what your needs in Berkshires may be, see Lang the live Berkshire man. He is always prepared to furnish anything in Berkshires. Write, or come and inspect. C. J. LANG, Hampton, Ont., Durham Co.

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**Self-Centring and Self-Balancing Bowl**

This makes the PREMIER the cleanest-skimming separator and the easiest to operate. If you are using a separator of some other make which is not giving you perfect satisfaction, write us for our booklet on the

**PREMIER  
CREAM SEPARATOR**

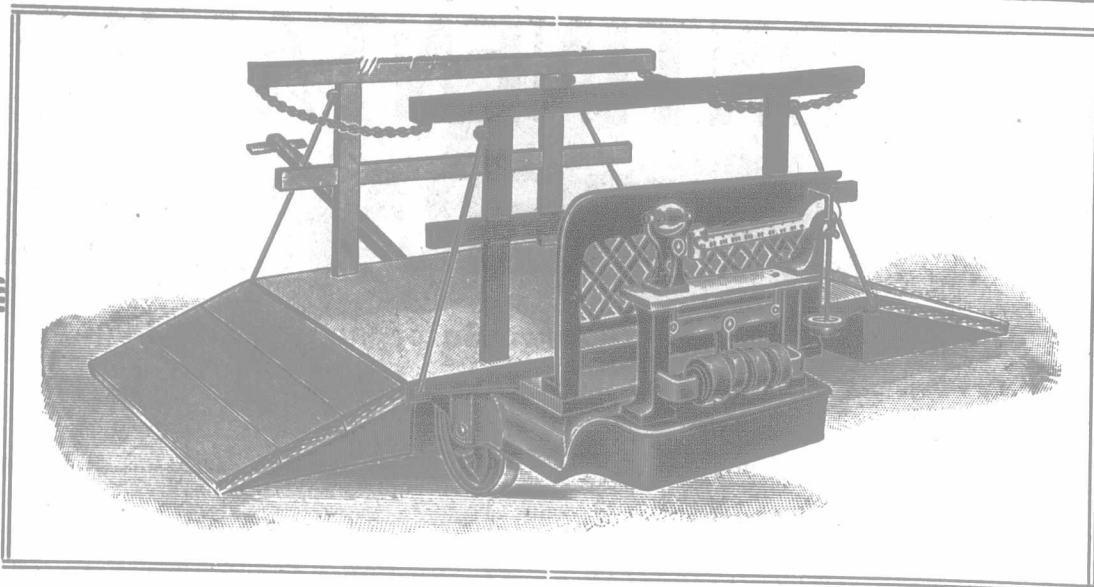
which will show you why the PREMIER is the simplest and most durable in construction—the cleanest skimmer and the easiest to keep clean—and why it will pay for itself in one year.

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All sizes of PREMIERS will be shown and demonstrated at our booth at the Toronto Exhibition in the Manufacturers' Annex, under the grand stand. You are cordially invited to visit our exhibit and see the PREMIER in operation. These separators will also be exhibited at local fairs. Write us for the name of your nearest agent.

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Aylmer Scale is the only 3-point bearing scale on the market.

The only scale that will weigh correctly on an uneven surface.

The wheels are large and encased.

All material and workmanship are first-class and guaranteed.

Capacity of this scale 2,000 lbs.

Size of platform without rack, 24"x36."

Why should YOU not weigh your stock and grain and ascertain where you are making your profits.

This scale will pay for itself in a short time.

Mail us \$26 to-day, and we will deliver this scale, with Government certificate attached, to your nearest railway station, if in Ontario, or \$35 with cattle rack.

Let us hear from you.

**The Aylmer Pump & Scale Co., Limited, Aylmer, Ontario**

cream. Flavor with vanilla and freeze.  
**Coffee Parfait.**—Whip two cups double cream, then add very gradually, one cup sugar, one cup strong coffee and one teaspoon vanilla. Turn into a wet mould and leave in salt and ice for one hour. No turning is necessary for parfaits, therefore an ice-cream freezer is not needed.

**Apples and Almonds.**—Pare and core apples and cook slowly in syrup made of sugar and water. Remove apples carefully from the syrup. To the syrup now add a teaspoon or more of lemon juice and cook down a little more. Stick the apples full of blanched almonds, fill the cores-spaces with currant jelly, pour the syrup around, and serve cold.

**Peach Sherbet.**—Boil together for five minutes two cups sugar and one cup water. When cold add two cups orange juice, one teaspoon almond extract, and one quart ripe peaches rubbed through a sieve. Stir well and freeze until like mush, then stir in the white of one egg beaten stiff with two tablespoons powdered sugar. Continue the freezing until very firm, then remove the dasher, re-pack the freezer and leave three or four hours to ripen.

**Piccaililli.**—Chop fine one peck green tomatoes, six green peppers and four onions. Stir all with one cup salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain and cover with vinegar, adding one cup horseradish, grated; one cup sugar; one tablespoon cloves; one tablespoon cinnamon; one tablespoon allspice. Cook slowly until tender.

**Mustard Dressing for Pickles.**—A good mustard dressing to use on mixed pickles, green tomato pickles or cut cucumbers is made as follows: To three pints vinegar allow one cup sugar, three-quarter cup flour, and one-half pound (scant) of mustard. Mix sugar, flour and mustard together and wet to a paste with a little of the vinegar. Heat remainder of the vinegar and when it boils stir in the rest. Cook for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add a large teaspoon salt last.

**The Beaver Circle**

**OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.**

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

**Look Around.**

Did you ever see the rabbits come  
Down to the brook to drink?  
It must be one of the prettiest sights  
In all the world, I think.  
Did you ever see the little birds  
Spread their wings in a bath  
And dip their heads and shake their tails  
In a brook by a forest path?

Did you ever see the nuthatch sleep  
Head downward on a tree?  
Or find the young of the chipmunk,  
Or the home of the chickadee?  
Did you ever see the weasel eat  
His breakfast in the hedge?  
Or watch the muskrat walking  
Out along the river's edge?

I can but think, my little boy,  
As through the wood you run,  
If you would open wide your eyes  
And leave at home your gun,  
Much happier would be your friends  
That in the forest hide;  
The birds and beasts and you and I  
And all the world beside.

—Our Dumb Animals.

**Senior Beavers' Letter Box**

Dear Puck and Beavers.—I am a new person intruding into your columns, but hope to be accepted (not in the w.p.b., I hope). I live on a farm and like it very much. I do not live at my own home, it being about 3,500 miles away in England. I am very interested in the birds. There are two swallows making a nest in the barn, and I have the pleased feeling of knowing how they build their nests. They are building with mud just now. I will tell you more later. I like reading your columns very much. I will finish with some riddles of my own make.

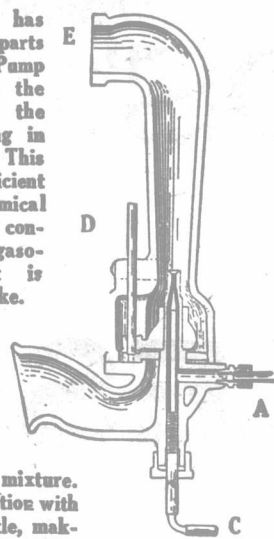
Q.—What made the wash stand?  
A.—It saw the waterfall.



### The Carburetor on the Massey-Harris Engine is Simple and Efficient

The Mixer has no moving parts and Gasoline Pump is eliminated, the suction of the Piston drawing in the charge. This is the most efficient and economical Mixer in its consumption of gasoline that it is possible to make.

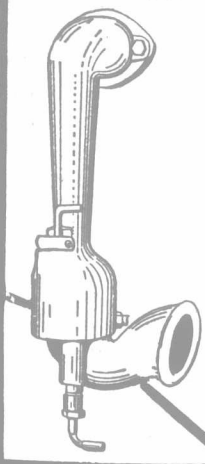
The incoming air entirely surrounds the Gasoline Jet, ensuring a uniform mixture and, in connection with the Air Throttle, making the Engine exceptionally easy to start, even in cold weather.



A—Gasoline Inlet.  
B—Air Inlet.  
C—Needle Valve.  
D—Air Throttle.  
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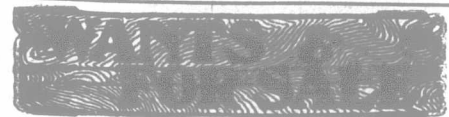
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is a business—good business, but must be carried on in this age by the application of good business methods. We teach the business end of farming in our short three months course, specially prepared for farmers' sons and those who wish to know how to keep farm records properly. We invite you to write for full particulars, address:

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ALL kinds of farms. Fruit farms a specialty  
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ALBERTA—217 acres, 6 miles Botha; beautifully situated on lake; 118 acres cultivated, all tillable; choice black loam; fenced, cross-fenced. Two miles school; house, stable 12, hen houses, granary, etc. Excellent water. Snap, \$17 per acre; \$1,500 cash, balance arranged. About this and other bargains write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary, Alberta.

EGYPTIAN or Reliable Wheat wanted for seed. send samples and prices. Robert Willis, R.R. No. 1, London, Ont.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT in one lot or divided as desired, two hundred acres, first class soil, with new brick house and first class out-buildings. Well watered and drained. In township of Dereham, six miles south of Ingersoll, convenient to School, Church and Factories, etc. Andrew Mitchell, Ingersoll. Independent phone.

FOR SALE—150 acres in Wellington Co. four miles from Fergus. Good land, brick house, good bank barn. Phone and rural mail. For particulars, write A. P. Gerrie, Fergus, Ont.

Q.—Why did the stove-pipe?  
A.—The kettle was singing.  
Q.—My first is the second letter in "Beads," second is the third, third is the last, fourth is the twenty-fifth letter in the alphabet. Am I not—?  
A.—To be found.  
Well, good-bye for this time. Hoping to see this in print.—Yours truly,  
Paris R. R. 1. WILLIAM ROWE.  
(Age 13 years, Jr. 4th).  
P.S.—I hope you are all interested in the birds and dumb animals.  
(We hope so, too, William.—P.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I hope it will be in print, and I hope I may be a Beaver. We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" for about three years. I have read the Beaver Circle for some time, and enjoy it very much.

I am going to tell you something about our farm. We just moved here last spring, and haven't a name for it yet. We live on a little hill, about one hundred yards from the "Big Head River." It is a nice place to fish. We have one hundred acres. We milk six cows and we sell our cream.

I do not work outdoors as much as some Beavers do. I do help milk, though, some times. I haven't much time, because I am in the Entrance Class, and I go to school every day. I have one mile to go to school. We have a very nice school. My teacher's name is "Miss Logan." We like her fine.  
Well, I would like some other Beavers about my age to write me a letter. This is getting quite long for my first letter, so will close with best wishes.  
Oxmead, Ontario. AMY TALLMAN.  
(Age 12, Entrance Class.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—How many of you like to go out in the woods and pick flowers? This spring we used to go to the woods every day from school. We used to get spring beauties, violets, dog-tooth violet, buttercup, ladies' slippers and red and white lilies. I also collect flowers and weeds to press. I bought a scribbler to paste my flowers and weeds on, to keep. I think it is very nice to set up birds' boxes, so I am going to make two. As I can not think of anything else to write, I will say good-bye wishing the Beaver Circle every success.  
Watford, Ont. JOHN A. HAIR.  
(Age 10, Sen. 3rd.)  
You and William Rowe should be good friends, John, as you are both interested in the same things.—P.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading your interesting Circle and was tempted to write. This is the second time I have written, but did not see the first one in print.  
My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for a number of years, and we all think it is about the best paper printed.  
We are having very warm weather at present (written July 4), but as school is closed, the boys and girls won't mind it so much. I had to stop school at Easter, as I took the inflammatory rheumatism so bad I couldn't walk. I was intending to try the midsummer exams, along with four others from our school. They are going to have a new teacher after holidays. My last teacher's name was Miss Bogart, and my first one Miss Maggie Card. I liked them both fine.

I have two sisters and three brothers, all older than myself. One of my brothers went out West on the 7th of January. He likes it fine.

I live on a one-hundred and fifty acre farm, half a mile from Bethany church. As my letter is getting rather long, I will close with a riddle, wishing the Circle every success and hoping this will escape the w.p.b.  
Why is a corn stalk like a bad child?  
Ans.—Because it gets its ears pulled.  
If Lena Carr (age 14), Dresden, Ont., writes to me first, I will answer.  
MAE VANNORMAN.  
R. 1, Ariss, Ont. (Age 14, Bk. IV.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have written once before, but I did not see my letter in print, so I have tried again. Some time ago one of the Beavers asked if any of us read the book of

# Notice!

THE most interesting exhibit at Toronto Fair this year will be the ACORN STEEL FRAME BARN, which is being erected in the vicinity of the Cattle Sheds.

Some of the interesting features of this construction are: The ease and quickness with which it can be erected by two or three men—The doing away entirely with all cross timbers, and thus providing greater and more convenient storage capacity—The steel trusses are shipped complete, ready to erect, and lumber required can be procured at any lumber yard: this avoids all delay in securing material quickly—The housewife is spared the work of boarding a lot of men, and the "raising bee" is done away with.

The most interesting feature, however, is the low cost. This type of barn can be erected complete with galvanized steel roof and sides for less money than a timber frame with wooden roof and board sides—and it gives you a lightning and fireproof construction, practically everlasting—consequently, the low first cost is the only cost.

This exhibit is worthy of a special trip to Toronto Exhibition, but if you cannot go to Toronto, write us.

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## 30 CLYDESDALES

at Toronto Exhibition



GRAHAM BROS., Cairnbrogie Farm Clarendon, Ont.

"Anne of Green Gables." I have and it's a splendid book. My favorites are the "Patty" books and "Girls of Fairmount" and some others like "Kilmeny of the Orchard," or the "Little Girl that Wouldn't make Friends." I am very fond of books; they pass away the time so quickly when one is alone, or at any time. We have quite a few books at home and I read a lot of them.

I am eleven years old and expect to try for the Entrance next June. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I remain,  
MABLE SCHULTZ.  
Phillipsburg West.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—As I saw my first letter in print, I thought I would write a second one.

My father owns an eight-acre apple orchard. There isn't going to be many apples around here this year, because there was a frost about the time the flowers were falling and the apples were setting. There is going to be quite a few peaches on our trees this year. Last year my father tried a competition on the orchard. This counted in the fences, cultivation, the trees themselves, pruning, packing, cover-crop, etc. We work the orchard up every little while until the end of June or July, and then it must not be worked any more until the next year.

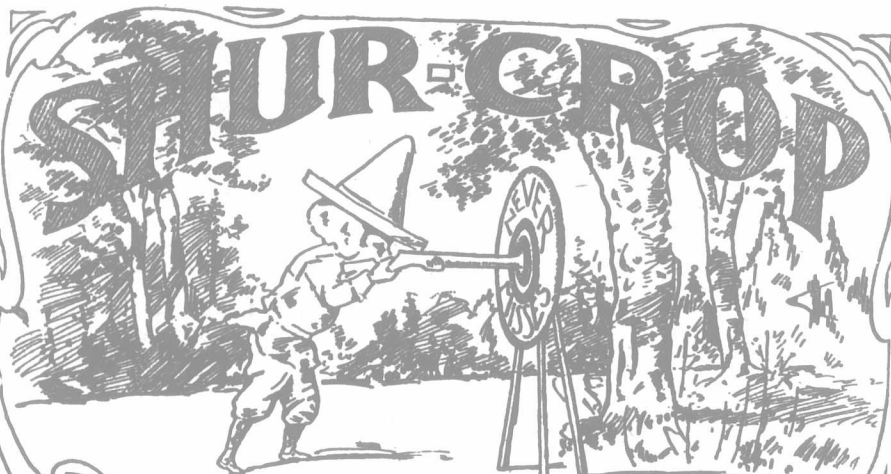
I tried my Entrance Examination this year. We are going to have a new school teacher. There is an average of about forty-five or fifty attending our school. It is S. S. No. 8, Bosanquet. I would like some of the other Beavers to write to me. Wishing the Club every success, I remain,

Ravenswood, Ont. GLADYS CLARK.  
(Age 13, Class, Jr. IV.)

You are quite a little "farmeress," Gladys, aren't you? It is fine to see girls, as well as boys, interested in things about the farm.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my first letter to you. I have been a silent reader for a long time, and have never had courage to write. I passed into the

# GUNNS



## FERTILIZER

### FOR FALL WHEAT

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Write for Price List and Booklet. 40 Years' Reputation behind them.

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Shorthorns and Leicesters

I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Comaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lincan Crossing, G. T. Ry.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

Senior Third this summer. We are going to have a new teacher when school starts. We liked our last teacher fine; her name was Miss McLellan. We were all sorry to see her leave.

We each have a little plot at school.

Most of my flower seeds came up this year. I have several different kinds.

I am very fond of reading books, and have read quite a lot. I liked "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" fine. I guess we all did. How many of the Beavers have read "Anne of Green Gables"? I have read it and liked it fine. I have read half of the Esie books.

Now, Puck, I am going to ask a question. One night I saw a bird. It had a light orange head and tips of white on its wing, and all the rest black. It was about the size of a robin, and made a funny noise. Some say it was a meadow lark. Others say it isn't.

I was taking music lessons from Miss Hall; then she could not come. I have taken about a quarter and a half.

My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and likes it fine. I must not take up any more room. Hoping this escapes the w.p.b., which is a large one I guess. Bye-bye.

JESSIE STIRLING.

Brown's Corners, Ont.

(Age 16; Class, Senior III.)

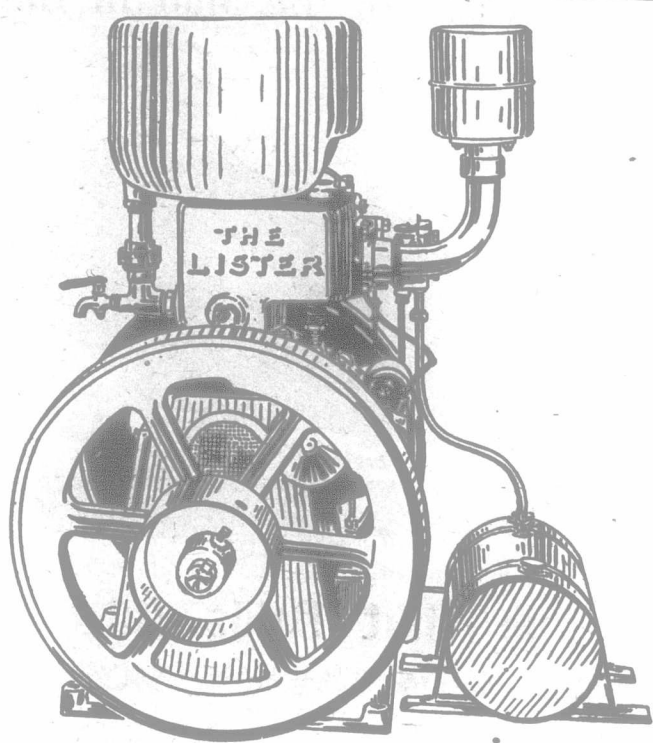
I can scarcely tell, without a closer description, what the bird was, Jessie. The red-headed woodpecker is black, with a red head and white in its wings. The bobolink is also black, with white in its wings, and a light yellow patch at the back of its head. It might have been either of these, but you would likely see the woodpecker flitting among trees, while the bobolink would be more likely to be in the fields. These birds really do not look alike, but both, you see, to some extent, follow your description. I think, probably, your bird was a woodpecker, as the bobolink sings a wonderful song.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—Here I am again. Just tell me if I bother you any. Aren't we having hot weather? I wish it would rain, don't you?

I am so glad holidays have come, it was so hot at school.

We have three horses and a little colt. Their names are Flossie, Topsy and Dan. We have not decided what to call





## LISTER ENGINES Have No Equal

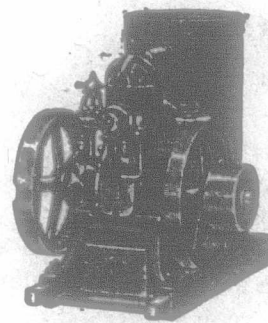
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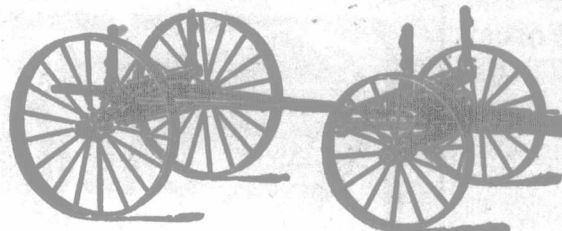
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All are welcome. Write for free Catalogue.

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**Farmers' Handy Wagon,** with Electric Forged Steel Wheels, 28-inch and 34-inch diameter, 4 3/4 - inch grooved tire. Capacity 4,000 lbs. Shipped from Toronto, Ont. Freight paid. Terms, cash with order.

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the colt yet. How do any of you Beavers like horses? I just love them.

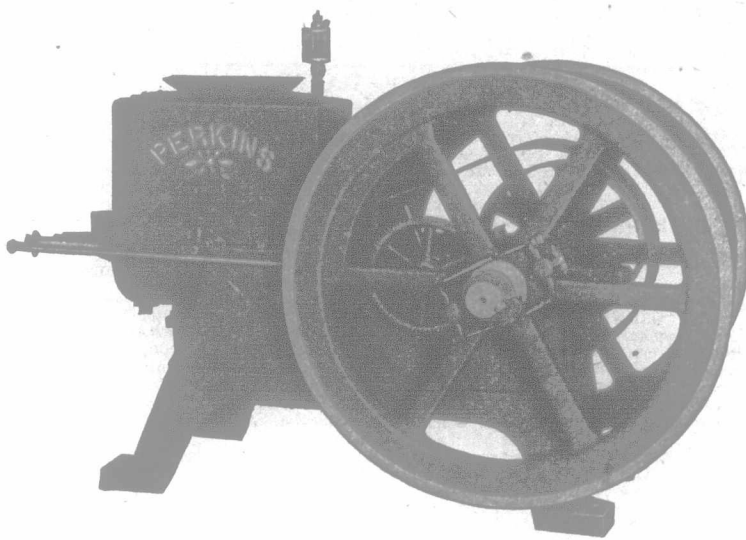
My sister and I set four bantam eggs, and three chickens came out. We set nine Plymouth Rock eggs, and they all came out. My sister has six chickens and I have six. I am in Junior Fourth Class (ad.) and I am ten years old. I will be eleven on the 16th of August. I am writing this letter on Dominion Day.

Well, Puck, my letter is getting long. I hope that dreadful w.p.b. is not hungry. If he is, woe betide me. Well, good-bye to all.

LILLIAN COLLIER.  
R. F. D. No. 1, Brockville.

Dear Puck,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for two years, and I like it very much. I always read Our Junior Beavers' letters, and sometimes the Seniors', too. I have two brothers older than myself. My younger brother and I have to walk one mile to school every day. I like my teacher. Her name is Miss Elmherst. I am in the Senior Third Class at school. I own four pets. One old cat I call her Kitty, and another little kitten, not one year old, we call him Tommy, and one dog called Rover, and one pet calf called Helen. I am the only girl in the family.

Two men came around to the schools and they wanted each of the pupils to take something to plant. There were four articles—potatoes, corn, flowers, and best dressed doll. For the boys, potatoes or corn; for the girls, flowers only; for the little girls, best dressed doll. These are to be shown at the Fair, and whoever has the best article will get a prize. I have taken flowers.  
Keene, Ont. MARGARET RENWICK.



## WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF Gasoline Engines; Wind Mills; Tanks; Pump Jacks; Pumps; Feed Grinders and Buzz Saws.

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LONDON, ONTARIO.

Honor Roll.—Freda Holborne, Jeana Stork, Hilda Trevail.

### RIDDLES.

If a man raised one hundred bushels of wheat in dry weather, what would he raise in wet weather?

Ans.—An umbrella.

What does a stone become in the water? Ans.—Wet.

(Sent by Myrtle Robson).

What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Ans.—Hailing taxicabs.

As I went out I had it with me. As I came in it went out, but I still had it with me? Ans.—A lamp.

(Sent by Mossie Wood.)

Who was the first whistler? Ans.—Wind.

What does the evening wear? Ans.—Close of day.

Why do girls work in watch factories? Ans.—To make faces.

How can you keep a rooster from crowing on Sunday? Ans.—Dress him on Saturday night.

(Sent by Gladys Elsley.)

## OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

### WHICH WAS KEPT.

There were two little kittens, a black and a grey,  
And grandmamma said, with a frown,  
"It will never do to keep them both.  
The black one we'd better drown.  
"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,  
"One kitten's enough to keep,  
Now, run to nurse, for it's growing late,  
And time you were fast asleep."  
The morning dawned, and, rosy and sweet,  
Came little Bess from her nap.  
The nurse said: "Go into mamma's room  
And look in grandma's lap."  
"Come here," said grandma, with a smile,  
From the rocking-chair where she sat.  
"God has sent you two little sisters.  
Now, what do you think of that?"  
Bess looked at the babies a moment  
With their wee heads yellow and brown,  
And then to grandma soberly said:  
"Which one are you going to drown?"  
—Selected.

Dear Puck and Beavers.—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. I go to school every day. I have a quarter of a mile to go, so you see I can walk. There are twenty-five in our school. We have a very nice teacher; his name is Mr. Rutherford, from Kirby. I am taking music lessons. I have taken one quarter and a half, and I like it fine. My teacher's name is Miss Taylor. Well, I think I must close now.

FRANCES CRYDERMAN.  
Enniskillen, Ont., R. R. No. 1.  
(Age 10, Sr. II.)



# Imp. Clydesdales

AT AUCTION

SEPT. 6th - - - SEPT. 6th

Twelve choice fillies and two stallions personally selected by the importer who is a successful breeder and exhibitor of Clydesdales in Scotland. The stallions are the big, drafty kind with an abundance of bone of high quality. The fillies are all of the big, thick sort having more size and substance than those which comprised the shipment of last year.

SALE AT 1 P.M.

On Saturday, September 6th, 1913

AT QUEEN'S HOTEL STABLES

Carling St., London, Ont. - BEN. FINLAYSON, Prop.

For further particulars apply to CAPT. J. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer, London, Ontario

**FALL WHEAT** —The results of 50 years continuous use of Fertilizer on Wheat at the Experimental Station at Rothamsted, England shows: Unfertilized, 13.1 bus. average yield per acre; Complete Fertilizer, 37.1 bus. average yield per acre. These experiments of Rothamsted are the most exhaustive and reliable in the history of agricultural investigation, and should command the serious attention of every wheat producer.

## Stone's Fertilizers

Every Ontario farmer should use Stone's "FALL WHEAT SPECIAL" and increase the average yield which is only 19 bu. per acre. Made from the best available Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, mechanically mixed, in perfect cured condition for drilling. Write for complete catalogue and directions.

WM. STONE SONS LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

### The Children of the Forest.

A TRUE STORY OF A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.

By M. Blanche Boyd.

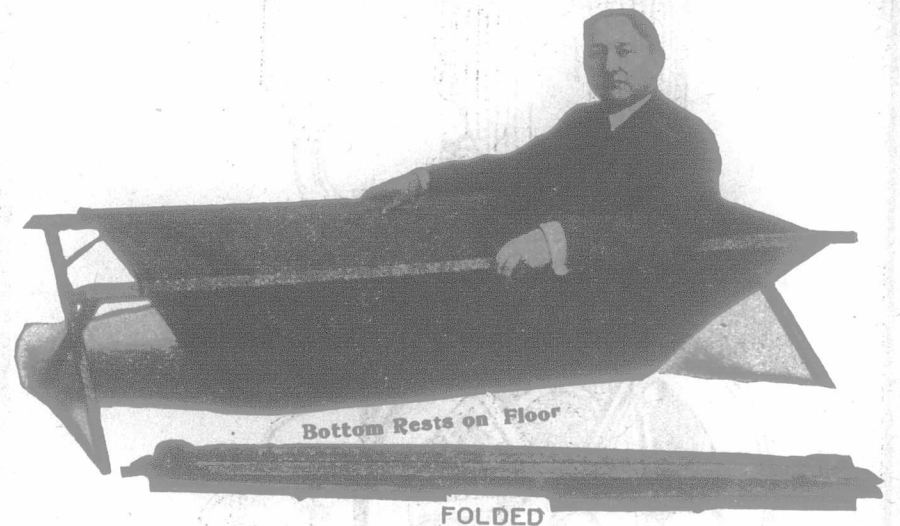
Chapter 16.

UNCANNY COUNTRY.

Many times did we exclaim about the country being "uncanny," and had good cause to think so. The settlers firmly believe in ghosts. Two women had been murdered some years before this time, and the people maintained that the ghost of one of them at least used to follow them when they were out on the road at night, about a mile from where we lived, and so persistent were they in this belief that it was no uncommon thing for some of them to come tearing down the road at a mad rate, thinking that the ghost was following them. One young man especially, seemed to be most frightened as, with a shriek, he would drop anything which was in his hand and take to his heels, leaving the poor children who were with him and who had also gone for the mail, far behind in his frantic efforts to get home before the ghost overtook him. There is a tree whose bark shows a white light similar to that light which is visible when a person rubs a match dipped in water on his hand at night, it is a white flickering light, and it is the bark which these people see, most probably, and take for an evil spirit. It is rather startling to see a strip of this bark at night, and hear, perhaps, at the same time, a piercing shriek of a wild-cat or a hooting owl in the neighboring woods. It is useless to laugh at their fears, but it was sad to think it gave them such trouble. Generally there is a cause for these things, but this is the only way in which I can account for the "ghost."

When visiting our neighbors they were very friendly and gave me a hearty welcome, but it was not long before one would hear the family history of nearly every settler in the countryside, and his character painted very black. For instance, Mr. McDonald was supposed to have murdered one of the women above mentioned, levelled a revolver at a man and threatened to shoot him, and altogether was a very dangerous person

## Guess the Weight of the Man in the Tub



### A Bath Tub That Folds Into a Roll

THOUSANDS of our bath tubs have already been placed in Canadian homes, and we have not yet received our first complaint. This tub is 5ft. long, 2ft. wide, 18ins. deep, and weighs only 15 pounds. It may be used in any room in the house, easily carried about, and when finished water required for a satisfactory bath, and each and every bath tub guaranteed for five years. Here is your opportunity to possess one of the best and most complete articles on the market to-day, free of charge. Fill out the attached coupon, and mail it to The Folding Bath Tub Company at once. Send us no money, but guess the weight of the man in the tub, and to the first five guessing correctly or nearest to it, the weight of this man, will be given one of our bath tubs, to the next five we will allow \$2.50 on the purchase price of one of them, to the next five \$2.00 on the purchase price, to the next five \$1.50 on the purchase price. The price of the tub is \$7.50. This Contest closes on the 6th of September, and all answers must be in our office on that date. No letters opened till the 6th, and the prizes awarded to the first twenty who have guessed nearest to the weight of the man in the tub.

We want all the readers of The Farmer's Advocate to send in a coupon. It costs you nothing to send a guess, and even though you may have a bath tub in your home, you no doubt have a friend who may not be as fortunate, and a two-cent stamp may furnish that friend with this great necessity and luxury.

Do not delay, but fill out the coupon at once and mail it to us, as this opportunity will only last for two issues of the Advocate.

Address all answers to:

**The Folding Bath Tub Co., Ltd.**  
Gananoque, Ont.

The FOLDING BATH TUB CO., Limited  
Gananoque, Ont.

Name .....

Address .....

Weight of man in tub .....

Contest closes Sept. 6th, 1913



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"GOING TRIP WEST."  
\$10.00 TO WINNIPEG

Plus half cent per mile from Winnipeg up to MacLeod, Calgary, or Edmonton.

"RETURN TRIP EAST."  
\$18.00 FROM WINNIPEG

Plus half cent per mile from all points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg

### GOING DATES

- AUGUST 18th —From all stations Kingston to Renfrew inclusive and east thereof in Ontario.
- AUGUST 22nd —From Toronto and West on Grand Trunk Main Line to Sarnia inclusive and South thereof.
- AUGUST 25th —From Toronto and North-Western Ontario, North of but not including Grand Trunk Line Toronto to Sarnia and East of Toronto to Kingston, Sarnia and Renfrew, including these points.
- SEPTEMBER 3rd —From Toronto and all stations in Ontario East of but not including Grand Trunk Line Toronto to North Bay.
- SEPTEMBER 5th —From all stations on Grand Trunk Line Toronto to North Bay inclusive, and West thereof in Ontario, including C.P.R. Line Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, but not including Assinica and West.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY  
One-way second class tickets to Winnipeg only will be sold. Each ticket will include a verification certificate, with an extension coupon. When extension coupon has been signed at Winnipeg by a farmer, showing he has engaged the holder to work as a farm laborer, the coupon will be honored up to September 30th for ticket at rate of one-half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) to any station west of Winnipeg on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, but not west of Edmonton, Calgary or MacLeod, Alta.  
A certificate will be issued entitling purchaser to a second-class ticket good to return from any station on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, or Grand Trunk Pacific Railways in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba east of MacLeod, Calgary and Edmonton to original starting point by the same route as travelled on going journey on or before November 30th, 1913, on payment of one half cent per mile (minimum fifty cents) up to Winnipeg added to \$18.00 from Winnipeg, provided the holder deposits the certificate with the ticket agent on arrival at destination, and works at least thirty days at harvesting.  
For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—

M. G. MURPHY, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto

30th AUGUST—1913—SEPTEMBER 6th

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Prizes - \$30,000 - Purses

Cheap Rates and Special Excursions on all Railroads

to be allowed at large. But singular as it may seem, these tales did not frighten me about him as much as it did about some others with whom I stood in awe and dread. The McDonalds were the last to tell such tales about their neighbors; knowing that I would find the people out in time and would not frighten me beforehand, but when the worst troubles arose, would kindly inform me that "I was just getting acquainted."

It was on the last day of October, as I was on the way to school in the morning, that a queer-looking apparition appeared on the road just above the school-house. It was a wild-looking woman (an old hag would be most appropriate to call her) with hair streaming in the wind, no covering on her grey hair, her clothes in rags, and her eyes staring wildly at me. To say that I was not frightened would not be the truth, for I was the first one at school, and it might possibly happen that this old woman might follow me there, and should she be crazy it would be anything but pleasant, but, though I preferred her room to her company, I considered it wiser to push on and apparently take no notice. The funny part of it was that her disappearance was as sudden as her appearance had been, and Mrs. McDonald, who also saw her from our house, could not tell either where she came from or where she disappeared to, but certain it was her disappearance could not have been more complete if the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed her up. I never saw her appear or disappear, but just perfectly motionless, standing on the middle of the road.

Another morning there was a whirlwind. Just at the side of the road beyond the school (the road led around the "mountain") there was a gully or bowl just as if it had been dug out, and in this gully a number of tall trees stood. The wind that morning took the three tallest trees, spun them around like a top, and, with a mighty crash, they thundered to the ground. The settlers informed me that when these whirlwinds arise, they throw themselves on the ground until it passes.

Wild geese and wild ducks are plentiful there, and, in the fall when they leave for a warmer climate, it is so



and we have not  
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ath Tub Company  
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bath tubs, to the  
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## Give her a chance

A Cow's daily work is to produce milk. If she rests well and breathes pure air—if you make her comfortable—she does more and better work—she gives more and better milk. We had a book printed about this very thing, "The Proper Housing of Cows."

Canadian Potato Machinery Co., Limited, GALT, ONT.

### O.K. CANADIAN STALLS AND STANCHIONS

Every farmer interested in the profit end of the dairy business can have a free copy of this book by writing for it.



### Stable Troughs

HERE is a trough always ready for use, a continuous trough allowing the free passage of water full length. Won't rust and cannot leak. Long lengths made in sections.

Nothing to get out of order, clean and sanitary.

Any one can install it. In use on Guelph Experimental Farm. Send for our catalogue.

STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO. Ltd. 5 James St. Tweed, Ont.

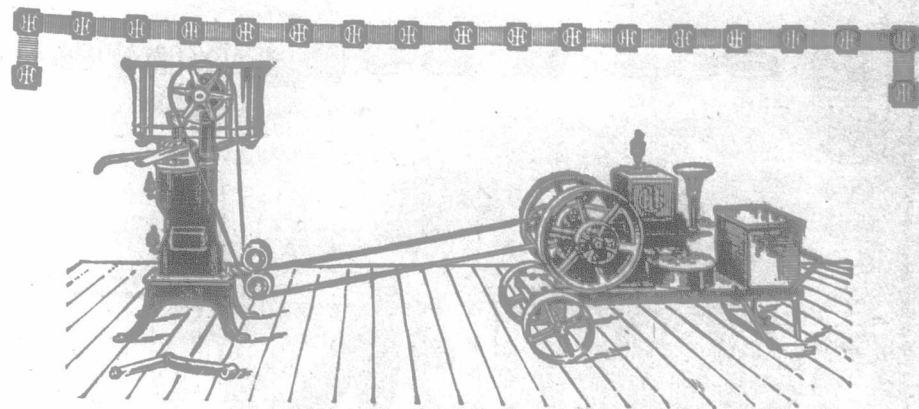
## Please Mention The Advocate

pretty to see flock after flock pass overhead, forming in companies in the form of a "V" only one side longer than the other, but although there is such a good opportunity of killing the birds some of the settlers, through superstitious fears, would not dream of shooting one. What they imagine will happen to them for such a "crime" is not known.

When the little girl went downstairs one morning to get breakfast ready, she found a bat in the pail of water. When we came down later we took the poor thing out for it was stiff and almost dead from the cold, although, however it tumbled in there in the dark is strange, as night is day to them as to the owl. Our first thought was to kill it, but Mr. McDonald would neither dispatch it himself nor allow us to do so, thinking it would bring ill luck to the family. Instead of killing it, however, he chased his wife and me all over the place with this live bat. He also delighted in chasing us with mice. How thankful I was that no rats had found their way up there, as it would be awful to be chased with a rat.

All the animals that arrived upon the scene they would at once tell me about, for I liked to examine them closely. We had an early visitor one morning in the shape of a lizard which interested me very much, when they then killed it. The bat underwent the same observation, and also a ground-hog with its round head and ears, rather short black tail, black feet, and red-brown fur.

By the way, there is something about this creature which may interest you. The last day of school, as we were singing that beautiful hymn "Jesus Lover of my Soul," the door being open, I espied a little brown animal jump upon a log in the brule opposite, run two or three steps, then stop to listen, run two or three more steps and stop to listen, until the end of the log was finally reached, when it stood upon its hind feet and with its head on one side, listened to the singing until it ceased, then quickly turned its head as if to ascertain why the singing stopped. It was the first time that I knew that ground-hogs liked music (though I don't say there was much music in it.) My first thought was that it was a young bear cub, but, as the children went on a voyage of discovery, the



## Next Door to Perfection

POUR your milk into an IHC cream separator.

Out of the cream spout will come close to 9,999 parts of cream for only one part that goes into the skim-milk pail. That's marvelously close separation; it means every possible dollar of dairy profit from your cows.

It takes an IHC separator to do such efficient work. Every detail has its use, every mechanical point its purpose. Shafts and spindles are the strongest made for separators. Bearings all have phosphor bronze bushings. Gears work without back lash, and they are protected from dirt and grit. In short, everything in

## IHC Cream Separators Dairymaid, Bluebell, or Lily

makes for great strength and durability. Perfect adjustment and balance mean smoothness and ease in operating, hence continued satisfaction during long life. All parts are easily accessible for cleaning. There are four convenient sizes of each style.

Then if you have a one-horse power back-gear IHC engine to complete your separator outfit, you will soon find that an indispensable helper on the farm. It will run steadily and at the proper speed to pump water, run washing machine, churn, grindstone, etc.

Study IHC separator outfits at the local agent's. Catalogues may be obtained from him, or, write to

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES  
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;  
Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.; Quebec, P. Q.



## Central Canada Exhibition

Ottawa, Sept. 5 to 13, 1913

### FREE TRANSPORTATION

Freight paid to Ottawa from last shipping point on all live stock exhibits from Ontario and Quebec. Railways will carry these exhibits home without charge. This is the best opportunity ever offered breeders, large and small, to show animals at one of the world's great fairs.

### \$20,000 IN PRIZES

Acres of most modern pavilions filled with dazzling displays of farm implements, novel demonstration features and a splendid array of manufacturers' products. New \$100,000 Machinery Hall completed.

Two daily aeroplane flights of 10 minutes' duration, starting from the grounds. Free band concerts, unrivalled vaudeville and other magnificent attractions. Six monster night shows—Siege of Delhi.

Entries close August 29th. Lowest rates on all railways.

Write for programme, prize list, etc., to

E. McMAHON, Manager,

26 Sparks St., Ottawa

## The "Universal" Rod Has a Sheath of the Highest Grade Lake Superior Copper

Made specially for this Rod, with a surface area of over 41-2 inches, which forms a gigantic conductor. The Sheath is made square, concaved on the sides and twisted spirally, two complete twists to the foot.

### Within the Sheath are:

1—A Core, made from a High Grade Steel, specially treated and made expressly for us; and in our Copper Rods a Solid Copper Core.

2—Two Steel Wires, very heavily galvanised, and imported by us for use in Lightning Rods only; and in our Copper Rods 2 Copper Wires.

The Sheath in this Rod is very substantial and is fastened with the Lock-Joint, which makes it practically indestructible and absolutely waterproof. It can't come open—the joint is locked.

The conductivity of Copper is greater than that of nearly every other metal. On our Rod we have the heavy conductor of the best conducting metal just where it is needed—on the outside of the Rod. Our Rods are scientifically made from the best material obtainable by the best Canadian mechanics we can hire.

If you are interested, write for literature and samples of "Universal" Lock-Joint Rod. (Mention The Advocate)

"Made in Canada" by

The Universal Lightning Rod Co., Hespeler, Ontario

little creature scuttled off in a hurry, to be seen no more.

Wild-cats struck terror into the people's hearts more than even the wolf. An old man told us an exciting experience he had had the previous night on his way home. The night was very dark, and, as he neared home, he heard a regular stampede when his own horses and cows with those belonging to some neighbors were rushing along as if toward home. Next, there were several pairs of bright eyes blinking near him, which proved afterwards to be deer (from the tracks next morning) but which he took for wolves at the time. To crown all he heard a most unearthly shriek behind, then beside, and then in front of him from a wild-cat. These creatures will torture a person almost beyond endurance, for they will follow him for miles, shrieking now and then behind, then beside and then in front of him until a tree is reached, when the fierce animal will climb this and spring upon the unhappy victim as he passes underneath its boughs. No wonder the poor old man was nearly paralysed with fear. These wild-cats used to visit the houses at night or early in the morning, climb upon the roof of the houses or barns and shriek. They are very pretty creatures, with long, soft greyish-brown fur. Their eyes are very large and bright, and fierce-looking. In almost every respect they resemble our gentle purring puss, and when they lie asleep in a crook of a tree with their paws hanging over the edge of the limb, they just look so pretty one would be tempted to pet them if it were not a case of "all is not gold that glitters."

Just before Christmas, when we went to buy our presents, we were returning about ten o'clock at night, having left the village at five, and were not far from home when two bright lights from eyes appeared by the edge of the woods we were passing. Those big bright eyes blinked but no sound was audible, and, the night being so dark, it was impossible to tell whether our "friend the enemy" was a wolf or a wild-bat. Our hearts were fairly in our mouths, for should we be attacked we were powerless to offer any resistance. The day had been very wild, snowy and stormy, and the snow was about two feet deep on the road, which made it very heavy travelling for the poor old





## The Gurney-Oxford Attracts Madam to the Kitchen

THE GURNEY-OXFORD has a large following of fashionable cooks who dip into the culinary art simply for the pleasure they derive from trying dainty recipes previously not attempted. They are all most enthusiastic supporters of the Gurney-Oxford because it contains many exclusive devices that make a perfect cooking equipment.

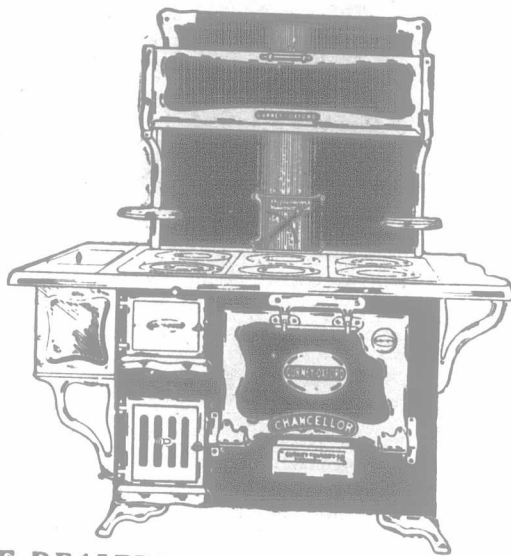
Its oven is evenly heated in every corner to insure deliciously dainty cakes, golden brown biscuits, and light flaky pastry. A special Divided Flue carries the heat to every hole on the range. The top is perfectly smooth and clean, requiring no black lead polish.

But most important is the Economizer. It is a small lever that moves around a series of six notches giving the exact degree of heat required for any particular dish. The heat of the range can be shut off and the kitchen kept cool between meals by turning the lever to a certain number.

The fire is held at a low ebb on a special Reversible Grate until a baking

oven is required. Then the necessary heat can be obtained quickly by simply turning the Economizer lever to another notch.

Such control as this enables many smart women to invent some very tempting dishes which they set triumphantly before their friends. It will pay you to investigate the Gurney-Oxford.



SOLD BY MODERN HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

**The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited**  
**Toronto - Canada**  
 MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

horses who could only walk. The sleigh was most uncomfortable,—just a little straw in the bottom of it, upon which we sat covered by an old patchwork quilt and not even a seat to sit upon or a prop to lean against, so we were cold and stiff.

That day I had my first glimpse of a train, and took as much interest in it as Henry did when he visited the village, but for different reasons. A train at any time is most interesting with the puffing, shrieking monster hurrying through the country with its many passengers, and one wonders as he looks at each passenger where he came from and whether he is going, whether the end of his journey would bring him sorrow or joy. After that Christmastide it was not my pleasure to see a train again until my return journey in June. Some of the people have never been to the village to see a train at all.

There was such a funny couple who lived about a mile through the brule, who used to take a walk every Sunday. They were a regular pair of Dickens' characters, and would have delighted that great author had he come in contact with them. Such a comical picture they presented, she with her large red and black checkered shawl and funny old-fashioned bonnet, and he with his shillalah, the most noticeable things about them. The little old couple would be plodding along, he talking as if his life depended upon it. At the beginning of his sentence he would be beside his wife, but, by the time the sentence was ended, he would be some distance ahead. Some object would interest him, and turning to his wife and pointing to it he would exclaim, "Do you see that tall-pine-tree-away-over yonder? Are ye comin' mother?" This proved a standing joke with the boys. At noon before the boys had to go away to their work in the field, Mrs. McDonald used to mix food for the calves in five pails which she had (the calves had my sincere sympathy when they had to swallow linseed, milk, etc., all mixed up together) measuring as evenly as possible into five parts all the ingredients. This naturally took some time, so Norman would exclaim, "Mother, do you see those long-lean, hungry-looking calves-away-over yonder? Are ye comin' mother?"

(To be continued.)

### Gossip.

Three Clydesdale stallions, a five-year-old, a three-year-old, and a two-year-old are advertised in this issue by William Beattie, Athelstan, Que. The colts are prize-winners, and are out of prize-winning mares, and by good sires. Look up the advertisement.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS.

One of the oldest-established Holstein herds in Canada, the great Riverside herd of J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, Ont., for individual excellence, rich royal breeding on record-producing lines, and official record-making ability, stands pre-eminent among the best and most noted herds in Canada. They carry the strongest producing and most popular blood of the breed, many of them being daughters of the great bull, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, whose five nearest dams have records averaging 22.86 lbs. in 7 days, and who has over 20 daughters in the official records, and has more 20-lb. record daughters than any other sire in Canada. Following him in service came Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer, whose two nearest dams' records average 25½ lbs. in 7 days, and who has several R. O. M. daughters, among which were many prize-winners. Then came the great sire of record-makers and prize-winners, Prince De Kol Posch, whose two nearest dams' records average 23½ lbs. in 7 days, five of his daughters went in the official records as yearlings. The present stock bull in service on the daughters of the three bulls mentioned, and the sire of all up to yearlings, is the intensively-bred, King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a son of the renowned Pontiac Korndyke. The records of 12 of his nearest ancestors and relatives average 33.77 lbs. in 7 days, among which are six past and present world's champions. Surely this is the kind of breeding that it will pay to buy. Look up Mr. Richardson's ad.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

1842

FALL TERM OPENS SEPT. 9

**PICKERING COLLEGE**  
 PREPARATORY, COMMERCIAL AND COLLEGIATE COURSES, Music, Art. A resident school. Newly built and equipped, ideal site, easy access from Toronto. Full information in new illustrated year book. Write to W. F. FIRTH, M.A., D.Sc., Principal Newmarket, Ont.

### A CANADIAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS RIDLEY COLLEGE St. Catharines, Ontario

Three separate residences; new, specially built and equipped. 1. Lower School for Boys under fourteen. 2. Dean's House, for Boys of fourteen and fifteen. 3. Upper School, for advanced Pupils. Gymnasium and Swimming Baths just erected. Fine Hockey Rink. Athletic Fields and Playgrounds unsurpassed. Eighty acres. Mild climate. University Scholarship won in 1909 and 1910. Boys prepared for Agricultural College.

REV. J. O. MILLER, M.A., D.C.L., PRINCIPAL

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADS. IN "ADVOCATE."



Book Review.

"MOST EVERYTHING."

"The Call of the Land" is the somewhat vague title of a miscellaneous collection of chapters, lacking continuity, on topics of interest to farmers, ranging all the way from "The Farmstead Beautiful" to "Medicine and Morals," with "Socialism," "The Country School," "The Beef Supply," etc., sandwiched between. Several of them had appeared previously in various American periodicals. Anecdotes and quotations are freely used, giving a popular turn to serious subjects on which naturally the author, E. B. Andrews, Chancellor Emeritus of the University of Nebraska, being a Ph. D., D. D., and LL. D., of observation and experience, contrives to say a good many sensible things, but occasionally in rather sententious, slap-dash style. The illustrations, some of which are admirably executed, sustain the miscellaneous character of the book by varying from Hereford cattle to college professors. It is published in the usual good form of the Orange Judd Co. Price \$1.65, postage prepaid.

A NEW CATECHISM.

"A Catechism of Agriculture" is a commendable variation from the usual type of books dealing with the science and practice of farming. Originally prepared for a school journal, many thousand copies were subsequently issued in pamphlet form for teachers and others, and, being revised and improved for the more permanent book form of nearly 100 pages, will still be popular. Persons unfamiliar with the terminology of agriculture will find it most helpful; and busy farmers will like its terseness. By thirteen questions and answers, in the first chapter, agriculture as an art, science and business is defined, and its relationship, stated. Later chapters cover soil, plant, crop, animal, dairy, and farm management in the same way. The most important thing a farmer can do is defined in two words—"keep books." How many are doing that? There are some bright illustrations, but Canadians will smile at an old-time two-horse walking plow being labelled "Fall plowing on an up-to-date grain farm," or at seeing a showy Ayrshire cow described as a "handsome Holstein." Prof. T. C. Atkeson, animal husbandry department, West Virginia University, and D. W. Working, U. S. Department Agriculture, are the authors, and the Orange Judd Co. the publishers. Price, postage prepaid through this office, 55 cents.

MANURING.

About thirty years ago the Orange Judd Co. published a book called "Talks on Manures," by Jacob Harris, of "Moreton Farm," Rochester, N. Y. This year they have issued another "Farm Manures," by Chas. E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. In view of all the research and experiment of the three decades, there is ample warrant for the new work, and Prof. Thorne has done his work well. Farmers and students have now before them accumulating knowledge of thirty years. We have a copy of the old book at hand, and must say, while there has been great gain in information and accuracy of statement, we certainly miss the entertaining style of the Joseph Harris conversation with "The Deacon" and other real, progressive farmers of that day. And the chapter by Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, Eng., on "Restoring Fertility to the Soil," is good to re-read. The old book laid stress on the importance of rotting or fermenting manure for a few months, but a better way of conserving it is now taught. The new book adds—"Of all the ways in which manure is handled, the old way of piling it in small heaps in the field is the most wasteful." The manure spreader is praised for its convenience, perfection and the economy of its work, and it ranked "next to the automatic harvester in importance as a farm implement." The author has drawn freely on the result of the valuable work done by F. T. Shutt, at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, and the conclusions in the later chapter of the book we believe reflect the best practice of America as

well as the scientific research up to the present time; but there are problems yet unsolved regarding the full, immediate and residual value of manures, and their action in the soil. The book does not undertake to deal comprehensively with commercial fertilizers. Price, postage prepaid, \$1.65.

Gossip.

SOMETHING NICE IN SHORTHORNS.

At Toronto Exhibition parties interested in high-class Shorthorns will be well repaid in looking up the exhibit of Jas. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., as several of the entries are the get of the renowned champion, Imp. Gainford Marquis, and certainly are of a quality to stamp him as one of the greatest sires ever imported to Canada. Among the lot will be a pair of young bulls, one a roan ten months old, a Marr Roan Lady. Another is a roan seven months old, a Mildred. They are a pair of thick, smooth young bulls, beautifully fleshed. Then there will be several heifers of superior quality and finish that will certainly be pleasing to look over. The exhibit will be headed by the present stock bull, Imp. Gainford Victory, whose vast improvement since coming to the country will surely surprise the critics. Mr. Watt will be pleased to see all interested in Shorthorns. Look up his exhibit.

Charles E. Thorne, director of the Ohio Experiment Station, in concluding a discussion on "Planning for fertility, maintenance," says:—

"It is very true that the successful management of live stock requires ability of a much higher order than is necessary for fertilizer farming; to know how to buy and how to feed involves judgment, training and practical experience, and even the most skillful stockman would sometimes find that he would have done temporarily better if he had sold his crops instead of feeding them; but, in the long run, there can be no question that the farmer who understands and practices the keeping of live stock, and the production, preservation and the use of manure, will secure a very much better income from the land, whether he owns it or rents it, than the one who depends upon chemical fertilizers alone for the maintenance of the fertility of the soil; while, as for the farmer who undertakes to take everything from the land without making any restitution, his liberty will eventually be taken from him, and he will become the servant of wiser men, either on the farm or elsewhere."

TOPPERS IN "DODDIES" AND OXFORD DOWNS.

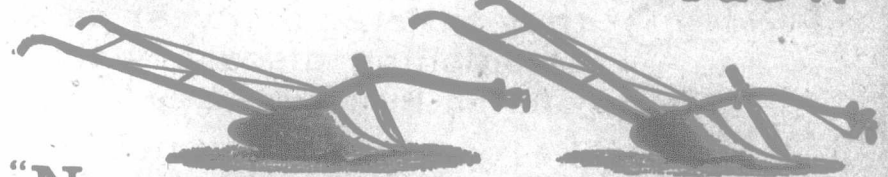
Breeding from a herd of females, practically every one of which was a prize-winner at either Toronto, London, Ottawa or Guelph, and from a sire that won first at Denver, Nebraska, Chicago and London, and second at Toronto, the high standard of excellence, quality and remarkable uniformity of the herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, owned by T. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, Ont., is certain proof of the adage, "Like begets Like," and that in live stock breeding the top can only be gained by the use of toppers for breeding operations. This is certainly one of the nicest little herds in Ontario. On blood lines they represent the Mayflowers, Corskies, Keepsake, Favorite and Prides, and, taking cognizance of numbers, it is probably the strongest in prize-winners of any herd in the country. Just now on hand are four young bulls about ten months old as near alike as four peas, and every one a right good one, evenly fleshed, deep, level and full of quality. Just so in heifers from three years old down to as many months. Parties looking for the choicest kind of breeding or show stock, will find something to please them in the herd. A representative exhibit will be at Toronto exhibition, where interested parties will be welcome. In Oxford Downs there are for sale, ram lambs, shearling and ewe lambs.

Moulton College, Toronto, Ont., will open for the fall term September 10th instead of September 11th, as has been advertised.

COCKSHUTT Walking Plows. Modern farming methods tend to having several kinds of plows on one farm, instead of one or two. Cockshutt plows are made for every soil. Even if you use a Sulky or a Double Furrow Riding or Walking Gang Plow for your general plowing it is wise to have a single furrow walking plow on hand because you are bound to find many uses for it. Get a copy of our catalogue—select the right plow for doing the work on your particular farm and thereby get maximum returns from the labour you expend on your land.

No. 21 PLOW

TOM THUMB PLOW



No. 21 Walking Plow has a very famous Cockshutt bottom and board, designed for general purpose work. It will run a furrow to 12 in. wide by 8 in. deep. When you take hold of the handles it "feels" right and in the field it "acts" right. Strong and durable.

The "Tom Thumb" is a light 85 lb. plow for a team or one-horse, with a short well-rolled moldboard. This is a handy little plow for all kinds of small plowing jobs, and a time saver on dozens of occasions. Can be used for listing, etc. on row crops. See catalogue.

Write to-day for a copy of Plow Catalogue, or ask our agent for it.

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY LIMITED BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG

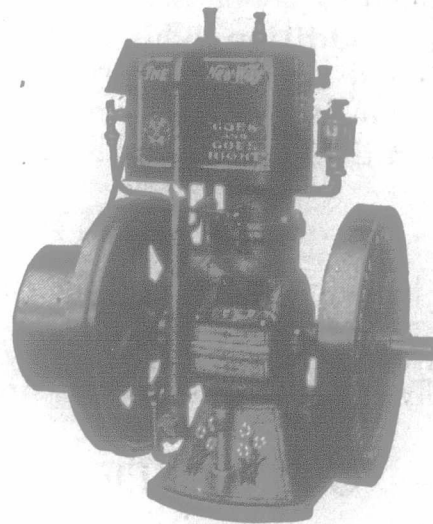
Sold in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED 117 Montreal SMITHS FALLS St. John, N.B.

Don't Forget to See the NEW-WAY ENGINES at the Toronto Exhibition

FARMERS! STUDY THE ENGINE PROBLEM!

Learn how a poor engine eats up profits and goes to pieces in a season



You need an engine. But remember, it is not the first cost that counts. Investigate the

QUALITY AND DURABILITY AND FUEL ECONOMY

The New-Way

AIR COOLED ENGINE

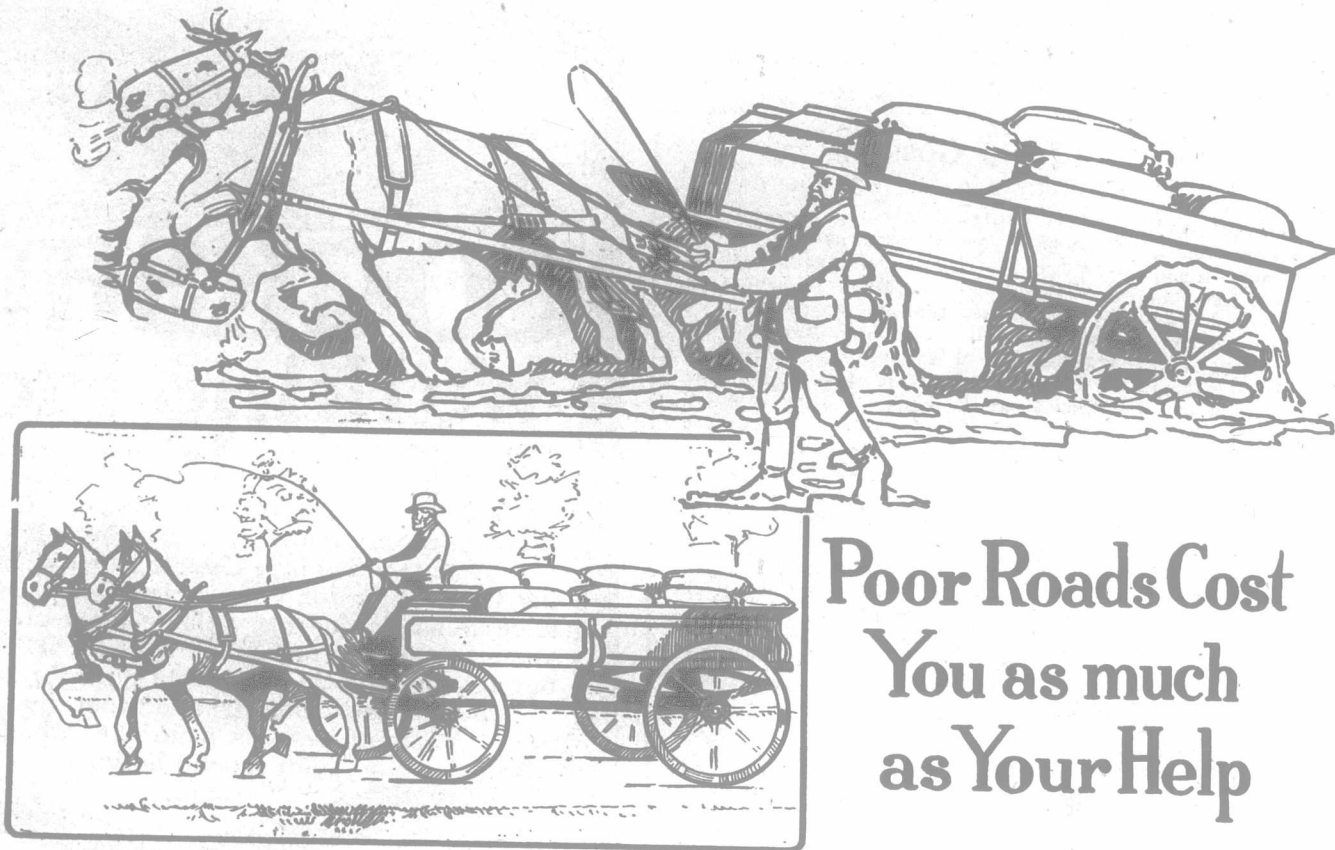
The NEW-WAY gives you more years of service with less worry and expense than any other engine in the world.

You cannot afford to take chances with a cheap, shoddy engine. Buy the NEW-WAY and be a satisfied user of the best, most reliable and most up-to-date Engine made. Write for catalogue. D.C. 12.

The New-Way Motor Company

OF CANADA, LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.





## Poor Roads Cost You as much as Your Help

SEVERAL thousand Minnesota farmers figured up the various losses they suffered in a year as a result of poor roads. They made the astonishing discovery that these losses came to a total large enough to pay for all their hired help!

The roads in this Minnesota district are not by any means the worst roads in America. They might be called good roads if compared to some that are only too well known. But they are bad enough to cause the loss of more than half a million dollars yearly to the farmers who have to use them.

### READ THE STORY THESE FIGURES TELL :

Loss because of longer routes to town.....	\$ 61,994 01
Loss because of slow progress in hauling.....	75,627 64
Loss because of extra trips.....	158,607 34
Loss because of specific reasons (perishable goods spoiled, good markets missed, horses ruined, etc.).....	220,574 16
Loss because of inability to haul manure.....	91,925 00
Total loss.....	\$608,728 15

THE average loss to each farmer was found to be \$150.

He lost \$1.70 for every acre farmed. He lost 13 cents every time he carried a ton of produce over one mile of bad roads.

He lost one-tenth of his total crop. He paid as much for bad roads as he did for his hired help.

He paid enough to pay off his mortgage in three years and leave something over.

And all this **in addition** to his regular road tax, which was spent in the hopeless task of making a poor road good by repairing it.

Have you figured up what poor roads are costing **you** ?

Try it, and in the meantime write for information about

## CONCRETE HIGHWAYS

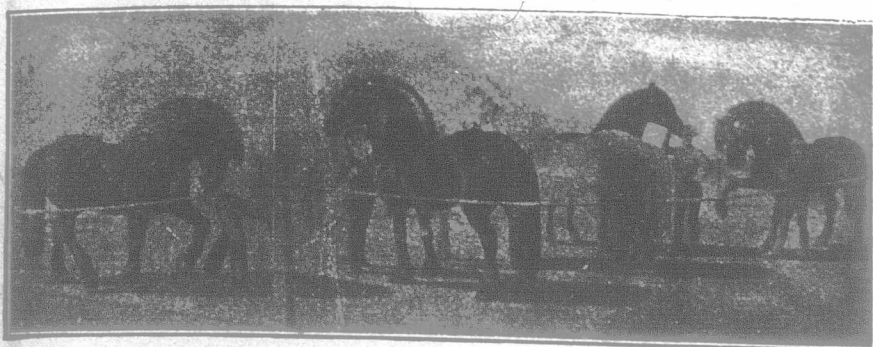
CONCRETE has solved the good roads problem—solved it in a way that means neither high taxes nor make shift methods. Write to-day for the booklet "Concrete Highways" and other free literature that fully explains why concrete is the best and most economical material, for country highways as well as for city streets. Address:

CONCRETE ROADS DEPARTMENT

**Canada Cement Company Limited**

Montreal, Canada





## Percheron Stallions and Mares

at prices that you can afford to pay

Mares a ton and over, in pairs or single. All warranted breeders, for they have produced colts that I have already sold in Ontario, and are in foal now to the best horses. Stallions that you will admire, two years old and over.

Twenty-three years a breeder of PERCHERONS.

See my horses at LONDON FAIR.

F. J. SULLIVAN, Windsor, Ont.



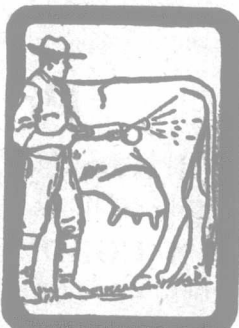
**Pratt's**

### "Fly Chaser"

is a thoroughly tried and tested fly repellent for use on cows, horses, dogs and cats, and ridges barns, stables and poultry houses of flies.

Spray your stables and chicken roosts frequently. Its disinfecting properties will insure pure, sanitary quarters for your live stock and poultry.

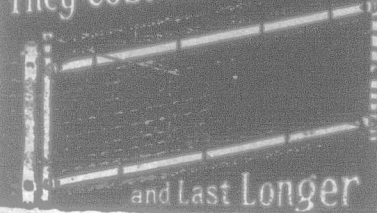
"Your Honey Back If It Fails."



Try "Fly Chaser" to kill caterpillars on your trees. At your dealer's, \$1.50, 60c and 35c.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited, TORONTO S.S.

They Cost Less



and Last Longer

### "Clay" Gates

STRONGEST and best farm gate made. 30,000 sold in 1912. Can't sag, bend or break. Can be raised as shown. Good for Winter and Summer. Send for illustrated price list.

The CANADIAN GATE CO. Ltd. 34 Morris St., GUELPH, Ont.



ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE. **CLYDESDALES** Imported and Canadian bred of large size, good colours, and the best of pedigrees always on hand. Pure-bred Jersey cattle of the choicest breeding, and Rhode Island Red Poultry of an excellent egg-producing strain. If you want a good start in such stock at lowest prices write me—D. McEACHRAN.

### Clydesdales for Sale

My first importation for 1913 landed in March. One dozen fillies of the highest standard will be offered at rock-bottom prices during June and July. Write for particulars and prices or phone.

G. A. BRODIE

NEWMARKET, ONT.



When in want of a high-class Clydesdale stallion or filly, or something that has won and can win again in Hackney stallions or fillies, visit our barns at Hudson Heights, Que. T. B. MACAULAY, Proprietor E. WATSON, Manager, Hudson Heights, Que.

### CHOICE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES

Both imported and Canadian bred always on hand at SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus, Ont. Phone Connections: Stations, Myrtle C.P.R., Oshawa C.N.R., Brooklyn, G.T.R.

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

**CLYDESDALES, PONIES, BULLS** 2 Imported 3 year old Clyde fillies 2 mares 4 years old, in foal. 3 ponies broken to ride and drive, safe and quiet for women and children. Bulls consist of 4, from 12 to 15 months old. All this stock for sale at reasonable prices. Myrtle C.P.R. and G.T.R. 38 miles East of Toronto. JOHN MILLAR JR., Ashburn (Blairgowrie Farm)



Prize-winning Clydesdales, Imported Stallions and Fillies. Our record at the late Guelph show, showed one or more winners in every class. We have new prize-winning Stallions and Fillies with breeding and quality unsurpassed—all are for sale.

JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queenville, Ontario.

### Gossip.

Robt. McEwen, of Byron, writes to say that he is making an effort to bring out an unusually strong exhibit at Toronto and London shows this fall, and would like visitors at those exhibitions to call and see the kind of stock he is producing. A stiff fight is expected in Southdowns at Toronto, and this breed should make a show worth seeing. Some home-bred Angus will be exhibited as well as the sheep at the Western Fair, London, and Mr. McEwen is prepared to quote this stock worth the money to anyone wanting young bulls or heifers.

### POLAND CHINAS AND SHORTHORNS.

Without doubt the strongest herd of Poland-China hogs in Canada is that of Geo. G. Gould, of Edgar's Mills, Ont. The farm lies in the County of Essex, a couple of hundred yards from Edgar Station, on the Michigan Central Railroad. Mr. Gould has been breeding Poland-Chinas for many years, selecting his breeding stock from the leading herds of the United States. At the present time there are in breeding some 30 odd sows, many of them American-bred and prize-winners in both the United States and Canada, including such great shows as Toronto, London, Windsor and Detroit. At the head of the herd are such choice hogs as North Star, Victorious Invader and Missouri Meddler, all of them Toronto winners, and on their daughters is now being used the lately-imported choice quality young hog, North Star. For sale, got by the above hogs and out of sows ranging in weight from 400 to 700 lbs. and prize-winners, including the Toronto champion of last year, are both sexes and any age required. Pairs not akin. From this herd in the last year was shipped breeding stock from B. C. to the Maritime Provinces, and as far away as South Africa. The Shorthorns are Scotch and Scotch topped, many of them heavy milkers and being hand milked. The Scotch bull is Bellona Victor, a son of the great show bull and sire, Imp. Jilt Victor, dam the Toronto grand champion, Gem of Ballechin 2nd, by Imp. Diamond Jubilee. For sale are one- and two-year-old heifers and several young bulls from four to fifteen months old, right good buying. Look up the exhibit at Toronto and London Exhibitions.

### A CHOICE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

Always in prime condition, the large and well-selected herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, owned by Geo. Gier & Son, of Waldemar, R. R. No. 1, Ont., were this year found to be no exception to the rule. It is one of the best herds of breeding cows in the country, big and thick, carrying a wealth of flesh, and representing the most successful and fashionable blood of the breed. Their young things for many years have taken a prominent place at the great National Show in Toronto. Got by the renowned show and breeding bull, Mildreds Royal, the lot now being fitted for Toronto are a credit alike to their breeders, their great sire and the herd from which they came. Some particularly nice yearling heifers are there, among which are the representatives of last year's Toronto second-prize young herd. One is a roan Matchless, another Matchless is a red, another roan Emmeline, another is a roan Verbena, another is a proper nice, thick Emmeline, two others are of Bates Breeding. To illustrate the illustrious breeding of these heifers, it may be mentioned that the five top sires in several of their pedigrees are such renowned bulls as Guardsman, Barmpton Hero, Imp. Royal Sailor, Imp. Scottish Beau and Mildreds Royal. In younger ones are some especially choice things. One a red, ten-month-old Emmeline, another is a roan about the same age, of the same tribe. Still another is a white Stamford. Some of these heifers are full sisters to the great bull, Waverly. In young bulls, a right choice one is a roan ten-month-old Matchless, a full brother to the famous champion, The Dreamer. Another right good one is a roan Verbena. Look up the exhibit at Toronto.

## Horse Owners! Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OILS. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Clydesdale Stallions FOR SALE

General Graham, imp. [12102] (1894), foaled May 20th, 1908 (won 1st at Montreal Horse Show, 1911). Sire Gallant Fauntleroy [7238] (1894). Dam May Queen [2492] (1870). Mansfield Jr. [12406], foaled May 10th, 1910. Sire Mansfield [5213], by Douglas Macpherson, imp. Dam Heather Bessie [18807], by Up-to-Date, imp. Silver Laddie [14048], foaled July 12th, 1911. Sire Up-to-Date, imp. [3733] (1874), by Royal Gartley, Dam Lady Gray [18905], by Mansfield [5213]. The dams of the above colts have been noted prizewinners.

WILLIAM BEATTIE, Athelstan, Que.

## You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but

**ABSORBINE** will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Rheumatism, Gout, Wens, Cysts, Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 208, Lymanville, Montreal, Can.

## HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE

Against Death by Accident or Disease. Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Truck Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision. WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

## NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS GERALD POWELL,

Commission Agent and Interpreter, Nogent Le Retrou, 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. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

## Notice to Importers C. CHABOUDEZ & SON

205 rue La Fayette, PARIS, FRANCE. If you want to buy Percheron Horses and Mares, I will save you time and money and all trouble with papers and shipment. Will meet importers at any landing port. I am acquainted with all breeders and farmers. 30 years' experience. Best reference. Correspondence solicited.

## Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England. Exporters of Pedigree live stock of all descriptions. Illustrated catalogues and highest references on application. We are doing a very large business in draft horses of all breeds, but especially Percherons, and we are offering unsurpassed values. All over the world there is a shortage of wool and mutton, sheep will go higher, and we solicit orders for show flocks. Our prices on big bunches of field sheep will surprise you.

## DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder

10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who will give The Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed to cure Inflammation, Colic, Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Fevers, etc. Agents wanted. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

## Bickmore's Gall Cure

For Galls, Sore Shoulders, Cuts. Cures while horse works. Horse book free. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO. 80 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Canada

Mrs. Lawnville: "What would you rather do to-day, go to school or help me in the garden?" Boy: "I'd rather go to school." Mrs. Lawnville: "Would you? Why?" Boy: "'Cause teacher's ill, an' there ain't agoin' to be any school."



Try  
**ME** →  
on your  
**BATH ROOM  
WALL**

One rub will make  
it as white as snow

**Old Dutch  
Cleanser**

Many uses and full directions on  
Large Sifter—Can 10¢

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**DRY BATTERIES**  
are guaranteed to outlive and outlast all other makes.  
Extra lives have been given to the Black Cat.  
Write for Catalogue  
CANADIAN CARBON CO., 95 KING ST. W., TORONTO 8

**SHORTHORNS!**

Bulls of useful age all sold. Would appreciate  
your enquiry for females. Catalogue  
and list of young animals.

**H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.**

**Oakland**—50 Shorthorns—Dual Pur-  
pose. Red Baron—81845—is  
for sale. He is one of our stock bulls, three-year-  
old and of an excellent milking family; also a  
good one 20 months; both red in color; good cat-  
tle and no big prices.

**JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.**  
P.S.—Scotch Grey—72692—still heads the herd.

**Spring Valley Shorthorns**

A few of the best young bull prospects we ever  
had. They will please you. Will sell females  
too. Visit the herd; we think we can  
suit you. Particulars on application.

**KYLE BROS. R. R. No. 1, Drumbo, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS**—Six choice young  
bulls fit for service,  
at reasonable prices, from good  
milking strain.

**ROBERT NICHOL & SONS**  
Hagersville Ontario

**SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers**—  
choice lot, and heifers  
in calf. Former sires Joy of Morning (imp.)  
—32070—and Benachie (imp.)—69954—Present  
stock bull, Royal Bruce (imp.)—55038—(89909).  
**GEO. D. FLETCHER, R. R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

**TREASURE VALLEY Shorthorns** Pure Scotch,  
choice lot, and heifers  
of most fash-  
ionable breeding. Scotch-topped of heavy milking  
qualities. Heifers and young bulls of show-ring  
form, high in quality, low in price. A. G. Smittle,  
R.R. No. 2, Kippen. Hensall Stn., L.D. Phone.

**Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder"** at the head of the herd which  
numbers about 50 head. Heifers and bulls of the  
best quality for sale at reasonable prices.  
**Duncan Brown & Sons, Iona, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Have  
some  
choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers  
of show material, some with calves at foot. Also  
choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows.  
**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario**

**THE OBSERVING BOY.**

It was the grammar lesson, and the  
teacher was explaining the difference be-  
tween a common and an abstract noun.

"An example of a common noun is  
dog," she said, "for you can see it,  
while you cannot see anything that is  
an abstract noun."

"For instance, have any of you seen  
abundance?"

There was silence for about a minute.  
Then the little boy got up and said:

"Please, ma'am, I have never seen a  
bun dance, but I have seen a cake  
walk."

**Gossip.**

H. M. Vanderlip, Elmhurst Stock  
Farm, Cainsville, Ont., writes that the  
past season has been the best in the  
history of the Elmhurst Berkshire herd.  
So many enquiries, came forward that  
some lines were sold out early, and the  
herd has recently been strengthened by  
a choice importation of sows selected  
from the leading herds in England.  
Some of these have already farrowed,  
and others have been recently bred.  
New blood is now available. The grand  
young boar, Sudden Torredor, one of  
the best ever brought to America, was  
included in the importation. All buyers  
of stock from this herd have been  
thoroughly satisfied with their purchases,  
which have increased the value of their  
stock. Intending purchasers will find  
the valuable qualities, size, vigor, pro-  
lificacy and general constitution strongly  
in evidence in the herd. Animals not  
akin to those which customers have al-  
ready purchased can be supplied. Boars  
and sows of all ages and not related,  
always for sale at moderate prices.  
Every endeavor is made to give satisfac-  
tion. See the advertisement.

**A NEW IMPORTATION OF SHORT-  
HORNS.**

Mitchell Bros., of Burlington, Ont.,  
have again this year demonstrated their  
determination to take the lead among  
the Shorthorn men of this country by  
making another importation of high-class  
bulls and heifers, an importation that,  
with their high-class show type and  
choice breeding, will greatly strengthen  
their already strong herd, which, num-  
bering something over 110 head, is the  
largest in Canada, and represents the  
blood lines that have the enviable  
Shorthorn history of to-day. The male  
end of the herd is particularly strong,  
and it is doubtful if it could be dupli-  
cated in America, and this holds good  
from the youngsters up to the grandly-  
fleshed white four-year-old bull, Raphael,  
Imp. Although only lately imported,  
he is in wonderful condition, and is cer-  
tainly one of the heaviest-fleshed bulls  
in Canada, and should make a sire of  
rare merit. Next to him in the mat-  
ter of age is the roan two-year-old,  
Rightsort, Imp., a Bruce Mayflower-bred  
son of the great Red Rosewood. This  
is a show bull from the ground up, re-  
markably even in his fleshing, level in  
his lines and showing a depth of body  
seldom seen. Nero of Pluny, Imp., is a  
roan yearling Cruickshank Cecelia, by  
Radnor of Pluny. This is a particu-  
larly choice young bull in fleshing and  
quality. Another the same age is the  
roan yearling, Lochiel, Imp., a Mina-bred  
son of the noted Broadhooks bull, Vis-  
count Victor. This is a young bull put  
up on show-ring lines, very level and  
even fleshed, one of coming good ones.  
Another great bull of superior fleshing  
quality and mellowness is the roan ju-  
nior yearling son of the famous sire, Imp.  
Bandsman, a Cruickshank Butterfly, dam  
a Cranberry Beauty. This is one of the  
good young bulls of the country. Be-  
sides these, there are about a dozen  
younger ones, all got by Bandsman,  
Imp., and out of imported cows, and  
daughters of imported stock, whose breed-  
ing is unexcelled. Individual mention of  
all these young bulls would require too  
much space, suffice it to say that this is  
without doubt the best lot ever bred in  
the herd, a credit alike to their breeders  
and their great sire. Parties wanting a  
combined sire and show bull should see  
this lot. The females of the herd, as a  
whole, leave little to be desired in the  
matter of individual excellence and fash-  
ionable Scotch breeding. Practically all  
are either imported or descended from  
imported sires and dams. Over twenty  
one- and two-year-old heifers, Canadian-  
bred, sired by Imp. Village Duke, nearly  
as many sired by Imp. Bandsman, and  
about a dozen imported, represent the  
grand selection open to intending pur-  
chasers. The show herd for this year is  
a particularly strong one. They will be  
at Toronto, where the Messrs. Mitchell  
will be pleased to show all interested  
through the lot.

Fair Visitor: "Oh, don't trouble to  
see me to the door."  
Hostess: "No trouble at all dear, it's  
a pleasure."

**Look For Our  
Exhibits**

at the fall fairs which are given below. Make our  
booth a place to meet your friends. Certainly  
there will be no other exhibits that will be of such  
real interest to you. We are exhibiting the 20  
different

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known by everyone, and used by farmers through-  
out the country, who have proved their worth by  
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Then there is our exhibit of

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to interest the hog raiser. This hog food is used  
and highly recommended by the leading breeders  
and the Government Experimental farms.

Every poultryman who visits these fairs owes it  
himself to see our exhibit of

**HARAB  
Poultry Foods**

It comprises a really complete line of all the  
poultry need, under many varied circumstances.

A **CORDIAL INVITATION** is given to all, to  
meet and consult with our experts, who will be in at-  
tendance at these fairs. If you cannot attend we will  
be glad to mail you booklets and folders on any of  
the above Harab lines.

**The Harris Abattoir Co. Limited  
Toronto, Canada**

Dates of Fairs: London Sept. 5th to 13th  
Ottawa Sept. 5th to 13th  
Toronto August 23rd to Sept. 8th

**SHORTHORNS**

One high class imported 13-months bull calf; one junior yearling show bull; one  
promising 11-months bull calf; one 14-months farmer's bull. Some bargains in  
heifers and young cows, including a few imported heifers.

**MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.** Farm ¼ mile from  
Burlington Junction

**SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES**

5 bulls from 8 to 15 months—3 roans and 2 reds. Females of all ages.  
11 imported mares—4 with foals by their side, 5 three-year-olds, and 2 two-year-  
olds; all of the choicest breeding. Catalogue of Clydesdales mailed on application.  
BELL 'PHONE  
BURLINGTON JCT. STA. **W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.**

**I STILL HAVE FOUR YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE AND MORE  
COMING ON**  
Several heifers that are bred right and that will make great cows; some of them in calf now to my  
great breeding sire, Superb Sultana—75413—perhaps the greatest son of the great Whitehall  
Sultan—55049—that was imported by me and used so long in Mr. Harding's herd. I sell  
nothing but high-class cattle, but the price is within the reach of all. A few Clydesdales,  
Shropshires and Cotswolds always on offer. Local and Long Distance Telephone.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

**Springhurst Shorthorns** Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at  
the late Guelph Show, including the  
champion and grand-champion fat  
heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd  
headers of this champion-producing quality. **HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT.**  
Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

**SHORTHORNS**—Records show that cattle bought from the Salem  
herd won numerous ribbons the past season; we have  
others. Several young bulls are priced reasonably.  
**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT.**

**5 Shorthorn Bulls 5**—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch  
Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves  
**A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.**  
Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance 'phone

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Fifty-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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We guarantee highest Toronto prices, full weights and prompt returns. Our 15 years' experience ensures satisfaction. We furnish cream cans and pay express charges. Write: Toronto Creamery Company, Limited, Toronto, Ontario

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Write for FREE samples to CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY, TORONTO

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Is made by a clean and pure process. Composed of perfect crystals. ASK FOR IT. North American Chemical Co., Ltd., Clinton, Ontario

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Minster Farms offers swine of both sexes and bull calves from R.O.P. cows with records up to 14,732 lbs. milk 1 year. All records made under ordinary conditions. For extended pedigrees write: RICHARD HONEY & SONS, Brickley, Ontario

**The Maple's HOLSTEIN Herd**

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechtild. For sale at present: Choice bull calves, from Record of Merit dams with records up to 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. All sired by our own herd bull. Prices reasonable. WALBURN RIVERS - FOLDENS, ONT.

**Ayrshires**

Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 490 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. H. C. HAMILI, Box Grove, Ont. Lecust Hill, C.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.

**BLASTED HOPES.**

"Never mind," said the Cheerful Idiot to a friend who was down on his luck, "remember there's always one place where you can find money and sympathy."

"Where?" said the friend brightening up.

"In the dictionary," replied the C. I. as he moved off.

"The time will come," thundered the suffragette orator, "when women will get a man's wages."

"Yes," sadly muttered a man on the rear seat, "next Saturday night."

**Questions and Answers. Veterinary.**

**Spavin.**  
Three-year-old colt has a hard swelling at the lower part of his hock, and he goes lame when he starts to walk. H. P.

Ans.—This is a bone spavin. Get your veterinarian to treat. It is probable he will fire and blister it. V.

**Rheumatism.**  
Young cow has rheumatism. She eats and milks well, but has trouble rising and is getting thinner. S. D.


Ans.—Rheumatism in cattle is rare and very hard to treat successfully. Keep her in perfectly dry and clean quarters. Give her 2 drams salicylic acid three times daily and rub the parts of the affected limbs well three times daily with camphorated oil. Feed well. V.

**Malignant Tumor.**  
A year ago my cow's eye became sore. In the fall it began to get worse. Now the whole eye is involved and covers a space larger than a man's hand. It looks dirty and sore and the flies bother it. A. L.

Ans.—This is a malignant tumor called fungus haematodes. The only treatment is dissection. The whole eye should be carefully dissected out, and, of course, the cow kept where flies cannot trouble her until it has healed. It requires a veterinarian to operate. V.

**Gossip. HIGH CLASS QUALITY IN PERCHERONS.**

R. Hamilton & Son, Simcoe, Ont., have arrived home from France with their 1913 importation of Percheron stallions. Later on they intend to go back for a shipment of fillies. In this lot they have made a most careful and critical selection. Their many years' experience in the importation of draft horses has gained them an intimate knowledge of this country's requirements, a knowledge that teaches that the day for the nondescript stallion in Canada has passed. They have certainly, in this lot, greatly excelled any of their previous importations in the matter of size, draft character and splendid quality of underpinning. All are three- and four-year-olds, blacks and greys, horses that have won distinction in the show rings of France, horses that carry the certificate of Government approval and were bought and taken off their season route in France; horses that when developed and conditioned will reach 2,250 lbs. or over; horses with superb quality of bone and beautiful contour and style; a shipment that will certainly meet the approval of the breeders of this country. Owing to the registration numbers not being received from Ottawa, we are unable to give them on the individual horses we have space to mention. Jason, a grey four-year-old, is an exceptionally high-class horse, big, come'y, and with superb quality, a horse that will command attention anywhere. Kairowan is a grey three-year-old, with white mane and tail, one of the graceful, stylish, quality kind seldom seen, and with it all has plenty of size. Kascan is a massive big grey three-year-old, beautifully level. He will easily beat the ton when fully grown, and stands on faultless underpinning. He is surely a great colt. Karlof is a black-grey three-year-old, showing immense draft character. He looks like making a horse that will go to 2,300 or 2,400 lbs. His big fat bone is the good wearing kind, and his well-shaped pasterns and big, wide feet all go to make him a wonderful good type of modern draft horse. These mentioned are only illustrative of the entire lot. All are particularly good at the ground in the matter of clean, flat-bone, nicely-sloped pasterns and big, wide feet. They will be on exhibition at Toronto and London, and the Messrs. Hamilton will be pleased to welcome anyone interested in high-class draft horses.



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Better feed, cheaper feed more milk, larger profits

THE most prosperous and successful dairymen in Canada all agree that one of the first, and certainly the most profitable investments that a cow owner should make, is the erection of a good silo. Leading dairymen also testify that the Ideal Green Feed Silo can be depended upon to give entire satisfaction. It has proved its worth by years of use upon Canadian farms. The materials and construction throughout of the Ideal Green Feed Silos are of the very best, and everyone contemplating the erection of a silo this year, will find it to his advantage to get our specifications and prices before contracting for the erection of a silo.

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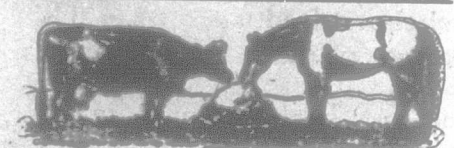
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**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle**

I will exhibit Southdowns at Toronto and Southdowns and Angus at London shows this fall, and would like to meet anyone interested in either of these breeds. Write for circular to **ROBT. McEWEN,** Byron, Ontario  
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Our present offering is a number of superior OXFORD-DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported. Also fifteen yearling HAMPSHIRE ewes.

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#### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

##### Rheumatism.

Lamb has rheumatism. J. W.  
Ans.—Keep dry and comfortable. Give 5 grains salicylic acid three times daily and rub the joints of the affected limbs well three times daily with hot camphorated oil. V.

##### Miscellaneous.

##### Turbine for Water Supply.

I am thinking of installing a 2-inch pipe and small turbine for a water supply from a spring two miles away and about 400 feet high. Would it generate 250 sixteen candle power tungsten lights? Would the ordinary galvanized pipe be strong enough? J. A.

Ans.—The greatest amount of power which you could obtain from a 2-inch pipe line with a static head of 400 ft., length of pipe line being two miles, would be with sacrificing one-third of the static head by friction in the pipe. This would give you an effective head of 266 feet and a discharge of 2.6 cubic feet per minute, velocity about 2 feet per second and would enable you to develop only about 1 h.p. This would enable you to run about 20 tungsten lamps. This falls a long way short of the 250. To develop this number you would require a much larger pipe.

Ordinary galvanized pipe would be strong enough to withstand the pressure developed. W. H. D.

##### Gossip.

**OLD MELDRUM SHORTHORNS.**

Old Meldrum Stock Farm, situated about midway between Guelph and Rockwood stations, and connected with both places by long-distance phone, the property of A. F. & G. Auld, Eden Mills P. O., is the home of one of the most noted herds of Scotch Shorthorns in this country, numbering just now about 50 head. This great herd, formerly known as the "Pleasant Valley" herd, is noted for having produced within its ranks so many Toronto prize-winners, senior and junior champions and grand champions. It holds a record along these lines equalled by few other herds and excelled by none. Imported and Canadian-bred they represent on blood lines practically every tribe that has become famous, namely, Victorias, Secrets, Broadhooks, Orange Blossoms, Roan or English Ladys, Rosebuds, Kilblean Beautys, Ccelias, Wimples, Fragrans, Mysies, and Nonpareils, many of them daughters of the Toronto grand champion, Imp. Old Lancaster, a half brother to this year's champion at the Royal. This year's crop of calves, of which there are seventeen are sired by the present stock bull, Broadhooks Ringleader, winner of first prize at Toronto last year as a senior calf, a son of Imp. Newton Ringleader, and out of Imp. Penman Broadhooks. Others are by the Toronto and London second-prize yearling, Nonpareil Courtier a son of the great show bull and sire, Waverly, and out of Nonpareil 4th. Others again are by the proven sire, Scottish Signet. Among the dams of the half dozen young bulls on hand are such noted breeding cows as Rosebud 11th, dam of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition champion, Lancaster's Bud, Lancaster's Princess, dam of the Toronto junior champion, Lomand's Mysie, who sold at the West Toronto sale for \$2,000.00, Mabel of Knockhead, Imp., whose calves have never been outside the money at Toronto, and others of equal repute. It is needless to say that among these youngsters are some choice coming herd headers. Another choice yearling red bull is sired by a son of the famous show bull and sire, Imp. Jilt Victor, who had for dam the Toronto champion cow, Olga Stamford. This young bull, on his dam's side, traces to Beauty, Imp., by Snowball. He is a typical dairy bull, nice quality and level in his lines. In younger females, two-year-old and one-year-old heifers, senior and junior calves, are many of high-class show calibre and a high-class show fit. A large and representative exhibit from this herd will be at Toronto Exhibition, where the Messrs. Auld will be pleased to see all interested.

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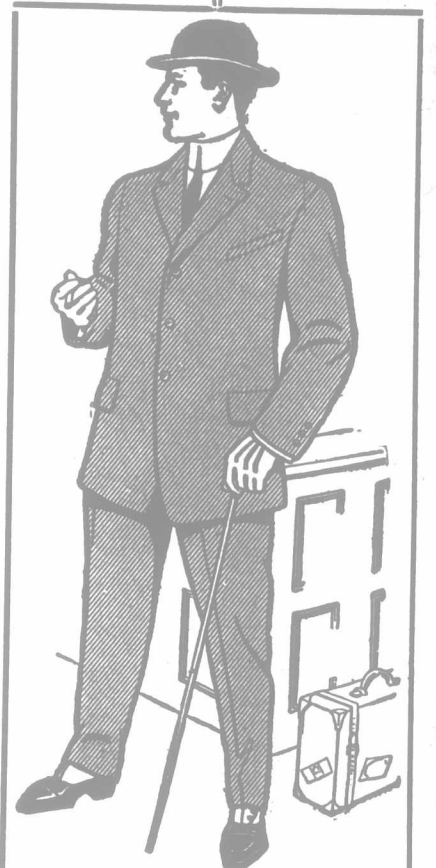
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