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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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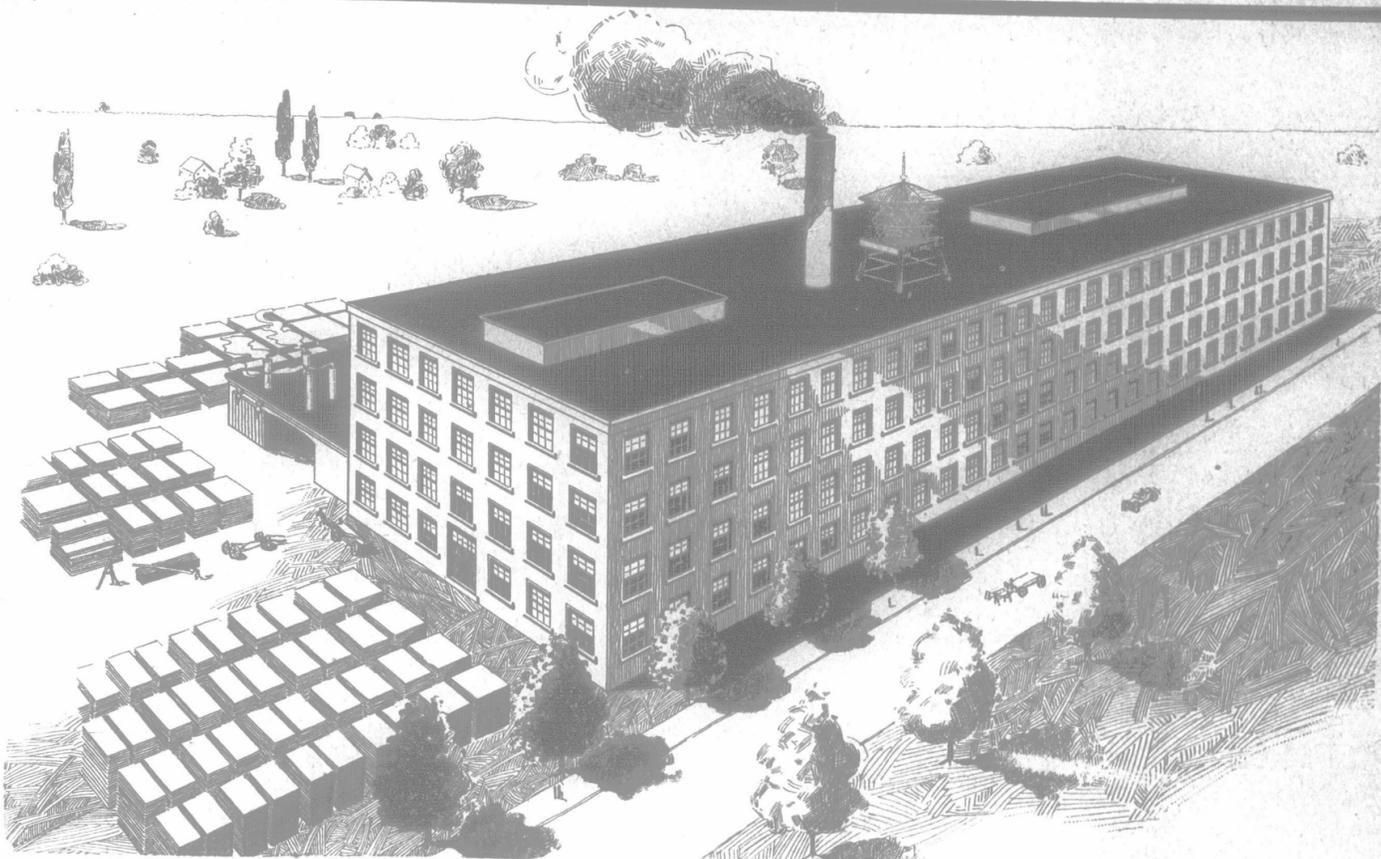
AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.

U. S. Society of Publications  
Official Organ, Dept. of Agr.  
Mar. 15-13

VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 28, 1913.

No. 1092



**T**HIS huge plant (the home of The Pepler Bros' Furniture Co.), is covered with **Brantford Roofing**—a roofing that possesses **element-resisting** qualities, which make it **practically imperishable**. But you may be **sure** that it was chosen only after **serious investigation** on the part of the company's managing directors. There was far too much at stake to go at it in a haphazard way.

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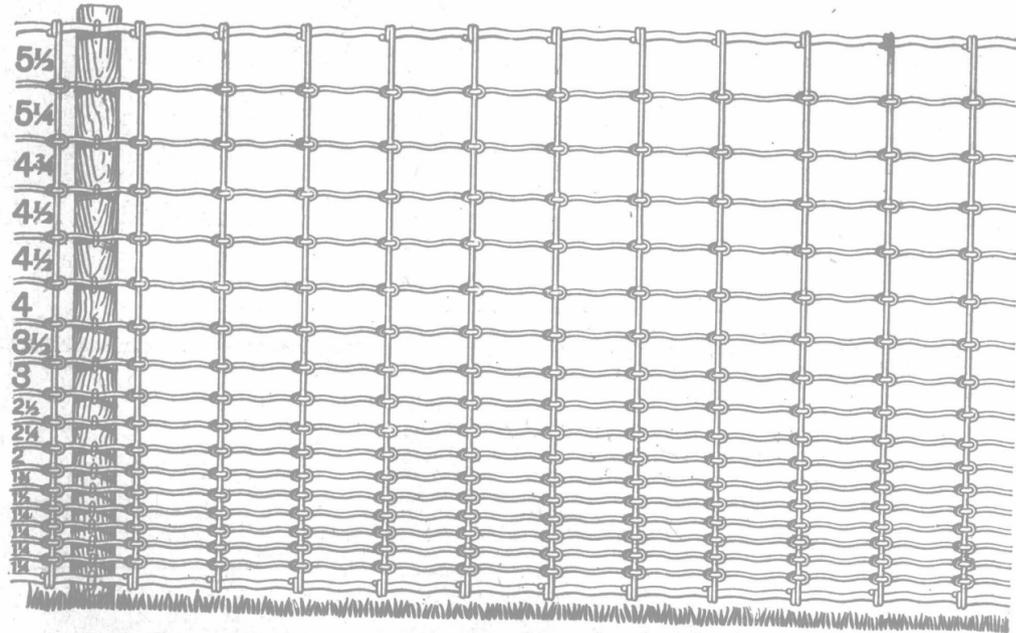
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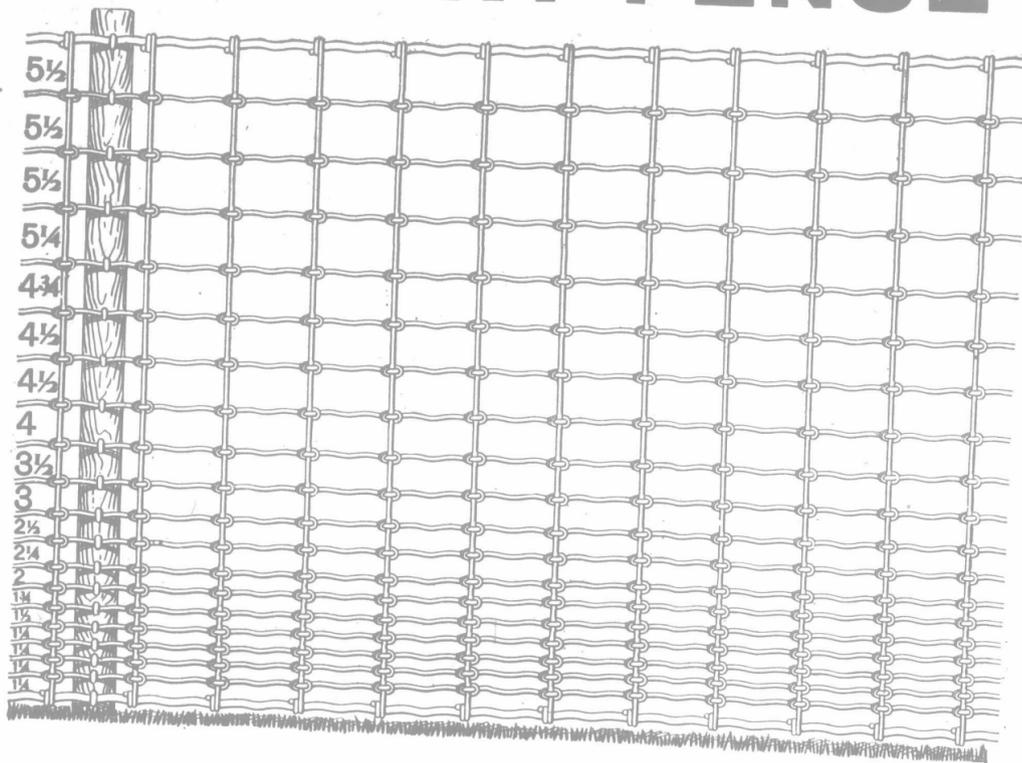
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**NOT A  
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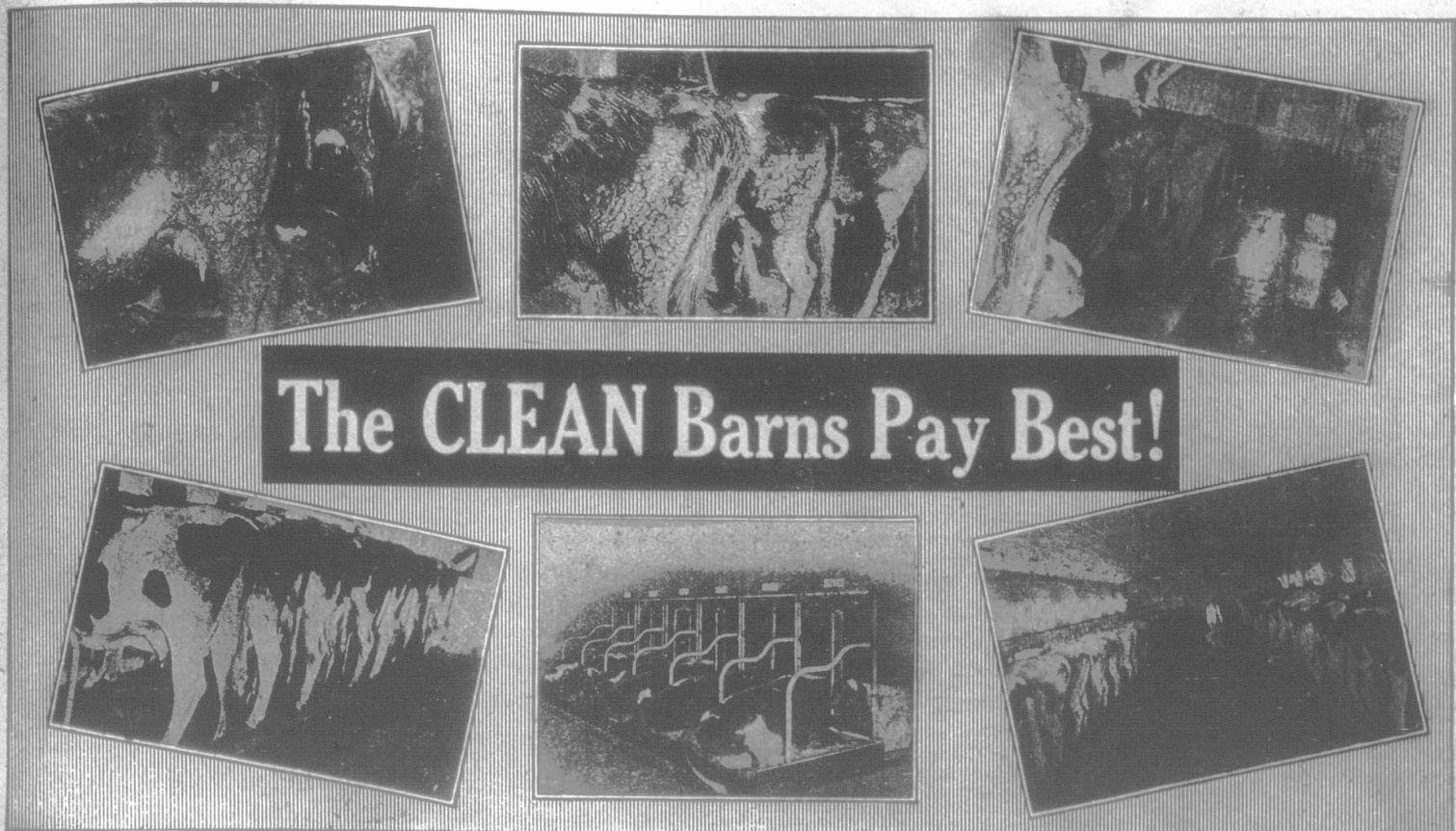
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If you could line up every cow so the manure would all drop into the gutter, none of it on the bedding in the stall—if you could remove the manure from your barn in half the time, with half the work—wouldn't it be worth *real money* to you?

If you could feed your cows individually—giving each one her share—making it impossible for one to rob from another—if you could water them in the stall, all at the same time—if you could prevent cows from nosing their feed into the stalls—if you could make *play* out of getting the manure into the spreader,

wagon or shed, or on the pile 30 or 40 feet away from the barn—wouldn't those advantages mean *dollars and cents* to you?

And if you found that the equipment necessary to make all these things *real* in your dairy, would pay for itself the *first* year and would last a *lifetime*—would you be interested enough to investigate more thoroughly?

You will answer "yes"—if you are in the dairy business for *profit*. That is why we want you to mail the coupon today, for our two fine free books which fully describe and illustrate the many advantages of

## The BT Sanitary Barn Equipment

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There are five patented features of the BT Stalls and Stanchions that make them five times better than any other. Our Stall Book tells about them. The Alignment Device, Sure Stop Swinging Post, Double Curve Partition, Individual Self-Cleaning Mangers, Stanchion Rests. These are the features that make the BT Stalls and Stanchions the choice of dairy men who want the greatest efficiency in their barns.

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- Building Book.

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Do you contemplate remodelling? .....

Building? .....

If so, when? .....

Name .....

P. O. ....

Province .....



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Fall is the time for lawn renovation, and Carter's "Practical Greenkeeper" will give you the information you want and the directions you need. It tells how to prepare and treat different soils, what fertilizers to use under all conditions; what mixtures to use.

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

The latest report from Germany states that in 25 years German farmers have increased their yield of Wheat per acre by 57 per cent., Rye by 73 per cent., Barley by 52 per cent., Oats, 80 per cent., Potatoes, 61 per cent., and Hay, 53 per cent., chiefly by the liberal use of Commercial Fertilizers.

### How to apply STONE'S Fertilizers

Fertilizers give best results when mixed thoroughly with the soil. The best method of application is with a wheat drill with fertilizer attachment. Sow one or both ways at the rate of not less than 200 pounds per acre. An ordinary wheat drill may be used but care should be taken to clean out wheat box immediately after sowing fertilizer. Keep rod oiled to prevent rust.

Fertilizers for grass in the absence of proper seeding machinery may be broadcasted by hand at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre. Harrow under with light harrow.

For tobacco sow broadcast with wheat drill or with one horse fertilizer corn drill, at the rate of 400 to 800 pounds per acre. To put in by hand use a good handful and mix thoroughly in the hill at least 18 inches of 2 feet square.

Fertilizers for corn when put in by hand should be scattered in the hill as much as possible. Time and money can be saved by the use of machinery in the application of fertilizers. All modern machinery is now fitted with fertilizer attachments at a very small additional cost.

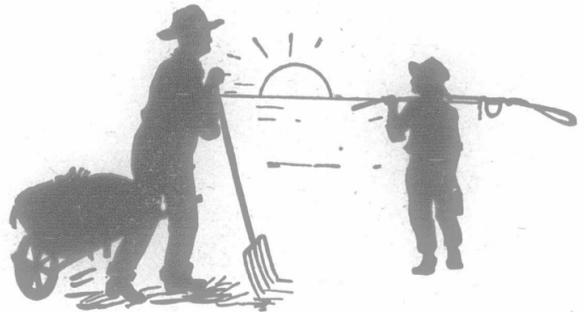
When fertilizers are broadcast by hand, care should be taken to harrow them well into the soil. When dropped in the hill by hand, care should be taken to scatter the fertilizer as much as possible.

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**WATER!**

Portable Well-Drilling  
Machinery and  
Well-Drilling Tools

The Most Successful Drilling Machine Ever Operated in Canada.

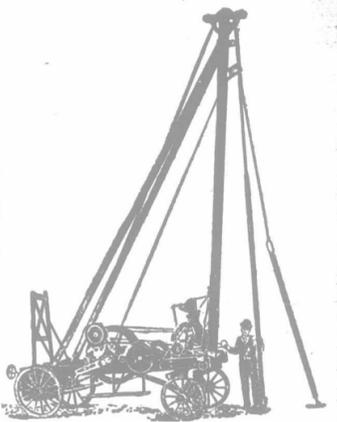
Perfect pipe driving and pipe pulling attachments.

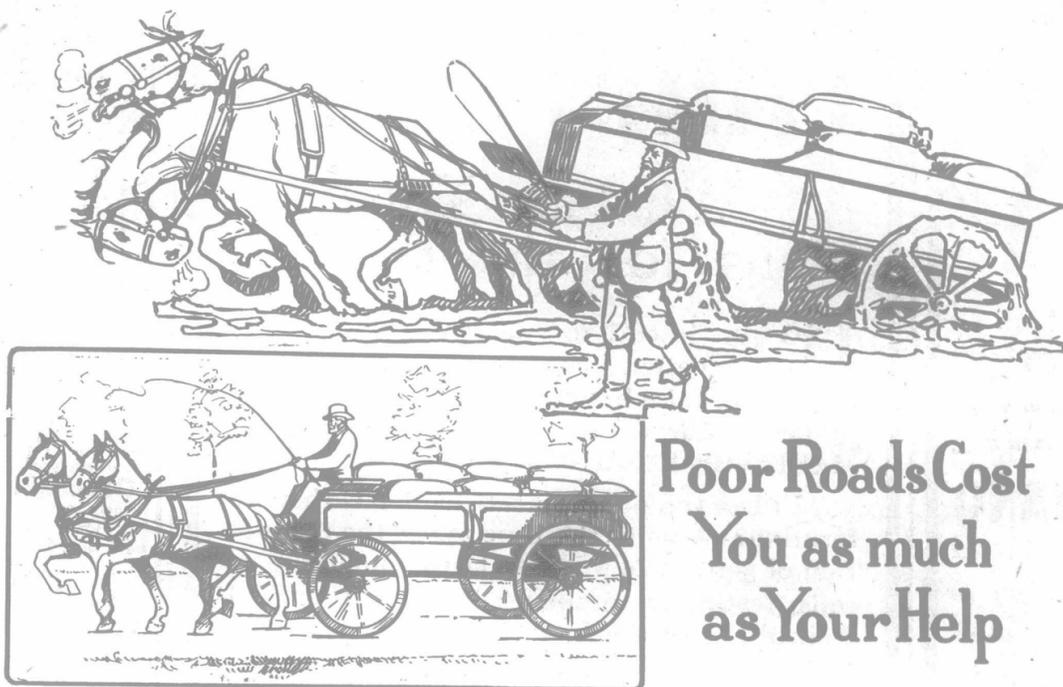
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\$6,700 in six months earned with one of our machines.

Well casing carried in stock.

Listowel Drilling Machine Co.  
LISTOWEL, ONTARIO





## 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

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# Canada Cement Company Limited

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ARE  
MAIN ESSENTIALS IN A  
PIANO  
YOU GET THESE IN A

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We take the time and pains to build them right.

There are many good features in the BELL, never found in other makes.

Information in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.

The **BELL PIANO & CO., LTD.**  
GUELPH, ONTARIO.

## CUNARD LINE

Canadian Service

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT  
Special Interest to Farmers' Clubs

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

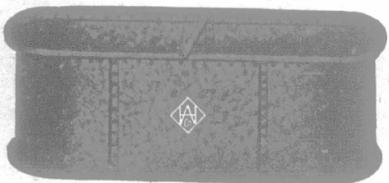
Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get you "Help," about six weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay.

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

Write for further particulars.

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When writing mention Advocate

# FARM BOYS

## What are Your Plans for the Future?

Do you intend to run your own farm; to use better methods than the average farmer; to raise better crops and better stock; to keep your farm in better condition; TO MAKE THE FARM PAY?

Unless you do, what satisfaction is there in farming? Now is the time to lay the foundation of your life's work; to learn something of soils, fertilizers, drainage, plant and animal diseases, insect pests; varieties of grains, roots and fruits; breeds and types of animals; marketing of farm produce; methods of cultivation; carpentry, blacksmithing, etc.

Get an insight into the innumerable problems that every farmer has to face and should know about.

HOW?

By taking a two-year course at the

## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

GUELPH,

ONTARIO

This course is designed to meet the requirements of our country boys.

You can come to college for two years.

Because—

Ordinary Public School Education is sufficient for admission to the course.

The College year begins September 19th and ends April 15th, so that boys from the farm may return to their homes to assist in the Spring and Summer work. During this period many boys earn sufficient funds to defray College expenses for the following year.

Tuition fee for Ontario students is only \$20.00 per year, while board and room in residence is obtained at the rate of \$3.50 per week.

A portion of the cost during the first year is defrayed by work on the farm and the various departments of the College.

N.B.—If you wish to continue to the work of the Third and Fourth years for the degree of B.S.A., you are not required to have matriculation standing. Students are accepted for this course if their standing on Second Year examinations warrants it.

COLLEGE OPENS SEPTEMBER 19th, 1913.

For further particulars, write for regular course calendar.

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

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THE BEST SUMMER FARM INVESTMENT

When dairy production is largest waste is greatest and quality poorest without a separator.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Ltd.  
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Goes like sixty—Has sixty speeds

This is the kind of an engine you need on the farm. Capable of doing any job anywhere and at the right speed.

**GILSON "Good Like Sixty"**  
Complete power house on wheels. Carries its own line shaft, pulleys, belt tightener and pump jack. Delivers more service than any engine made. Gilson Engines range from 1 to 40 h. p.



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follow in exact rotation. If you plant your good seed early in life you will surely reap the rewards. Make an early start towards providing independence for your later years. Men rarely take too much Limited Payment Life or Endowment Assurance—it's usually the other way. Do not make the fatal mistake of putting it off too long—then it comes costly. We issue the class of Policy you require.

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## SWEET MILK WANTED

Shippers required to send milk daily in eight gallon cans to Toronto. Good prices. Write for particulars to:

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T. H. Purdom, K. C., W. J. Harvey,  
President. Manager.

# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 28, 1913.

No. 1092

## EDITORIAL

The Western fairs are over, and the Eastern fairs are on.

The proposition that if a man does not get rich he is a failure, is not likely to produce the best type of manhood on the farm or anywhere else.

Do not fail to sow timothy seed with the fall wheat. The chances for success are better than when it is left till spring and sown with clover seed. Timothy seed is still reasonable in price this fall, so use plenty of it.

Those who are hurrying in shoals to live in the cities, might do well to think over the observation of Hon. James Bryce, that "the further a people recedes from barbarism, so much more do the charms of nature appeal to it."

The citizen of a democracy who knows not what he thinks and why he thinks it, becomes a tool of designing interests who know just what they want, and to obtain it employ means that are always clever and often subtle.

So far as we know, the long-distance record for questioning has been made by a recent enquirer who asked twenty-one in a single budget. If all our thirty-odd thousand subscribers were as curious as that, we would have to close up shop—or hire a phonograph.

There is a tendency to exaggerate the Western wheat crop. While it has improved greatly, the set-back received earlier in the season, especially on poorly prepared land, was too serious to be overcome. Buyers, of course, are willing to concede a bumper crop in order to force down the price.

An accurate system of cost accounting which takes labor and every other item fully into consideration, makes out a most excellent case for clover and alfalfa, as compared with grain or even corn. There should be more clover sown, and no one should allow himself to become easily discouraged with alfalfa either.

As soon as the grain fields are cleared is the time to begin preparations for next season's cropping. Skimming and harrowing will sprout weed seeds and stop a prodigal waste of moisture, which, if retained, would improve the condition of the soil by rendering plant food available. Such tillage also conduces to the retention of subsequent rainfall, and puts the land in good condition for the regular fall plowing.

In an American bulletin on farm book-keeping we find this very true paragraph: "Crops which are grown at a profit may, by being fed to a poor class of live-stock, have this profit turned into a loss. Live stock records, although not so easy to keep as those on crops, are often more useful to the farmer. It is poor policy to lose by injudicious feeding the profits on the crops grown."

And here is another:

"Labor distribution records are seldom kept by farmers, yet such records are in many respects equally as important as the cash account. A good bank balance is often the result of the efficient use of farm labor."

### Danger in Silos.

Approach of the silo-filling season reminds us of the danger that lurks in tight silos where a mass of decaying corn has been fermenting undisturbed for weeks, or, for that matter, in a newly-filled silo allowed to settle for a few days. Carbonic acid gas forms, and, being heavier than air, it settles and excludes the oxygen which alone can support respiration. Carbonic acid gas is not poisonous, but merely suffocating just as a vacuum would be. A lantern let down into it will go out as quickly as though it had been blown out, but more quietly, because there is no particular draft, unless the lantern is thrown in. The life of any animal will be likewise snuffed out in a hurry.

Last summer we wrote about a certain experience of our own, in which a cement silo in which some alfalfa had been put, filled up to the door level in a few hours with carbonic acid gas, which promptly extinguished a lantern let down into it.

There is always force in fresh instances. A prominent Oxford County farmer told us lately a striking experience. He had jumped into a nearly empty silo to spread the cut corn as it should be delivered from the blower. No sooner had he entered than he experienced a suffocating sensation. His heart beats became weak and he felt faint. He could not, by standing up, raise his head as high as the door through which he had entered, and decided not to exhaust himself by exercise. He sat down quietly and merely kept on top of the accumulating pile of corn. Soon the symptoms passed off. What happened was this: The wind from the blower set up a commotion which soon diluted the carbonic-acid gas with fresh life-sustaining atmosphere, and the percentage of gas became less and less, until soon there was a large enough percentage of oxygen to support respiration.

It is always well, when a condition of this kind is suspected, to try a lighted lantern or match in the silo before entering. If it continues to burn after being lowered to the bottom, one is quite safe. If not, start the blower or by some other means stir up the gas so that a safe proportion of pure air may be introduced. There is a small percentage of carbonic-acid gas or carbon dioxide in all the air we breathe. Only an excess is dangerous, and that merely by reducing the oxygen to too low a proportion.

### Satisfaction from Personal Effort.

There is always a particular satisfaction in a dollar earned by the creation of value through one's own individual effort. A certain young man who has left his farm temporarily for a professional position put the case well in conversation the other day. He said:

"The money that comes to me in my monthly pay check I think nothing of. It comes and it goes. I handle it, and to a certain extent I enjoy what I purchase with it, but no special interest attaches to it, and I don't save much out of it."

"On the other hand, when I sell a horse for two hundred dollars, of which I figure fifteen dollars is profit, that fifteen dollars is planked down into my jeans and stays there. I feel that I have created that value. It is the result of my own initiative and my own personal care and effort. There is more real satisfaction in each one of those fifteen dollars than in ten which come through the pay roll."

### Why Alfalfa Pays.

Most farm-grown rations, such as corn silage, straw, and roots, are more or less deficient in protein, the element that goes to make blood, muscle, and milk. Wheat bran is valuable, mainly because it contains 11.2 per cent. digestible protein. It sells for around \$20.00 a ton. Well-cured alfalfa hay contains 11 per cent. digestible protein, and is theoretically worth nearly nine-tenths as much as bran. Allow a margin and call it worth three-fourths as much per ton. Alfalfa should yield in three cuttings not less than four tons of cured hay per annum. Four tons at \$15.00, equals \$60.00. Deducting expenses of \$20.00 per acre for seeding and curing the hay, we have an annual net return of about \$40.00 per acre. With a large acreage on a farm, the pro rata value would be less than \$15.00, but a considerable amount should be worth \$10.00 to \$12.00, which still leaves a fine profit. Alfalfa thrives best and survives longest on the hard clay hillsides where other crops do poorly. Every farmer who owns such land should have at least from ten to twenty acres under alfalfa.

### Live Stock Pictures.

The reader need not be reminded that live stock illustrations form an attractive feature of the present Exhibition Number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." The pictures speak for themselves, and next to seeing the actual animals, disclose differences in breeds better than any verbal description, and modern ideals more effectually than any scale of points, however carefully compiled. Good types are presented deserving of careful study by the novice, and worthy for comparative purposes by the expert stockman. Representative examples will be found in succeeding pages of all the leading breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and when "made in Canada", is so popular a catchword, it is gratifying to know that all were, when photographed, owned in the Dominion, and, for the most part, are the living, unpampered products of the skill of Canadian breeders. The importance of studying the highest attainments in the breeder's art in Great Britain or Europe is not disputed, but we believe it to be wise, on occasion, to let our own light shine. In painting, a good deal of latitude is allowed artists for the extra touches of imagination, but the photograph tells the actual story, and these photographs can be vouched for, because, with one exception, they are all "Canadian," and most of them from the camera of "The Farmer's Advocate." Compare them with what are to be found at home in your own flocks and herds. If the portrayals excel, let them serve as incentives to greater achievement in the future; if your own are deemed superior, it is surely a matter for legitimate personal satisfaction and good grounds for trying conclusions before the judges at some of the exhibitions yet to come this season.

Have you ever noticed how, when a field has been repeatedly plowed to a certain depth, a plow pan or furrow pan forms beneath the inverted layer, making it difficult to send the plowshare deeper? Yet, it would do many a field all kinds of good to give it a real thorough plowing, bring up an inch or two of this furrow pan, and exposing it to the action of a winter's frost.

## 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.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s. in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to and individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
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LONDON, CANADA.

### Europe Through Canadian Eyes.-- 1

Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is little cause to dread a sea voyage at the present time from fear of seasickness. Among our fellow passengers on a journey to Europe and return only a small percentage felt any qualms of that miserable malady, and even of these very few were sick more than two days. Men seem to be more immune than women. Not more than two per cent. of the men either going or returning were sick, or at least admitted that they were, and they very soon got over it.

In imagination behold us on board a steamship at Montreal, members of a party of 77 gathered from almost every corner of the United States and Canada, taking Cook's Tour No. 2 run in connection with the World Sunday School Convention at Zurich, Switzerland.

It was almost insufferably hot and close getting on board the boat at dusk, but long before we waked up next morning the ship was steaming down the St. Lawrence and there was no more distress on account of the heat. Very much the other way. Until we landed back in Montreal nearly two months afterwards, heavy underclothes and overcoats were almost constantly worn. A gentle hint to those contemplating a trip across the big pond.

We experienced seventeen hours fog—the whistle blowing every two minutes—and two days heavy winds; all the rest of the time very fine weather.

Of the green isle we had but a distant glimpse as we rounded its northern end. The western islands of Scotland looked fine as they loomed up green and neatly tilled through the mists of the forenoon hours. "Bonnie Scotland" is a term that fits the country exactly. The sail up the Clyde from Greenock to Glasgow is a revelation to western and particularly United States eyes. We are so inclined to think that all the business enterprise and go of the world are to be found in America and that the old world is effete and decadent. What a busy scene! Through the energy of the Scotch people the Clyde has been transformed from a winding rocky creek into a tidal channel, whose shores for miles on both sides are but a succession of shipyards. The din of the rivetting hammer is constant. A ship-building yard is not a big yard with a ship being built in the middle of it, but merely the space occupied by the vessel under construction with the scaffold poles on either side, and room

for a man to walk between these scaffold poles and those of the next vessel being built.

Landing at five p.m. at Glasgow how free from vexatious customs regulations did good old Britain seem. Especially so in comparison to Canada and particularly the United States, which we so slavishly imitate. Very few were obliged to open grips or suit cases. The only questions asked were "Have you any liquors or tobacco in your baggage?" Being good Sunday School people, we were, of course, able to look the customs officer in the eye and confidently answer "No."

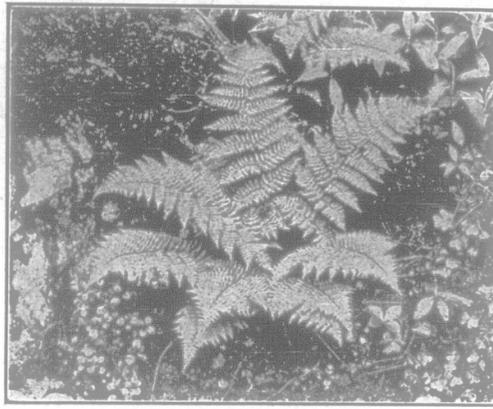
Our railway ride to Edinburgh that evening was through beautiful country splendidly farmed, of which more anon.

At present we must close with this further note, that as the train carried us swiftly across country we were able to see the passing landscape very well until after half-past nine. The time was June 23rd. T.B.

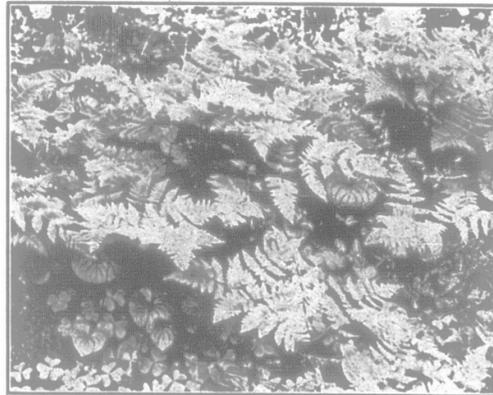
### Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

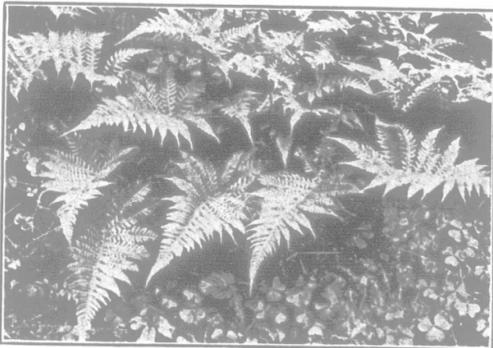
There is a beauty, a delicacy and an elegance about ferns which render them most attractive. They are favorites, not only with the botanist, but with the occasional stroller in the woods.



Spinulose Shield.  
Photo Klugh.



Oak Fern.  
Photo Klugh.



Beech Fern.  
Photo Klugh.

The ferns are interesting at all seasons of the year, when they are uncoiling their fronds in the spring; when they wave in the light summer breezes; and when the evergreen species add a touch of green to the otherwise white woods of winter.

With the poets the ferns have come in for their fair share of attention, and while the poets have made a sad mess of many things in the world of nature they have written some not bad things on the ferns.

For instance, Twamley wrote:—

"The green and graceful fern,  
How beautiful it is,  
There's not a leaf in all the land,  
So wonderful, I wis.  
Have ye e'er watched it budding,  
With each stem and leaf wrapped small,  
Coiled up within each other  
Like a round and hairy ball?  
Have ye watched that ball unfolding  
Each closely nestling curl,  
Its fair and feathery leaflets  
Their spreading forms unfurl?  
Oh, then, most gracefully they wave  
In the forest, like a sea,  
And dear as they are beautiful  
Are these fern leaves to me."

Some apparently unknown pen wrote:—

"Far upward 'neath a shelving cliff,  
Where cool and deep the shadows fall,  
The trembling fern its graceful fronds  
Displays along the mossy wall."

And another:—

When frost has clad the dripping cliffs  
With fluted columns, crystal clear,  
And million-flaked the feathery snow  
Has shrouded close the dying year;  
Beside the rock, where'er we turn,  
Behold there waves the Christmas fern."

Branch says:—

"Grew a little fern leaf green and slender,  
Veining delicate and fibres tender;  
Waving when the wind crept down so low;  
Rushes tall and moss and grass grew round it,  
Playful sunbeams darted in and found it,  
Drops of dew stole in by night and crowned it."

The method of reproduction of the ferns was a puzzle until comparatively recent times, and it was assumed that they must bear seed like other plants, but no one could ever find that seed. There was a legend to the effect that anyone who possessed "fern-seed" could walk invisible. And truly enough they could, since the ferns produce no seed.

If you take a frond of the common Spinulose Shield Fern and examine the back you will find (if it be a fertile frond) little round, brownish spots, which are known as Sori or fruit-dots. These consist of clusters of minute cases which contain the spores. These spores when they germinate produce a little flat plant which bears the male and female organs, and from these are produced the fern as we commonly know it.

The Spinulose Shield Fern is a very common but very handsome species, having the most fine-cut fronds of any of our ferns. It is shown in Fig. 1, a photograph taken of a specimen in the New Brunswick woods.

Fig. 2 shows the oak fern, one of our most delicate-looking species. It resembles a miniature bracken, and has fine, shining, black stems. It is quite a common fern in rather dense woods.

In Fig. 3 we have the Beech Fern, a species very common in some localities and rare or absent in others. In the Province of New Brunswick it is one of the commonest species.

### Credit Where Credit is Deserved.

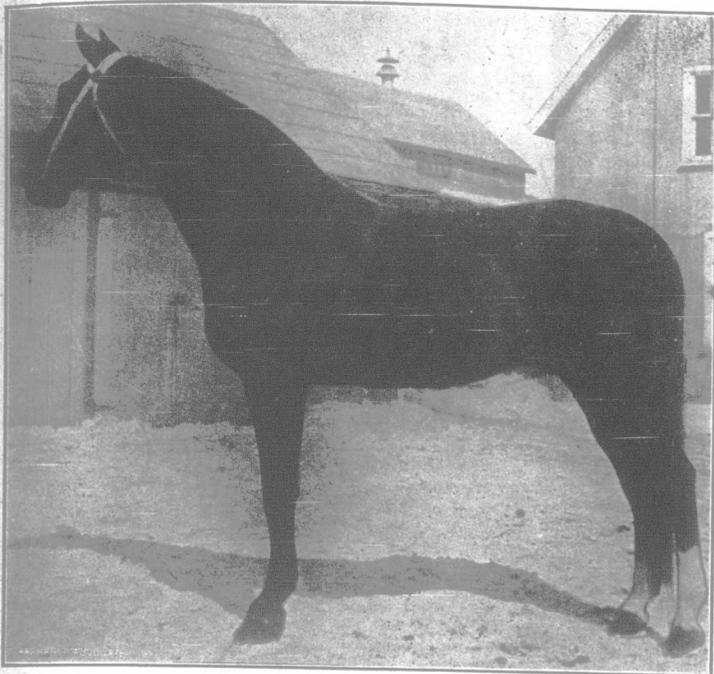
Just now that the question of cheap rural loans is engaging the attention of Saskatchewan farmers, there is a somewhat considerable percentage of farmers who think they see in the legislation that may result from the Provincial Commissions' European investigations a cure-all for any and every financial ill besetting them, regardless altogether of what has been the judgment used that occasioned the need of financial aid.

"The sooner this idea is dismissed," observes "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," "the less will be the disappointment and the easier it will be to inaugurate a workable scheme for cheaper loans to Saskatchewan farmers."

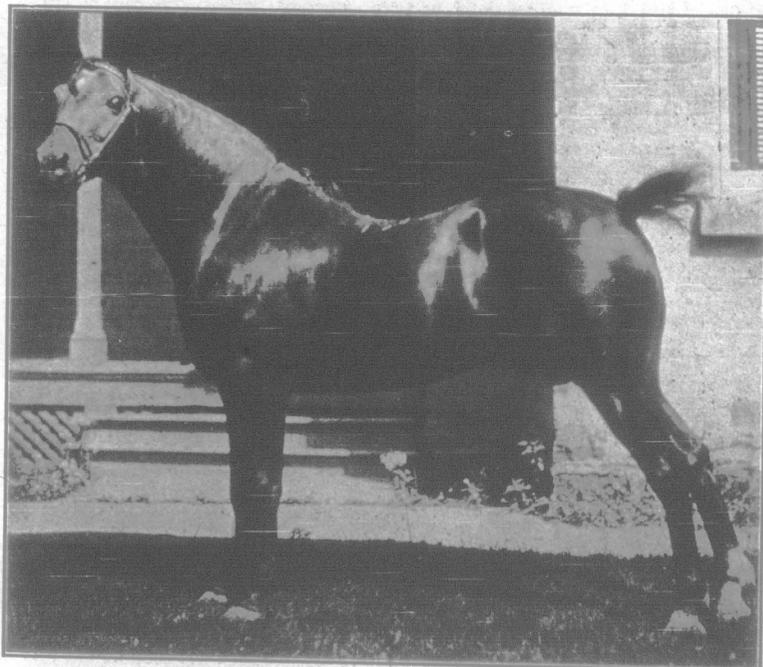
"No sane system can be adopted that will enable the negligent or careless farmer to secure the loans that he desires, and any farmer who up to the present year has found credit hard to secure will find it difficult for the same reasons through whatever system the Government of Saskatchewan may see fit to foster. There are, of course, exceptions.

"While we have been talking about the cheap money secured through the co-operative societies of rural Europe the conditions under which this money is loaned or the insignificance of the amounts loaned to each individual have been seldom mentioned.

"The money of these societies is guarded rigidly by a committee and only loaned to members in the very best of standing. Neither is it loaned for any purpose whatever but the committee states whether or not the purpose suits



A Winning Standard-bred.



Hackney Pony Stallion, Many Times Champion of Leading Shows.

their views and practically see that the money borrowed through them is spent for the proper purpose before they lose sight of it, and the amount seldom goes over one hundred dollars.

"If the farmers of Saskatchewan are to have cheaper money they must be prepared to drop in all cases speculative schemes and get at farming on a sound basis. Moreover it is altogether likely they will have to submit to a certain restraint in order to take advantage of any system of cheap loans that may be inaugurated. However, such a restraint properly understood would prove a boon rather than a hindrance."

### The Teachers' Course at Guelph.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A vivacious, enthusiastic indefatigable lot of women and men made up the summer school at the O. A. C. The bright eye, keen and inquisitive mind and buoyant step characterized the vast body. They seemed fully alive to the fact that the course was a short one, and that they must, therefore, get all they can in the shortest time, and conduct themselves accordingly. On the day of our first visit could be seen, here and there on the campus grounds, groups of students studying the broad-leaved trees; other groups surrounded clumps of conifers, intently conning each detail, and, by the help of their keys, arrived at the name of the object of search, to their evident satisfaction. Everywhere were single individuals or groups with nets, scudding about, flitting here and there in quest of "bugs," for each student is required to make a collection of economic insects.

The school garden plots were the scenes of much activity and solicitous attention. Students were putting on the finishing touches, others were watering their plants, and some mulching.

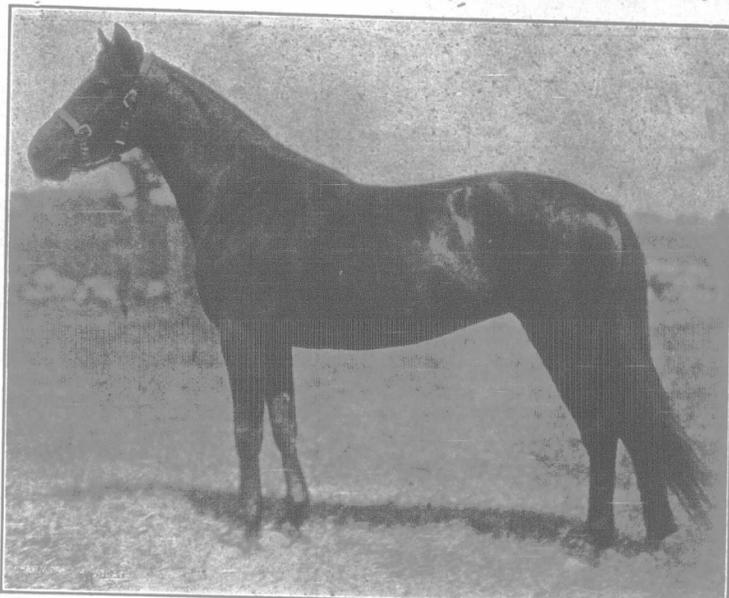
Asking one of the students if this were not a hard way to spend her vacation, "Oh no," she said, "We have such a good time. Of course, we have our studies, but everything is new and nature is so interesting."

"How are you getting on with your work?" was asked of another. "Pretty well, the only trouble is, that there is so much I do not know."

"What use are you going to make of all this nature work?" I queried, of one intently bent on scalping the weeds in the path. "Oh! I have big ideas for this fall and next spring. As soon as I get home I shall put my knowledge in practice."

This happened to be "experience day" in the agricultural classes. Teachers from all over the Province of Ontario, even from Dan to Beersheba, gave their experiences in the teaching of agriculture—telling how, in the face of opposition, they had continued faithful in the work, and, in some cases, had won over the trustees and section to see the value of the subject. Other teachers had only a tale of opposition to relate.

Sections were found that were totally indiffer-



How Would You Like a Driving Pony Like This?

ent in the matter of agricultural teaching, but a select few had experienced no opposition, but had been aided in every way in their work by the people of the section, by the Ladies' Institutes and by influential citizens.

Every speaker had found many benefits come, not only to the pupils but to the people generally, from the teaching of agriculture, and the use of the experimental plots in the school garden. None of the schools that had started gardens were willing to do away with them. And one could not help feeling, in listening to the words of the various teachers, who were right in the work, that it was good to be there.

The high motive, the work accomplished, the power of triumph over obstacles, the perseverance, the confession of weakness, but strong determination to press forward, shows that our province is in no uncertain hards as to the teaching of agriculture, which should help to stem the tide of discontent that is so often paramount in the large boy and girl.

That agriculture will be taught in every school in the near future is certain. It is only a matter of educating the people to realize that it is a good thing. Then we'll have it.

The young women live in Macdonald Hall, and the men in the boy's residence while at the college, and enjoy all the benefits of being in residence. When the students are not busy with their studies they teach each other school games, such as basketball, indoor baseball and tennis. These games were in progress on the day of our visit. Care of one another, and a healthy rivalry pervaded the games throughout. Much good will, no doubt, come from teachers carrying away with them a knowledge of how to play these and kindred games. Indeed enough leaven will go out to revolutionize our school games, if

each teacher puts into practice some of the "play" learned here this summer. This is the opinion of the teachers. Teachers will be able to show their pupils how to play, and play with them. It is in the hour of play as in the hour in the garden that the teacher can get near his pupils. There are times when there is no restraint, and the teacher gets an insight into the life of the child, that enables him to do his or her best teaching. The three R's are not sufficient, necessary as they are. "Thou shalt not live by bread alone," is the Master's command. The child must be taught how to live, and now to live the full life. The Folk Dances at intermission and odd bits of time are a boon to the teacher who has had little opportunity to learn these. Many of these taught can be put to good use in the rural school where games are most needed, and where there is the greatest dearth of apparatus. As an introduction to the play apparatus, one of the manufacturers of these articles had placed on the campus a giant stride swing, see-saw, and child's slide. These were the means of attracting all the "kiddies" in the neighborhood, so that there was a free demonstration of both the serviceability and attractiveness of the apparatus to the youngsters.

The day is coming when such sensible play apparatus will be installed on the grounds of every school yard. It will not be regarded as a luxury, but as a necessary equipment. The rural school especially needs these things, for the long noon hour and intermissions must be occupied—and they must be occupied in play, and the play must be wholesome, and engage the attention of all. A school might purchase one piece of apparatus each year—soon they would have all. And these would give abundant scope for the energies of the child, be he weak or strong.

The last week of the summer course was also the time of the inspector's short course. Between seventy-five and one hundred inspectors of public and separate schools were present. A full and varied program had been arranged. Many helpful suggestions were given, and various points discussed. This meeting of the inspectors marks an epoch in our educational life, and should be a source of much good to our schools in the future.

ICH DIEN.

Westerners are excellent at inventing yarns about "tenderfeet." This is the latest:—A young Englishman, who was more accustomed to hunting than farming, was employed by a farmer near Portage la Prairie. Next morning shortly after midnight the farmer aroused him and intimated that it was time to get up and get at the oats.

"Are the oats wild or tame oats?" enquired the employee.

"Tame oats, of course." To which the sleepy agriculturist responded:—"There is no hurry, then. I guess we will be able to sneak up on them in daylight."

## THE HORSE.

### Talk Horse.

A United States trade journal seeks to help the horse "come back", by interesting those engaged in harness, saddlery, vehicle, and other industries connected with the outfitting of all classes of horses. Why should these men not "boost" for the horse with as much enthusiasm as the motor car manufacturer talks up his horseless carriage? The journal says:

"The important question now is whether those interested in the harness, saddlery, vehicle and other industries which depend upon the horse to create consumption, are doing their part to overthrow the impression that the automobile is destined to eliminate the horse. Our population is increasing; new uses for the horse are being daily created; economy in his use is being more fully realized, and it is time that every one exert their every influence to overcome the popular sentiment that horse breeding is not profitable, or that the industries dependent upon him are not profitable. Let us hear more talk about the increasing popularity of the horse, and see if it will not mean greater activity among breeders, which means more horses, and a corresponding demand for harness, saddles and vehicles."

### The Bishop and the Jockey.

A well-known bishop, much beloved in the "South," relates the following anecdote:

"Recently," said he, "I found myself in a section of Kentucky where they breed the finest horses. Having to travel a distance of fifteen to twenty miles, a colored stable boy was sent with me to drive my buggy. He was densely ignorant, and I thought to utilize the time spent on the journey by doing some quiet missionary work. I began to tell him in the simplest language the old, old story. About the time I thought the boy was interested another colored youth rode by us on a magnificent specimen of the equine race. My companion's face brightened, and he turned to me, his eyes dancing with enthusiasm, and said: 'Look-ee dar! look-ee dar! Dat's Ben Bolt, a full brudder to Volante; he win four outen five starts yonder in Lexington, and made a mile in 1.43 on a slow track.'

"I was somewhat taken back, but after the boy's enthusiasm had subsided I took up the thread of my discourse and began again. It was of little use. I pitted the New Testament against it, it seemed to me, all the blooded stock in Kentucky, and absorbed enough knowledge of horseflesh to last me a lifetime. We met a son of Longfellow during the 'flight into Egypt,' and a trotter that had made a mile 2.20 on the coast of Galilee.' A winner of the

Derby led by a colored man passed us as we 'crossed the Jordan,' and we ran against a jockey who had won eleven out of twelve mounts as we entered the temple at Jerusalem.' "

### Good Action in the Drafter.

While it may not seem to the casual observer that action means much in the draft horse built for the purpose of moving heavy loads, yet those who understand this class of horse and his work, rightly place a great deal of importance in how an animal goes. If the horse does not travel as he should, he is very likely to have some form of defective conformation. Of course, the bad action is a result of this. The line of movement of all four limbs should be true and straight. Rolling, paddling, or other irregularities are always a detriment to the value of the horse. The feet should be picked up quickly, giving that "snappy" movement so much appreciated by good horsemen. When the horse walks or trots, he should pick up his feet so as to show the soles well to anyone standing directly behind him. They must be carried clear of the ground, so that no "stubbing" results. A draft horse must go strong and true. He must pick up his front feet, and throw them forward with boldness. While it is not necessary that he should go high in front, he must show a certain freedom of movement, which is coupled with a fairly high lifting of the foot for a heavy animal. All four feet must move freely and easily with a long, strong stride. With good action in front must also be coupled a fair flexion of hock, and a carrying of the hocks close together. The draft horse which goes wide at the hocks is not con-

sidered a good mover. It is not often that a horse which toes out badly or is short and stilty in the pasterns, or straight and upright of shoulder, or too closely coupled, is a very good goer. A compact horse, not too large, and built on the quality principle throughout, is generally the best mover, although some extra heavy animals show surprisingly good action. While visiting the fall exhibitions, study action in the different classes of horses. Stand where you can see them going straight away and coming straight towards you. Action cannot be judged from side views, although in high steppers a side view is also advisable, as a better idea of the flexion of hock is obtained. Action is not as well understood as it should be, and most people can profit by studying it closely at every opportunity. A horse's ability to move loads without a strain upon himself must depend, to a greater extent than most of us imagine, upon the way in which he carries himself while doing the work required of him.

### How Fast Does the Colt Grow?

Few people realize how fast a young draft colt is capable of growing if well fed. According to an American contemporary, a Percheron foal at the University of Illinois made an average gain of fully six pounds daily during the first month of its life. No effort was made to force the colt the dam being fed ordinary feed and in average quantity.

Commenting on this the journal in question says:—

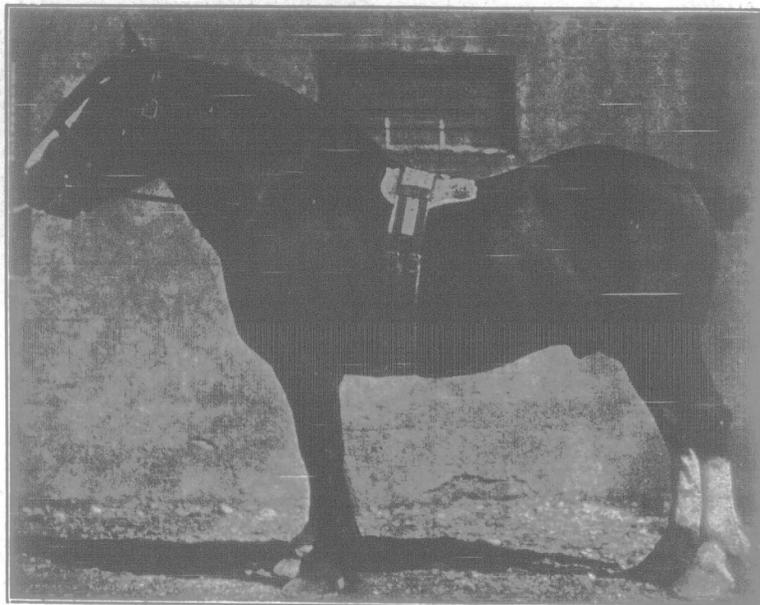
"This is an unusually rapid rate of growth and it illustrates the great gaining capacity of young foals. The usual gain of thrifty draft foals for the first month is about four pounds per day. Even that seems very large when we consider the small size of the foal and the limited amount of milk that it gets. In each succeeding month the rate of gain steadily declines. That is why it is so important to surround the foal with the very best conditions for growth and abundant nutritious feed. If it does not utilize its great early possibilities for growth the loss will never be regained."

### Couldn't Reciprocate.

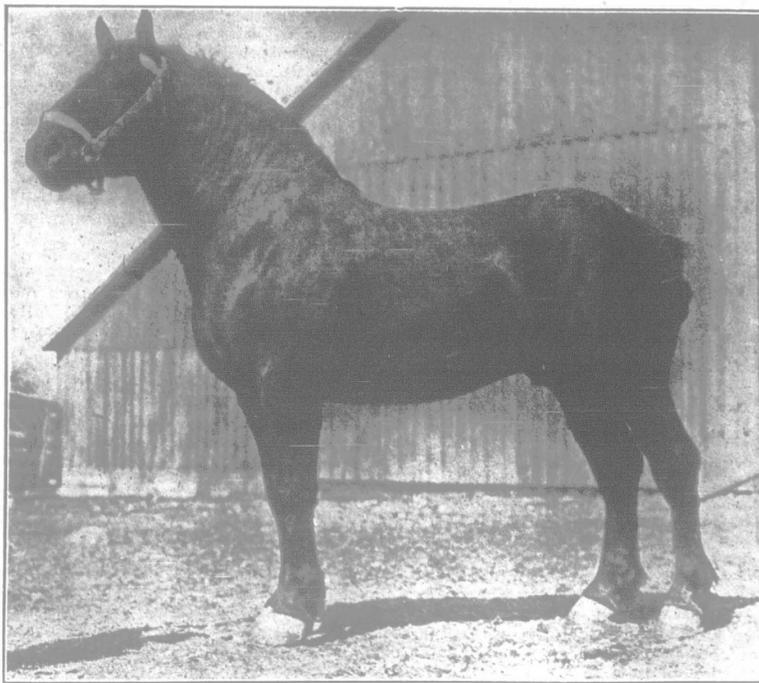
A Scottish farmer was asked to the funeral of a neighbor's wife, and as he had attended the funeral of both of her predecessors, his own wife was rather surprised when he informed her that he had declined the invitation.

For some time Sandy would give no reason for the refusal, but he could not stand the old lady off, so finally he told her, with some hesitation:

"Weel, ye see, Janet, I dinna ave like to be acceptin' ither folks' civilities when I niver has anythin' o' the kin' to offer in return."—Ex.



A Clydesdale Stallion Which Has Proven His Worth in Canada.



A 3-year-old Percheron Stallion, Owned by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.



A 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion.

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Killers.

The manager of the Miljee Lake rode slowly across the plains. The barley-grass reached to his horse's girth. Far as the eye could see the rich pasture land stretched away between him and the river, dotted here and there with narrow-leaved box trees and shady wilgas. On his right hand towered the dark scrub-covered shoulder of the Black Range, a rocky ridge which fenced the western side of the property.

After several seasons of severe drought a welcome rain had fallen on the sheep country, and the squatters of the Lachlan river were enjoying a period of fatness. The river, so long a mere chain of water-holes, was running from bank to bank. The tanks and dams were full, fat horses fed in the horse-paddock; prime bullocks walked half-hidden in the lushness of the lignum swamps; and sheep, strong and fit for market, rustled everywhere through the long grass, where but a year before, the weak, emaciated stragglers of the flock had trailed dispiritedly over the burnt-up barren plains.

Dalrymple reined his horse on the bank of the Nine Mile Dam and surveyed with contentment the waving richness of his kingdom. Below him lay the broad sheet of silver water, on a spot where his eye had long been accustomed to seeing an attenuated and muddy pool, lined with the forms of dead and dying sheep. Beyond it stretched a great sea of grass. Even the forbidding line of the range seemed softened in the lushness of its surroundings. The scrub took on a richer, deeper green, and the tall timber at the foot of the rocks looked less gloomy than usual. Nature seemed dumbly to rejoice in the sunlight, in the scented glamor of the bush morning, in the wealth of water and grass.

The manager rode slowly on across the flat at the foot of the range. Here the grass was shorter than elsewhere, for it was a favorite feeding-ground of the sheep. In little flocks they ran swiftly to right and left at the sound of the horse's hoofs—big, strong, full-fed wethers, leaping and bucking in wanton play as they raced after one another, with not a weak one or a lag-lard in their ranks. The manager watched them with pride and satisfaction written plainly on his bronzed and care-lined face. By many weary days and sleepless nights he had come through the long drought to win his reward at last. He had saved by infinite care and skilful management fully a hundred sheep to every ten of his less fortunate neighbors, and now prices had reached the highest, and with five thousand prime wethers such as these, he could within a month place such a cheque on the credit side of his ledger as would make up for all his disappointment in previous years. As he turned his horse homeward across the river frontage his mind was made up. Early the next morning he would have the musterers out, gather the wethers in this Nine Mile paddock, draft off two thousand of the best, and put them on the road to market at once. Touching Brownlock lightly with the spur, he whistled to his dogs and cantered briskly home to the station.

Over the shoulder of the Black Range the sun went down like a blood-red waggon wheel. In the weird silence that seemed to deepen and intensify with the dying of the day a startled wallaby spluttered down through the rocks and disappeared hastily among the sapling trees which stood dark and thick upon the slope of the range. Not without reason was his ungainly haste. Along a narrow path—beaten by the wild things of the woods—came three shadowy, gliding wraiths. In the gathering darkness the dreaded killers were abroad for blood. In front trotted a huge yellow dog. No larger dingo had ever been seen or heard of in the western bush than he. Men who had found his tracks upon the plains said they were the tracks of no ordinary wild dog, but rather of some huge wolf or strange hybrid beyond their ken. Those who had occasionally caught a glimpse of him in the distance as he glided ghostly through the bushes, said that he was bigger than a yearling calf, and like a lion in the height of his golden mane and the massive depth of his shoulders. Following him was a low-set, lithe, black bitch, moving with a stealthy cat-like tread, following carefully every movement of her light-hued leader. The third of the trio was a dark-red dog of medium size, with twitching, irresolute ears, that rose and fell nervously at every movement of a leaf in the soft evening air. From the plain below came the bleating of a sheep. The yellow leader paused in his stride with one fore-paw uplifted. The black bitch close at his heels threw up her head. The red dog stood trembling.

Wheeling to the right the leader dropped down through the rocks, closely followed by his companions, and in a few moments the three killers

stood on the open plain almost hidden in a bunch of high green tussock grass. Before them in an open glade a little mob of sheep fed slowly. The crop-crop-crop of their teeth in the grass was the only sound that broke the evening stillness. The yellow dog with lolling tongue and starting eyes watched them, snake-like, from his hiding place. Behind him the black bitch cowered, with only a tremor of her flanks to show her intense excitement. The red dog lay close to the ground, nervous, watchful, submissive to the authority of his leader.

his side ran the yellow dingo with head averted as though merely playing a pleasant game, shouldering the terrified creature as though with kindly interest. Suddenly his head swung round and one downward slash opened the shoulder from neck to knee, and the red blood oozed and dripped. The sheep fell on its knees, and immediately the broad, yellow head was buried deep in the quivering flesh.

One after another the frightened, helpless things were caught and pulled down, worried, and left in throbbing, tortured heaps upon the ground.

The yellow dog was everywhere, devilish, blood-mad, maiming, and slaying. Where his companions crippled one sheep he crippled three.

For nearly an hour the cruel game went on, and when at last, breathless and weary, with lolling tongues and reddened jaws, the slavering brutes turned aside surfeited, four sheep lay quite dead upon the plain, and nineteen more stood fearfully torn and bitten, with dull eyes and drooping heads, with shoulders bare and gaping flanks, a pitiful monument to the awful industry of their savage destroyers. For a few minutes the dingos lay panting in the grass. Then the black bitch stole out from her cover and burying her face in the side of one of the dead sheep, tore out a bunch of bloody entrails and mouthed it foully in

her horrid jaws. The yellow dog sat up on his haunches, watching, with one paw raised. Behind him the red dog lay prone, trying to draw a thorn from his fore-foot.

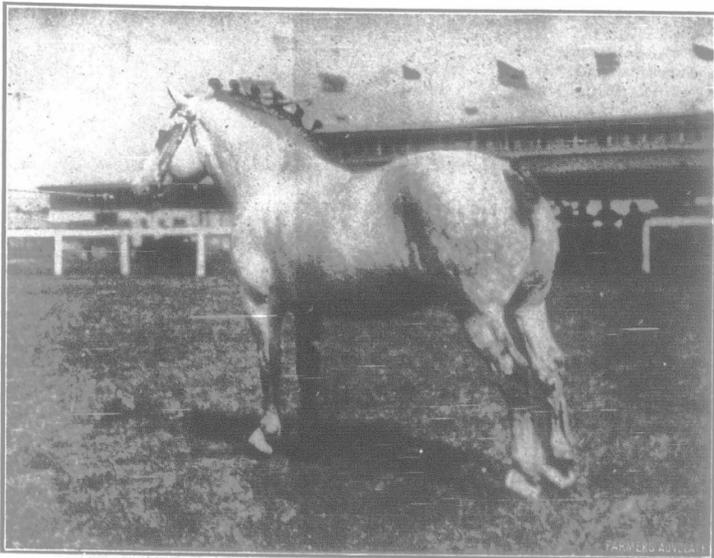
Before the killers lay the richness of their feast, but for some reason or other they seemed unwilling to eat. Even the bitch was soon satisfied and crept back to her comrades shyly as though ashamed of her hunger.

At last the yellow dog rose slowly, and, looking large and terrible in the dim light, trotted back towards the range, followed by his companions.

In the gathering darkness the three slipped away into the pines and clambered up over the face of the rocks. But to-night no cosy den or sheltering scrub could keep them in the neighborhood of their kill; holding straight forward over the top of the range they trotted in single file down through the bushes on the further side and out into the open country on the western boundary. Slipping easily through the five-wire fence they broke into a long, loping canter, and faded away into the darkness. Hour after hour they travelled on, tireless and determined. Once they stopped at a dam and drank, laving their red and foamy lips in the cool water. Once the yellow dog stopped; when the moon arose, and sitting up, gave a long-drawn wolf howl, that struck weirdly on the ears of a bushman, camped on the lonely main road four miles away.

Just as dawn broke in the east the dingos gained their objective—another high and rocky range, full of dark, impenetrable scrub, and deep and hidden caves. Here all three of them crept under a flat rock, and, curling up together, nose to tail, slept the sleep of weariness till long after the sun was in mid-heaven.

There was a merry mounting in the dawn at Miljee Lake. The horses, fat and lusty from the blue-grass, humped their backs playfully as the cold girths nipped them. The men were in good spirits, for mustering is a good season, is pleas-



A 1913 Champion Percheron Mare in the Canadian West.

A fat wether, in the course of his feeding, came close past the crouching three. Up went the yellow paw, and the red light kindled in the killer's eyes. With a swift, sudden leap he was over the grass tussocks and among the frightened sheep, and at his heels were the red dog and the black bitch. The wethers scattered in every direction, mad with fear, and after them sprang the killers. The great yellow dog dashed alongside his chosen victim, and after playing with it for a moment or two plunged his sharp teeth into its shoulder. The wether reeled, staggered, and

her horrid jaws. The yellow dog sat up on his haunches, watching, with one paw raised. Behind him the red dog lay prone, trying to draw a thorn from his fore-foot.

Before the killers lay the richness of their feast, but for some reason or other they seemed unwilling to eat. Even the bitch was soon satisfied and crept back to her comrades shyly as though ashamed of her hunger.

At last the yellow dog rose slowly, and, looking large and terrible in the dim light, trotted back towards the range, followed by his companions.



A Clydesdale Filly Foal Five Weeks Old.

went down; but the yellow dog took no further notice of it, and singled out another victim. The red dog caught a sheep and stood over it, tearing savagely at its flank; blood and foam dripped from his open jaws; the lust of killing shone in his wicked eyes. The black bitch was playing round the sheep in circles, chasing them, snapping at them, herding them like a trained sheep dog when they tried to break away. A heavy wether came rushing and stumbling across the glade; at

range, full of dark, impenetrable scrub, and deep and hidden caves. Here all three of them crept under a flat rock, and, curling up together, nose to tail, slept the sleep of weariness till long after the sun was in mid-heaven.

There was a merry mounting in the dawn at Miljee Lake. The horses, fat and lusty from the blue-grass, humped their backs playfully as the cold girths nipped them. The men were in good spirits, for mustering is a good season, is pleas-

ant work, and very different from the weary riding on weak horses over barren pastures when the country is under the iron hand of drought. The manager rode out in front of his troop, talking genially to his overseer and head stockman; his sheep were fat and ready for market, his horses in tip-top condition; and he himself was at peace with the world.

In front of the horsemen the sheep-dogs, reveling in freedom from the chain, rioted madly, chasing kangaroos and wild turkeys, and leaping with cocked ears above the tall barley-grass to satisfy themselves that their masters were still following them.

At the Nine Mile Tank Dalrymple halted and divided his forces, sending the overseer and two men to muster the river-flats, and taking the head stockman and two others with him to turn the sheep from the plain below the Black Range. It was here that he had seen the main body of the sheep the night before, and here that he expected to find most of them feeding in the cool of the morning. With his helpers spread out on both sides of him he rode straight northward from the tank and soon came on the first of the sheep, which gathered quickly before the cracking whips and the barking of the busy, excited dogs. Suddenly, in an open glade, under the shadow of the frowning range, Dalrymple came on a sight that made him check his horse with an exclamation of dismay. There before him on the plain stood half-a-dozen sheep with listless drooping heads. Far and near, singly, and in twos and threes stood others of the flock, taking no notice of the barking and shouting, no notice of the strong sheep running past them in an ever-widening stream. The trained eye of the manager of Miljee Lake read swiftly the written word. In these torn and mangled creatures he divined the challenge of his arch-enemies, the dingos of the Black Range. As he hastily counted the victims he knew that they had taken bitter toll of his flock. With a loud "coo-ee" he summoned his head stockman and springing from their horses the two men carefully examined the wounded sheep. One and all were too cruelly mangled to admit of any hope of recovery, and, drawing from their belts their long sheath-knives, master and man proceeded to put the poor creatures out of their misery; then with threats of vengeance against the cowardly killers, they remounted their horses and rode on after the musterers.

"That's the yellow dog's work," said the stockman, "I saw his tracks in the soft ground by the tussocks. There's no mistakin' 'em, boss!"

Dalrymple nodded. "More than one dog, though; there's a red dog hunts with him. Well, they may be fifty miles from here by this time. But the yellow dog will be back here again, for he was bred in that range, and if I have to lie out in the bush for a month I'll get the sight of my rifle on him some day—and then, God help his yellow hide!"

That night the overseer rode over to the flat below the range, and with infinite care and with gloved hands slashed the carcasses of half a dozen of the sheep and placed strychnine in the knife-wounds, in case the killers should return to feast upon their quarry. There was little hope, however, of securing so cunning a foe by either trap or poison.

For three nights Dalrymple and one of his men lay out in the tussock grass with loaded rifles in their hands, praying for but one fleeting glimpse of that yellow wraith in the starlight. Once they heard the far-off cry of a dingo in the ranges, but no dogs came near their lonely camp, and knowing the nomadic habits of their enemy they gave up watching; but always Dalrymple carried his rifle as he rode through the sheep paddocks.

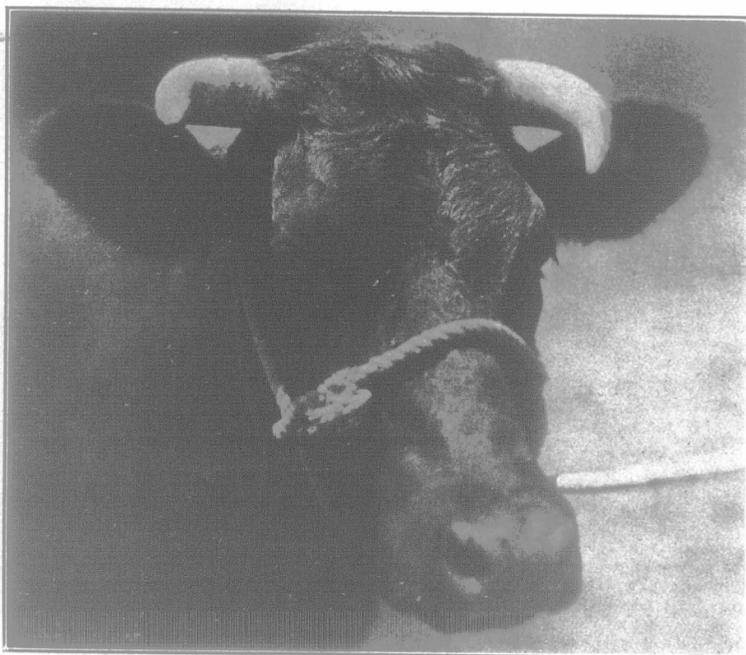
Every few days he called at the camp of old Jack Greenshields, the dog-trapper, seeking news of the yellow dog; but the old man had not seen the notorious killer's tracks for many months, and gave it as his opinion that he and his gang had gone on one of their long expeditions into the western scrubs, and had probably left the district for ever. Furthermore, he swore with vehemence that no trap or poison would ever take the yellow dog, and lucky indeed would be the man who got the sight of his rifle even for a moment on that wary and elusive fiend.

But Dalrymple did not despair of some day getting his revenge. With his loaded weapon in his hand, the butt of it resting on his foot, he rode along the base of the Black Range evening after evening, his keen eyes searching from time to time the rugged face of the mountain, his rifle swung into place whenever a loose stone rattled under a wallaby's foot. He knew well that if ever the chance he was seeking came to him it would be but a fleeting glimpse of his foe that he would get, that there would be opportunity for a snap-shot and nothing more, and unless he were alert and quick the psychological moment would be passed. To ride after a dingo in such country was, as he well knew, a hopeless task; and on his rifle alone depended his slender chance

of getting even, once for all, with his cunning and watchful enemy.

Sixty miles away the boundary rider on West Warringa was making report to his manager, "The yellow dog has been back among the weavers in the Spinifex Paddock. Twenty-one sheep torn to pieces. I saw the yellow devil on the box flat this morning and chased him over the rough country towards Brewer's till my horse put his foot in a rabbit hole and came down on top of me, and I never saw the mean thief again. There's two other dogs with him, for Bob saw their tracks at the dam a couple of nights ago, an' last night two dogs was callin' to one another just above my hut!"

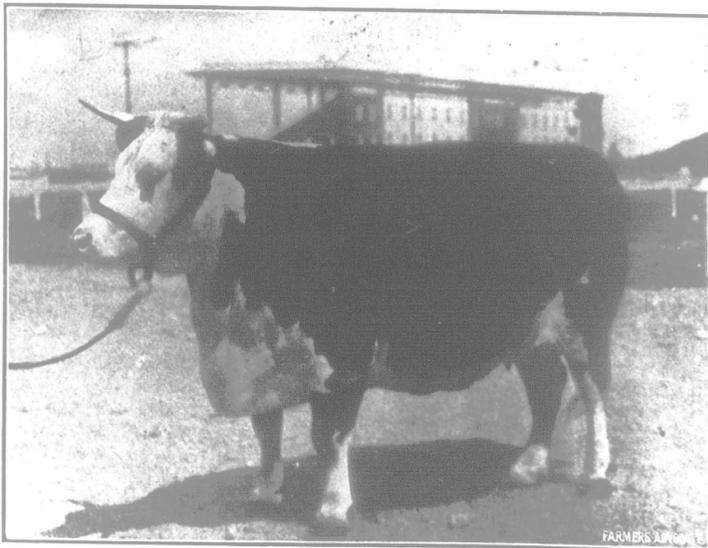
The manager swore whole-heartedly. "Well, you go and put strychnine into those carcasses to-night. Take your rifle with you, and carry it every day in the paddock. Though it's little use. They may be over the Black Range—sixty miles away—by now!"



Do I Look Natural?

The head of a Shorthorn heifer bred and owned in Ontario.

Not a breath of air stirred the pine saplings. Night, silent and mysterious, was drawing down upon the bush, and the rocky ramparts of the Black Range towered ghostly grey above the green fringe of the scrub. A wandering kangaroo crossing the grassy flat, stopped, sat up with quivering fore-paws and listened. Then it dropped its head, and hopped swiftly and silently away into the scrub.



A Wonderful Canadian Hereford Cow.

Along the foot of the steep rocks, following a tiny path that the rock wallabies had beaten through the sand and stones, stealthily in the dim light crept the killers. Looming large as a bullock in his dark surroundings the yellow dog stepped like a cat among the boulders. Close behind him with keen eyes searching on every side for danger, sneaked the dark-red comrade of his escapades. A slight click sounded at the foot of

the range, a tiny sound it was, yet distinct and impressive in the deathly stillness. Quick as light the red dog dived into the rocks and was gone. The yellow giant halted with ears twitching and one fore-paw lifted in the manner peculiar to him. His lip was drawn back over his gleaming, savage teeth. A shot echoed like thunder through the range, and the great beast went down with a bullet through his shoulder, spinning round and round on his side in a death agony.

Dalrymple had taken his chance. Scotland.

WILL H. OGILVIE.

### Types of Canada's Live Stock.

"But do thou, I say, simply and fully, choose the better and hold to it."

But that which is useful is the better."

When Canada was first being settled by our forefathers the problem confronting them was to

grow enough during the summer months in the small clearings they made in the virgin forests during the period of cold and snow for food for themselves and families during that period. As time went on and clearings grew larger and more numerous and the population increased the needs of the people multiplied, more meat and milk were needed and the single cow and pig were no longer sufficient, but their progeny had been kept and small herds grew into larger herds as years went by. Hand tillage gave way to crude implements drawn by ox teams which in turn vanished before his majesty the horse. Stock was necessary to provide meat and milk for the people, but they were not all that needed feeding. Crop

after crop began to exhaust somewhat the fertility of the land, rich as it was, and it too needed feeding, which to the wise tiller meant live-stock farming and a return of as much as possible of the plow food taken from the soil. Some of the new settlers knew live stock husbandry well and brought with them one or two good things from their home land, or as soon as they became settled sent home for some. They were far-seeing men, and realized that the only successful agriculture for the major portion of this great country was live-stock agriculture. Wheat growing has been gradually crowded westward and live stock has followed it from stronghold to stronghold, and right now as evidenced by the splendid exhibits made this year throughout the western show circuit is one of the strongest features of prairie agriculture.

The economist hit things correctly when he said that it was a good thing for a country when wheat growing began to wane, for, of course, when it goes we must have in its stead mixed farming with live stock the pivot around which the other operations center. Canada has been, is, and must continue to be, a live-stock country.

While our winters are a trifle long, we have almost ideal summers, plenty of showers, fertile soil producing grass in abundance and all crops which make up staple feed for live stock grow well and produce abundantly.

In this our annual exhibition number it is fitting that something be said to show just what kind of stock Canada is breeding and feeding on the farms. The camera is the best means of



A Hereford Winner Well Known in this Country.

turning out these facts, and while it is difficult to do justice to an animal, type is very well shown in this issue. Every animal, except one, illustrated, in this "Live Stock" section is, or has been, owned in this country, and a large number of them were bred here. The illustrations prove conclusively that our breeders have utility in mind all the time, know how to buy and how to breed the right kind and are year by year making live-stock history in this country.

No special mention of the individual breeds is necessary, the illustrations prove their worth. Suffice it to say that the draft breeds of horses as shown are big, smooth, weighty animals with plenty of bone of good quality, substance galore, and feet to stand the strains to which they are subjected. The lighter horses as clearly depicted are built for style and speed. The clean-cut appearance of the roadster, his rangy, nicely turned make up, and his clean limbs show speed and endurance. And then for style and vim we have the Hackney. Ability to pull the heaviest loads, to make the fastest time, to show the highest and truest paces, and to endure long drives, and still be ready if asked to go farther stamps all our breeds as useful horses.

Then we have the beef breeds of cattle built on the square plan, broad, thick, smooth, even-fleshed, easy feeders, the kind which make juicy beef to tickle the palate and return gold and silver to swell the pocket of the breeder.

As a different type there are the dairy breeds wedge-shaped every way you look at them, but built for business. Narrow in the shoulder, wide on the hooks and pins, and with a barrel capable of holding and digesting a large quantity of food, assimilating it, passing it through the blood and tortuous milk veins to large, square, well-balanced udders, from which it is drawn as rich milk to fill the cans from which such good profits are made. Utility is the watchword of all breeders of dairy cattle.

Next we have the sheep representing many breeds, but all of the square, blocky type, which supplies our tables with legs of mutton and delicious chops. Strong on top, deep, wide, and thick, with plenty of flesh carried down to the hock, and all covered with lustrous fleece, which eventually is taken from them and made into the natty suits for the comfort of the human race. Our sheep are the kind which make money for their owners.

Last, but by no means least, is the hog. Long, neat, and trim, choice bacon and superb hams come from our excellent strains of the breeds of bacon hogs. It pays to produce them and breeders are keeping pace with the demands of the times.

Thus from class to class, and from breed to breed is Canada's live stock second to none in the world. Each and every breed is a useful breed. True, we have fads and fancies in this country, but as shown by this illustrated number all these fall down before utility. Success to the Canadian breeders of live stock.

Some English swine breeders use a mixture of linseed oil, half a part; olive oil, a quarter; turpentine, one-eighth; and coal oil, one-eighth, by measure to clean the hair on their pigs just before showing. This mixture is applied with a brush. Many others wash the pigs well about once a week with soap and water, and rub them with olive oil and a little lard and glycerine mixed to keep their skins in good condition.

One or Two Silos.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

Replying to the foot-note you published along with my short article on the silo, (issue of July 31st) I might say that, while my experience with feeding silage from a large silo in hot weather, does not exactly agree with yours, yet I do not know that we disagree so very greatly after all. While you were able to feed 20 head of cattle from the bottom of a 14-foot silo, when practically all the silage was below ground, it does not prove that it is possible to feed 10 or 12 head (which is nearer the size of an average herd, especially that part of the herd that is likely to be brought to the stable for feed, than 20 head which you fed) out of a 12, 14 or 16-foot silo, and always have the silage sweet. There is no doubt that silage would keep fresh longer at or near the ground as yours was, than several feet higher up in the silo. I would still have to advise building a small silo for summer feeding of an average herd, which is considerably smaller than the herd you mention, unless the bottom were six or eight feet under ground, in which case I believe the silage would keep quite fresh. Middlesex Co., Ont. R. H. HARDING.

Jewels, not Pigs.

A representative of this paper, when visiting a stock farm in Western Ontario a few days ago, remarked, when a big, bacon-type Yorkshire sow came leisurely along through the farmyard, that she was a fine type of pig. The owner looked at her a moment and answered, "We don't call them pigs any longer. They are jewels." How true! Pigs at the prices which have ruled on Canadian markets the past season have surely paid well, and where is there a better opportunity to make a profit from feed grown on the farm than with pigs?

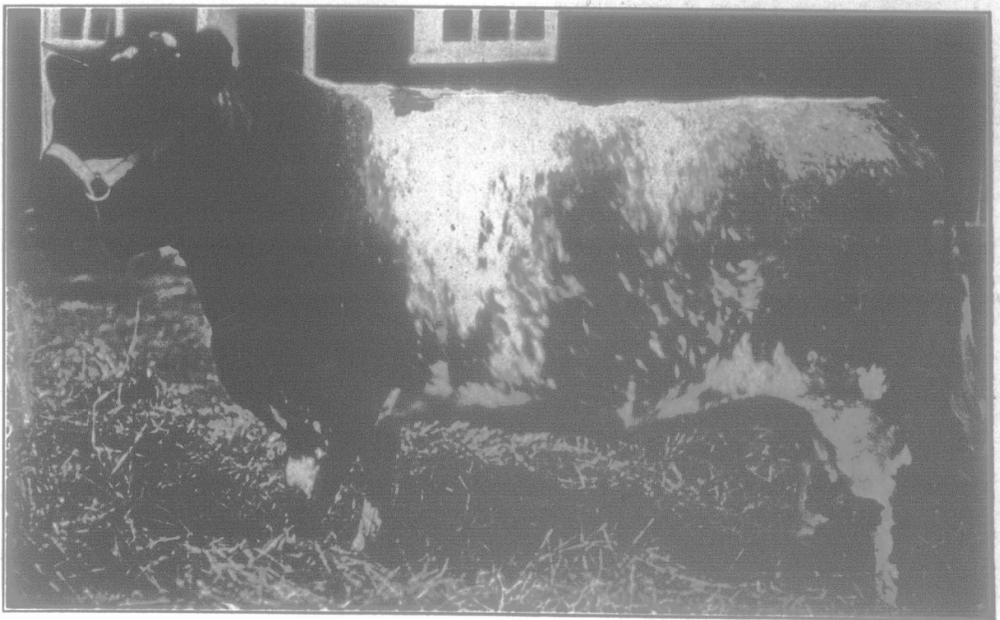
Baby Beef Making.

It is often remarked by farmers interested in the production of baby beef, that it is an unpardonable waste to allow the calf flesh, which has been laid on at the expense of the mother's milk, to fade at weaning time. So much has been said in favor of baby beef, that some may be erroneously disposed to think it the only profitable branch of meat raising, while in point of fact, it is only a specialty in beef feeding, and one which calls for qualified judgment as well as thorough experience of the work to prove profitable. Healthy life and rapid growth of the young calves on the farm depend much upon the skill of the farmer, and the inexperienced, who generally make the conditions unfavorable, should hesitate before going into the business of producing baby beef extensively. This branch of the farming industry is a particular point in which one has to be specially versed, and naturally adapted for the work ere success can be attained.

A feeder of baby beef should be able to raise all his own feed, and his calves should come from his own high-grade beef cows, sired by a pure-bred bull of an early maturing type. Not only should the dams be of the best beef breeds, but the sire must be of the highest beef quality as well. It should be borne in mind that baby beef cannot be produced successfully the first year, or even the second or third year, unless the very best breeding is taken into account. The man who intends to go into the business should begin by procuring some first-class beef-breed cows, pick out a bull that has the qualities above referred to, and stick to his breeding as well as his feeding. It takes a good deal of land to produce baby beef at the greatest profit, because pasture is essential as well as grain.

The difficulties in the path of the feeder of baby beef are not to be lightly estimated, and there are several important points which the feeder must never lose sight of. The calf fat must never be lost, and while feeding to grow, he must so feed as to lay on meat rapidly at the same time. The animals must be accustomed to a grain ration at the earliest possible age, so that at weaning time no possible check be given them. Sucking calves, as a rule, do not eat much rough feed, but if loss at weaning time is to be avoided, they should be encouraged to consume all the roughage they can digest. In addition to the roughage, such foods as concentrated calf meal, linseed and oat meal or bran mash can be given to keep in progress the even growing and fattening process in the youngsters.

To get the best results, each calf should have his own separate space in which to eat. If one is feeding only a small number of calves, it is not a difficult matter to provide such an arrangement, and it is also easy to study each individual, and give him what his particular appetite and condition demands. Of course, this sort of thing takes time, but it is just the line of feeding that produces big profits. If the food is all put in one feeding receptacle, the strong ones will crowd the weak from their places, and the result is some of the calves will get more than they need, while others will not get enough. This always produces a lot of uneven animals, and sometimes spoils the sale to the extent of wiping out the profits that would come from a well-balanced lot. Buyers are quick to take advantage of any irregularity in the appearance of an animal, based on the poorest ones in the lot. It is, therefore, necessary to produce animals that



A World Beater—A Shorthorn Heifer Bred and Owned in Ontario.

are uniform in appearance and condition as far as possible.

Baby beefs, when ready for the market, are usually fat cattle between the ages of one and two years, and, therefore, to produce the finished article demanded by buyers of this class of beef, it is necessary to fatten very rapidly. Strains of cattle that tend to early maturity must be selected for the breeding of such, and these strains are found in most breeds of the beef type, and unless the calves to be made into baby beef are from such types, there is little use in making the attempt. To try to feed a specimen from the strain that tends to develop the growing quality till two years old and over (and these bulk largely in the average herd at the farm) would be a great waste, and a loss to sell to the butcher such a yearling.

With the proper strain it is an established fact that the younger the animal the greater the daily gain in weight, and this also at a smaller cost. From these conclusions it would appear that in fitting such for the block there must be the greater profit, but there are other facts equally important to be taken into consideration before a proper comparison be drawn between the feeding of the calves for baby beef, and the feeding of the stock animal as reared in the usual manner on the farm. Though the increase in weight is greater from calfhood to two years than afterwards, the shrinkage as between live and dead weight is greater in the younger cattle. But this again will be affected by different breeds, and different strains within the breeds. Increased value as between a thin animal and a fat one cannot be counted or looked for as profit, because of the small weight of the calf. On the other hand, the quality of the feed must be higher and, therefore, more expensive than with the other animal, because the calf will not consume so much rough feed as the steer between two and three years old.

Thus, in the feeding of the fat cattle, to secure the best returns, judicious care ought to be taken as to which animal it would be profitable to finish off at one year, or which should be allowed a lengthened growing period. It, therefore, pays in some instances to produce baby beef, while in others it is a loss, and in discerning between the two strains lies the success of the two methods which must be jointly undertaken on all farms whose broad acres are devoted to beef production.—Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg, Man.

### Bridle for Fence-lifting Pigs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who keep pigs may, perhaps, have found trouble in letting their brood sows run on pasture. A pig, if he only thinks so, is capable of passing almost any fence or gate. A hoist with the nose and away goes the gate off the hinges, and, as for the fences, all he requires to do is to shove his nose underneath the bottom wire, and the rest of his body will soon follow. But to keep the brood sow penned up all summer is not to be thought of. I found a solution of the difficulty in the following device, which will tame and control the most inveterate fence breaker and gate hoister. Place two or three rings in the center of the sow's nose, then put two rings close together through the outward or inner lower edge of each ear. Take a piece of good strong wire (about No. 11) and run it through the rings in the nose; now fasten the ends in the pig rings you have placed in each ear. Do not draw the wire too tight, so as to cause the sow discomfort when she is eating. The moment she goes to lift a gate or fence the wire comes in contact with the obstruction, and pulls on the rings placed in the sensitive part of the nose. The sow will soon learn to leave fences and gates alone. As long as she behaves herself this device will cause little or no discomfort, but the moment she tries to lift anything with her nose trouble begins. Do not ring the sow while she is pregnant, or she will very likely abort. Allow her to have her clutch, and then put the bridle on her.

Middlesex Co., Ont. W. E. WILLIAMS.

Look over the prize-winners carefully. There is always something to be learned, and profit gained by spending a few hours in the stock barns.

Good cattle may be shown, but the success of every herd depends upon the number and kind of calves raised.

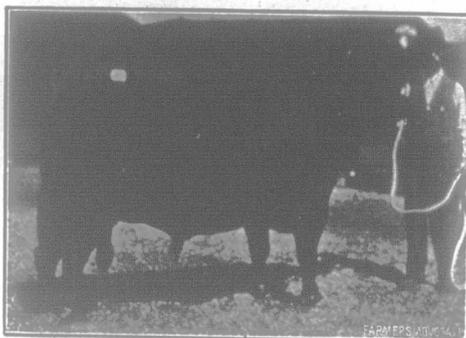
The good showman pulls out on top in a close tussle.

## THE FARM.

### The Gospel of Soil Conservation.

The gospel of maintaining soil fertility is admirably epitomized in this concluding paragraph of an address by Chas. E. Thorne, Director of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

"My study of the problems relating to the maintenance of the fertility of the soil leads me to the conviction that, in the present stages of the world's development, this end is to be attained most economically through the production of live stock and the systematic saving and utilization of the resulting waste products, both at the stable and the slaughter house; supplementing these products from the deposits of the mineral stores of combined nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; keeping the soil sweet with lime and so adjusting our system of cropping as to provide for the greater possible use of the nitrogen-gathering crops."



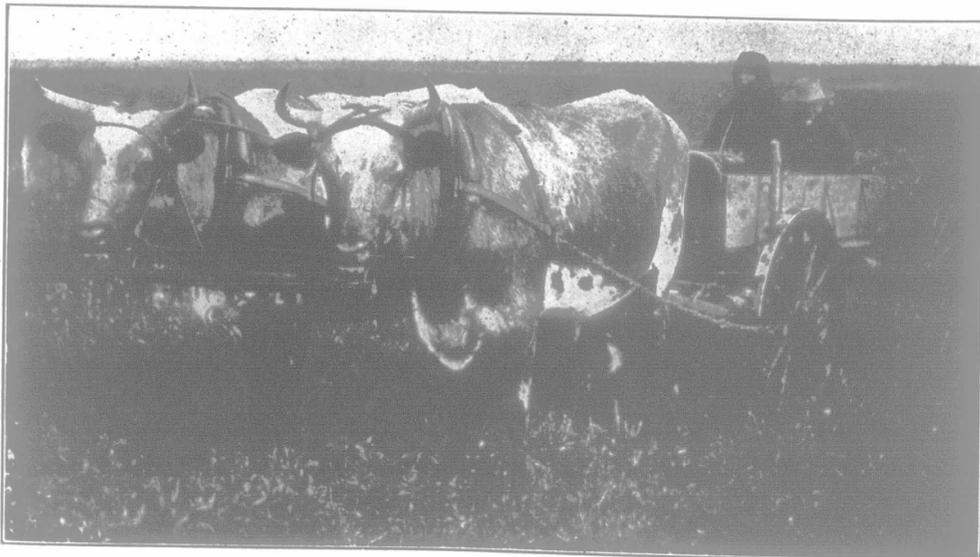
A Present-day Angus Winner.

### Thick-planted Corn for Silage.

Editor of "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Dairy Department of the University of Minnesota inaugurated an experiment to investigate the available nutrients in the corn plant under different methods of planting. We had seven plots of about two acres each. One was planted in hills, ordinary distance apart; another one was planted in hills, but in the row the hills were half the distance apart. Another plot was planted where the corn was drilled in the row with the kernels about six inches apart; one where they were about two inches apart, one where the corn was sowed broadcast. In all cases the thick seeding produced the largest yield in dry matter. There was also less weight in stalks because the shells of the stalks where the seeding was thick were not so hard as where it was in hills.

So far as the analysis of the different samples were returned to the Dairy Division, the results were all in favor of thick seeding, say from 35 to 40 pounds of seed to the acre. It also had a narrower nutritive ratio: that is, it produced considerably more protein per acre where the corn was drilled so thickly, that few, if any ears developed. The analysis of the plant showed that where a stalk had no ear, the nutriment remained in the stalk and leaves. Where the ear was matured, the nutriment had been transferred from the stalk to the ear. Since carrying on that experiment, this station has always planted



Homeward Bound.

its corn for silage in drills, the kernels of the drills from two to three inches apart.

Last year a hail-storm swept over our silage corn field, which did it considerable damage, but the year preceding we had some seventy acres planted in drills to fodder corn, using about 35 pounds of seed to the acre. The average yield of silage per acre was 15½ tons.

It should be understood that the corn should have the same length of time to grow that it does in reaching a stage of maturity where the ear would be glazed.

University of Minnesota.

T. L. HAECKER.

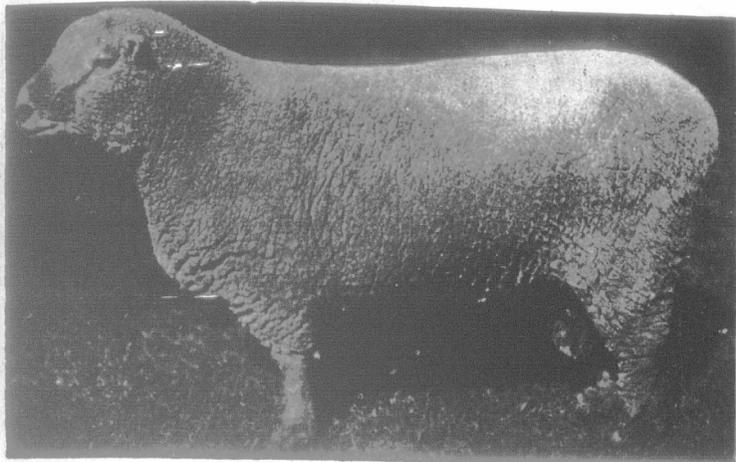
### When Silage Sours.

The abundant crops of fodder corn, now that the grain harvest is over, occupy the attention of a large number of farmers who have come to look upon the silo as a necessity on a live stock or dairy farm. No doubt many have had some experience with sour silage, and, to know just how such a condition is brought about, may show some how to avoid further loss. The Country Gentleman recently published the results of investigations in silage fermentation, made every fall during the past five years. It has long been recognized that good corn silage is a valuable food for the production of milk. In summer, when pastures begin to dry up, the feeding of succulent corn silage will keep the milk flow almost normal; and in winter, when a rich food is most needed, the acids of the silage have been found to stimulate the assimilation of food; to act as an appetizer by keeping the animal hungry and the digestive tract healthy, and to maintain the standard of milk in both quantity and quality. On the other hand, a poorly preserved silage is the source of an unpleasant flavor in milk, and for this reason some milk companies have been known to refuse to purchase milk and milk products from silage-fed cows. It is of practical importance to dairymen, therefore, to know the factors which aid in the proper fermentation of silage, as a means of providing a normal quantity and a high quality of milk.

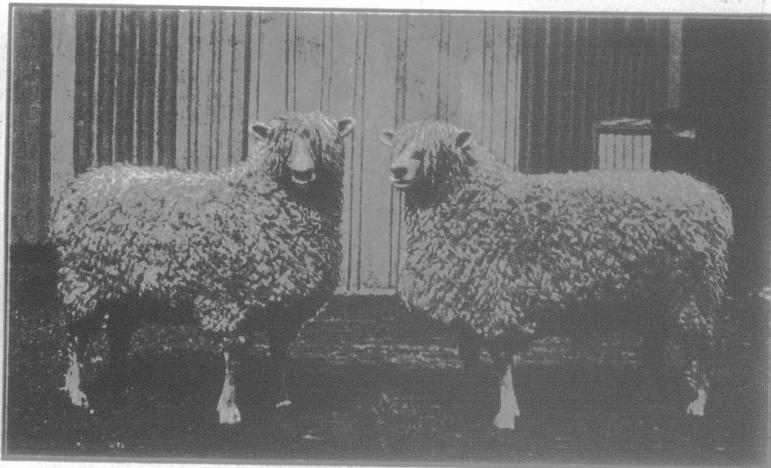
In these investigations it was soon discovered that the most important part of silage fermentation commenced immediately after the corn was put into the silo, and was largely completed in a few days. The greatest rate of change was between thirty-six and seventy-two hours after filling. Many different forms of fermentation were recognized in the process of silage production, such as butyric acid, acetic acid, lactic acid and yeast fermentations, but only the lactic acid and the yeast fermentations were followed out completely, because these seemed to be the most important agents in the production of good corn silage. It was also found that enzymes (chemical ferments) and respiration play an important part in silage fermentation, but it is concluded that to consider their activity as the only agency of proper silage formation, as has been done by some investigators, is not justified. The necessary factors in silage fermentation were found to be proper temperature, absence of air and the working together of lactic acid bacteria and yeasts.

The experiments indicate that the temperatures for producing preservative qualities in silage are 70 degrees Fahrenheit and above, since such temperatures favor the production of lactic acid. A temperature not lower than 60 is needed by acid bacteria, but they grow much better at temperatures ranging from 70 to 90. Yeasts also like high temperatures, most varieties growing and fermenting better, and faster at these temperatures.

The acidity of silage is the most important



A Southdown Hard to Beat.



Two Co. swold Winners.

factor connected with the fermentation. The formation of lactic acid prevents the development of putrefactive bacteria. Some putrefactive bacteria not only destroy the lactic acid but require the presence of air for their development; it was found that silage will keep indefinitely as long as air is excluded. An instance is cited of silage that improved in quality as a result of being kept for seven years sealed from the air. The amount of lactic acid required to keep silage is not large. In five years of testing the acidity, it was found to be never much less than one per cent and not much over two per cent, or an average of about one and a half per cent.

The experiments to determine the effect of temperature and absence of air, explain why silage does not keep as well as in cement, stone or brick silos as in wooden ones. It was found that "cement, stone and brick conduct away the heat generated in a silo and the acid fermentation is checked, unless the temperature of the air at siloing time is much warmer than normal. Another factor is that cement and brick are porous and allow the silage to get air, which causes it to spoil. The last factor can be remedied by troweling on the inside a thin coat of rich cement. The appearance of silage is not a complete guide as to its quality. It may appear to keep perfectly at the edges of a cement silo, but the acid and chemical tests are necessary to prove that it is normal silage. The odor of silage is the next best test."

But upon the activity of lactic acid bacteria depend the successful production and preservation of silage. Several varieties of these bacteria were found which were grouped into three divisions according to their activities: (1) Those that ferment dextrose, lactose and saccharose and also curdle milk; (2) those that ferment lactose feebly, but that produce more acid in silage; (3) those that do not ferment lactose. Group No. 2 was found most efficient in producing acid in silage, and in insuring its proper production and preservation. It is regarded as significant that the growth of bacteria, the increase of temperature, and the production of acid all parallel one another as if correlated. All these activities culminate on the seventh day after filling.

Among the conclusions drawn from these investigations on silage fermentation, the following are the most relevant:

That the most important change in the fermentation of corn silage is the conversion of part of the sugar by bacteria into lactic acid, a secondary change being produced by the action of yeasts on the remaining sugar, whereby it is changed into alcohol, the latter being changed by bacteria into acetic acid.

That the exclusion of air is necessary.

That the walls of a silo should be non-conductors of heat, cold and moisture.

That mature corn makes the best silage.

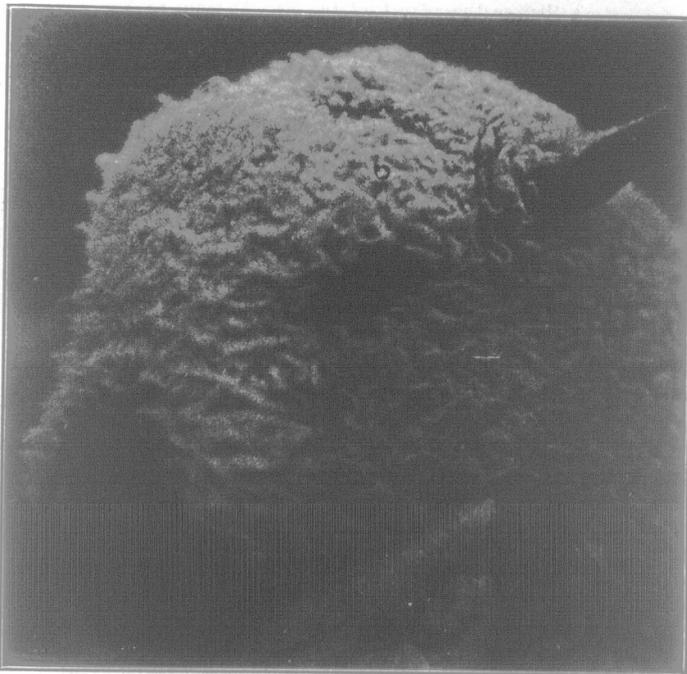
That silage undergoes a ripening process somewhat similar to the ripening of cheese.

"There ain't no ham in this here sandwich," a man growled, seated on a high stool before the marble bar of an old-fashioned railway restaurant.

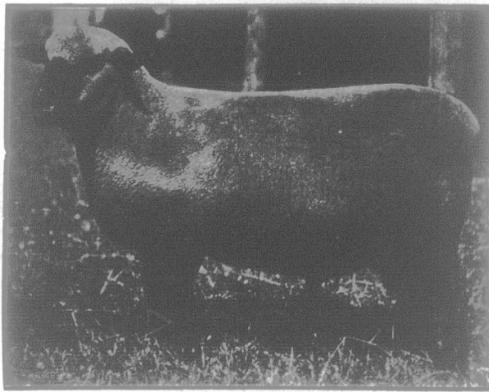
"Oh, you ain't come to the ham yet," the attendant answered easily.

The man ate on. Then he growled again: "There ain't no ham yet."

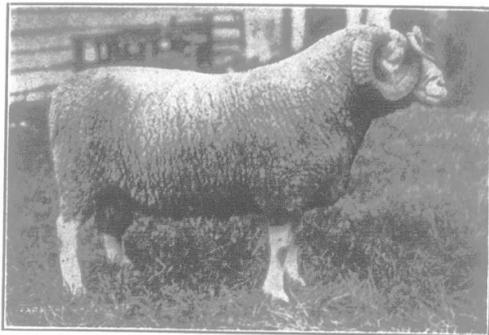
"Oh," said the attendant, "you've bit over it now."



A Canadian Shropshire's Head.



A Typical Hampshire.



Dorset Horn, Bred and Raised in Canada.

### Where are the Humble Bees?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Where are the humble bees this summer? Certainly not on the red clover where they are needed. At the present date, August 16, I have been plowing in part of a large field of red clover, most of the heads are in full bloom, with possibly thirty per cent. browning off. I have failed to find a single humble bee working on the clover. The honey bees are swarming thickly over the blossoms, but the gentlemen in yellow and black are missing. Now, according to the generally accepted theory this will mean non-fertilization of the clover blossoms and a consequent scarcity of seed. Field mice are very plentiful this year and according to Burroughs, this may account for the scarcity of bees, as the meadow mice are very fond of humble bee comb and larva.

Middlesex Co., Ont.  
W. E. WILLIAMS.

"Is your Mississippi River very much larger than our Thames?" asked an English lady of a western visitor.

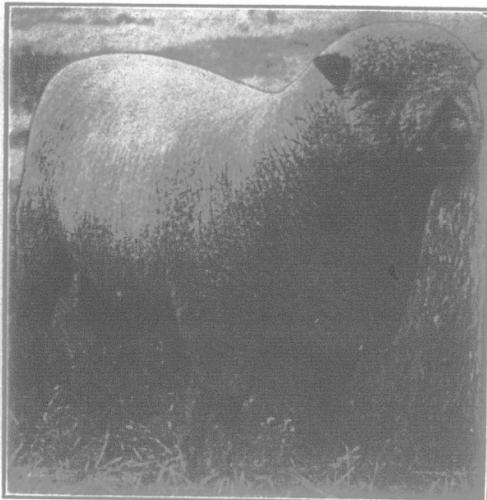
"Larger?" answered the westerner; "why, Ma'am, there ain't enough water in the whole of the Thames to make a gargle for the mouth of the Mississippi."

## THE DAIRY.

### A Crime Against Life.

Those of us who produce milk or cream for direct human consumption have a responsibility of life and death which cannot be dismissed with the complaint that there is not enough money in the business to warrant the expense of taking any extra care. Strict cleanliness in that matter is a moral obligation. Untold cases of sickness and death among children have resulted from bad milk. Uncleanliness in milking, dirty dairies, washing of milk utensils in impure water, which may infect the milk with germs of typhoid or other diseases, are all inexcusable. Their effects are especially bad in the case of milk retailed long after the time of milking and after exposure to heat and other conditions that rapidly carry the milk from bad to worse.

It takes personal experience to bring the danger home. A well-to-do farmer of our acquaintance took his family this summer for about ten days to a certain pleasure resort not especially famed for the purity of its water or milk supply, though sanitary in other respects. In the family was a year-old child, which had thriven uniformly well at home on a diet of good fresh milk with plenty of fresh air and the best of water. A few days after arrival the child became restless and peevish; it failed in flesh and diarrhoea set in. No cause could be assigned but the milk and the river water, and expert opinion confirmed the diagnosis. It was not proven that the milk and water were the cause, but in view of known facts they were suspected, more especially as adults suffered mildly in a similar way. At all events the desirability of a guaranteed supply of pure milk for his child loomed up to that father as it had never done before. Water they could boil; milk they did not like to boil, and preferred not to pasteurize.



A Fine Type of Shropshire.

Soon after their return the child's normal health was resumed. The smiles came back to its cheeks and chirping laughter into the voice. In this case no serious tragedy occurred. But how many children are there who never receive really first-class milk? Wan faces, hollow cheeks, shrunken limbs, and stunted bodies tell of repeated illness and mal-nutrition. Not all of it may be laid at the door of a poor milk supply, but some of it should. What would not many a city mother give to know that her baby was receiving good milk from a healthy cow?

The experience cited above decided one city milk producer thenceforth to spare no pains to keep clean and to cool quickly the milk he was selling for city consumption. The tragedy of a sick child's bedside did its work. Would that every milk producer could have the same experience and profit by it. Carelessness in producing or handling milk is a crime against life.

### A British Columbia Dairy Farm.

We have pleasure in publishing this week an illustration of a most attractive 80-acre homestead in Chilliwack, B.C., owned by W. S. Hawkshaw, formerly of Middlesex Co., Ont., where he had farmed for thirty years. Nine years ago the place was nearly all bush and stumps. Now it is all cleared and underdrained. Every inch can be cultivated and last winter it was awarded first prize, a gold medal and silver cup, in the provincial dairy competition (class 2, for herds under twenty cows).

The barn is a plank-frame built from a model which Mr. Hawkshaw saw in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few years ago. It is 88ft. x 36ft. and 26ft. high, with stabling underneath, and a shed 120 x 20 feet around the east end, and part of the south side with two box stalls in the north-east corner for the stallion and bull. The cattle are never out on the land from the time they are taken up in the fall, about the first week in November, until turned out to grass about the middle of April. In the day time they run in the shed, where they water. At night from four p.m. till eight p.m., they are tied up in the stable, horses and colts then having the run of the shed. The stables are all floored with concrete, and the building is on a concrete wall two feet off the ground. The stable ceiling is ten feet high, with the windows well up, so as to throw the light across. The cows stand in the rows facing the light, with a four-foot feed passage in front, and twelve feet behind them. There is no square gutter, but a bevelled floor. The stable is washed down every morning by turning a tap. There is plenty of water, with a strong pressure. All the interior is whitewashed twice a year, and this, with the windows, makes the stable very light. The west end is reserved for roots.

The farm comprises some of the very choicest bottom land, all alluvial deposit. The grass never dries out in the summer, getting enough moisture from the seepage from the surrounding mountains. The Fraser River drains the district. The whole farm is kept under grass, except a few acres for roots, and a little green feed for the summer. Enough hay is raised, but bran and shorts are purchased.

Oats can be bought cheaper than they can be

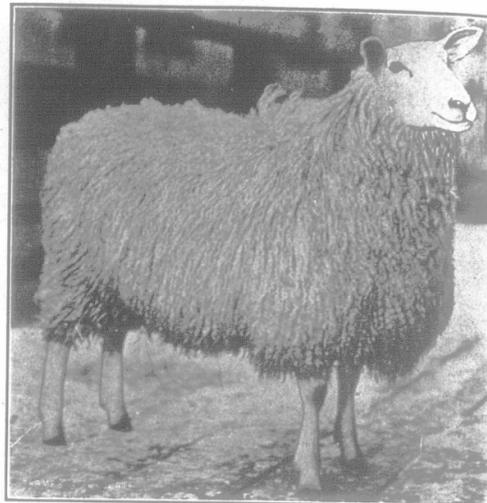
raised, although Mr. Hawkshaw has grown over a hundred bushels to the acre. Some years, however, they go down badly. All the straw wanted for bedding is bought from farms close by. The hay this year turned out a little over three big loads to the acre, after being pastured off late in May, and one field to the tenth of June. After haying the cows were fed green peas, oats and vetches till the aftermath should grow up. Roots promised to be as usual, a prolific crop.

About four acres of kale is being grown as winter feed for the cows and sheep. Beside bran and shorts the cows are fed all the roots they want.

The herd averages about 8,000 pounds of milk per head, testing four per cent. butter fat, and the net price paid was 45 cents. per pound of butter fat. All the milk, after being cooled to 50 degrees, is sent to the creamery, hauled by creamery-owned teams, with a few exceptions. It is pasteurized and kept in the ice house awaiting the daily shipment to Vancouver. The Chilliwack Creamery has its own ice plant and sells ice and ice cream. During the first six months of this year 130,000 pounds of butter fat were shipped to Vancouver. The condenser takes in about the same quantity of milk per day, and the Eden Bank Creamery a little less.

Before the advent of the electric tram to Vancouver the Eden Bank and the Chilliwack Creamery used to make about half a million pounds of butter. Now there is none made, milk and cream paying so much better.

Besides being engaged in the dairy business, Mr. Hawkshaw breeds pure-bred Clydesdales and



A Canadian Leicester Champion.

### Raising Heifers for the Dairy.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The rather interesting agitation that is going the rounds just now, in favor of a dual-purpose

cow or dual-purpose breed of cows, is pretty strong circumstantial evidence that there are very many farmers dissatisfied with the class of cows they now have, and I believe it is a good thing that such is the case. What is the cause? I believe it is largely that beef is scarce and correspondingly high in price, and milk, cream, butter and cheese, are also in keen demand at good prices, and the farmer wants to reap fruit from both these sources. Can it be done?

Yes, to a limited degree, perhaps not to the highest state of perfection in either case. As a pure breed, no doubt the Shorthorn comes nearer the dual type than does any other breed, but she has fallen far short of being what might be called a dairy cow, that is, as a breed, but there are, in Ontario, some very fine individual milkers among Shorthorns.

Surely the milking qualities which the breed had twenty-five years ago, are not so far bred out through using the beef type of sires that they

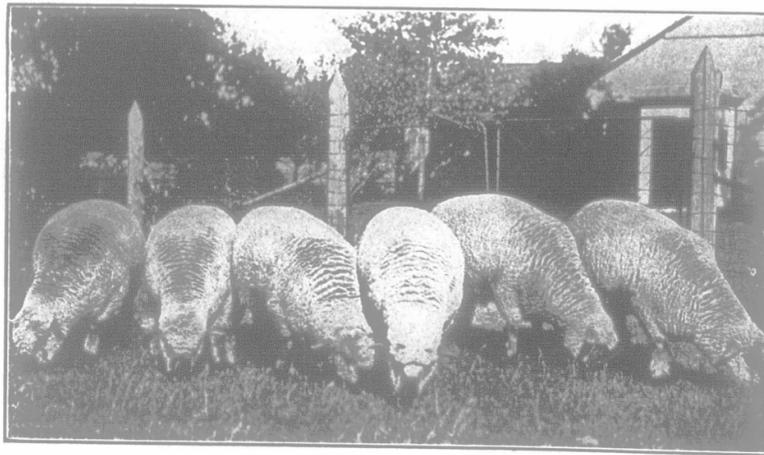
cannot be regained in a few generations by judicious breeding and feeding, and I believe there is fully as much in the feeding and care as there is in the line of breeding. I believe we can take the very best of breeding for dairy purposes, whether it be Shorthorn, Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey or any other so-called dairy breed and practically spoil it, at least, in a marked degree, by the feed and care we give the young up to two years old. For instance, the calf that is allowed to suck its dam until five to ten months old has a tendency to produce fat, and has built up fatty tissue instead of a strong framework of bone and muscle, which should be of vital importance to the dairy heifer. In raising heifers, either for dual-purpose or strictly dairy purposes, only those from the best milkers should be kept. I would prefer them to be dropped in the fall. Indeed, I think the cow that freshens in the fall has a decided advantage over the one freshening in the spring, both from the viewpoint of milk production and the



We Are at Home in Canada.

Shropshire sheep. Heavy horses find a good market.

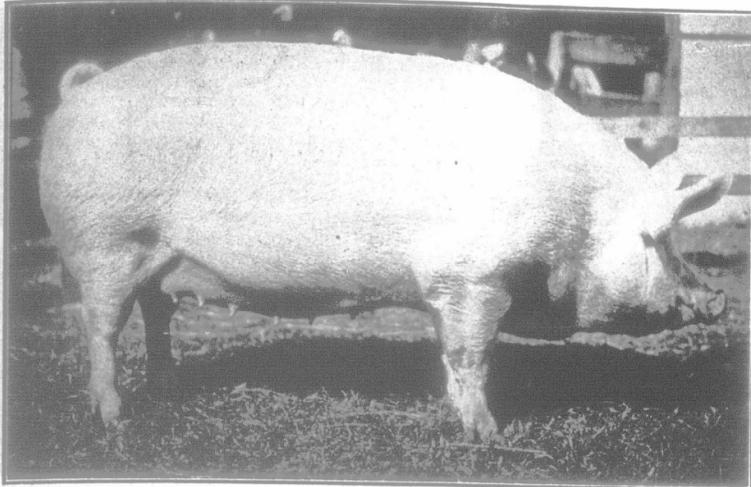
Mr. Hawkshaw thanks his two sons at home for the interest they take in the farm. He himself had a trip to England last year, and upon his return called at "The Farmer's Advocate" office. He hopes to visit Ontario when he gets things all fixed up to his liking, for he says he has still much to do. A son owns the next farm, keeps 15 cows, a team of very choice registered mares, a flock of pure-bred Shropshires and cuts four tons of hay to the acre. Land



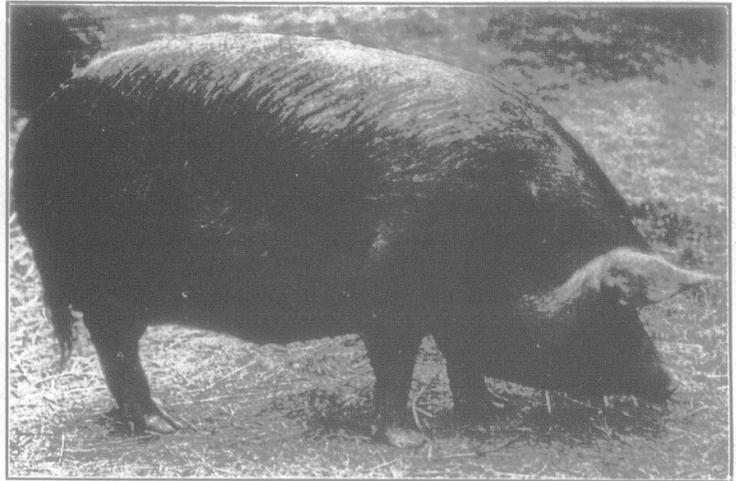
This is the Class of Oxford Rams Offered by Henry Arkell &amp; Son this Season.

values in Chilliwack district stagger visitors, but they notice the immense crops and good prices. Still, Mr. Hawkshaw confesses, they do not pick up any gold in the fence corners. In the competition referred to at the outset, the silver cup has to be won three times to become permanently awarded. In 1911 it was won by Capt. Margesson, of the Royal Navy. The corresponding medal in class one, for herds of over twenty cows, has been won three times by Mr. Steves, of Steveston.

ten months old has a tendency to produce fat, and has built up fatty tissue instead of a strong framework of bone and muscle, which should be of vital importance to the dairy heifer. In raising heifers, either for dual-purpose or strictly dairy purposes, only those from the best milkers should be kept. I would prefer them to be dropped in the fall. Indeed, I think the cow that freshens in the fall has a decided advantage over the one freshening in the spring, both from the viewpoint of milk production and the



A Canadian-bred Yorkshire Sow.



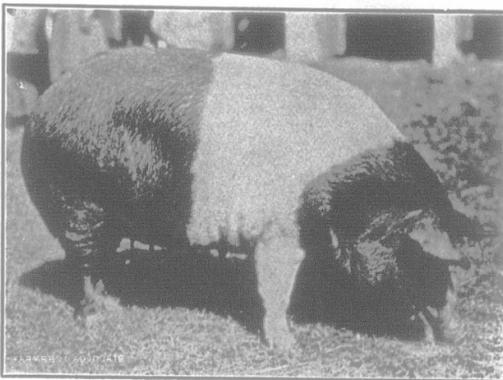
A Tamworth Sow.

raising of a better calf. The spring calf, as it is usually reared, is exposed to the hot sun and the ravages of the flies, and just when the owner is busiest, and the consequences are that many of the calves are worth more in June than they are when winter sets in, while the cow that freshens in the fall has the advantage of being dry through the worst months of fly-time, when the pastures are dry and parched.

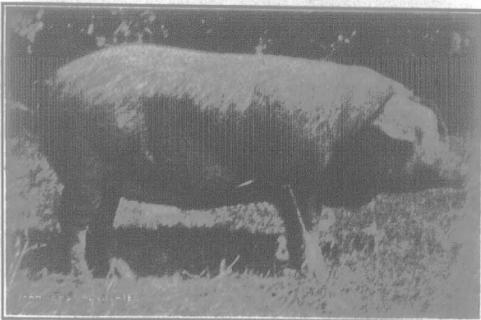
The young calf should get whole milk for ten days or two weeks, (except, perhaps, in the case of Jerseys or Guernseys, where the milk is so very rich it is liable to cause scours, in which case, some skim milk added would be beneficial) when it can gradually be changed to a diet of skim milk with a small quantity of shorts and oilcake, or feed flour and oilcake thoroughly scalded and mixed with the milk. Care should be taken not to start feeding too heavily and cause scours. It is better to err by not feeding quite enough than by feeding too much. The youngster should have an opportunity to nibble nicely-cured clover or alfalfa (preferably the latter) and should also have a chance to pick at bran, roots and whole oats as soon as it will (and I would prefer whole to chopped oats the first winter). The calf is now in a fair way to make substantial growth, if the feeder don't get over-anxious to rush it along and overfeed, causing scours or indigestion, which, in a very short time, will put it back considerably.

Along with this food there are, at least, four other things required by the youngster in order to put it through the first winter full of vigor—light, ventilation, exercise and cleanliness. Without the necessary light, the calf's vision is apt to be affected, and it is almost sure to be badly infested with vermin, which are, to say the very least, expensive things to feed. Without good ventilation it is impossible for it to grow up in health. If there is not sufficient fresh air at all times, the foul air and poisonous gases are being breathed instead, and, whenever such poison is taken into a system, either bovine or human, it is bound to leave its taint and produce unhealthy conditions. Exercise is necessary in order to develop bone and muscle of sufficient strength to carry the necessary weight of carcass, and to so strengthen the vital organs that the calf may have all the stamina necessary. And lastly cleanliness is very important, if the best results are to be realized. No doubt dirty and damp calf pens are responsible for many of the ailments of calfhood. Regularity in feeding is another strong point in favor of developing a prime dairy heifer. While it is of great importance that the calf be fed plenty of nourishing food, it is also important that it be given roughage in order to develop roominess of paunch, as without a large barrel or, what is sometimes termed great capacity, it is next to impossible to have a profitable producer.

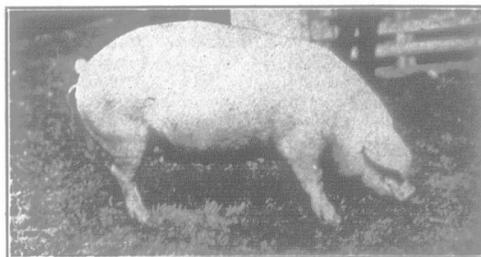
The first winter of its life over, the healthy calf will generally go out the same as yearlings, with strength and vigor to fight flies and rustle and do well the next winter. This heifer should again be well looked after. She should have more roots, silage, clover, meal etc., than she had the previous winter, to take the place of milk. It should be the aim of every farmer to keep his stock growing, rather than to see how many he can pull through with. It is poor economy to see how cheaply we can raise a calf to maturity. The calf that has merely existed through life scarcely ever makes a profitable cow. I would like especially to emphasize the importance of good feeding, but that without a large production of fat, and the foods best suited for this, almost any Ontario farmer can produce on his farm, viz., clover, alfalfa, roots, corn silage and oats. Along with this bran and a little oilcake are also very beneficial to aid digestion, but very little, if any, is required where alfalfa forms



A Hampshire Sow—A Winner at Canadian Shows.



A Home-bred Duroc.



A Chester White Sow.

a reasonable part of the daily ration. While there is nothing better than corn, peas, wheat or barley for producing beef or pork, these are not the best cereals on which to develop the dairy heifer.

Now, having grown the heifer in first-class condition up to fifteen or eighteen months of age, she is ready for breeding, and should be bred to a first-class sire. When I say a first-class sire, I do not mean one that has been well developed into a big, strong, well-formed, fine-looking animal only, but one that is a descendant from large milk-producing stock. While I say breed the well-grown heifer at fifteen to eighteen months old, I certainly would not advise breeding the rank and file of heifers (such as is too often seen) to have them freshen much before they are three years old. The well-developed heifer is in better condition to calve and make a high-class producer at two years than many of them are at three years, in either case the heifer should be kept milking a full year or nearly so

during the first lactation period. The custom of letting heifers dry up at seven to nine months after freshening, I believe is responsible, in a great number of cases, for the small annual returns that many cows are making. It is the little things that count. If many of us would look after the smaller details in business, one of which is to develop our heifers from our best cows, we would not require to pay long prices for stock that someone else has developed. Some farmers try to see how cheaply they can keep a cow, instead of trying to see how much feed she will consume profitably. Others have a poor class of cows and are keeping them poor. Some have good cows, but are not paying sufficient attention to them to make them profitable. Others have good cows and are keeping them well. Which class of farmers gets the most satisfaction from his business? Which is the most likely to keep the boys on the farm?  
Middlesex Co., Ont. R. H. HARDING.

There is always force in a new way of putting an old truth. An English dairyman, thus emphasizes the importance of skill and gentleness in milking. "Milking a cow is as delicate a business as playing a violin. A good milker adjusts himself to his cow in an instant, and if he succeeds well there must be harmony between them to get best results. One of the great faults in machine milking is that the individuality of the cow is not taken into consideration enough."

## HORTICULTURE.

### Fruit Notes from Brant County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Brant County, Ont., apples will largely be sold this year through a central co-operative association. According to J. W. Clark, one of the members of the executive, a price of \$3.00 per barrel has been offered the Association for its No. 1 fruit.

All the apples from the members, now over 100 in number, will this season be put up in central packing houses. It is being arranged to have these located one each at Burford, Paris, Brantford, Scotland, Cainsville, and probably one at St. George. The apples will be picked and placed in barrels as they come from the trees; then hauled to the nearest central packing house. Under this method of management a more uniform pack can be put out and amongst other advantages will be that of housing all the culls together where they may be sold to advantage.

By the time this note will be in print it is expected that the orchards of the members will all have been inspected, and estimates taken by three officers of the Association: J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, C. W. Gurney, Paris; and Wm. Dickie, Burford, who will make the round by automobile. The crop is not at all heavy, although some fair yields are expected.

It is anticipated that the cost of selling will not run over ten cents a barrel, although there is a limit set of ten per cent. The picking and packing and all costs may run up to fifty cents a barrel.

Conditions of membership in the Brant Association require members to abide by the by-laws and to prune, spray, and cultivate their orchards. The membership fee is a nominal one of only \$1.00.

### BORDEAUX vs. LIME-SULPHUR FOR APPLE SCAB.

Apple scab is going to cause a big percentage of Ontario apples to be culls this season save in

those orchards where the most thorough spraying has been done. Unsprayed orchards are badly infested with scab. Even where lime-sulphur has been used without an application of blue-stone the scab is all too prevalent on the apples. Some fruit growers have arrived at the conclusion that it is not possible to hold the apple scab in check without the use of Bordeaux mixture (bluestone). Amongst these latter, who are thorough-going orchardists, is numbered J. W. Clark, of Brant County.

For the last two years Mr. Clark has been using the lime-sulphur solutions exclusively. He has been forced to conclude from his experiences that bluestone is necessary to do the work, it being the stronger fungicide.

"In future," affirms Mr. Clark, "I shall use the Bordeaux mixture at least once in the season to control the apple scab. I shall continue to make the first spraying of the season with lime-sulphur, when the growth is dormant, especially if I have oyster shell scale to kill. For this work lime-sulphur is most efficient. For the second spraying, just as the buds are bursting, I shall use the bluestone. Then in order to prevent the russetting, which would result from a later application of Bordeaux, I shall make the third application with lime-sulphur again."

Mr. Clark has used this past year all three kinds of lime-sulphur, home-made, commercial (of a well-known brand), and the new soluble sulphur. He claims to have been able to notice no difference whatever in favor of any one over another. With his power outfit for spraying available he made thorough applications of the spray, and soaked the trees, yet the apple scab is quite freely prevalent in spite of it all.

Brant Co., Ont.

C.C.N.

### Corn Smut Hard to Control.

We have heard several complaints this year of the prevalence of smut on corn. Especially is this true of garden corn, and several enquiries have been made as to the nature or life history of the fungus, and the best means of control. The smuts are a low form of parasitic plant life, many of which may be controlled by seed treatment, but corn smut (*Ustilago Zeae*) cannot be controlled in this manner. Every farmer or gardener is familiar with the black masses or "boils" of spores which are generally most conspicuous on the ears or tassels of the corn, and where these are seen no time should be lost in cutting out and burning the parts affected. This is the most effective means of control. Be sure to cut out the boils before they burst.

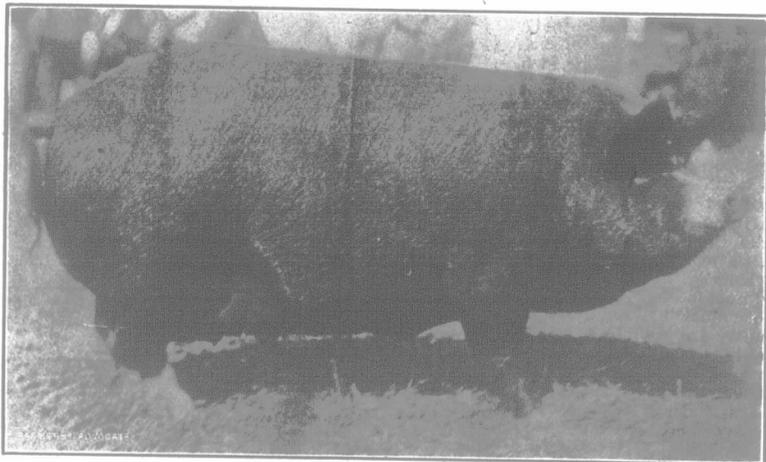
The smut may attack any part of the plant above ground, but the greatest direct injury is from the attack on the ear. The disease is most prevalent upon the ears, because the silks and the husks serve to keep the cob or ear moist, and spore formation and germination proceeds more rapidly in a fair degree of moisture. All young tissue is affected, but seldom does the disease strike the plant until after it is at least one foot in height. When a boil containing a mass of these spores bursts, and spores are scattered by the wind or carried by the moisture-laden atmosphere to a tender tassel, a young sucker, a growing leaf, or a forming ear, they germinate on this new host plant, and by inserting a hypha or germinating tube, the mycelium or body of the fungus begins its destructive work on the corn plant, and soon large numbers of spores are produced which form the black masses so noticeable in affected fields. The injury to the corn plant is quite local, the fungus mycelium not extending throughout the plant. The effect of the growth of the parasite on the tissue of the corn plant is to greatly stimulate the growth of the cells. These cells are of divers forms, always abnormal, and a large amount of new tissue is formed, and this new mass becomes filled with the body of the fungus, and the cells divide and are broken down, and finally the boils or excrescences are nothing but masses of spores surrounded by a membrane of cells of the tissue of the corn plant. The corn plant when first affected will show pale, glistening and somewhat swollen at the point of attack. A white membrane surrounding the swelling now turns black as the disease progresses.

This is not an easy disease to treat. Since it is not conveyed from plant to plant or in the seed, formalin, bluestone or hot water treatments are useless. Experiments have shown that the sowing of seed covered with smut spores does not result in any more infection than where clean seed is used. Infection comes wholly from the spores, which, when sufficient moisture is present, readily attack tender growing tissue. As previously stated, the silks and husks of the ears offer the most favorable conditions for attack, and consequently here is where most of the smut boils are found. The longer a crop is growing, the greater the amount of attack. Where corn is sown thickly and grows a fine, tender stalk, and where thickness shuts out light and prevents ventilation or where the land is very rich and a rapid growth is made, the crop is more susceptible, because of its tenderness. The only practical

method is to go over the corn fields or garden plots carefully and cut out all affected stalks before the membrane surrounding the boils bursts, and, having cut these, do not throw them down on the ground or on the manure pile, for the spores retain their vitality in the soil for a considerable length of time, and, by a sprouting process, they may be propagated and disseminated through manure applied to the soil. From time to time, as the growth and maturity of the corn are watched, be on the look out for smut, and always cut it out and burn it. Even though the boils have burst burn the stalks, for large numbers of spores will be destroyed, but, to be safe, do the cutting and burning earlier or as soon as the swellings are noticed.

### Ontario Fruit the Best.

Publicity was recently given to the fact that Ontario fruit had won a sweepstakes prize in competition at the exhibition held by the International Apple Shippers' Association at Cleveland, Ohio. The competition covered the continent, and called for five different groups of States and Provinces. The winners in the different groups then competed for the sweepstakes. Ontario won the blue ribbon, which is the first prize in each group, and then in competition with the other groups was able to beat them all out and was awarded the sweepstakes, the prize for which is the President's cup.



This is a Berkshire, but also a Canadian.

The list calls for, at least, five varieties of summer apples, ten of fall apples, and fifteen of winter varieties. The full number was used in each case. The fruit was gathered from different parts of the Province, but mostly from the Niagara Peninsula and the district from Hamilton to Toronto.

### Fruit Crop Prices.

The fruit crop report of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association for August shows an increase over last month in the plum and pear prospects, and a decrease in late peaches, grapes and tomatoes. The Nova Scotia apple crop has been recently estimated at 750,000 barrels as compared with a million in 1912. The quality will be seriously affected by scab. In Ontario Spies and Baldwins are short, and in Quebec the Fameuse are light. The general condition of the crop throughout the United States is given by the Government as 59.4 per cent. of a normal crop as compared with 67.9 per cent. on the

corresponding date last year, and 59.1 per cent. the average for the past ten years. Though the crop is estimated below 1912, it is considerably larger than in 1911, and no scarcity is expected.

However, since the U. S. Government Crop report was issued, hot, dry weather, in some of the Central Western States, notably in the Missouri River Valley has done material damage to apples, both in cutting down the yield, and hurting the keeping quality. It is thought that the apples will not do for late winter and spring storage stock, but will have to go on the market early, which may tend to hold prices down, to some extent, during the forepart of the season.

One of the Ontario Co-operative Fruit-shipping Associations reports having sold a carload of Duchess apples, 50 per cent No. 1, at \$2.50 per barrel, while another association has sold its entire pack, 33 per cent Spies, at \$3.00.

## POULTRY.

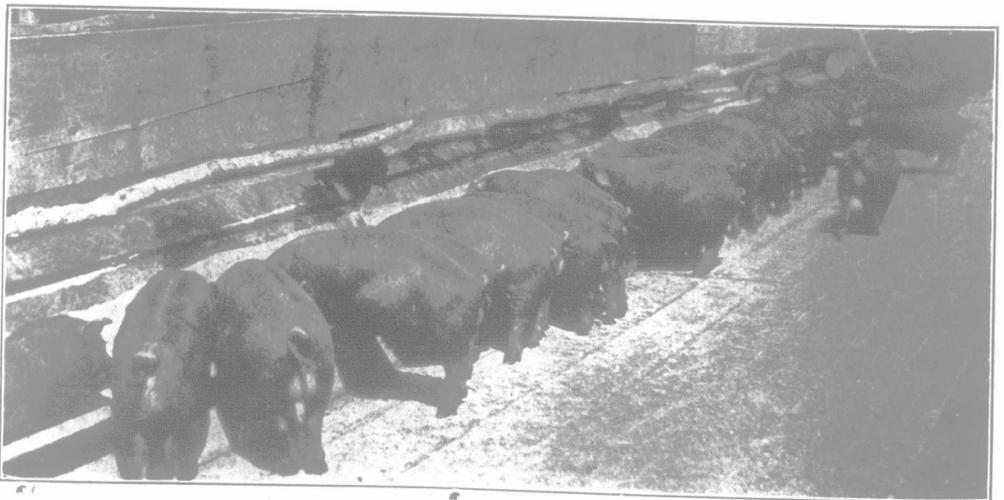
Get the growing chickens out into the corn fields or on the stubble. Colony houses may, at this season, be used to greatest advantage.

Every bird in the flock should be normal in growth and shape at three months of age. If, at this age, any are undersized or off in shape they are not likely ever to become first-class birds, and it is generally advisable to make table fowl of them.

Few hens lay continuously during the molting season. At the latter stages of molting, when the old feathers have been shed and the new ones are making rapid growth, most hens cease laying for a time. It is advisable, however, to feed well during this time and keep the hens healthy, so that their non-productive period is made as short as possible.

Ducklings rightly handled grow very rapidly. It is estimated that a Pekin duckling weighs two ounces when hatched, about a pound at four weeks of age, four to four and one-half pounds at from six to eight weeks of age, and from five and one-half to six pounds at ten weeks of age, when it is profitable to market them. These gains are only made when the birds are well fed and cared for.

A flock of this year's chickens, composed of birds of all sizes and ages, and including both pullets and cockerels, cannot be expected to do as well as if the birds are kept graded according to age and sex. Good birds may result from undersized chicks, if these little fellows are not compelled to take the leavings in a feeding pen from a flock of larger and more precocious birds. Where large numbers of chickens are raised each season, it is well to feed the lots according to the size of the birds, which gives the smaller birds an equal chance with the older ones.



Lunch at the Ranch.

**Developing Pullets for Winter Layers.**

The importance of getting winter eggs is well understood by all poultry keepers. To this end it is always advised to have the pullets intended for the laying flock hatched as early in the spring as possible, for it is generally the case that laying begins some time after growth ceases, and rarely before the bird has practically attained its full growth. In cases where the reproductive organs show premature activity, the result usually is, especially where laying continues for some time, that the pullet's growth is impaired, and she never makes as fine a bird or as valuable a layer later on as she would have done had laying not commenced until after growth ceased. It is often the case that pullets do not commence to lay until some time after they stop growing, and such must receive the attention of the poultryman. It is necessary, if winter eggs are to be produced in abundance, that the pullet commences to lay before the weather turns too cold in the fall. If she is not laying regularly before this time comes, it is more than likely that several weeks and perhaps months will have passed before she begins a regular production.

The pullets must, if at all possible, be induced to lay this fall and winter. Right now is the time to begin selecting the laying pen. It is very often the case that some of the birds have been surrounded by unfavorable influences, which, for a time have caused a check in their growth. Such birds are very likely to be some time in commencing laying, even after all growth has apparently stopped, and this condition may drag along into the cold weather, when the best of care and feed may not be sufficient to bring the reproductive organs into activity. It is important then that pullets intended for the laying pens be well fed from the time they are hatched until and after they begin laying. Do not, under any circumstances, neglect them at this season of the year. Free range in the corn field or a run on a stubble are two of the best places to keep the birds, and this, if they are given a clean, light, open-front colony house in which to find shelter from storm and during the night, and are fed liberally on feed to promote rapid growth and early maturity, is the best practice in rearing young stock. The surroundings spell health and vigor for the birds, and we must not forget clean drinking fountains regularly supplied with fresh water or sour milk. Too often the birds are forced to depend for their existence upon what they are able to glean from the harvested fields, and for drink must rely upon the stagnant, odoriferous and altogether unwholesome barnyard seepage. If eggs are desired next winter, feed and water the flock well now. As far as investigators have been able to prove, conditions unfavorable to the body growth of the pullets are also unfavorable to the development of the pullet's reproductive organs, and thus to egg production. It has also been found that disturbances affecting the bird detrimentally during its period of growth, may affect appreciably the egg production later by retarding it for some time. The nearer the pullet is to commencing to lay, the more sensitive she is to disturbances, as violent or sudden changes of diet, excitement, or moving from place to place where the environments are much different. As the pullets mature and laying time approaches, give them more care. Feed nourishing food regularly; attend to the comfort of the birds, and give exercise to develop strong constitutions, and keep the pens and roosts scrupulously clean, and the birds free from vermin, the whole making to develop the bird's body at an early age and hasten egg production, for usually as the body is developed so also are the reproductive organs developed, and upon these latter depends egg production. Anything which affects these reproductive organs retards laying, and may prove sufficient to preclude it until the following spring when the most natural season for egg production arrives, and "every old hen" is laying and eggs are lower in price. Care now means eggs this winter and good prices.

When the time arrives, which will not be long now, to select from the pullet flock the individuals worthy of a place in the laying pen, discard all small, inferior, poorly-developed birds. Rely on the birds with vigor well marked. Almost invariably the best developed pullets lay the largest number of eggs. Weed the poor ones out carefully, and sell them for table use. There is no profit in keeping even one hen which will not pay her way, and which must be fed from the earnings of her more industrious neighbor. Let nothing, which is sure to aid in putting the finishing touches on the pullets to go into this winter's laying pens, be left undone. The breeding has been done, attend now to the feeding, and a little later to the weeding.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**"Small Deer"**

By Peter McArthur.

For some time past I have been thinking that Tom o' Bedlam must have been a useful citizen:

"For rats and mice and such small deer Have been Tom's food for seven long year."

If he had been in this part of the country he could have lived high this summer and would have been welcome on every farm. Never before have I known these pests to be so plentiful. The rats descended on us in the winter time, pro-

were hauling in the hay; every cock yielded from one to three mice to be killed by the dog or by a quick blow with the fork, and in many places we found nests of young mice. They are so plentiful that if, as in the days of Mother Goose

"They all ran after the farmer's wife And she chopped off their tails with the carving knife,

the good woman would be kept busy from morning till night. When we were hauling in the oats we found mice in every shock and in one I counted five big ones. Perhaps they were holding a meeting of the Consumers' League to pass resolutions about the high cost of living in the fields due to the fact that farmers cut and haul in their crops. Although the shocks had been standing less than a week many had little piles of oat husks under them, showing that the mice had not been using them merely for shelter.

I am really bothered about these mice, and if anyone knows how to get rid of them I shall be obliged if they send me the receipt. Last winter they got into the pits of cull apples that I put away thinking that they might be useful in the spring, and ruined them completely. They even gnawed their way into barrels of apples that we had pitted in a hillside, and I found that they had girdled a lot of the little trees that I had planted in the wood-lot. This year there seem



A Champion Jersey Cow.

ably because we had a stack of unhusked corn, but when the corn was used and the cover under which they could hide had disappeared we managed to thin them out. The dog was on the watch for them at all times, and for some weeks we set two traps every night and seldom failed to have two big rats to attend to every morning. It is now some time since I have seen one and I am beginning to hope that like the Connecticut Yankee they "have taken the hint." He was telling about how he went to a party, and after they had kicked him out three times he "took the hint and went away." It has probably dawned on the rats that we don't want them around here, but perhaps their departure is due to the fact that there has been nothing

to be ten times as many of them as we had last year, and I am beginning to worry about the young orchard. With the place swarming with mice there will be a great danger that the little trees will be girdled, unless some steps are taken to prevent the destruction. If anyone has a good suggestion to make as to how I can protect the young trees I am open to instruction. I have heard of the plan of tramping the snow around the trees after every snow-fall, but it does not appeal to me. There are three hundred and forty apple and cherry trees, and if the snowfalls should be frequent I would have to be tramping all winter. I wonder if there is not some way of attending to the whole job once and being done with it, at least for one year. As a preventive measure



A Coming Winner.

we have added two cats to the live stock, but as they are always hanging around when the milk is being separated to get their share, I am afraid they do not bustle for their livings as they should. I suspect that the great increase in the number of mice is due to the disappearance of screech-owls. They are said to be the best mousers we have. Last year and the year before they could be heard in the woods and orchard every night, and I have often seen them flying about in the evening. This year I have not seen one, and only one has been heard in the orchard. They seem to have disappeared, though I have not heard of anyone killing them. Hawks also seem to be scarce this year. I occasionally see one flying low over the fields and have no doubt that it is busy with the mice. As I confessed in an article some time ago, I am afraid I shot up a nest of useful hawks last spring under the impression that they were the chicken-stealing Cooper's hawks. Perhaps others have been doing the same, and the plague of mice is due to the destruction of the natural checks on them.

Speaking of Cooper's hawks reminds me that my friends, John A. Cooper and Arthur Hawkes are bestirring themselves to inject some life into

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the Canadian League whose purpose is to oppose the centralization of power at the seat of Empire. They aim to take the naval question out of politics. If they manage to do that they may be surprised to find that there is no naval question. Up to the present it has existed only in politics. Although ardent party men can be found among the farmers, who claim to be in favor of either a Canadian navy, or an emergency contribution, most of the men I know are opposed to Canadian naval development of any kind. Whether this attitude is right or wrong, I do not pretend to say, but it seems to me that if we can cultivate a peaceful disposition and avoid the burden for armaments under which the older countries are all groaning it will be a good thing. I never yet heard of a war that did not call to mind the words of Old Kaspar in the poem on the Battle of Blenheim that used to be in one of our readers when I went to school.

"But what they fought each other for  
I could not well make out."

We do a great deal of talking about the world becoming civilized, but never since the beginning of history have nations spent so much on preparations for war as they are spending now. And war is just about the most uncivilized thing known to humanity. We no longer allow private individuals to fight out their dispute, and why on earth shouldn't we be able to keep nations from fighting them out? With communication of news so rapid among all nations it is possible to find the causes of all troubles as quickly as we can get at the rights and wrongs of a neighborhood row, and it should surely be feasible for Christian Governments to establish a court where such rows could be threshed out. Of course, the Hague tribunal is intended for that purpose, but it seems to lack authority. If we are to have armies to protect the nations, why not have one central army under the control of some such institution as the Hague Tribunal. After quarrels were sifted, judgment could be given and the court would have the power to enforce its decisions. Each nation could supply its share to the support of this central police army, and then

"The common sense of most shall hold a fretful  
realm in awe,  
And the kindly earth shall slumber lapped in  
universal law."

Perhaps Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hawkes would consider that centralization run mad. Anyway, it would rid the nations of the terrible handicap of having to support individual armies, but I suppose that like most other good schemes it wouldn't work. Anyway, I am convinced that outside of military circles there is no real enthusiasm in Canada for naval or military expansion. The people at large not only have to pay the price, but have to supply the men to be killed, and they think there should be some more sensible way of settling difficulties. But let no one imagine that is because the people as a whole are cowardly. Anyone who thinks that might get the same surprise as the bully who kept picking at a man who didn't want to fight. He got a licking that crippled him for life.

### Weaving School and Farm together.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In Illinois the complaint that the country school does not serve adequately the country life about it has at last produced results. No longer can it be said that the boy or girl who attends the rural school learns things entirely unrelated to his or her life before beginning and after leaving the classroom.

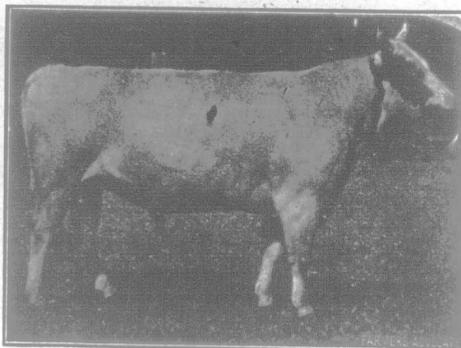
Cook County, which includes Chicago (but not for school administration), has taken the lead. Experiments have been tried elsewhere in the state, but it needed the leadership of the present county superintendent, Edward J. Tobin, to set the movement going in right earnest. Just here it might be explained that in Illinois, as in many of the States of the Union, school affairs are administered by local boards of trustees, as in Canada, but there is a county superintendent, who directs courses of study, examinations of teachers, and such matters, instead of these being administered by the state government.

Well, one feature of the new work is the teaching of agriculture, both theoretical and practical. Not only are the boys and girls in the intermediate and higher classes of public schools taught the salient features of a good milch cow, the best breeds of chickens for meat, eggs, and general purposes, the reason why seed potatoes should be selected from the hill, and not from the pile; and such phases of agricultural study; but they are given assistance in the actual testing of

seed corn, the selection of seed ears from the field the investigation of systems of drainage and soil cultivation, and the reasons therefore. These are some of the branches of the work covered, and only a start has been made.

In the execution of such tasks the county superintendent and his assistants—once farmers themselves—lend their advice, making visits from school to school, as occasion offers. And the seed testing has great scope. Seed is tested for the farmers of the school district, in large quantities, free of charge. Thus farmers themselves learn many things. One big corn-grower, whose seed had been tested, was so well pleased with the experience that he promptly offered ten dollars to the teacher and pupils. This, of course, was not accepted. In every case satisfaction was great.

Not only here, but in many States of the Union, corn clubs are in existence to further the yield, improve the quality, and increase the returns for this great grain. I refer to this fact here, because among the boys of Cook county there are active corn clubs. Each boy who joins acquires from his father the use of an acre of land, to be used as his own little corn field. He must do or have done all the work connected with the crop on his acre, including the selection of the seed and the marketing of the product.



An Unbeaten Ayrshire.

The profit is to be his. When returns are all in, he writes an account of his experience, and the best record for the season wins special recognition in the Boys' Achievement Club.

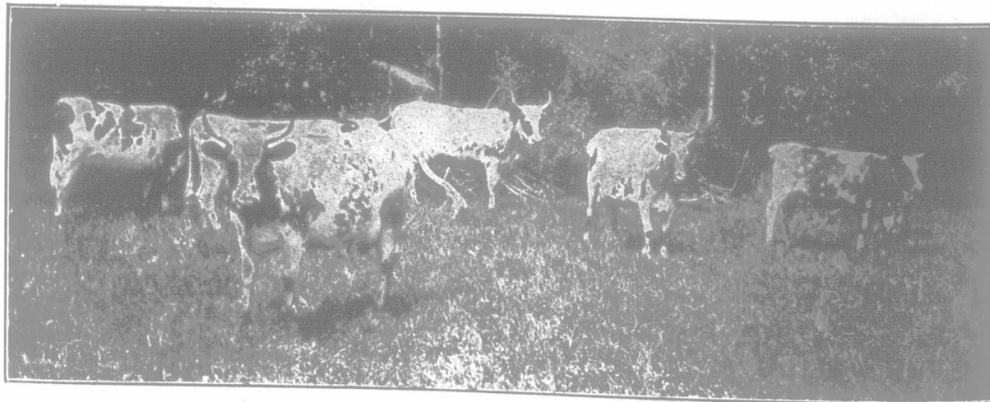
The local Boys' Achievement Council of Cook County is a branch of the National Boys' Achievement Club. This organization is intended to discover and reward those boys who have achieved some unusual object. It may be moral, such as the throwing off of a bad habit, mental, such as the gaining of proficiency in writing, music, or some other art; the production of some useful instrument or machine; the successful cultivation of a garden; the earning and careful application of sums of money.

At the Panama-Pacific Exposition there is to be a children's city, governed, peopled, and visited by children. Free transportation and keep while there (for a month each) await those achievement boys who have won special recognition.

As agents to stimulate the country people to greater interest in this country-life movement, Cook county is to have this coming year four Country Life directors, each to act not only in the capacity stated, but also as inspectors of twenty or twenty-five schools. These men are to be paid \$2,000 a year. They must be practical, as well as theoretical, farmers. They must reside in their respective districts, and devote their whole time to the welding of the farm home to the rural school, the unification of their aims, as far as possible, and the solving of their problems.

Cook Co., Ill.

JAS. A. BYRNE.



Ayrshires in Canada.

### The Past and The Present.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We talk in these days of hard times, of financial stringency and high interest rates, and the Ontario farmer does, indeed, think it hard lines when the loan company refuses to renew his loan at less than six per cent, or it may be even a slightly higher rate. But if now our yoke is heavy and we are beaten with whips, our fathers were chastised with scorpions.

Looking through some old correspondence, we recently came across a letter from the old, well-known Toronto law firm of "Edward and S. H. Blake", addressed to a loan agent in an Ontario town. The letter is dated Toronto, July 9th, 1859, and is, in part, as follows:

Re Ker.—After naming a number of requisitions as to title, the letter says: "On these conditions being satisfactorily complied with, we are prepared to advance \$400 for three years at 15%, half-yearly, in advance, but we do it with reluctance.

Re Currie.—The deeds seem satisfactory, and we are prepared to advance \$400 on the whole lot for five years at 12½%.

Re Temple.—This seems satisfactory, but the value small. We would do \$400 at five years at 14%.

Re Ramage.—We could do \$400 at 15% for four years.

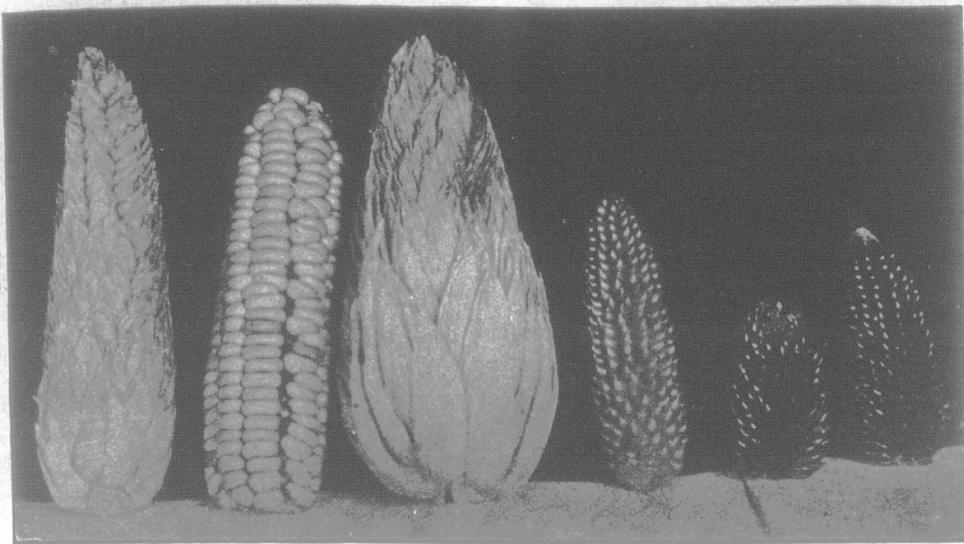
Re McPherson.—Your memorandum is satisfactory, and, should the title and value be good, we can do \$400 for five years at 13%.

What would the farmers of to-day think of these rates? The money which the Blake firm was investing was very probably trust funds given into their hands to be invested at the then current rates. It is not at all likely that borrowers were paying to them higher rates than those at which the money could have been obtained elsewhere. It may be said that farmers did not, in 1859, have to pay as high wages as they do to-day, and that prices have greatly increased on much that they have to buy. That is probably true, but those were the days of small clearings and of crude implements, and, if for some of the necessities prices in that day were not so high as now, it is equally true that for many other articles required in the farmer's home or business, prices have very materially decreased. It is also a fact that for almost every article of farm produce, from the granary, the "bush" or the stable, the farmer gets to-day very much higher prices than the figures of 1859, and, in most instances, markets his produce much nearer home, and at much less expense than in that day. We sometimes hear the slang phrase, "Cheer up, there is worse to come", but this is a case in which we may say, "Cheer up, worse has been, and we have survived." And yet, after all, a man is unwise to recklessly raise money on a mortgage at six per cent, or at any other rate of interest. An intelligent, industrious farmer may well and profitably borrow money to build a silo, to do necessary draining or to put up outbuildings required to properly shelter his stock. He had better not mortgage to speculate in town lots or mining stocks.

When, more than half a century ago, the Blakes wrote the letter to which we have referred, the farmers to whom they were lending were not using self-binders, potato diggers and planters, and the other improved implements found on the farms of our time. Neither was the office of the Blakes, at No. 6 Masonic Hall, Toronto Street, equipped with the type-writer, adding machine, telephone, and other present-day helps to office work. The letter from which we have quoted is in "long hand," written with a pen—probably a quill, and quite likely was penned by one of the illustrious members of the firm. Verily the world moves, and the farmer must move to keep up.

Grey Co., Ont.

H. H. MILLER.



Results from Crossing Corn.

**Curious Crosses in Corn.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Experiments in crossing corn are long and tedious, and often failures, but the accompanying photo may be interesting:

A hulled variety from Southern Europe (extreme left in photo)—used as the female—was crossed with a large-seeded Caraguan variety (next in the photo—male—and the third shown is the first result). Reversing the male and female plants gave a hullless small-seeded result. That shown (third) is both a longer and thicker cob than either of its parents, and with much larger seeds than the original hulled sort. The stalk was 12½ feet high, with three cobs, and leaves fully four inches broad. The attempt is being made, by Mendelian theory, to raise a fixed and improved variety for ensilage.

The extreme right-hand figure in the photo is of a good white pop (the male plant) which was crossed with a red (third from right), which gave a mahogany-seeded sort (second from right), with a smaller cob, but more of them—four to six on a stalk. The plants of it this year show larger and better cobs, but are not ripe yet.

Another new field variety (always sown on May first) is ripening now (August 16th), whilst others are 9 to 12 feet high, with leaves 14½ inches broad.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

J. Y.

**Ontario's Harvest Good.**

Correspondents writing to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, August 18th, reported the season of 1913 one of the most favorable for the harvesting of hay and cereals. The former was never handled in more perfect weather, and grain crops had so far stood up well for cutting, and had been housed under perfect conditions.

The promising outlook for fall wheat in May has been realized. The average yield per acre is large, although there is considerable range in individual returns even in the small counties—while the grain is generally classed as a good sample. The straw is rather short, but clean, and of good quality generally. Odd mention only was made of rust and smut and injury from the Hessian fly and other pests was comparatively small. Cutting ranged from the 10th to the end of July.

Spring Wheat growing is now confined largely to the eastern half of the Province and the newer districts of the north, and is not increasing in general favor. The average yield is a good one, the sample is well spoken of, and the straw is somewhat short, but bright and clean. Harvesting was proceeding favorably, as correspondents reported.

Barley, like the other spring grains, did not get a good start owing to the comparatively cold weather prevailing in the early part of the season, yet the crop has turned out to be a most satisfactory one. The grain is plump and of excellent color, and while the straw is a little short owing to drouth it is remarkably clean. The crop was harvested during the last two weeks of July and the first week of August.

The Oat crop had been cut when correspondents reported. The straw as a rule is short; but, as in the case of the other cereals, it is unusually clean and bright, and it is of good feeding value. The grain is said to be well up to weight, and there will be a good average yield per acre. There have been a few complaints of smut, but the crop

generally may be described as an excellent one, and it is being well harvested.

Rye is not now a general crop. Unlike the other grains, rye has done better in the straw than in the head this season and the crop is fair.

Peas, except where grown for the canners, appear to be decreasing in favor as a field crop. The reports received concerning the general condition of the crop, however, are more favorable than those of recent years. Practically no mention is made of the weevil, and while the straw is described as being short, it has been well podded, and the average yield is likely to be a good one. The pea crop appears to flourish best in the newer districts of Northern Ontario. Pulling was about half completed when correspondents reported.

Beans are one of the few crops reported to have suffered from too much rain, especially on clay soils. Some of the returns, however, refer to the crop as promising well. As correspondents wrote, some of the crop was well podded while other fields were only just in bloom.

The hay crop has done much better in the western part of the Province than in the eastern counties, but everywhere the cut was well cured, and is of excellent quality. The chief drawbacks to this crop were the late spring frosts and the dry weather of June. A good promise of clover seed is reported. Cutting was general from the last week of June until the third week of July—in some instances even later.

Corn got off to a poor start, the nights being cold and the season generally backward. Drouth followed, and the outlook for corn became most discouraging. During the last few weeks, however, more favorable corn weather arrived, and as correspondents wrote, the crop had picked up wonderfully, and is now giving good promise, more especially where grown for the silo.

Tobacco is usually described as being backward and uneven owing chiefly to frost in May and June, although a few fine fields are reported.

Reports regarding the probable yield of potatoes, vary all the way from poor to good, the majority of opinions favoring a fair return should timely rains occur during the remainder of the growing season. The drouth of midsummer is given as the main drawback to the crop. The size of the tubers is, so far, inclined to be small owing to the drouth, but otherwise their quality

is good. A number of the returns refer to the fact that there are fewer Colorado beetles than usual this season. This is attributed by some to the presence of an insect described by one correspondent as "a small, flattish bug," evidently *Perillus bioculatus*, var. *claudus*, which in its adult and nymph stages feeds upon the Colorado beetle attacking both the adult beetles and the larvae, according to observations made during the past two years by L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The dry season has been a trying one for the root crops, "more rain needed" being a frequent plaint in the reports. Turnips appear to be doing better relatively than mangels. Recent showers, however, have given encouragement to growers, and there is yet a chance of a fair return.

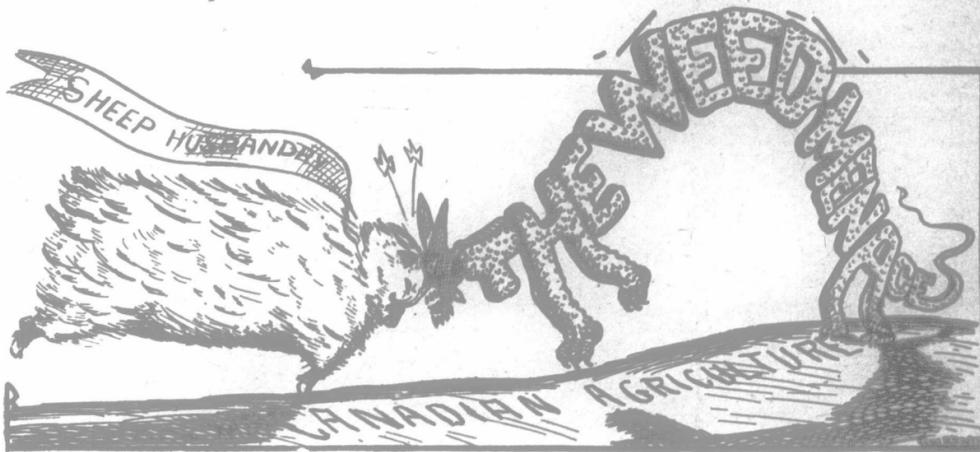
The effects of the frosts which occurred early in May, during the period of fruit bloom, are discernible in the reports of correspondents just to hand. Apples appear to have suffered considerably, and the subsequent dry weather has also been trying to this fruit. The general opinion is that the yield of apples for the Province will be about half the normal. Several returns speak of the insistence of the scab on the fruit in some of the sprayed orchards, while others claim that spraying has been as effective as usual. In Eastern Ontario the tent caterpillar is reported in large numbers, and some orchards are said to have been greatly defoliated. Pears have done better than apples, both in yield and quality. Plums are rated as being from fair to heavy in yield and generally of good quality. Peaches will be a very good crop, having escaped the spring frosts surprisingly well. Grapes will be only medium, some vineyards having been nipped by the May frost. Strawberries promised well early in the season, but were affected by drouth while ripening. Raspberries were an improvement, although not up to promise.

While a few correspondents speak of fair pasture conditions, the bulk of the reports describe the fields as being very dry, and much in need of rain, more especially in the eastern half of the Province. Dairy products were lessening, owing to the decided falling off in the milk flow. Cattle are remarkably free from disease, although some are on the lean side. Several correspondents claim that the shortage of roughage will compel farmers to dispose of some of their live stock in order to carry the remainder through the winter. The general opinion, however, is that careful feeding will meet the situation, more especially where there are silos. Much, therefore, depends upon the growing corn crop. In fact, corn is more and more regarded as the key to the Ontario fodder problem.

The majority of the returns speak of the scarcity and inferior quality of farm labor. However, the very favorable harvest weather, and the short straw of nearly all the grain crops, considerably lessened the demand for field workers during the busy season. Wide field implements and the interchange of labor between neighbors also tended to help out. Wages by the day ranged from \$1.25 to \$2.50, with board, usually around \$2.00; by the month from \$25.00 to \$35 was commonly paid, although some skilled farm laborers command from \$40 to \$50 a month during harvest.

**Read Systematically.**

To get the most out of anything one attempts it is necessary that some system be followed, and this applies to reading as strongly as to other things. The person who gets a book to read, skims through the first chapter or two, and then skips to the concluding chapter to see how it all ended, almost invariably misses the cream of the reading, for many are the weak introductions, and few are the strong conclusions. Begin at



Driving Out the Invader.

the first and read it all. This is good advice to apply to all good reading including agricultural journals like "The Farmer's Advocate." It is not advisable to read only the portions of the paper given to articles and discussions along any one line of work, for if such is followed, many good things are missed. The wider one's reading becomes, the greater his knowledge. Reading should not be confined to editorial columns alone. Much knowledge is distributed through intelligent, varied and clean advertising, the kind that keeps the reader in touch with the advance of the inventor's genius and the stock breeder's mastery of the art of live-stock husbandry. Such advertising is found in every issue of this paper, and where buying and selling is necessary as it is in all productive undertakings agriculture included, very often great profit comes to the reader who weighs carefully the matter in the advertisements as well as that in the other departments of the paper. It pays to advertise, and it pays to read the advertisements.

### Harvest Over—See the Fair.

At the end of the third week in August, the greater part of the harvest in the counties of Southwestern Ontario, and in all those districts bordering upon the Great Lakes, had been safely housed. Most districts had a fair crop; some places the crop was especially heavy, while, in others, it was rather light, owing to the weeks of drouth. It is not often that the fields are stripped as early as they have been this year. Late spring frosts held the hay and grain back in most districts, and for a time it seemed as though harvest would be very late, but growth was rapid, and the straw did not reach the length it sometimes does. Warm and dry weather hastened all crops to maturity, and the last of the oats went in on many farms before the twentieth. How different from last year, when the extremely wet weather held the harvest back, and much grain was still in the fields well on into September, and even in some cases until October. Many attended the Toronto, Ottawa and London exhibitions last year with their harvest far from completed, or were compelled to remain at home in an effort to get more of the grain under cover. Such will not be the case in many instances this year.

All should take a well-earned holiday, and see the educative features of the largest exhibition in their locality. A good crop harvested in prime condition, should encourage everyone to see the show. Have a good time, but do not forget that the really valuable features of an autumn exhibition are the educative features. Study the best types of live stock; look over the farm-implement and machinery displays; compare and contrast the various varieties of grains, roots, vegetables and fruits; see the magnificent displays made by manufacturing concerns, even unto the process of manufacture, for all this is educative; and, as a little spice, do not miss the grand-stand performance. All these things are worthy, but many people let loose from a season of hard work plan to see the "thrillers" to the exclusion of all else. Fireworks and feats of skill or humorous stunts and sketches before the stand are necessary, and no one visiting the exhibition can well afford to miss them, but most "midway" sideshows, penny-in-the-slot machines, "the-cane-you-ring-is-the-cane-you-carry-away" men, wheel-of-fortune experts, and all fakirs from the fellow with the nail keg with a three-cornered

hole in the bottom to the much-be-jeweled fortune teller, are not doing business to fill the pockets of their patrons, or to improve their minds and raise their ideals. The valuable exhibits, and the high-class acts are the wheat of an exhibition, the other things are chaff. Money spent in seeing and studying the wheat is well spent, and the recreation which goes with it has a lasting beneficial effect upon the sightseer, while money thrown away on the chaff—chance games and sideshows of questionable worth, the greater portion of which consist of a tent, two or three very hoarse and often coarse "spielers," a few hideous display banners, a ridiculously overdone clown, a fat girl, a cigarette fiend, a snake charmer, or a group of gaudily—and at the same time scantily-clad dancing girls—does the visitor no good, and after he has seen it all his "big time" ends in disgust, and his visit has a detrimental rather than a good effect. By all means have a good time at the fair, but know first what constitutes a good time; understand thoroughly that there is no chance to beat a man at his own "chance" game, and, for the lighter part of the sightseeing, see the fireworks and grand-stand performance and pick out from the special attractions the "thrillers" worth while. When looking for fun get your money's worth of good, clean sport, but do not let light and fleeting frivolity take premier place over educative attractions worth travelling hundreds and thousands of miles to see. Go back from the fair ready to make the best use of the long autumn season in harvesting the late crops, as roots, corn and clover seed, and, in preparing the land well for a bumper crop next year. There should be an inspiration in the exhibition.

### Varieties of Winter Wheat.

About two hundred and seventy-five varieties of winter wheat and a large number of crosses and selections have been grown under experiment at the Ontario Agricultural College within the past twenty-five years. Nearly all have been tested in each of five years, after which the inferior kinds have been discarded. Last year 86 kinds were tried, out of which fourteen have been grown for the past eighteen years. In average yield of grain, during this period of time, Dawson's Golden Chaff heads the list with 51.7 bushels per acre as the eighteen-year average, and also heads the list for yield in 1913 with a yield of 42.6 bushels. Imperial Amber is second in both columns, with an average of 47.7 bushels and a 1913 yield of 40.1. Third in the long-distance average was Early Genesee Giant with a yield of 47.1. In 1913 however, it was slightly beaten by the Rudy and the Kentucky Giant. The yields of grain and straw are generally below the average for the eighteen-year period, but the weight of grain per measured bushel is 1.7 bushels higher. Dawson's Golden Chaff seems to be still grown more extensively in Ontario than any other variety of winter wheat. It produces a stiff straw of medium length, beardless heads with red chaff and white grain, which weighs slightly over the standard per measured bushel. "It is probably safe to say," says Prof. Zavitz in a printed circular, "that the Dawson's Golden Chaff, winter wheat, which was formerly quite soft, appears to be improving somewhat in quality for bread production. The Imperial Amber produces a large amount of straw which is medium in strength, a beardless head with a

red chaff and a red grain of very good quality. The Early Genesee Giant has a compact bearded head, and a grain which is sometimes classed as white and sometimes as amber. The Early Red Clawson has a comparatively weak straw, and grain of poor quality. The Egyptian Amber has a bearded head with white chaff, and a red grain of good milling quality. Among twenty-five varieties, which have been under experiment for the last five years, the highest average was made by the American Banner, the Dawson's Golden Chaff and American Wonder being both four-fifths of a bushel behind in this five-year record. In this particular comparison the heaviest weights of grain in pounds per measured bushel were produced by the Northwestern, (62.7); Rudy, (62.5); Egyptian Amber, (62.3); Tasmania Red, (62.1); Michigan Amber, (61.9), and Geneva, (61.9). The lightest weights were produced by the Gillespie White, (58.3), and Early Red Clawson, (58.4).

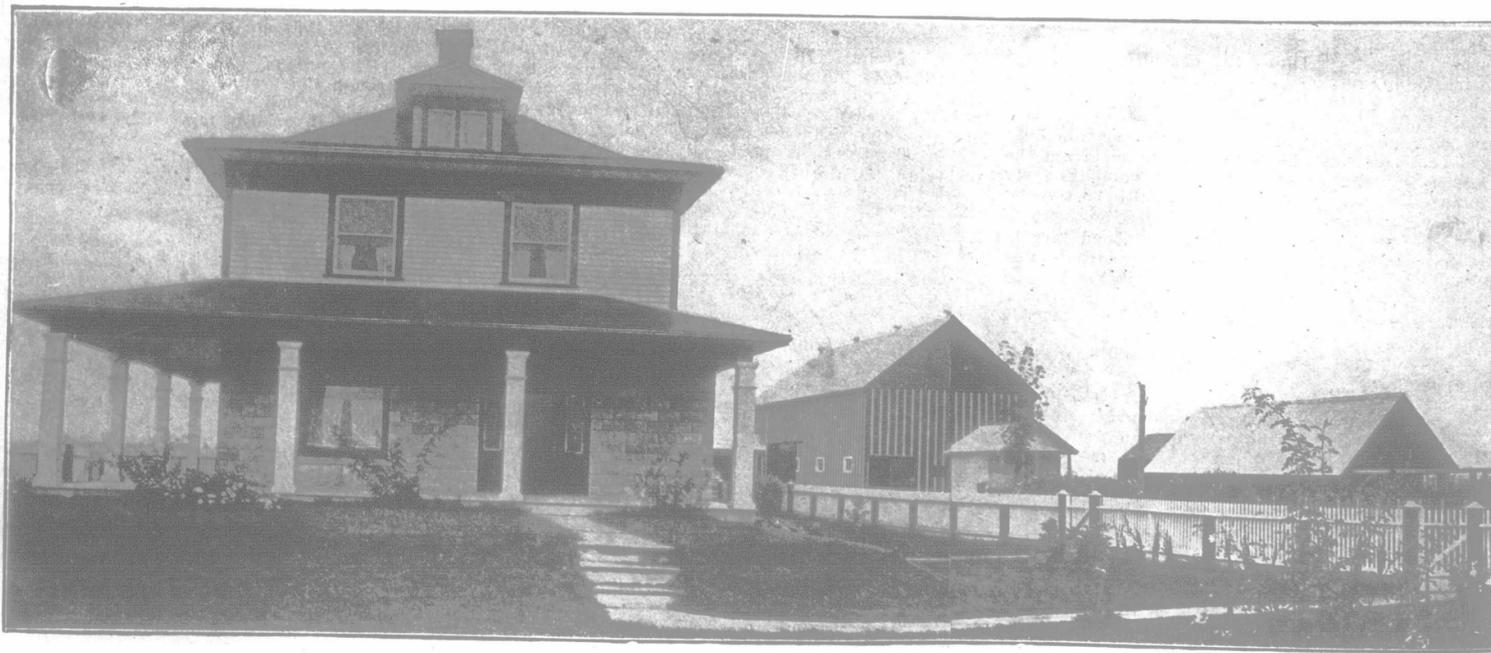
A considerable amount of work has been done at the College during the last five years with the object of improving some of the best varieties of winter wheat by means of systematic selection and by cross-fertilization. The Dawson's Golden Chaff has been used extensively for crossing with such varieties as the Crimean Red, Tasmania Red, Buda-Pesth, Imperial Amber and Turkey Red. In 1912 the highest yield of winter wheat obtained at the College was from one of the hybrids which we have originated, and in 1913 the three highest yields of grain per acre were produced by three of the crosses between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian, one giving a yield of 64.9, another 61.5, and still another 61.1 bushels per acre. All other plots of winter wheat, whether hybrids, selections or named varieties, gave less than 60 bushels per acre. The highest yield per acre of all the named varieties was 55 bushels, which was produced by the "Wrench's Volunteer," a wheat grown this year for the first time.

In each of nine years, experiments have been conducted in treating winter wheat in different ways to prevent the development of stinking smut, and the results have been very satisfactory. In the average results for five years, untreated seed produced 4.2 per cent of smutted heads, while seed which was immersed for twenty minutes, in a solution made by adding one pint of formalin to forty-two gallons of water, produced a crop which was practically free from smut.

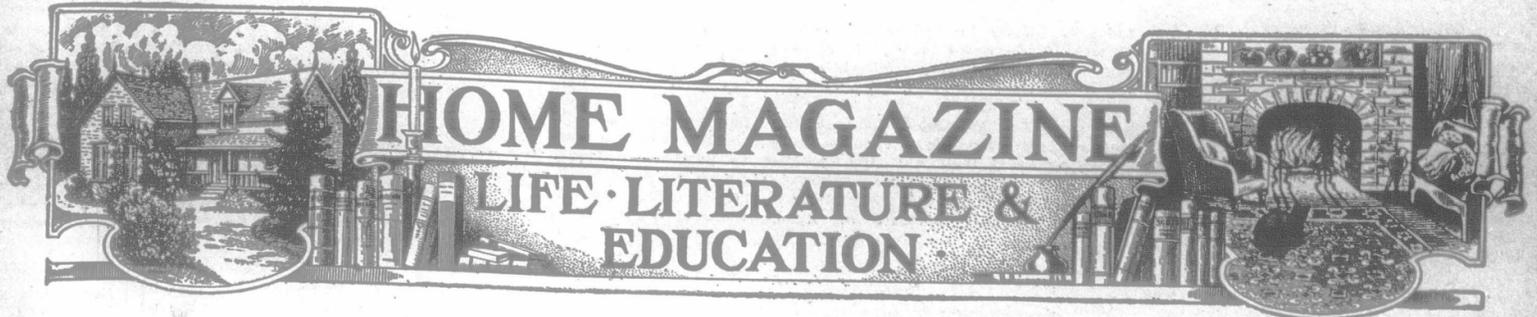
The results of twelve separate tests made at the College show an increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunken seed, and of 35.6 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity.

In the average of five years' experiments, varieties of winter wheat gave practically the same results when sown separately as when shown in combination.

In the Experimental Department, winter wheat which has been grown on clover sod has yielded much better than that which has been grown on timothy sod.



Home of W. S. Hawkshaw, Chilliwack, B. C. (See article on page 1480).



**The Albright Art Gallery.**

"Immortal art! where'er the rounded sky  
Bends o'er the cradle where thy children lie,  
Their home is earth, their herald every tongue."

The tourist who hurries through Buffalo, N. Y., forgetting to spend a day at the Albright Art Gallery, misses the chief charm of that bustling metropolis of business. The city is not to be judged from railway windows and by the grime of coal, or one will fail to discern a duality of idealism and the material, strange as that of human life. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. One speech is universal, the language of art. There is a brotherhood of Truth and Beauty revealed in great paintings.

"Those miracles of power whose fame  
Is wide as human thought."

They relate their own cosmopolitan message to please, to inspire and to quicken discrimination. Studying these beautiful creations, the Elysian dreams of youth revive, and the world takes on more glorious forms. Restrictive tariff schedules may intercept the concrete canvas, but the indelible impressions of hours in the picture courts of a great gallery are happily beyond the reach of uniformed appraisers and smile at boundary lines, helpless, though built as high as Haman's gallows.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, organized in 1862, had for many years maintained a public art gallery and the treasures from time to time acquired reflected the advancing taste and knowledge of those who so generously maintained the institution, but it was not until the present stately building in all its beauty and utility arose through the princely liberality of a citizen, John Joseph Albright, that ideals and achievements heretofore undreamed of began to be realized. The natural situation, the architecture (Ionic) of the structure, and the art collection within, all co-ordinate in the production of effects charming beyond description. Rising westward from the picturesque shore of the Park Lake, which visitors to the Pan-American Exhibition will recall, the site is gracefully relieved with trees and restful swards of green. No glaring colors offend the taste, for the building is of white marble, 250 feet from north to south, and 150 feet from east to west. The accompanying photogravure indicates its general appearance. The central court, devoted to statuary, is flanked on either side with many galleries of varying sizes, admirably proportioned and lighted, affording most advantageous facilities for hanging and viewing the permanent and special collections of pictures, in addition to which are the spacious basement rooms containing valuable reproductions of old masters and miscellaneous exhibits.

The conception of this gallery on the part of Mr. Albright was a noble inspiration, worthy a great life. Its impress is imperishable and cumulative on the life of the city and its environs, how far and in what directions no one can measure. One sees a reflex of it in the quiet tones and refined tints of Buffalo mansions. Its pictorial treasures and educational propaganda have moulded the artistic taste and private collections of her citizens, and one can trace it in the offerings of the picture shops and stores. In what way could the \$800,000, or when the caryatides by Saint-Gaudens are added, \$900,000, have been invested that would have shown such cultural re-

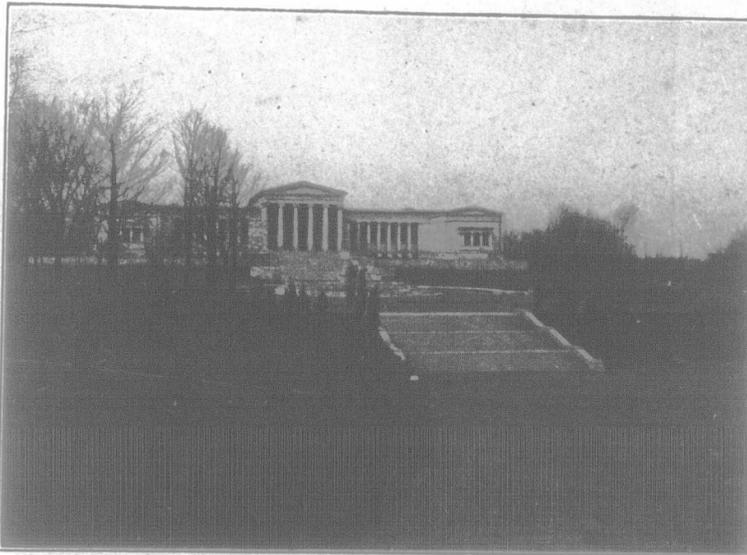
turns and given the people such pure pleasure? Last year the number of visitors to the gallery, many Canadians being among the number, reached a total of 167,728, and there were twelve special exhibitions and several lectures. Since the gallery was opened in 1905, the visitors have totalled to date nearly one million, thus demonstrating its popularity, which is based not upon sensational novelties, for the policy of the institution as developed under the directorship of Miss Cornelia B. Sage is

lections, over 700 engravings and etchings, and a total, including sculptures, of over 1,100 art objects, with a library of 412 volumes. Through the courtesy of the art director, Miss Sage, readers of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" are privileged to form an introductory acquaintance with the collections of the gallery by means of a number of representative reproductions in this and subsequent issues.

most beautiful achievements of art who did not find in the delightful and select variety on these walls many canvasses to charm and inspire. A few pictures are simple aspects of nature which the painter immortalizes, but for the most part they possess a sense of completeness. Canadians will observe with pleasure the conspicuous place accorded one of Horatio Walker's masterpieces, "Sheep Shearing," reproduced in the last Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate." Paintings of the American and French schools predominate, though many of the choicest samples of other schools of art are in evidence. The picture of greatest value, being appraised at \$25,000, is "The Haymakers," by Leon Augustin L'Hermitte, of France. The human interest is intensely strong, but wholesome, and the treatment of the simple group on the commanding hillside hayfield is marvellous in fidelity. Are some of the ultra impressionists equal to such finished products? Will they endure like "The Haymakers" the sustained scrutiny of time, and emerge from its crucible as pure gold? Canadians will be pleased in a gallery so accessible to find in time other examples of the work of Canadian artists honored with a place.

Of course, the event of the present season is the eighth annual exhibition of about 180 selected paintings by some 92 American artists, continuing from May until September. The aim has not been to assemble a collection that might attract by novelty or vastness, but to present what can be regarded as representative of the best of recent achievements invited from spring exhibitions and studios and in a few cases loans from connoisseurs, such as Winslow Homer's "Grey Marine," Geo. Inness' "Sunny Autumn Day," or "Plowing in Canada," by Horatio Walker, one of the smallest but choicest bits of canvas in the exhibition, which is saying a great deal among so many exquisite landscapes and other studies. One court was devoted to pictures that might be regarded as the more advanced movement in painting on this continent, two of the larger examples being "The Beach at Coney" and "The Polo Crowd," by George Bellows, the former especially being full of young life and movement in perhaps rather rudimentary finish and one could not but conjecture how far removed from crudeness were the heads of the polo steeds, but artistic license leaves considerable range to the imagination. To muse over the old-gold quality of Walter Gay's special collection of over forty French chateau interiors was worth an art lover's hundred-mile jaunt. These lovely rooms and hallways, though unpeopled, at every turn suggested the touch of human refinement.

When so many gifted souls have contributed to the making of American art, it is in vain to attempt a roll call, but let us bear in mind a few names like Whistler, Winslow Homer, John S. Sargent, John La Farge, Horatio Walker, J. Alden Weir, Childe Hassam, William M. Chase, Thomas W. Dewing, Edmund C. Tarbell, Joseph Decamp, Robert Reid, Elliot Daingerfield, Henry Golden Dearth, W. Elmer Schofield, Edwin H. Blachfield, John W. Alexander, Paul Dougherty, Frank W. Benson, Garl Melchers, Ed. H. Redfield and D. W. Tryen. Canada enjoys the distinction of being the birthplace and early home of Horatio Walker, who has



Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Facing the Park Lake.

that of a sagacious and enlightened conservatism. As intimated, the gallery was the benefaction to the city of Mr. Albright, and is administered by officers and directors of the Fine Arts Academy, which has a maintenance fund of \$300,000, including several picture funds, to the income of which the city, who provided the grounds, adds some \$30,000 annually.

On January 1st of this year there were 269 oil paintings in the permanent col-

lection, including over 200 samples, was given to the Academy by Willis O. Chapin, twice its president, who now, as always, occupies an important place on the board. This extremely valuable collection is given a room to itself and creates much enthusiasm.

Any extended review of the paintings in the collections cannot be undertaken in these fragmentary notes. The observer would be indeed insensible to the



Plowing in Canada.

By Horatio Walker.

From special exhibit Albright Art Gallery.

also found in old Quebec his favored sketching ground.

The visitor passed from the courts of Albright Gallery with a feeling of wholesome buoyance that if the human interest is not expressed so powerfully and insistently as is the "old masters," the dominant note of American art is the expression of outdoor life, and what is there much better than that, in this good world?

W. T.

### The Windrow.

At the International Medical Congress, held recently in London, Eng., it was claimed that leprosy may not only be prevented from spreading by effective segregation, but that it may be cured by a vaccine treatment.

Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary and Captain Roald Amundsen, the discoverers of the North and South Poles, will be the first to pass through the Panama Canal on board ship at its opening.

The principle of the vacuum-cleaner is likely to be made use of in factories and workshops, to keep the air free from dust. The first invention along this line is a vacuum workbench with cavities which carry off dust and filings as soon as they are made.

An "open-window school", experiment made in Philadelphia last winter by Dr. Walter Roach, was shown to be very satisfactory. Extra garments were supplied to make up for the artificial heat that escaped through the wide open windows, and the children were proved to learn more quickly, and to enjoy better health.

Militant suffragettism, says Literary Digest, is believed by many to be nearing its end in England. "Only forty wild women are left," and subscriptions generally have fallen off. The rational movement for woman suffrage will, however, go on. Already the first Liberal organization, founded solely for the extension of the suffrage to women, has been organized.

Kites powerful enough to take up an observer, will be part of the regular equipment of French warships henceforth, and will be extensively used for military observation.

Judging by the way the wind blows, it may be that the workmen of the world, the men upon whom the burdens of war fall heaviest, will eventually become the compelling force towards universal peace. Another instance of the tendency to stand out against war has been afforded at the twenty-fourth International Congress of Miners, held recently at Karlsbad, where it was proposed that, in case of the exploiting of war, the miners shall at once declare a strike, a manoeuvre which would speedily stop the operations of any naval power.

Whatever in these times may be said of the grip of things, sordid and material, it is reassuring to find, in the realm of art, that the appreciation of the people for good paintings continues to express itself in very tangible form. Real masterpieces are eagerly sought after. Sometimes the public may be slow in appraising contemporary art as classic, but sooner or later a picture of outstanding merit finds its place in popular esteem. Not long ago, at an auction in Boston, Mass., a painting called "The Regatta", by Turner, sold for \$103,000. At Paris, France, in June, a two day's sale of the Marozell de Nemes collection, brought a total of \$1,060,262. Rembrandt's portrait of his father sold for \$103,200, and Franz Hals' well-known "Portrait of a Gentleman" brought \$58,000. A "Holy Family" picture by El Greco, a native of Crete, who was taught painting in Venice, but made his home and work as a painter in Toledo, Spain, sold for

\$24,600. Early in June also, the McCulloch three day's sale of modern British art, in London, England, aggregated \$684,290. Thirty-three canvasses averaged over \$5,000 each. About the same time the Alexander Young collection realized \$750,000, but there were more pictures than at McCulloch's. Later on the same month, at Christie's sale of paintings of the early British school, a Romney portrait of Anne,

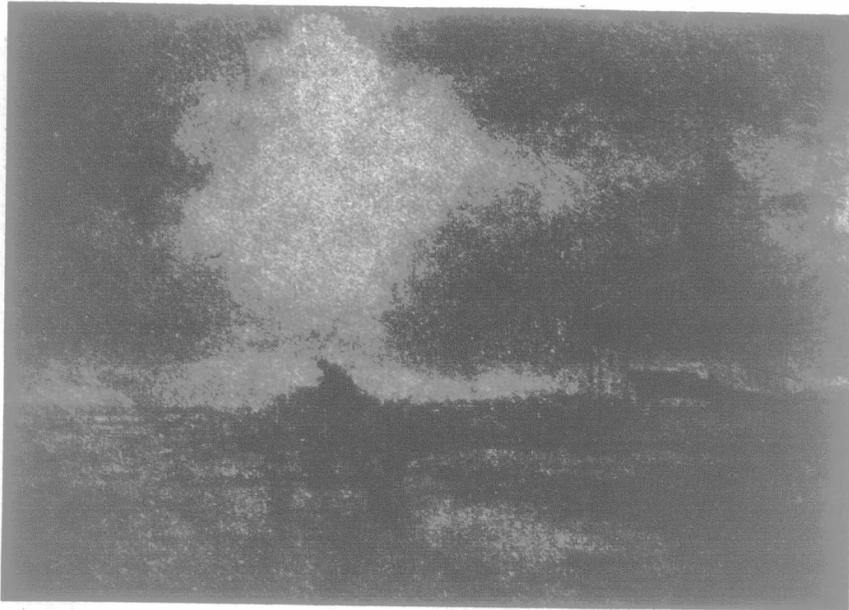
lished reputation. If one has the requisite discernment to pick them up early at modest prices, original canvasses of real merit are a good investment, because they grow in value as the painters become more famous. One of the best ways to learn about pictures is to purchase a few. If a picture continues to please one it likely possesses merit. Visit the exhibitions and study those of recognized value. If not in a



Lillian. By Robert Henri. Special Exhibit, Albright Art Gallery.

Lady de la Pole, brought \$206,850, said to be the highest price ever paid for a Romney. The sale itself totalled nearly \$600,000. At another sale, \$200,000 was paid for "Bathsheba" by Rembrandt. During the year ending October, 1912, in the United States 3,634 paintings sold at auction for \$1,150,119, the highest price being \$85,000 for "Lake Lemn"; and 2,205 pictures brought \$50 or over each. Such prices as these, however, need not discourage people in the selection of good pictures for their homes. Most of those referred to were the work of artists of estab-

position to secure originals, beautiful reproductions of old masters or moderns can be procured for "a song." Engraving has been wonderfully perfected in recent years. No one need now disfigure his home with gaudy daubs when artistic prints and engravings in carbons and various delicate tints are obtainable in nearly every town or by mail. Nothing more quickly and surely tells the taste of a home than the pictures on the walls. Select them, not only for technical merit, but for what they mean. Chosen for constant comradeship, let us be sure they are good.



A Cloudy Day, Katwyk, Holland. By George H. Bogert. Presented to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy by George A. Hearn. From Permanent Collection, Albright Art Gallery.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### The Master Directs His Workers.

Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do? It shall be told thee what thou must do.—Acts IX. 6.

"Every mason in the quarry, every builder on the shore, Every chopper in the palm-grove, every raftsmen at the oar— Hewing wood and drawing water, splitting stones and cleaving sod.— All the dusty ranks of labor, in the regiment of God, March together toward His triumph, do the task His hands prepare: Honest toil is holy service; faithful work is praise and prayer."

The world is very big, and there are a great many people in it, yet a lowering birth-rate-brings dismay to the leaders of a country. Although there are millions of human beings on earth already, each new baby is welcomed as a gain to the world. In savage nations the babies may sometimes be thrown away as valueless; but the higher instincts, developed by Christian civilization, recognize the priceless worth of each human being. We read of the efforts made in great cities to give each child a fair start. School nurses watch over his health, and his eyesight and hearing receive special attention. In some cases, the children of very poor people are given lunches at school—how can they learn properly if they are hungry? Visitors study the home conditions, and try to lift crushing burdens from the weak, young shoulders, so that they may have a chance to live the lives to which they are called.

One boy in an American city was declared, by his teachers, to be "utterly bad." A visitor was sent to investigate the home conditions of the "incorrigible" eleven-year-old, because it was felt that he must be helped to make good. He was discovered that the mother was dying of cancer, and the boy, Nello, was the only nurse she and the three younger children had. The father shared his beer with the small boy, instead of giving him proper food in the morning. A nurse was found, proper food provided, the beer stopped, and the boy sent for a time to the country. It was only just and right that he should be given a chance to live.

That is only a sample of the practical uplift of modern social service. The handicapped are encouraged and helped to find their special work, and to do it with enthusiasm and pleasure.

Look at the crowds surging through the streets of a great city. Look at the houses you fly past in the street-car, and think of all the people who live in them. There are so many, and each one has his own ideals and hopes, his own difficulties and disappointments! Each stands with throbbing heart and eager eyes. Looking out on life. Looking up to the great Master Workman, with hands outstretched for his life's work, and the certainty that he and his work are of great value, he says: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" He is confident that some special opportunity of doing real service to the world is his vocation. He has not come into this place by chance. He is not an extra, but has his own special niche prepared for him, and needing him!

How satisfying is the tender reply of the Master: "It shall be told thee what thou must do."

You look at the crowd, or you talk "surface-talk," with this person

or that and perhaps you jump hastily to the conclusion that most of these people are very commonplace and uninteresting. They seem to be plodding along contentedly at their monotonous everyday tasks, with no sublime thoughts to elevate them above the horses they drive or the cows they milk.

How very blind and stupid we are if we think anyone is commonplace and uninteresting! We are only looking at the body, how can we value the soul? We look only at a casket, but the jewel inside is hidden. We know better when we look at ourselves. We also may be cheerfully doing work that seems of a treadmill character—unending, and apparently leading nowhere in particular, but we know that God deals directly with our souls, that He speaks to us, and we speak to him. He can look back and see how he has directed us; we can look forward and follow His guiding pillar. I don't know the inner secrets of another's life,

"I can but testify  
God's care for me—no more, can I—  
It is but for myself I know."

as Browning declares. Turning the search-light on my own life—which is the only life I can really see—it is plain that

"So viewed,  
No mere mote's breadth but teems immense  
With witnessings of providence."

When Saul of Tarsus fell dazzled before the glory of Christ's revelation, he, and only he, heard the personal appeal: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?"

Let us look up to God each morning, and ask Him for the special work He intends us to do that day; and then let us follow the leading of conscience without saying, like St. Peter: "Lord, and what shall this man do?" Remember the answer he received to that question about another man's work: "What, is that to thee?—follow thou Me."

If we look to God for guidance, prepared to obey His will, He will not leave us in doubt of the next step. Sometimes we are only shown one step at a time; but the next step is always revealed if we are determined to choose, not our own way, but God's.

It is God's revelation to our own souls that we must accept. We must obey our own consciences, not the conscience of another person. There is a story in the Bible of a man of God who had been warned by God not to eat nor drink in Bethel. A prophet in Bethel said that an angel had bidden him bring the man of God to his home for food and rest. Being hungry and weary, he was willing to believe the lying prophet and went home with him. Then he was sternly rebuked by the very man who had acted as tempter, and punished by death for his disobedience.

God stands alone with each soul He has brought into being. Your work is His work, and the responsibility for its success lies with Him. If you seem to be failing, leave the issue to Him; remembering that you are the humble follower of One who was deserted and betrayed by His friends, despised and tortured by His foes, and who died in the early prime of His splendid manhood, with no apparent result after years of self-sacrificing work. Yet His life and humiliating death have transformed the world, and are daily transforming it.

If we take the daily work from our Master's hand, satisfied to work beside Him—as if we were in the carpenter's home at Nazareth—or to work for Him, as if we were preparing a meal at Bethany—then we shall find more and more that the consciousness of His presence is the strongest compelling force in our lives. As the great Bishop Brooks said: "All experience comes to be but more and more of pressure of His life in ours." And again: "I cannot tell you how personal this grows to me. He is here. He knows me, and I know Him. It is no figure in speech. It is the real thing in the world. And every day makes it realer. And one wonders with delight, what it will grow to as the years go on."

No wonder he helped thousands to follow the Master he loved. It is impossible to be conscious of Christ's nearness, as the most real fact in the life of every day, and still live a commonplace or dull life. How can any work

be dull if it is taken from the hand of the King, frustfully and obediently, and done with all one's might for love of Him?

God knew why the world's teacher was called to spend nearly the whole of His precious earthly life working at a humble trade. After nearly two thousand years, we are beginning to understand that those thirty years of manual labor were grandly worth while. It is well that we have no cradle or box today which those holy hands made long ago. We might fall down and worship His work.

It is possible to imagine conceitedly that our ideas are grander than those

## 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.]

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Last night just about dark I arrived in the city after a week's holidays in the country. Very foolishly I had neglected to send a



Large Interior-Salon of the Chateau Du Bréau. By Walter Gay. Special Exhibit, Albright Art Gallery.

of our neighbor, while he is doing his appointed work cheerfully and steadily, and we are neglecting small duties—or those which look small—and grumbling because we have no chance to do great things. We are not proving very satisfactorily, by such conduct, our capacity for doing finer work. The workman who wins promotion is not the one who feels above his work and does it half-heartedly. "When we ask God to direct our steps, we must be ready to move our feet."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Thanks to you, my unknown friend in the West, for "Signs of the Times." One article was exactly the message needed by a soul fighting with strong temptation.

D. F.

Between the government which does evil and the people who accept it, there is a certain shameful solidarity.

VICTOR HUGO.



Winter on the Erft. By Max Clarenbach (German School). Permanent Exhibit, Albright Art Gallery.

The place, however, looked suspicious. There was dust on the verandah and no chairs were out....Ting-a-ling at the bell.....No response.....Evidently family No. 2 was away holidaying.

Down the steps again, carrying all my impedimenta with me, and up to the next house. More dust, blinds down—Ye Fates, was everybody out of town?.....Ting-a-ling again, but somewhat desperately.....No response again.....Almost from the silence within one expected to hear a raven croak out "Nevermore!"

Down again, "me" in the middle, the two suit-cases, the hand-bag and the umbrella all about. Instead of "three times and out" this time it was "four times and in," for the fourth door opened and the smiling face of a Good Samaritan appeared. Yes, you find them everywhere, these Good Samaritans—in the heart of the city, and in the depths of the country. If you go to the lonely seashore, or up to the barren mountain-top, lo, they are likely to be there, and you know them as soon as you see them, too.

"We have just been home from the beach two days," said the lady, so I had barely escaped finding a fourth closed door. However, she was really there, that was the important thing, and, as usual, "All's well that ends well."

.....

To-day, naturally enough, I have been wondering a bit about holidays—whether, when I go back to the country to live, as I hope to some day, I shall choose to spend them "at the beach" somewhere or in a city. That I shall have a few of them each year, if all possible, I have quite determined, for the longer I live the more I am convinced that we need odd "days off" as we go—idle days or "different" days—just to brighten us up, and get us out of ruts, and give us new points of view.

I suppose the "how" and the "where" of them must depend in the long run upon temperament—and so I begin to think of the people within my range of vision who have acquired the habit, and how they are accustomed to holiday.

There is the whole out-going city populace, of course, countryward during the last two months almost to a soul, with the exception of these lucky folk who can afford to go abroad. It means so much to dwellers among the houses to get off granolithic sidewalks even for a fortnight, and to get their feet on soft grass instead, to live for a bit in real woods and to find it possible to see some sky and to look farther than just across the street. But even in their holidaying these city folk, for the most part, do not taste real country. They are a bit afraid of solitude, and so they resort to "beaches" and other places which are practically scattered towns, with trees and sky and water, to be sure, but plenty of people everywhere. Yes, city folk are, as a rule, very gregarious.

But it is to the holiday of the real rustic that I turn, the real rustic that I hope to become again by-and-by. I think of one dear little lady whom I know. "No city for me," she says, "even for holidays. A change of scene for a while is all I need, and so I go for a little (now you know she's Scotch) to the prettiest country place I can find. I induce just one friend to go with me—and we board. You can't rest if you visit, you know, and I usually need rest."

The method of a second friend is like unto that of the first. "I just spent a week with Martha," she says. "We mean so much to each other that this is our best holiday. She doesn't have to fuss over me, so we just settle down for one grand week of doing, as far as possible, nothing but talk."

Then there's a third, a quiet little lady

she is, with white hair—not a bit "sporty" you would say if you saw her. "I get enough of the country all the rest of the year," she says, "so I like to go to a city for my holiday. A day at Eaton's is as good as a fair to me. Then I like to visit the city churches and hear some of the celebrated preachers, and some of the grand organs. I like, too, to stroll through the parks and watch the people, just feeling every minute that I haven't to hurry. And I like to go through the big public buildings, Parliament buildings and such—I want to hear a debate some day. Oh there are lots of things to see."

Yes, indeed, and as you hear the quiet white-haired lady talk you realize, with a sort of pleased surprise, that she is ready to enjoy anything, even from a grand opera to a baseball game. It's worth while, this being able to find interest everywhere.

"Of course a little while of it does me," she goes on. "I get callouses on my feet from walking on sidewalks, and I can't sleep for trolleys and railway whistles, and I get all mixed up on street-car transfers, and am forever afraid of getting lost or being run over by an automobile, but—well, I've escaped so far, and each year I'm ready to try it again."

"Then, you know, the getting home is the best of all. Everyone is so glad to see me again—you'd think I'd been gone a year—and everything about the old place looks so new, though so familiar. It's quite a pleasure just to go about and see things. And then I just want to tell everything about my trip. I just talk without stopping for a week."

So it seems, does it not? that how one shall spend one's holiday depends upon temperament, so that the only thing to be considered is to decide upon the way that will bring most real pleasure and satisfaction to oneself.

"But there are so many who are tied down by cows and chickens and children," says someone. "Talking about holidays is like holding the cup of Tantalus before the lips of these people."

That seems true, but—well, "Helen" has forestalled your questioning. Won't you please read her letter, which immediately follows, this, before concluding that it is utterly impossible for even the busiest to secure a "day off" now and again. She has tried the experiment out, and has solved it to her satisfaction, and, I trust, to the inspiration of a few tired folk who have never felt that they could upset the routine of things even for a few hours.

Now, won't someone else give us her experience, or her opinion one way or the other? JUNIA.

#### ONE HOME-MAKER HEARD FROM.

Dear Junia.—Just a few words to let you know how heartily I endorse all you said in the issue of July 17 regards the home-maker. When I was first married I was for all the world like "House-keeper," washing on Monday, ironing on Tuesday, and so forth. I felt very guilty if I let the washing go on a Monday to attend an outing. But time has changed me, and these last few years I take in everything that means healthful pleasure regardless of those rules, and I think I am no less a good house-keeper by being a happier one. This year my husband promised the children a holiday when the hay was finished, so we all went off, hired help and all, with a neighboring family, for a day in the woods, took our horses, but hired a carryall. And didn't we spend a care-free, happy day! We shut up the house, and arrived at the woods about 10.30 a. m., after driving five miles. We took plenty of reading matter for young and old, also plenty to eat, but, sorry to say, not enough to drink. If any of you go out on a trip like this, don't fail to take enough "drink," for oh! such thirsty children as ours were! The men went fishing, and the rest of us just read or rested in the shade. We intend to repeat the trip, if possible, before the summer is over. At our house we left a huge basketful of clothes to be ironed, but they were there when we returned, and were finished just a day later that week. We all felt the better of the outing, and I think every family on the farm could do the same two or three

times during the summer (if they would) and be just as well off financially at the end of the year.

I've intended writing, Junia, ever since the convention last fall, and to return that compliment. Alas! I feel no longer a girl when I count my bairns, for, Junia, "they are seven," and, Ingle Nook friends, "she" is just a young bit of a girl herself, and with such merry dark eyes. I mistook a tall, stately-looking person for our hostess, but was finally directed to her real self, for I thought, considering her wise old chats in the Nook, that she was much older than she is. True, I did not stay long, and perhaps am a little 'shy, but I in-

August 7th that Farmer's Wife would like the recipe for King George cake. It is as follows: One cup sugar, one cup chopped raisins, two eggs, one-half cup cream, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon of cloves, three-quarters teaspoon soda, one heaping cup of flour. Waterloo Co., Ont. KATE.

#### A NEW FRUIT.

Dear Junia,—Could you kindly tell me through your valuable paper how to preserve prune-somonias, a fruit between a peach and a plum? When eaten raw they taste bitter. FATTY.

I have never heard of this fruit in all



Summer Morning.

By Daniel Garber.

Special Exhibit, Albright Art Gallery.

tended to speak to you again, Junia, at the afternoon session, but was late, so crept softly to a seat a few rows behind you, where I could see you were very busy with your pencil. I saw Mrs. Buchanan and heard some of her witty remarks, but did not see "Sunglint." I was glad to see a letter from "Forget-Me-Not" lately, and, by the way, "Bernice" happens to live quite near me and I never knew until lately who she was. Bruce Co., Ont. HELEN.

I'm so proud I'm puffing out with it, Helen, almost strutting as I sit. But, oh dear me, I'm sure you didn't count my grey hairs! I really can't imagine your having a family of seven. What a jolly time you must have.

#### KING GEORGE CAKE.

Dear Junia.—I noticed in the issue of

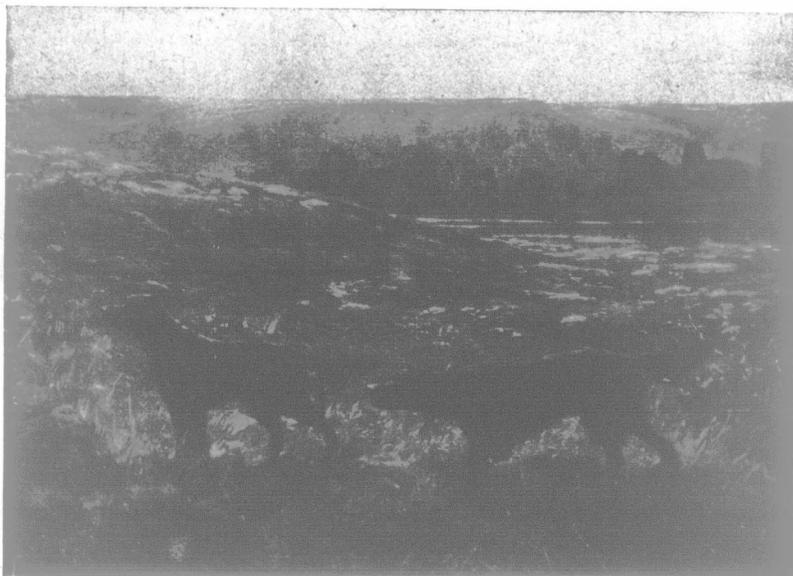
my life. Perhaps some reader can supply the information.

#### EXTERMINATING BUFFALO BUGS.

Can you give me a remedy for exterminating buffalo moths? Huron Co., Ont. X. Y. Z.

If you want to get rid of buffalo beetles (they are not moths, although often called so), and keep rid of them in the nicest possible way, buy a good vacuum cleaner and use it frequently all over the house, especially wherever the beetles seem to congregate.

If you do not care to go to this expense—although a first-class vacuum cleaner is a most useful possession in every way—try the following, recommended by Smith, in his Economic Entomology:—



Irish Setters on Grouse.

By Percival L. Rousseau.

Special Exhibit, Albright Art Gallery.

"For this household pest a liberal use of naphthaline in crystals or balls, in trunks or closets, is advisable as a preventative." Where woollen garments are to be stored through the summer, they should be first thoroughly beaten or brushed and sunned out, then wrapped in stout paper with the edges pasted, or in cotton sheeting, well sewed. Then, if laid away in boxes or trunks, or hung in closets with naphthaline crystals between the layers, or on the shelves, or among the bundles, little danger is to be feared. When carpets are infested, it is best to have them taken up, thoroughly beaten and cleaned, and the floors thoroughly cleansed before they are relaid. Where this is undesirable for any reason, gasoline may be used with satisfactory results. Except on the cheapest fabrics it may be used in liberal quantities without danger of injuring either texture or colors, and wherever the liquid comes into contact with either beetle or larva it kills at once. Eggs, however, are not destroyed, and close watch must be kept for a week at least, when a second application may be found necessary to reach the larvae hatched since the first was made. Another method almost equally good, but more troublesome, is to place a wet cloth over the infested patches and press over it with a very hot iron."

My repetitions of the precautions to be taken whenever gasoline is used are almost ridiculous I know, but I am always so afraid that someone somewhere may not understand and may be careless. I once knew a woman who undertook to clean curtains with gasoline in her kitchen. There must have been a fire in the stove at the time—nobody knows—but at all events there was an explosion, the woman and her daughter were killed and the house was burned. So you will understand why I repeat the warning again: Whenever you use gasoline, even in small quantities, see that you do so in a cool, shaded place, preferably out of doors, and hang the articles out of doors until perfectly dry. When it is necessary to use the liquid in the house, as in the case of exterminating buffalo bugs, see that there is absolutely no fire nor light within reach; keep windows and doors wide open, and leave them open until the gasoline has all evaporated and passed away. During all this time do not let anyone even light a match in the room. You see, the vapors themselves that arise from the gasoline as it evaporates, are inflammable, so that the least touch of fire might precipitate an explosion. Now is all this clear?

#### "TOO THIN."

Dear Junia.—I am a faithful reader of your valuable paper, and now come for advice. I am very thin and would like to know what would produce more flesh. I hope to hear from you before long.

#### FRECKLED FIFTEEN.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

You need not worry about being thin so long as you feel well; probably as you grow older you will become as plump as you wish. Eat plenty of good food, bread, porridge, potatoes, eggs, meat, fruit and vegetables, and drink two or three glasses of good pure milk or buttermilk every day. Starchy foods—potatoes, rice, etc.—are said to be particularly useful for forming flesh, but it is never wise to disturb the balance in foods. Keep up a good balance of various kinds of food and eat plenty.

#### DO NOT POUR COAL-OIL ON FIRE.

Two items in recent newspapers are sursly worth emphasizing for the warning of people who are disposed to be careless. The first records the death of a baby and a girl of seventeen, and the serious injury of two others in Montreal through the explosion of coal-oil. One of the women attempted to arouse a smouldering fire by pouring the oil on it, there was a gush of fire—two dead—two seriously burned! A tragedy in a moment—a terrible

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REV. J. J. HARE, PH.D., Principal.

tragedy, just because of carelessness. Scarcely a year passes in which the papers do not record similar accidents due to a similar cause. When will people take warning? If coal-oil must be used to start a stubborn fire it should be poured on the ends of some kindling at a distance from the stove, and the kindling then inserted from the front, so that no sudden spurts of flame may be likely to set fire to the clothes of the one who is building the fire.

The second item told of the trial, in the same city, of a milkman for selling dirty milk. No doubt this milk looked clean, but the science of to-day has been and multitudinous eyes. It was noted that the milk spoiled quickly, and it was examined with the result that 37,000,000 bacteria were found in twelve drops of it. There are ways for calculating such things as these now, you know.

Needless to say, milk such as this is a menace to the health of all who drink it. Clean and healthy cows, clean milkers, thoroughly washed and scalded vessels with plenty of sunning are the guarantee of clean milk, as all first-class farmers have found out. Until milk is used it should be kept in clean, well-scalded vessels, closely covered, in a very cool place, a clean refrigerator if ice is available. The cooler the temperature the less the danger of rapid development of "germs."

### Something to Eat.

**Pickled Beets.**—Cut boiled beets in slices; put in a glass or earthen jar, with one tablespoon grated horse-radish, six cloves, and vinegar to cover. They will be ready to use in ten or twelve hours.

**Chicken with Sauce.**—Take a chicken weighing about two and one-half pounds. Split it down the back and wipe well with a damp cloth. Season well with salt and pepper, then rub the bird all over with butter. Dredge with flour and bake. Place on a hot platter and serve with Hollandaise sauce around it.

**Hollandaise Sauce.**—One-half cup butter beaten to a cream. Add yolks of two eggs one at a time, beating well, the juice of a lemon, speck of cayenne, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half cup boiling water. Put the bowl in boiling water and cook slowly, beating until like soft-custard.

**Tomato Salad.**—Remove skins from eight tomatoes and stew gently for ten minutes with a slice of onion, six cloves, dash of pepper and one-half teaspoon salt. Pass all through a sieve. Let stand on back of stove and stir in one-half box gelatine dissolved in a small half-cup of water. Strain through a cloth into wet glasses and set away to harden. Serve in slices on lettuce leaves with salad dressing.

**A Dessert from Left-over Porridge.**—Take five large firm sour apples, take the cores out, then pare carefully. Cook these in a syrup made by boiling for five minutes one cup sugar in two cups water. You may add a stick of cinnamon or a few shreds of lemon rind if you wish. When done take the apples out with a skimmer, fill the core cavities heaping full of the porridge, pour the syrup over all, and serve with cream.

**Easy Sponge Cake.**—Three eggs beaten one minute, one and one-half cups sugar beaten with egg for five minutes, add one cup flour and beat one minute, one-half cup cold water and another cup of flour in which has been mixed two teaspoons baking powder. Beat all together for one minute and bake in a slow oven.

**Corn and Tomatoes, Baked.**—Use equal quantities of cooked corn cut from the cob, and raw tomatoes cut and sliced, adding to a pint of each salt and pepper to season, three teaspoons butter and one teaspoon sugar. Pour all into a baking dish. Cover with one-half pint bread crumbs, dot with butter, and bake for half an hour.

### The Scrap Bag.

**REMOVING FRUIT STAINS.**  
 Wash out at once with clear cold water. If the stain still remains or has not been treated in time, soak in Javelle water, then launder as usual. A weak solution of oxalic acid may be used instead of the Javelle water. Sometimes stains will disappear if kept wet

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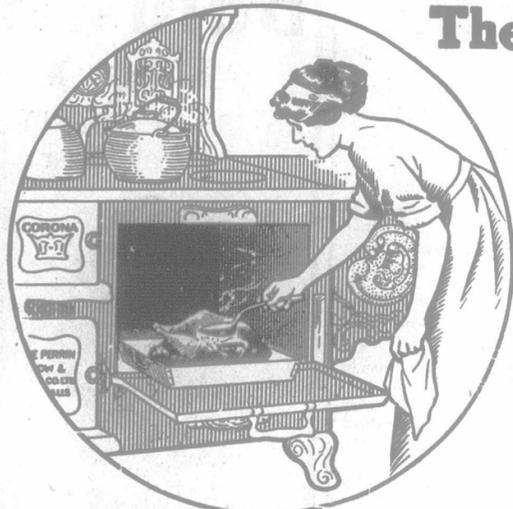
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Glance at the illustration for a moment. See how get-at-able it is and the ease with which the roasting pan could be slid out on the convenient shelf formed by the strong substantial drop oven door. Note the double catch—this means a securely clamped door and no escape of heat.

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**\$20,000.00** on terms of half cash will buy 46 acres of sandy soil at the Village of Queenston best adapted for fruit growing. Bearing fruit consists of 2000 peaches, 300 pears, 550 plums, 160 cherries, 5 acres grapes, and numerous other fruits in smaller portions. This is a fine property located on two railways and convenient to the best markets. Fine eight-roomed residence with every modern city convenience. Other buildings consist of barn, drive shed, chicken house and green house. Possession in fall of 1913.

**\$8,000.00** cash. This is an extraordinary opportunity to secure one of the choicest fruit farms in the Niagara District. We have been instructed by the owner to dispose of his fruit farm, situated at Fenwick. This consists of 25 acres of sandy loam soil, one mile from Fenwick. Practically all in bearing fruit as follows: 2 acres of apple orchard, 350 peach trees, 100 pear and plums, 200 cherries, 400 currants, 5 acres of raspberries and strawberries, 1 acre of lawton berries, 8 acres of grapes, also 3 acres of tomatoes. Buildings are first class, consisting of frame house, all in the best of condition. This farm will show a clear profit of \$3000 this year. Stock and tools at valuation, amount to about \$1000. Owner would consider an exchange for a real good boot and shoe business, within 100 miles of Toronto. Further particulars on request.

**\$7,000.00** on terms of half cash will buy 11 acres of gravelly loam soil, 1 1/4 miles from St. Catharines. Land is all gravel and best adapted for growing small fruits, which at present consists of 150 peaches, 25 pears, 80 cherries, 50 currants, 2 acres raspberries, 300 gooseberries, 2 acres of grapes and other fruits. Nice frame house of seven rooms, almost new. Small barn with basement, implement shed and hen house almost new. This is a first class investment.

Parties interested in the purchase of a Niagara District Fruit farm and who purpose attending the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, would do well to take this opportunity of coming to St. Catharines, when we would be pleased to show them over any properties they may desire to inspect. Four and five boats daily from Toronto to St. Catharines. For further particulars and our new farm catalogue, write—

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**KEEPING TABLE LINEN CLEAN.**  
To remove a spot from tablecloth or centerpiece leave it spread on the table and scrub well with a clean toothbrush and lukewarm soapy water. Rub off with a rag dipped in clean water and rub as dry as possible with clean dry rags.

**KEROSENE AS A CLEANSER.**  
There are excellent window cleansers sold for the purpose, but if you happen to have nothing of the kind on hand put half a gallon of coal-oil into a gallon of water, apply to the windows with one cloth and dry with another. The same wash is excellent for wood-work. Applied with a flannel rag pure coal-oil will remove grime from the outside of kettles like magic.

**VESSELS FOR CHICKEN FEED.**  
The galvanized cans sold for garbage make excellent vessels in which to keep chicken feed. They are convenient and mice-proof.

**HANDY DRAWING STRINGS.**  
Corset laces, with the tins left on, make very handy drawing-strings for underwaists and other garments.

**WASH WATER.**  
Get a long piece of hose, fasten it to a faucet arrangement on your wash-tub or washing-machine, and let it lead to a vessel out of doors whence the water may be carried at will to the garden beds. This arrangement will save both time and strength on wash-day.

**MILDEW STAINS.**  
To remove mildew stains boil the article in buttermilk or sour milk, then lay it on the grass exposed to the bright sunlight.

**USE FOR WOOD-ASHES.**  
Sift some wood-ashes through a flour-sifter and keep them for cleaning agate, tinware or crockery. Apply with a damp cloth.

**AID IN FILLING SEALERS.**  
Use a gravy-boat for filling sealers. It will be found very "handy."

**TO KEEP CHEESE MOIST.**  
Wrap it in a cloth which has been dipped in vinegar. It will keep still better if first rubbed with a little butter.

**The Children of the Forest**  
A TRUE STORY OF A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCE.  
By M. Blanche Boyd.  
Chapter 17.  
VISITING.

The house which I enjoyed visiting most was occupied by a family by the name of Foster. The father seemed so fond of his little girl of twelve and two little boys of ten and eight years, and never visited the village without bringing them home some trifle.

We were rudely awakened one night by a knock at the front door, and a neighbor begging Mr. and Mrs. McDonald to go to the Fosters' as Mr. Foster had dropped dead. The poor fellow was no business man, and was so anxious to get a horse to work his farm that he traded a splendid cow and calf for an old horse which was more dead than alive, and had just returned from the village, put his horse in the stable, when, on his way to the house, he broke a blood-vessel and expired in his wife's arms before the house was reached. The settlers knew how easily he could be led, and took infinite delight in cheating him. He held more land than any of the settlers, but one young fellow and coolly settled on part of it, and, in trying to force him off the land, Mr. Foster had spent every cent in "go-

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## A Million People

Give these stockings and socks the hardest wear hose know. They

Buy Them for Style and consider the 6 months' wear merely an extra advantage. Could any but the best in a product gain such an overwhelming preference?

We are making a wonderful hose in Holeproof. Walk in them, dance in them, play tennis or golf in them.

**Holeproof Hosiery**  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Every stitch is guaranteed for six months; not just heels and toes. Here are hose that will stand the most strenuous sports. We even guarantee, for men and women, three pairs of silk Holeproof Hose for three months.

### Silk From Japan

We could buy common silk for Holeproof. But we send to the North of Japan for ours, for there it is grown as it is nowhere else.

### 74c Cotton Yarn

We could buy ordinary cotton yarn for as low as thirty-two cents per pound. Yet we pay an average of seventy-four cents. Our inspection department alone costs us \$60,000 a year.

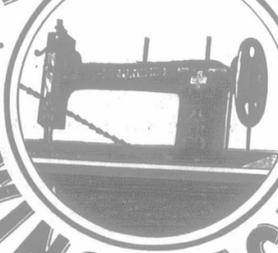
For the past thirteen years, since Holeproof were first made, 95 per cent have outlasted the guarantee. The above figures refer to Holeproof as made in the States and Canada. Try it—buy six pairs of Holeproof today. See how they are wearing six months from today.

### Sold in Your Town

The genuine Holeproof are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Six pairs of cotton hose guaranteed six months, for men, cost \$1.50 to \$3 per box; for women and children \$2 to \$3 per box; 3 pairs for children, \$1 per box, three pairs guaranteed three months. Several weights; all sizes and colors. Three pairs of silk Holeproof guaranteed three months, for men and women, cost \$2 a box for men, and \$3 a box for women. All colors. Medium Cashmere Socks for Men, 6 pairs \$2—fine Cashmere 6 pairs \$3. Women's fine Cashmere Stockings, 6 pairs \$3. 6 pairs of Cashmere are guaranteed six months. Write for free book, telling all about Holeproof.

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IT DOES PLAIN OR FANCY WORK.

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ing to law." When the McDonalds reached the tiny shanty there was not one crust of bread in the house that cold winter night, for his wife and little ones to eat.

As is the custom they sat up all night with their dead, and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald returned about six o'clock in the morning as we were at breakfast. After doing their own work they got a bag of potatoes, bread and other provisions and went back to the shanty.

The night before, it was said, a coarse brutal fellow visited the sorrow-stricken home, and, pointing to the dead man, turned to the poor widow and said that she could have told him nothing or shown him nothing that would have pleased him more than to see that man lying dead. The only man who had a team of black horses asked leave to carry the body to the cemetery. He galloped his horses wildly down the road and across the lake, for he declared that the sooner this man was out of his sight the better. It was he who had settled down on the land, and had so much trouble in law.

Fortunate was it indeed that all had not such stony hearts. My English trustee drove to the village to buy the coffin, paying for half of it, while his son did the poor woman's chores and his wife sent eatables to that desolate home and with her sympathy cheered them all, while the Irish and Scotch trustees, shouldering shovel and pickaxe, started their seven-mile walk on snowshoes to the cemetery to dig the grave. This was a bleak little corner in a field used for that purpose. Afterwards the neighbors had a bee to cut these people some wood, and also to sow the seed after they had got the ground ready.

On the following Sunday I visited the poor widow (sending as much help as could then be afforded, but not wishing to attend the funeral). She threw her arms around my neck and wept. It was such a pleasure to do anything for her, for the least was appreciated. She told me at my first visit that as I was so far away from my home and dear mother, to let her take that place and she would always be so pleased to help me at any time, and indeed it proved to be the case, for she was so motherly and sympathetic.

Their home was sixteen feet long and nine feet wide and nine feet high in the centre, as it was a log shanty. There were three rooms,—a living-room and two bed-rooms. The latter were only large enough to contain a bed, as the head reached one wall and the foot the partition, with a narrow strip just wide enough to walk on. Curtains divided these rooms from the living-room. This room was lined with old newspapers and contained a stove, table, and two or three chairs (the boys sat on a trunk box), the pots and pans adorning the walls and narrow shelves. Whenever I was in trouble it was this woman who comforted me, and, as to her little girl—she was a model scholar, and it would nearly break her heart if she thought she had troubled me. No one knows how much comfort that child gave me, for she was always on the alert to obey me. Among all my friends, I firmly believe there are no truer than this family and the people with whom I boarded.

Little Willie Foster could not come to school for some time, as he had no clothes to wear, so after his father died the poor little lad of ten years wore his father's long cut-away coat (which had been given to his father), scarlet stockings knitted and given him by Mrs. McDonald, a shirt made by myself, and a pair of boots given him belonging to a man over six feet tall. The result was most ludicrous, yet pathetic.

Talk about work! Eliza knew what it meant if any child did. When her father and mother would be out in the woods cutting down trees and splitting the wood, Eliza got the meals ready, sometimes did the washing, milked the cows, knitted her own stockings, made a log-cabin quilt, and had over half a mile to walk for every drop of water both for drinking and other purposes. She was not very quick with her studies, but very painstaking, and never said she understood a question when she did not, and thus learned everything as she came to it. In imagination I see those big blue serious eyes of the little brother, and the attentive brown eyes of the other; neither of these children

could be persuaded by the big scholars to do anything of which I would not approve. Little Eliza wanted to come home with me to live, had it not been for her mother, and it was funny how many of the chicks wanted to do the same. She declared she would never love another as much as she did me, and they did not want to go to school any more. Two years after my return I had sent her a photo of myself, but had not written for a long time. Her mother wrote and told me Eliza would look at it every day, and when my letter at last came she said she never saw the child so delighted and excited. "She exclaimed, "Oh, dear teacher is not dead! Oh ma, I do love her so, and so wish she was here."

She never went to school any time after I left, as she did not like the teachers. If all children were as good and loyal, what a delightful life a teacher's would be. The mother also said she would trust her children anywhere with me, and indeed I brought Eliza to Toronto with me to visit a grandmother and aunt, so we had a nice time visiting the small "Zoo" in Riverdale Park going around the Belt Line on an electric car, and across to the Island in the ferry. That was the last link which bound me to this pioneer life, except the interesting letters which sometimes come.

When you went visiting, the people were insulted if you did not have at least one meal with them, so I would take my knitting as a rule, as our grandmothers used to do here long ago.

During the time when the forest fire was raging I was invited to tea at Smith's, and had to pass through a small corner of the fire. After a very nice tea, the eldest girl, the children and myself started across the fields to hunt for the cows to bring them home. Upon reaching the creek we sent the children home, crossing the rapids on stepping-stones. Stopping in the centre of the stream, and sitting down to have a chat, we seated ourselves on a huge rock shaped exactly like a chair, and as smooth and regular as if it had been carved. I knocked a small corner off this stone to take home for a keepsake. After a short chat here we wandered through the woods, startling several rabbits that scampered off at our approach. Just as the red sun was sinking in the western sky we returned to the house where we got the pails and began to milk the cows, as I had learned the art for fun. It was fun for four of us, but the cows may have a different tale to tell. When the men began to congregate for their usual evening meeting I went home, as the meeting is, to say the least, not at all elevating with smoking, chewing, spitting and coarse jests and quarrels. The living-room in this house contained nothing but a home-made table, chairs, and stove.

A nice note contained an invitation one Sunday to spend the afternoon and evening, and to take my violin. Arriving at the house I found the English "Sessor," (assessor) his wife, baby and violin. Of course I positively refused to play anything but hymns, so was not asked to play very much, as hymns "were not in their line." The "Sessor" was sure I would not mind hearing him play. He played nothing but jigs and dances, and sang disgusting songs. The McDonalds afterwards informed me he had written to my Inspector and the Minister of Education to say that he had been out to tea where I was one Sunday, and when asked to play (of course they thought I should play hymns) that I had played all jiggy and dance music, and sung the most unlady-like songs. It was well they knew this man better than I. We were talking about different ways of spending Sunday, and our host's opinion was that God would much rather that people worship Him by spending the time enjoying the beauties of nature by staying outside in the open air all day than by going to church. He spent his Sundays either out hunting, in which his wife went too, or else cutting wood.

Another evening, while at this home, the baby girl was allowed to sit at our table and have everything we did, while the four-year-old boy had to stand behind a rough box in the kitchen to eat his bread and milk, and to see that the fire did not go out, see that the bread did not burn, and take it out when it

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was done. How often did my blood fairly boil as I saw how the wee boy was treated by his parents—his mother especially. It was he who had to nurse and play with the baby—it was he who had to watch the sheep and not let them wander away. One morning I met him on the road, his teeth chattering with the cold, his little face pinched and blue with the cold, and tears running down his cheek. "Why, what is the matter Bob?" I exclaimed. "Oh," replied the little fellow, "I'm so cold." "Then why don't you go home?" I asked. "I daren't, my mamma thinks fresh air is good for me," he answered in his slow drawly way. All the life was crushed out of him, and he moved about like a little image. When spoken to he was excessively polite, but had such a wan little smile. His aunt had sent him a toy bank which he was so anxious for me to see. His mother told him impatiently to go away and not bother me, but when in answer to his question about bothering me, I replied that I should like to see it, his mother gave me a scornful glance, wound the machine up and told the child to take it away. This mother was a beautiful young woman and always kept herself spotlessly clean, but, as a settler expressed it, "she was as lazy as a yaller dog," or, "as lazy as there was any need for." In speaking she used such long heathenish words that one would require a dictionary always on hand to know the meaning of each word she used. After each such word she would turn to her husband and ask him, in a most affected way, if she had used the word correctly, then would follow a long rigmarole about the meaning and derivation of the word. If I could not use a big word without asking my husband (provided I had one) if it was used correctly, I think I would content myself with ordinary every-day language understood by myself and others. These people never mingled with any neighbors except the "Sessor's" family, as they despised them. There was no love lost Ever since meeting this woman I have disliked beautiful women until their characters have been manifested. They were the "educated people" who despised their neighbors, but, at heart, these neighbors were fond of their children, and very proud of them. These Campbells gave little Bobbie away to the Fosters when they left that part of the country, as they didn't want him,—he was too plain for them.

Another evening I was invited to the "Sessor's" to tea. He told me that a former teacher had offered to put his two girls through for teachers in less than three months, and that if I wanted to do so I could do the same. No matter how stupid a scholar was, a teacher should get him through a book in five months. "I gave my daughter a question the other day and she couldn't do it." (I don't blame her.) "I told her the room was eighteen feet by twenty-two feet, and to find out how much paper it would take to paper it. I had to show her how to do it. There is something the matter with the school system. If I had a pile of logs in the yard so many feet long and so many feet wide, could you tell me how many boards they would make, how many logs there were, or, in other words, the cubical contents?" I informed him that they were different questions, and not enough information to work any, whereupon he got angry and wrote to the Inspector that I was not fit to teach, as I couldn't work a simple little question he had given me. His wife, mother-in-law and children had to work hard, while he spent his time playing on violin and flute, swearing at the family by way of variety occasionally. When his poor old mother-in-law was too ill to work for him he turned her out, and a young married daughter had to take her. Many a day she and his wife had tramped through the forest with a bag of grain and returned with a bag of flour on their backs, from the village. His idea was that his wife and children were like his animals, he fed them and they had a right to work for him. O noble Englishman! His patronizing was rather amusing. He was very polite, and altogether I enjoyed the evening as the children were so dear to me, not only the scholars but the baby, and a dear little fellow of two

# E G G S BUTTER POULTRY

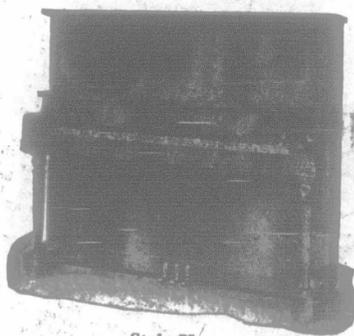
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yet specially selected, beautifully-figured veneers, and extra attention in the way of special finishing, tuning, etc., make them really wonderful values.

If you wish to secure one of these Exhibition Pianos, and at the same time save \$100., simply fill in coupon at the bottom of this ad, and mail to us at once. This will place you under no obligation whatever.

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Please send me full particulars regarding your specially-prepared Exhibition Pianos, and show how I can save \$100.



## Can you afford to take these chances?

Read these clippings—all taken from the same paper—the result of an electrical storm.

### LOSSES BY LIGHTNING.

#### BARNS BURNED IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

Farmers Lose Live Stock and Crops—Flaming Mill at Niagara Falls and Large Stock of Lumber Destroyed—Other Fires.

(Special Despatch to The Globe.)  
Lindsay, Sept. 15.—A more than ordinary electric storm, doing considerable damage, passed over this section this morning at about 1 o'clock in the rural districts. Several barns were destroyed by fire from lightning. Among others the following have been reported: The barn of Nicholas ...  
Ops, containing the season's ...  
barn, crop and horses be-  
to Wm. H. Skuce of Mount ...  
The dwelling house and barns of ...  
Mr. Lamb of the township of Veru-  
an are reported destroyed, but no  
rticulars have been received. In the  
of Lindsay the storm wa-

Another Barn Burned.  
St. Catharines, Sept. 15.—(Special Despatch.)  
Lightning struck and set fire to the barn of John Bartram on the town line between Louth and Clint a town-ship, about a mile north of Vinelara on Tuesday night. There was a heavy electrical storm in that vicinity and the barn was entirely destroyed, with its contents, including two valuable horses, hay, grain and some implements. Most of the building seemed to be outside the building. Mr. Bartram had recently cleared a barn for thrashing, which had been completed. The loss will be \$1000 or \$2000. The barn was old one, but answered the purpose of a storage for crops and sheep.

Blount at the Falls.  
Blount at the Falls.  
Blount at the Falls.  
Blount at the Falls.

Other Fires.  
Inglwood, Sept. 15.—A barn and the buildings struck by lightning and destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. The barn was consumed with the contents.

## "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

will prevent such losses—they are LIGHTNING PROOF—an absolute protection for your crops and implements. "EASTLAKE" SHINGLES are the EASIEST to lay, and cost less than a wooden roof equipped with lightning rods. A Metallic Roof saves you money—it reduces your insurance rate and remains IN PERFECT CONDITION for a lifetime.

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Our interesting free booklet "Eastlake Metallic Shingles" gives valuable roofing information. Write for it.

## The Beaver Circle

### OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

#### THE FOUR SUNBEAMS.

Four little sunbeams came eastward one day,  
Shining and dancing along on their way,  
Resolved that their course should be blest.  
"Let us try," they all whispered, "some kindness to do,  
Not seek our own pleasure all the day through,  
Then meet in the eve at the west."

One sunbeam ran in at a low cottage door  
And played "hide-and-seek" with a child on the floor,  
Till baby laughed loud in his glee,  
And chased with delight his strange playmate so bright,  
The little hands grasping in vain for the light  
That ever before them would flee.

One crept to a couch where an invalid lay,  
And brought him a dream of the sweet summer day,  
Its bird-song and beauty and bloom;  
Till pain was forgotten, and weary unrest,  
And in fancy he roamed through the scenes he loved best.  
Far away from the dim, darkened room.

One stole to the heart of a flower that was sad,  
And loved and caressed her until she was glad  
And lifted her white face again;  
For love brings content to the lowliest lot,  
And finds something sweet in the dreariest spot,  
And lightens all labour and pain.

And one, where a little blind girl sat alone  
Not sharing the mirth of her play-fellows, shone  
On hands that were folded and pale,  
And kissed the poor eyes that had never known sight,  
That never would gaze on the beautiful light,  
Till angels had lifted the veil.

At last when the shadows of evening were falling,  
And the sun, their great father, his children was calling,  
Four sunbeams sped into the west.  
All said: "We have found that in seeking the pleasure  
Of others, we fill to the full our own measure"—  
Then softly they sank down to rest.  
—St. Nicholas.

#### HANSEL AND GRETHEL.

(A story for the little Beavers, sent by Winifred McMillan, Kirkhill, Ont.)

Hansel and Gretel were the children of very poor parents, and as they had no food to give them, their father and mother led them a very long way into the forest, and there they left them while they were asleep beneath a tree.

The poor children were much frightened when they awoke; they tried to find their way home, but they could not do so. After a while they reached a little cottage; it was the most tempting sight.

It was made of bread, and cake, and sugar.

Hansel broke pieces off the roof and Gretel took a bite from the window, and then an old woman came out. She was a witch, and had built this cottage expressly for children, so that she might be able to catch and eat them.

But that evening she gave them supper and nice beds to sleep in.

Next morning, however, all was changed. Hansel was shut up in a cage and Gretel had to cook food for him to fatten him up for the witch's table. Every day the witch told him to put his finger through the cage, so that she might feel how fat he was getting, but instead of his finger he would put out a

who showed me all his treasures to be admired.

When visiting my friend of the "stone and stocking", the only eatables on the table were either bread and milk, bread and butter, and, of course, tea. However they existed is a mystery. The mother told me at first that I must not expect her little boy to love me very much, as he loved the former teacher so much it was hard for him to give his affection to another, but, at the close of the year, it was very comforting to hear that he loved me just as much as the other teacher, and, when saying good-bye, he threw his arms around my neck and gave me such a warm hug. He was my dear little "fireman." He was the poor little boy who used to be taken into the village to sing the songs and get the liquor for it. He was such a dear little fellow, so bright and had such a sunny disposition, and was so plodding at school.

The last house on the line was a mile and a half away, in a very lonely spot, as no other house could be seen, and it was in the brule. Here I stayed all night, and the wife gave me a nugget containing copper and coal which her husband had brought from the mines. It was such a lonely spot, especially in the winter, when the father was away and they could not get out. There was no road leading to their home—only a path. These children at this home also wanted to come home with me. They were splendid children, and knew what work was. Sometimes when the mother would go out, the little girl of nine or the boy of eleven would get the meals and keep house, besides looking after a little sister of five and a baby brother. Their chief amusement in summer was playing in the sand and making mud pies, and in the winter playing with paper dolls;—like most little girls they hated washing dishes.

(To be continued.)



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Think what these prices mean—for the car that has stood the test: Runabout \$600; Touring Car \$650; Town Car \$900—f. o. b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars.

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Come again, Pie Time, and often.  
 For wholesome, digestible "eats"  
 give us PIE.  
 At its very best wrapped in a FIVE ROSES  
 crust.  
 Upsets Pie Prejudice without upsetting the  
 Eater's Insides—FIVE ROSES flour.  
 Great for Pie Crust—top and bottom.  
 And Puff Paste and Difficult Things.  
 Close-grained—melting—even textured.  
 Flaky, too, and crinkly—crisp yet tender.  
 Put into your bake things the rare nutlike  
 sweetness of Manitoba wheat kernels.  
 All soppy with the rich red juice of the  
 cherry—or lemon pie—or apple—or healthy  
 custard—meat, may be, or mince.—  
 Put the FIVE ROSES "crust end" about 'em  
 See the hungry wedges fade behind busy  
 milk teeth.  
 At Pie Time—  
 Use FIVE ROSES.

# Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

bone, and so the witch thought he was still very thin, for she was very shortsighted.

After four weeks' time the witch lost patience. "Grethel," she cried in a passion, "get some water quickly. Be Hansel fat or lean this morning I will kill and cook him."

So Grethel was compelled to go out and fill the kettle, and make a fire.

"First we will bake him, however," said the old woman. "I have already heated the oven; creep in and see if it is hot enough." But she intended, when Grethel got in, to shut up the oven

door and let her bake, so that she might eat her as well as Hansel.

Grethel perceived her wicked thoughts, and said: "I do not know how to do it. How shall I get in?" "You stupid goose," said she, "the opening is big enough," and she got up and put her head into the oven.

Then Grethel gave her a push so that she fell right in, and then Grethel shut and bolted the iron door.

Now she ran to Hansel and opened the door of his cage, crying, "Hansel, we are saved! The old witch is dead."

In the cottage Grethel and Hansel found caskets full of pearls and precious

stones, and with these they filled their pockets, and Grethel her apron as well.

"We must be off now," said Hansel, "and get out of this enchanted forest," but when they had walked two hours they came to a large piece of water.

"We cannot get over," said Hansel; "I can see no bridge at all."

"And there is no boat either," said Grethel, "but there swims a white duck. I will ask her to help us over," and she sang:

"Little duck, good little duck,  
 Grethel and Hansel, together we stand,  
 There is neither boat nor bridge,  
 Take us on your back to land."

So the duck came to them, and Hansel sat himself on, and bade his sister sit beside him. "No," replied Grethel, "that will be too much for the duck. She shall take us over one at a time." This the good little bird did, and when they were both happily arrived on the other side, and had gone a little way, they came to a well-known wood, which they knew better every step they went, and at last they perceived their own home. Then they began to run, and rushing into the house, they fell on their father's neck. He had not had one happy hour since he had left his children in the woods. Grethel shook her

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Plant our line of Nursery Stock this fall, and if you advise us promptly in the spring of any plants that have failed to start, we shall at once ship them to you by express. In this way your orchard will be all growing thriftily next summer.

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We grow everything for orchard and garden.

THE AUBURN NURSERIES, Ltd., HEAD OFFICE: 95 King St. E., Toronto  
 Nurseries at Queenston, Oakville and Simcoe

apron and the pearls and precious stones rolled out upon the floor, and Hansel threw down one handful after another out of his pockets.

Then all their sorrows were ended, and they lived together in great happiness. My tale is ended. There runs a mouse; whoever catches her may make a great, great large cap of her fur.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading the Beaver Circle, and I thought I would write for I would like to be a member of the club. I live on a farm of 145 acres. I live a quarter of a mile from school. Our teacher's name is Miss King and I like her very much. For pets I have three kittens and a little colt. At school we play "pomp, pomp, pull away," "prisoner's goal," and many other interesting games. There are 45 going to our school. It is a white brick one. Will someone correspond with me, please?  
EVELYN RICHARDSON.  
Onondaga, Ont. (Age 9, Jr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is my first letter to the Beaver Circle, I will not write a very long letter. I go to school every day I can. I have a mile and a half to go to school. My teacher's name is Miss Edgar. We all like her very much. I have five brothers and two sisters. One of my brothers died last summer. I guess I will close with a hymn:

"Jesus loves the little children,  
All the children of the world,  
Brown and yellow, black and white,  
They are precious in His sight,  
Jesus loves the little children of the world."

ORA DANFORD.  
(Class Part II, Age 8.)  
Lakefield, Ont., R. R. No. 4.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As this is just my second letter I will not make it very long. We have two little colts and three little calves. We had eight rabbits, but the cat ate one and we sold two. I liked those stories of Lucy Gray. My letter is getting long, so I will close with a riddle. Why is an author the queerest animal in the world? Ans.—Because his tale comes out of his head.

LUELLA FARR.  
(Age 10, Jr. III. Class.)  
Wallenstein, R. R. 2, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember. I enjoy reading your letters and thought I would write one too. We have a good team and one colt. My brother and I are going to school every day. We are Indian boys. I live three miles from the river St. Clair. I like to watch boats going up and down when I go to the river. This is all, so good-bye Beavers.

HAROLD PLAIN.  
Sarnia Reserve. (Age 10, Bk. Sr. II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been going to write for a long time, but today thought I would. I am going to tell you about our peach orchard. We have about eight acres of peaches in it. It's a young orchard. They were so loaded with blossoms that the trees were pink. I am very much interested in the Beaver Circle. I put in a half a bushel of potatoes this year. The boy or girl who has the best gets a pony. Wouldn't it be nice? We live on a farm of one hundred acres.

EVELYN BAILEY.  
Jericho, Ont. (Age 11, Class II.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I read your letters every week and I thought I would write you for the first time. I have two little puppies that I play with. I feed the chickens. Mamma has gone away. Papa and I have to keep house. I am eight years old and I go to school every day and I am in the second book. As my letter is getting long I will close with a riddle. Eyes like a barn-door, ears like a cat, if you study all your lifetime you will never study that. Ans.—An owl.

MYRTLE MONAGHAN.  
Clarenceville, P. Q.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I was glad to see my letter printed in "The Farmer's Advocate." We have a nice teacher; her name is Miss Laturney. We have read "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and enjoyed it very much. Could you give us "Chronicles of Rebecca" next? We have also read "Anne of Green Gables," and liked it fine. I made thirty blocks for a quilt last winter, and mother is going to finish it for me.

Well, Puck, I hope you will not think this letter too long.  
Westbrook P. O., Ont.

VERNICE HOWIE.  
(Book II, age 10 years.)  
What an industrious little girl! How many of the other little girls make quilt blocks?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As my father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and I enjoy reading the letters so much, I thought I would like very much to join the Beaver Circle. I live in the country and I go to school every day. The school is just one quarter of a mile from our house. There are twenty-five at our school. Six tried for Entrance. I have two sisters and two brothers. My eldest sister is twenty-one. We have twenty-one little chickens.

KATIE CRYDERMAN.  
(Age 9, Sr. II.)  
R. R. No. 1, Enniskillen.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As my grandpa and father have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, I thought I would like very much to join your Circle writing a short letter. We live on a large farm and keep a lot of stock and all kinds of different fowls. I and my sister Verna go to school every day. We have a nice lady teacher; her name is Miss Ronald, and I like her very much. While we were out playing one night, I saw a flock of wild geese going to the north. Well, I will close for this time. Hoping to see my letter in print.

Lambeth P.O. LEOTA STEVENS.  
(Age 8.)

Dear Beavers,—I have been reading the Beaver letters, and enjoy them very much. We had our school fixed last winter, and like it very much. We have a cute little puppy that will sit up and you can put a hat on his head and a stick in his mouth. I have two sisters and one brother. I am the second oldest of the family. My oldest sister has a pet hen named Annie, and in the holidays she rides up to the post office on horseback to get the mail. I hope this letter will miss the w.p.b. I think that is all.

Morrow, Ont. HELEN SANDERSON.

A RIDDLE.  
Why is it dangerous to sleep on a train? Ans.—Because a train runs over sleepers.

Honor Roll.—Ida Murray, Beulah Bailey, Luella Bailey, W. John Thomson, Marion Walker, Emma Doane.

RIDDLES.  
Why is a pig in the drawing-room like a house on fire? Ans.—The sooner it's put out the better.

What is the best thing to do in a hurry? Ans.—Nothing.

What makes a pair of boots? Ans.—Two boots.

Where was Humboldt going when he was thirty-nine years old? Ans.—Into his fortieth year.

Sent by Elsie Armstrong, Teeswater, Ont. (Age 10, Sr. II.)

JUNIOR BEAVERS' NOTES.  
Beulah Bailey (age 11), Evansville, Ont., would like some of the Junior Beavers to write to her.

Monica Harris sent a nice little letter, but it was written on both sides of the paper. Against rules, Monica!

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**\$3.25** Lady's handsome 18-ct. Gold-cased Keyless Watch, improved action; 10 years' warranty; also long Watch Guard, elegant design, same quality; together, sacrifice, \$3.25.

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**\$15** Sapphirine Cluster Ring, 18-ct. Gold, hall-marked; there are ten white and faultless diamonds surrounding a superb sapphire richest quality; to appreciate the full beauty of this ring it must be seen; sacrifice, \$15.

**\$11.75** Powerful \$65 4-draw Brass covered black microscope, by Lemaitre, Paris, fine lens ends, 3-in. diameter object glass, perfect definition, over 70 miles' clear range; a more powerful glass could not be purchased, specially adapted to the use of coastguards and astronomers; new condition; sacrifice, \$11.75.

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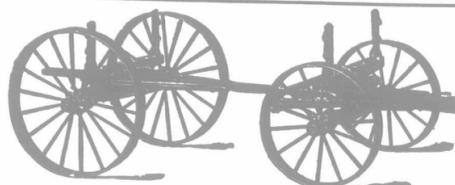
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CUPIBOARD LOVE.

[From "The Lady of the Barge," and other stories, by W. W. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs usually writes sea-stories, but in this case he has found a voyage along a country road not altogether uninteresting.]

In the comfortable living-room at Negget's farm, half parlor and half kitchen, three people sat at tea in the waning light of a November afternoon. Conversation, which had been brisk, had languished somewhat, owing to Mrs. Negget glancing at frequent intervals toward the door, behind which she was convinced the servant was listening, and checking the finest periods and the most startling suggestions with a warning "ssh!"

"Go on, uncl," she said, after one of these interruptions.

"I forget where I was," said Mr. Martin Bodfish shortly.

"Under our bed," Mr. Negget reminded him.

"Yes, watching," said Mrs. Negget eagerly.

It was an odd place for an ex-policeman, especially as a small legacy added to his pension had considerably improved his social position, but Mr. Bodfish had himself suggested it in the professional hope that the person who had taken Mrs. Negget's gold brooch might try for further loot. He had, indeed, suggested baiting the dressing-table with the farmer's watch, an idea which Mr. Negget had promptly vetoed.

"I can't help thinking that Mrs. Pottle knows something about it," said Mrs. Negget, with an indignant glance at her husband.

"Mrs. Pottle," said the farmer, rising slowly and taking a seat on the oak settle built in the fireplace, "has been away from the village for near a fortnit."

"I didn't say she took it," snapped his wife. "I said I believe she knows something about it, and so I do. She's a horrid woman. Look at the way she encouraged her girl Looey to run after that young traveller from Smithson's. The whole fact of the matter is, it isn't your brooch, so you don't care."

"I said—" began Mr. Negget.

"I know what you said," retorted his wife sharply, "and I wish you'd be quiet and not interrupt uncle. Here's my uncle been in the police twenty-five years, and you won't let him put a word in edgeways."

"My way o' looking at it," said the ex-policeman slowly, "is different to that of the law: my idea is, an' always has been, that everybody is guilty until they've proved their innocence."

"It's a wonderful thing to me," said Mr. Negget in a low voice to his pipe, "as they should come to a house with a retired policeman living in it. Looks to me like somebody that ain't got much respect for the police."

The ex-policeman got up from the table, and taking a seat on the settle opposite the speaker, slowly filled a long clay and took a spill from the fireplace. His pipe lit, he turned to his niece, and slowly bade her go over the account of her loss once more.

"I missed it this morning," said Mrs. Negget rapidly. "at ten minutes past twelve o'clock by the clock, and half-past five by my watch which wants looking to. I'd just put the batch of bread into the oven, and gone upstairs and opened the box that stands on my drawers to get a lozenge, and I missed the brooch."

"Do you keep it in that box?" asked the ex-policeman slowly.

"Always," replied his niece. "I at once came downstairs and told Emma that the brooch had been stolen. I said that I named no names, and didn't wish to think bad of anybody, and that if I found the brooch back in the box when I went upstairs again, I should forgive whoever took it."

"And what did Emma say?" inquired Mr. Bodfish.

"Emma said a lot o' things," replied Mrs. Negget angrily. "I'm sure by the lot she had to say you'd ha' thought she was the missis and me the servant. I gave her a month's notice at once, and she went straight upstairs and sat on her box and cried."

"Sat on her box?" repeated the ex-constable impressively. "Oh!"

"That's what I thought," said his niece, "but it wasn't, because I got her off at last and searched it through and through. I never saw anything like her clothes in all my life. There was hardly a button or a tape on; and as for her stockings—"

"She don't get much time," said Mr. Negget slowly.

"That's right: I thought you'd speak up for her," cried his wife shrilly.

"Look here—" began Mr. Negget, laying his pipe on the seat by his side and rising slowly.

"Keep to the case in hand," said the ex-constable, waving him back to his seat again. "Now, Lizzie."

"I searched her box through and through," said his niece, "but it wasn't there; then I came down again and had a rare good cry all to myself."

"That's the best way for you to have it," remarked Mr. Negget feelingly.

Mrs. Negget's uncle instinctively motioned his niece to silence, and holding his chin in his hand, scowled frightfully in the intensity of thought.

"See a cloo?" inquired Mr. Negget affably.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself, George," said his wife angrily; "speaking to uncle when he's looking like that."

Mr. Bodfish said nothing; it is doubtful whether he even heard these remarks; but he drew a huge notebook from his pocket, and after vainly trying to point his pencil by suction, took a knife from the table and hastily sharpened it.

"Was the brooch there last night?" he inquired.

"It were," said Mr. Negget promptly. "Lizzie made me get up just as the owd clock were striking twelve to get her a lozenge."

"It seems pretty certain that the brooch went since then," mused Mr. Bodfish.

"It would seem like it to a plain man," said Mr. Negget guardedly.

"I should lik' to see the box," said Mr. Bodfish.

Mrs. Negget went up and fetched it, and stood eyeing him eagerly as he raised the lid and inspected the contents. It contained only a few lozenges and some bone studs. Mr. Negget helped himself to a lozenge, and going back to his seat, breathed peppermint.

"Properly speaking, that ought not to have been touched," said the ex-constable, regarding him with some severity.

"Eh!" said the startled farmer, putting his finger to his lips.

"Never mind," said the other, shaking his head. "It's a too late now."

"He doesn't care a bit," said Mrs. Negget, somewhat sadly. "He used to keep buttons in that box with the lozenges until one night he gave me one by mistake. Yes, you may laugh—I'm glad you can laugh."

Mr. Negget, feeling that his mirth was certainly ill-timed, shook for some time in a noble effort to control himself, and despairing at length, went into the back place to recover. Sounds of blows indicative of Emma slapping him on the back did not add to Mrs. Negget's serenity.

"The point is," said the ex-constable, "could anybody have come into your room while you was asleep and taken it?"

"No," said Mrs. Negget decisively. "I'm a very poor sleeper, and I'd have woke at once, but if a flock of elephants was to come in the room they wouldn't wake George. He'd sleep through anything."

"Except her feeling under my pillar for her handkerchief," corroborated Mr. Negget, returning to the sitting-room.

Mr. Bodfish waved them to silence, and again gave way to deep thought. Three times he took up his pencil, and laying it down again, sat and drummed on the table with his fingers. Then he arose, and with bent head walked slowly round and round the room until he stumbled over a stool.

"Nobody came to the house this morning, I suppose?" he said at length, resuming his seat.

"Only Mrs. Driver," said his niece.

"What time did she come?" inquired Mr. Bodfish.

"Here! look here!" interposed Mr. Negget. "I've known Mrs. Driver thirty year a'most."

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"What time did she come?" repeated the ex-constable pitilessly.

His niece shook her head. "It might have been eleven, and again it might have been earlier," she replied. "I was out when she came."

"Out!" almost shouted the other. Mrs. Negget nodded. "She was sitting in here when I came back."

Her uncle looked up and glanced at the door, behind which a small staircase led to the room above.

"What was to prevent Mrs. Driver going up there while you were away?" he demanded.

"I shouldn't like to think that of Mrs. Driver," said his niece, shaking her head; "but then in these days one never knows what might happen. Never. I've given up thinking about it. However, when I came back, Mrs. Driver was here, sitting in that very chair you are sitting in now."

Mr. Bodfish pursed up his lips and made another note. Then he took a spill from the fireplace, and lighting a candle, went slowly and carefully up the stairs. He found nothing on them but two caked rims of mud, and being too busy to notice Mr. Negget's frantic signalling, called his niece's attention to them.

"What do you think of that?" he demanded triumphantly.

"Somebody's been up there," said his niece. "It isn't Emma, because she hasn't been outside the house all day; and it can't be George, because he promised me faithful he'd never go up there in his dirty boots."

Mr. Negget coughed, and approaching the stairs, gazed with the eye of a stranger at the relics as Mr. Bodfish hotly rebuked a suggestion of his niece's to sweep them up.

"Seems to me," said the conscience-stricken Mr. Negget feebly, "as they're rather large for a woman."

"Mud cakes," said Mr. Bodfish, with his most professional manner; "a small boot would pick up a lot this weather."

"So it would," said Mr. Negget, and with brazen effrontery not only met his wife's eye without quailing, but actually glanced down at her boots.

Mr. Bodfish came back to his chair and ruminated. Then he looked up and spoke.

"It was missed this morning at ten minutes past twelve," he said slowly; "it was there last night. At eleven o'clock you came in and found Mrs. Driver sitting in that chair."

"No, the one you're in," interrupted his niece.

"It don't signify," said her uncle. "Nobody else has been near the place, and Emma's box has been searched."

"Thoroughly searched," testified Mrs. Negget.

"Now the point is, what did Mrs. Driver come for this morning?" resumed the ex-constable. "Did she come—?"

He broke off and eyed with dignified surprise a fine piece of wireless telegraphy between husband and wife. It appeared that Mr. Negget sent off a humorous message with his left eye, the right being for some reason closed, to which Mrs. Negget replied with a series of frowns and staccato shakes of the head, which her husband found easily translatable. Under the austere stare of Mr. Bodfish their faces at once regained their wonted calm, and the ex-constable in a somewhat offended manner resumed his inquiries.

"Mrs. Driver has been here a good bit lately," he remarked slowly.

Mr. Negget's eyes watered, and his mouth worked pitiously.

"If you can't behave yourself, George—"

—began his wife fiercely.

"What is the matter?" demanded Mr. Bodfish.

"I'm not aware that I've said anything to be laughed at."

"No more you have, uncle," she retorted; "only George is such a stupid."

He's got an idea in his silly head that Mrs. Driver—But it's all nonsense, of course."

"I've merely got a bit of an idea that it's a wedding-ring, not a brooch, Mrs. Driver is after," said the farmer to the perplexed constable.

Mr. Bodfish looked from one to the other. "But you always keep yours on, Lizzie, don't you?" he asked.

"Yes, of course," replied his niece hurriedly; "but George has always got got such strange ideas. Don't take no notice of him."

Her uncle sat back in his chair, his face still wrinkled perplexedly; then the wrinkles vanished suddenly, chased away by a huge glow, and he rose wrathfully and towered over the match-making Mr. Negget. "How dare you?" he gasped.

Mr. Negget made no reply, but in a cowardly fashion jerked his thumb toward his wife.

"Oh! George! How can you say so?" said the latter.

"I should never ha' thought of it by myself," said the farmer; "but I think they'd make a very nice couple, and I'm sure Mrs. Driver thinks so."

The ex-constable sat down in wrathful confusion, and taking up his notebook again, watched over the top of it the silent charges and countercharges of his niece and her husband.

"If I put my finger on the culprit," he asked at length, turning to his niece, "what do you wish done to her?"

Mrs. Negget regarded him with an expression which contained all the Christian virtues rolled into one.

"Nothing," she said softly. "I only want my brooch back."

The ex-constable shook his head at this leniency.

"Well, do as you please," he said slowly. "In the first place, I want you to ask Mrs. Driver here to tea tomorrow—oh, I don't mind Negget's ridiculous ideas—pity he hasn't got something better to think of; if she's guilty, I'll soon find it out. I'll play with her like a cat with a mouse. I'll make her convict herself."

"Look here!" said Mr. Negget. "I won't have it. I won't have no woman asked here to tea to be got at like that. There's only my friends comes here to tea, and if my friend stole anything o' mine, I'd be one o' the first to hush it up."

"If they were all like you, George," said his wife angrily, "where would the law be?"

"Or the police?" demanded Mr. Bodfish, staring at him.

"I won't have it!" repeated the farmer loudly. "I'm the law here, and I'm the police here. That little tiny bit o' dirt was off my boots, I dare say. I don't care if it was."

"Very good," said Mr. Bodfish, turning to his indignant niece; "if he likes to look at it that way, there's nothing more to be said. I only wanted to get your brooch back for you, that's all; but if he's against it—"

"I'm against your asking Mrs. Driver here to my house to be got at," said the farmer. "O' course if you can find out who took the brooch, and get it back again anyway, that's another matter."

Mr. Bodfish leaned over the table toward his niece.

"If I get an opportunity, I'll search her cottage," he said, in a low voice.

"Strictly speaking, it ain't quite a legal thing to do, o' course, but many o' the finest pieces of detective work have been done by breaking the law. If she's a kleptomaniac, it's very likely lying about somewhere in the house."

He eyed Mr. Negget closely, as though half expecting another outburst, but none being forthcoming, sat back in his chair again and smoked in silence, while Mrs. Negget, with a carpetbrush which almost spoke, swept the pieces of dried mud from the stairs.

Mr. Negget was the last to go to bed that night, and finishing his pipe over the dying fire, sat for some time in deep thought. He had from the first raised objections to the presence of Mr. Bodfish at the farm, but family affection, coupled with an idea of testamentary benefits, had so wrought with his wife that he had allowed her to have her own way. Now he half fancied that he saw a chance of getting rid of him. If he could only enable the widow to catch him searching her house, it was highly probable that the ex-constable would find the village somewhat too hot to hold him. He gave his right leg a congratulatory slap as he thought of it, and knocking the ashes from his pipe, went slowly up to bed.

He was so amiable next morning that Mr. Bodfish, who was trying to explain to Mrs. Negget the difference between theft and kleptomania, spoke before him freely. The ex-constable defined kleptomania as a sort of amiable weakness found chiefly among the upper circles, and cited the case of a lady of title

whose love of diamonds, combined with great hospitality, was a source of much embarrassment to her guests.

For the whole of that day Mr. Bodfish hung about in the neighborhood of the widow's cottage, but in vain, and it would be hard to say whether he or Mr. Negget, who had been discreetly shadowing him, felt the disappointment most. On the day following, however, the ex-constable from a distant hedge saw a friend of the widow's enter the cottage, and a little later both ladies emerged and walked up the road.

He watched them turn the corner, and then, with a cautious glance round, which failed, however, to discover Mr. Negget, the ex-constable strolled casually in the direction of the cottage, and approaching it from the rear, turned the handle of the door and slipped in.

He searched the parlour hastily, and then, after a glance from the window,

ventured upstairs. And he was in the thick of his self-imposed task when his graceless nephew by marriage, who had met Mrs. Driver and referred pathetically to a raging thirst which he had hoped to have quenched with some of her home-brewed, brought the ladies hastily back again.

"I'll go round the back way," said the wily Negget as they approached the cottage. "I just want to have a look at that pig of yours."

He reached the back door at the same time as Mr. Bodfish, and placing his legs apart, held it firmly against the frantic efforts of the ex-constable. The struggle ceased suddenly, and the door opened easily just as Mrs. Driver and her friend appeared in the front room, and the farmer, with a keen glance at the door of the larder, which had just closed, took a chair while his hostess

drew a glass of beer from the barrel in the kitchen.

Mr. Negget drank gratefully and praised the brew. From beer the conversation turned naturally to the police, and from the police to the listening Mr. Bodfish, who was economising space by sitting on the bread-pan, and trembling with agitation.

"He's a lonely man," said Negget, shaking his head and glancing from the corner of his eye at the door of the larder. In his wildest dreams he had not imagined so choice a position, and he resolved to give full play to an idea which suddenly occurred to him.

"I dare say," said Mrs. Driver carelessly, conscious that her friend was watching her.

"And the heart of a little child," said Negget; "you wouldn't believe how simple he is."

Mrs. Clowes said that it did him

credit, but, speaking for herself, she hadn't noticed it.

"He was talking about you night before last," said Negget, turning to his hostess; "not that that's anything fresh. He always is talking about you nowadays."

The widow coughed confusedly, and told him not to be foolish.

"Ask my wife," said the farmer impressively; "they were talking about you for hours. He's a very shy man is my wife's uncle, but you should see his face change when your name's mentioned."

As a matter of fact, Mr. Bodfish's face was at that very moment taking on a deeper shade of crimson.

"Everything you do seems to interest him," continued the farmer, disregarding Mrs. Driver's manifest distress; "he was asking Lizzie about your calling on Monday; how long you stayed, and



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Made with Tough, Fire-Resisting, Everlasting Asphalt-Mastic

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**SAVES MONEY** The first cost of Bishopric Wall Board is considerably less than that of lath and plaster.

There is no expense for repairs, for neither dampness, vibration, settling of foundations nor anything anything else will ever make it loosen or drop off the wall.

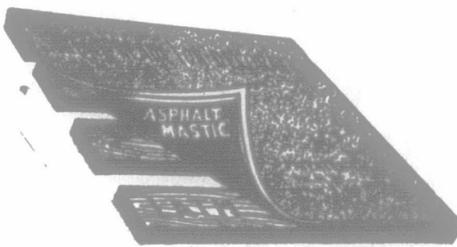
Moreover, there is a substantial saving in coal bills, for a wall of Bishopric Wall Board is **WARMER** than lath and plaster. The Asphalt-Mastic in which the laths are imbedded is absolutely air tight, blocking all draft, and a non-conductor, keeping the heat in in winter and out in summer.

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**A FLAT AND RIGID WALL** Bishopric Wall Board is the **only board made with laths**. Laths are positively necessary to back up wall board—to make it rigid and substantial—and to keep a perfectly flat surface.

**EASILY DECORATED** Bishopric Wall Board is surfaced with heavy sized cardboard, which takes Oil or Water Colors perfectly, and which forms an ideal surface for Wall Paper or Burlap. Artistic panelling adds to its attractiveness.

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Shows Construction of Bishopric Wall Board. In hot Asphalt-Mastic, kiln-dried dressed laths are imbedded at a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. The other side of the Asphalt-Mastic is surfaced with heavy sized cardboard.

In **BISHOPRIC STUCCO BOARD** the laths are bevelled on the edges, the narrow sides going next to the Asphalt-Mastic. This forms dovetailed key spaces between the laths which bind the stucco securely.

See the Bishopric Exhibit at the  
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We are showing both Bishopric Wall Board and Bishopric Stucco Board showing what they are made of and explaining their many advantages both for interior of walls and ceilings, for sheathing under brick, shingles or clapboards and as a foundation for stucco or plaster.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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**The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd.,**  
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### EVERY FARMER NEEDS THIS Harness Repairing Outfit



We have the best Automatic Shoe and Harness Repairing Outfit on the market. The outfit consists of the Automatic Awl, Collar Awl, Needles, Linen Thread, Wax, Stitching Horse, also an extra bobbin, and full directions are given. Complete outfit, \$1.50, sent prepaid. Agents wanted—liberal commission. Send for this outfit to-day. Write to

**A. W. WOOLNER,**  
18 Eby Street Berlin, Ont.

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

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

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**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.

**FARM FOR SALE**—212 acres rich clay; 190 under good cultivation; balance bush and pasture. Barn 60x90, cement foundation; cement piggery and henery; cattle-shed outside; Straight fences; commodious 11-room brick house, furnace; two acres orchard; plenty hard and soft water. Situated along side of a good town, population 1,200, high and public schools and churches; ½ mile from G. T. R. station. Apply, Drawer 276, Bradford.

**FOUR** black Collie pups for sale, three dollars each; not registered, but good cow dogs. Apply to W. D. Rankin, Wanstead P.O.

**NEWFOUNDLAND** pups for sale. Apply to Heber Parsons, Bellevue, Old Placentia Road, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

**WANTED**—Reliable young man to help milk and drive retail milk wagon; must be strictly temperate; wages three hundred per year; references required. Also married man to work around dairy and stables; must be good milker; state if wife can milk; good wages; reference. Thom Hill Farm Dairy, North Bay, Ont.

where you sat; and after she'd told him, I'm blest if he didn't go and sit in the same chair!"

This romantic setting to a perfectly casual action on the part of Mr. Bodfish affected the widow visibly, but its effect on the ex-constable nearly upset the bread-pan.

"But there," continued Mr. Negget, with another glance at the larder, "he might go on like that for years. He's a wunnerful shy man—big, and gentle, and shy. He wanted Lizzie to ask you to tea yesterday."

"Now, Mr. Negget," said the blushing widow. "Do be quiet."

"Fact," replied the farmer; "solemn fact, I assure you. And he asked her whether you were fond of jewellery."

"I met him twice in the road near here yesterday," said Mrs. Clowes suddenly. "Perhaps he was waiting for you to come out."

"I dare say," replied the farmer. "I shouldn't wonder but what he's hanging about somewhere near now, unable to tear himself away."

Mr. Bodfish wrung his hands, and his thoughts reverted instinctively to instances in his memory in which charges of murder had been altered by the direction of a sensible judge to manslaughter. He held his breath for the next words.

Mr. Negget drank a little more ale and looked at Mrs. Driver.

"I wonder whether you've got a morsel of bread and cheese?" he said slowly. "I've come over that hungry."

The widow and Mr. Bodfish rose simultaneously. It required not the brain of a trained detective to know that the cheese was in the larder. The unconscious Mrs. Driver opened the door, and then with a wild scream fell back before the emerging form of Mr. Bodfish, into the arms of Mrs. Clowes. The glass of Mr. Negget smashed on the floor, and the farmer himself, with every appearance of astonishment stared at the apparition open-mouthed.

"Mr.—Bodfish!" he said at length slowly.

Mr. Bodfish, incapable of speech, glared at him ferociously.

"Leave him alone," said Mrs. Clowes, who was ministering to her friend. "Can't you see the man's upset at frightening her? She's coming round, Mr. Bodfish; don't be alarmed."

"Very good," said the farmer, who found his injured relative's gaze somewhat trying. "I'll go, and leave him to explain to Mrs. Driver why he was hidden in her larder. It don't seem a proper thing to me."

"Why, you silly man," said Mrs. Clowes gleefully, as she paused at the door, "that don't want any explanation. Now, Mr. Bodfish, we're giving you your chance. Mind you make the most of it, and don't be too shy."

She walked excitedly up the road with the farmer, and bidding him good-bye at the corner, went off hastily to spread the news. Mr. Negget walked home soberly, and hardly staying long enough to listen to his wife's account of the finding of the brooch between the chest of drawers and the wall, went off to spend the evening with a friend, and ended by making a night of it.

## News of the Week.

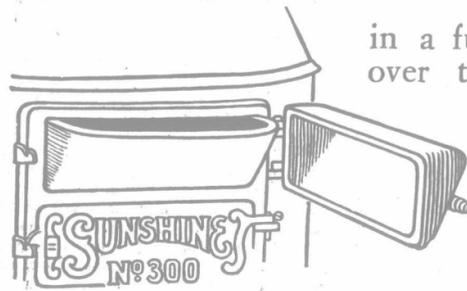
### CANADIAN.

Heavy rains on August 22nd checked the destructive fires against which hundreds of men have been fighting during the past fortnight, in the vicinity of Parry Sound, Orillia and Haliburton.

Preparations are being made for the International Peace Assembly, which is to be held in Sarnia in commemoration of the one hundred years of peace between Canada and the United States. A feature of the Assembly will be the dedication of Stag Island to perpetual peace, and the completion of arrangements to build on the island a large auditorium for the holding of annual peace conferences.

Harry K. Thaw has engaged eight of the most prominent lawyers he can secure, chiefly from Montreal, to fight his case at Sherbrooke, Que., against deportation to the United States. His legal expenses since his first trial have so far amounted to \$1,020,000.

## The Right Place for a Water Pan



in a furnace is just over the feed door and this is where it is placed in the "Sunshine." It has a lip front and is the right height for easy filling without removal. Its position and capacity of the pan make certain of a healthy humid heat.

Write for the Sunshine booklet, or get our local agent to explain the many advantages of this furnace over any other.

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The result of over 100 years' experience with calf-raisers. The only Calf Meal made in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on it at the cost of one. Get Bulletin, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a post card to  
**Steele, Briggs Seed Company**



Toronto, Ont.

### POULTRY AND EGGS

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.

**ENGLISH** Pencilled Indian Runner ducks, \$5 a trio; cheaper in larger numbers. C. S. Wilson, Tambling's Corners.

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

### The Latest Improved Deflector Windmills

For farm and ranch uses. To requirements address:

**W. J. MCLEMSON, ENGINEER,**  
Port Arthur, Canada.

Three arrests were made at Porcupine last week, in connection with the discovery that whiskey was being imported into the town in barrels of cement and pitch.

### Gossip.

**CLYDESDALES OF QUALITY.**  
One of the largest Clydesdale breeding studs in Ontario is that owned by Mr. R. B. Pinkerton, Essex, Ont. The farm lies in

the County of Essex, and only about one and a half miles from the Town of Essex, on the Michigan Central Railroad. There are few farms in Ontario that can show as interesting a lot of Clydesdales to intending purchasers as can be seen on this farm. Seven of the breeding mares are imported, big, drafty mares, with foals at foot, some of them high-class show mares. Several younger ones are daughters of the imported mares. Also there are several stallions from one to two years of age. The stallion in service and the sire of nearly all the young things up to three years of age is the well-known sire of show things, Imp. Keir Democrat [7018], sired by the noted prize-winning Royal Gartley's Heir, by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartley, by the Aberdeen champion, Mount Royal, dam by the renowned sire, Kippendavie Stamp, grand dam the unbeaten Knight Errant. As a sire Keir Democrat has had few equals in Canada, his get winning largely in Scotland as well. Prominent among the many high-class brood mares is the great show mare, Darling of Biglands, Imp., 12369, a bay, nine years old, by Lord Stewart, dam by Lord Lothian. This mare is a show proposition in any company, and out of her is a yearling stallion by Keir Democrat that will be heard from in the show-ring. Miss of Bogie, Imp., 11016, is a bay seven-year-old by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Acme, dam by Moncrieffe Marquis, who won the same honors at the Highland. Out of this big, choicely-bred mare is a bay two-year-old stallion, a bay yearling filly, and a bay horse colt at foot, all by Keir Democrat. Brayton Blossom, Imp., 12354, is a bay, eight years old, by the H. & A. S. second-prize winner, Darnley Again, dam by the noted sire, Lord Lothian. Out of this mare is a two-year-old stallion by Keir Democrat, who, like his dam, is one of the very thick and smooth cart-horse type. Lady Haddo, Imp., 12347, is a brown seven-year-old, sired by the popular breeding horse, Caledon, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Gallant Poteath. Out of her is a yearling and a two-year-old filly, both by Keir Democrat, a right-nicely matched pair of browns that will make a team of extra merit. Those mentioned show the choice breeding of the entire lot. Up to a big size, they are just the kind the country wants, and Mr. Pinkerton can supply mares and fillies of any age, also one- and two-year-old stallions. Parties interested should make a point to look up Mr. Pinkerton's exhibit at London Exhibition, where he will be pleased to make the acquaintance of all Clydesdale fanciers.

**Gossip.**

**THE GREAT SUMMERHILL HERD OF HOLSTEINS.**

Totalling nearly 100 head, all of them in milk in the official records, among which are two world's champions, and headed by Canada's greatest proven sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, assisted by the only bull in Canada, with the exception of his brother, whose dam has given 116 lbs. of milk in one day, 6,197 lbs. in 60 days, and made of butter in seven days 34.60 lbs., namely, Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th, the Summerhill herd is par excellence. In the herd are twenty daughters of this intensely-bred bull, many of them out of daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby, a line of productive breeding absolutely unsurpassed. A remarkable uniformity in color markings and high-class individuality in type and quality are characteristic of the entire lot. In the founding of this herd nothing was left to a haphazard chance. The Messrs. Platt set a two-fold ideal, high-class individuality and high-class production. That they have succeeded is attested by many competent judges who have visited the herd, and the official records prove that the herd as producers is one of the best in Canada, several championship records having been made by them and all of them bred on the farm. Prominent among the lot is the renowned cow, Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, one of the greatest cows of the breed now living. As a two-year-old she gave 17,000 lbs. of milk and made 833 lbs. butter in the year and freshened again in time to qualify in the R. O. P. In addition to this, as a four-year-old she is the only cow in Canada that ever made 30.76 lbs. of butter in seven days, 33 lbs. as a five-year-old, and 32.99 as a six-year-old, and now holds the Canadian record for 30 days of making, 129.20 lbs. That this great year after year production is no chance freak is proven by the fact that her full sister, Francy Bonerges Ormsby, has a record of 29.10 lbs., and her two half-sisters, by the same sire, Sir Admiral Ormsby, have records of 23 and 27 lbs. each, and another full sister, due to freshen shortly, looks like easily eclipsing any of the others, and is certainly the most promising heifer ever bred on the farm. Always on the lookout for something with a degree of excellence sufficient to strengthen the herd, and not satisfied with one animal of world-record ability, the firm has lately purchased, for the record price of \$1,800.00, the world's champion junior two-year-old for 12 months after calving, Ardelia Tenson, whose world's-champion record 12 months after calving is over 19 lbs. in seven days, a record that puts all others entirely in the shade, and stamps her the greatest junior two-year-old of the breed for production. In the R. O. P. test she gave nearly 17,000 lbs. of milk and 834 lbs. of butter. Coupled with this is an excellence of type and individual perfection that would undoubtedly carry her to the top in any show-ring in the world. Along with her Mr. Platt was fortunate enough to get three of her sisters, all out of the same dam, the four making a quartet that for size, type, levelness, constitution and quality can scarcely be duplicated in any herd. The other three have never been tested, but certainly are all capable of making sensational records, and will be given a chance as soon as they freshen. Another remarkable cow in the herd that filled the writer's eye as an ideal and caused a little surprise on enquiry turned out to be the dam of this great quartet, which Mr. Platt was able to secure, as well as her heifer calf. Surely a cow that can produce year after year heifers of this class will prove a veritable goldmine. Of particular interest to breeders looking for herd headers for the future is a son of the young stock bull and out of the dam of Jenny Bonerges Ormsby. This young bull at birth weighed 117 lbs., and is developing on lines that will certainly make him a topper in any company. He is for sale, as well as several others whose productive breeding is all that could be desired. In Yorkshires the herd is, as usual, up to the highest standard, and the demand for breeding stock greater than the supply.

**SOMETHING NICE IN CLYDESDALES.**

W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont., whose reputation as importers and breeders of the best procurable in Scotch Shorthorns is continental wide, and whose large herd of to-day is one of the best in America, have on hand just now an exceptionally choice selection of Clydesdale mares and fillies, a few of which are mentioned below, and any of which are for sale. All are in foal and some have foals at foot to the high-class quality and good-breeding horse, Searchlight, Imp., [8763], a son of the renowned sire, Baron Hood, dam by William The Conqueror, grand dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartley. As a proven brood mare prominent among the lot is the brown eleven-year-old, Maggie 2nd of Harleyholm, Imp., by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Acme, dam by Master of Blantyre. She is a big, drafty mare, and is the dam of the sensational Western champion for 1911 and 12, Queen Alexandria. This year she has a horse colt at foot a full brother to the above champion, both being by Searchlight. Another big quality mare is the bay eight-year-old, Baron's Blossom, Imp., by the great Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best. She has a good horse colt by Searchlight. Jenny Lee, Imp., is a black five-year-old by Baron's Fashion, dam by Scotland's Stamp. This is big, drafty breeding, and she is a big, drafty mare with a nice filly foal by the above sire. Jess Macgregor, Imp., is a black four-year-old by the H. & A. S. second-prize horse, British Chief, dam by Protector. This is a big mare with a good underpinning and is a prize-winner. Fernhill Favourite, Imp., is a black three-year-old by the noted sire, Brennan, dam by Knight of Banff. This is a slashing big, drafty filly, one of the money-making kind. Fashion Rose, Imp., is a bay three-year-old by the Cawdor Cup champion, Marcellus, dam by Fashion Plate. This is one of the good kind. She has size, character and quality, and her breeding is the best. Maggie McKie, Imp., is a bay three-year-old by the famous sire, Up-Dux, dam by Prince of Drumrae. This is a big filly, very smooth and splendid quality. Miss Howie, Imp., is a bay three-year-old, one of close-coupled, smooth, cart-horse kind, with nice, clean bone, sired by the renowned Up-to-Time, dam by the noted H. & A. S. prize horse, Ascot. Borland Maid, Imp., is a bay three-year-old that also combines big size with a grand set of underpinning. She is got by the unbeaten champion, Everlasting, dam by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Duke of Rothesay. Ella, Imp., is a bay two-year-old, a show filly from the ground up, sired by the prince of sires, High Degree, dam by Mark Him. Lorelei, Imp., is another bay two-year-old that will go well with the other two-year-old. She is sired by the Royal first-prize horse, Rycroft, dam by the world-famed Macgregor. Here are surely an interesting lot of breeding Clydesdales to anyone looking for a big, well-bred brood mare.

**JOHN A. BOAG & SON'S CLYDESDALES.**

John A. Boag & Son, of Queensville, Ont., are again in line with a particularly well-selected lot of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, lately landed from the "country of the heather." This firm has for many years supplied the breeders of Canada with much of the choicest Clydesdale blood of Scotland, and many of her choicest animals—animals that have won leading prizes and numerous championships at our big shows, but there never was a time when their stables contained so many stallions and fillies of show calibre as at present. Horses with so much size, ideal draft character and flashiness of underpinning, combined with true faultless action, will convince visitors to the farm at Queensville that their wants can be supplied no matter how high their standard. A full review of their breeding, etc., will appear in a later issue.

"They tell me that fellow Whiggles is a man of letters," said Joram.  
"I've heard so," said Snippe, the tailor, "but I can hardly believe it. I've written to him ten times about a little bill he owes me, and nary a letter can I get out of him."

**Bruised, Swollen Knee, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Windpuff, Bowed Tendon, Capped Hock, Shoe Boil, Curb, Splint, etc.**

Are Promptly and Permanently Reduced with

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THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

It is mild and pleasant to use—does not stain or leave a greasy residue. It is soothing, cooling, healing and powerfully penetrating, a true discutient and resolvent liniment—strengthening and invigorating to tired, lame muscles and tendons. Allays pain promptly and stops lameness—takes out soreness and inflammation. In addition, it is an

**Antiseptic and Germicide**

containing no minerals or poisons, and therefore harmless to the most sensitive tissues. Effective in Poll Evil, Quittor, Sores, Lacerations, Bruises, Cuts, Scratches or Speed Cracks. No danger of infection or proud flesh formations where ABSORBINE is used.

**ABSORBINE Does Not Blister or Remove the Hair, and Horse Can Be Used**

It is economical, as only a few drops are required at an application. A bottle of ABSORBINE, diluted as per formula on label, makes three gallons of effective liniment at a cost of 80 cents a gallon. This diluted liniment is also antiseptic and germicidal.

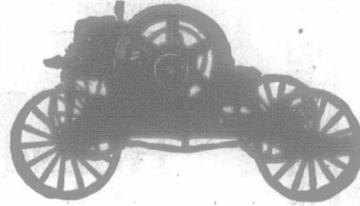
USE ABSORBINE to remove Bursal Enlargements, Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Puffs, Shoe Boils, Capped Hocks, Swollen Glands, Infiltrated Parts, Thickened Tissues, Rheumatic Deposits, Enlarged Veins, Painful Swellings, and Affections; to cure any strain or lameness; to repair strained, ruptured tendons, ligaments or muscles; to strengthen any part that needs it. **Horse Book Free.**

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**FOR YOUR FARM, YOUR HOME, YOUR FACTORY  
FOR EVERY POWER PURPOSE**

A Gilson "Goes-Like-Sixty" Engine with New Features and Latest Improvements.



**MORE VALUE  
MORE POWER  
MORE SERVICE  
MORE SATISFACTION**

Does satisfaction mean anything to you? Does money saved in fuel, in time, in repairs and expense bills appeal to you? Get Gilson Facts, and find out how the Gilson 60-SPEED engine does the greatest variety of work—how it gives the maximum satisfaction—saves money in equipment and yields 100% service at lowest cost. Every engine covered by a cast-iron guarantee. Friction clutch pulley with five removable rims, each of a different diameter. Change to the proper speed for any job in five minutes. A NEW and EXCLUSIVE GILSON FEATURE. We also make 60-SPEED engines in 1 1/2 and 3 h.p. sizes. These are mounted on trucks, with line shaft and five interchangeable pulleys, and pump jack. Drop us a card to-day, and we will send you full descriptive literature. We are making special prices to the first purchaser of one of these engines in every locality. Write NOW. Agents wanted.

**GILSON MFG. CO., LTD., 209 York St. QUELPH, ONT.**



**COMFORT and CONVENIENCE**

without waterworks, sewage or plumbing. A perfectly sanitary, Odorless Closet that may be placed in any dwelling—in the bathroom, bedroom or down cellar.

Requires no burning out.  
Write us for literature.  
It's free.

**Earl Construction Co., Athens, Ont.**

# SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

is the ideal Fertilizer for the stiff clay soils of Ontario. In order to give farmers an opportunity of testing these goods we offered to supply ton lots last season without charge. Many of them took advantage of our offer, and were so satisfied with the results obtained that the orders already received necessitated the dispatch of a

**Special Train of 17 Cars of Basic Slag from Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Ontario, on Monday, August 11th.**

These goods are intended to be applied to Fall Wheat and in the renovation of old, worn-out Pasture Lands.

**Basic Slag will be sold much more reasonably**

than the fertilizers hitherto used in Ontario, and farmers have now a means of bringing back their lands into good heart economically and effectively.

**WE WANT SELLING AGENTS**

in every district in Ontario, and those men taking up the sale of Basic Slag will not only profit themselves, but will benefit the entire agricultural community. The farmers of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec used 20,000 tons of Basic Slag last season and the consumption is steadily increasing. Don't you think that what profits the farmer in Nova Scotia will be equally beneficial in Ontario?

Call at our tent in the Toronto Exhibition. We are located near the Poultry Sheds; and let us tell you about Basic Slag.

**THE CROSS FERTILIZER COMPANY, Limited**  
SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA

## Gossip.

Silo-filling time is at hand. See the advertisement in this issue of the "Premier Silo Filler," manufactured by the Connor Machinery Co., Exeter, Ont. This machine is easy to operate and may be attached to any cutting box. Only a limited supply of these machines is available. Write the manufacturers to-day, giving height of silo, etc.

## NATIONAL WINTER FAIR.

The manager of the National Live Stock, Horticultural and Dairy Show will have an office on the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition during the two weeks of the Toronto Exhibition. Premium lists for the different departments of live stock, poultry, dogs, fruit and vegetables may be procured on application. The tent will be situated on the site previously occupied by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on the drive running south from a point a little east of the Art Gallery.

## SMITH & RICHARDSON'S CLYDESDALES.

Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., are the latest arrivals from Scotland with their annual importation of Clydesdales, including stallions from one to five years and fillies from one to three years of age, carrying the most fashionable blood in Scotland, and up to over the ton in weight, with the flashiest of underpinning. This is an exceptionally choice importation, and one that will bear comparison with any other of this or former year's importations. With the addition of this lot, Messrs. Smith & Richardson have a large selection of both stallions and fillies, among which is show material of a distinctly higher order than they ever had before. Owing to their late arrival, they will not be exhibited at Toronto, but expect to be at Ottawa. Full particulars as to their breeding and individuality will appear in a later issue. Parties interested should look them up at Ottawa or visit the Columbus stables.

## MR. FARMER:

Harvest is over, your crops have been good. Now you begin to prepare for next year.

ALSO

## Improvements on your House and Barns

Write us for prices and catalogues on everything you need. **LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, BRICK, CEMENT, DOORS, FRAMES, SASH.**

INTERIOR FINISH. ALL KINDS OF HARD AND SOFT WOODS, KILN DRIED.

**WEBB LUMBER COMPANY, LTD.**  
TORONTO, - ONTARIO.

## CLYDESDALES---Stallions and Fillies



WE have again landed at our stables a large and choice collection of Clyde Stallions and Fillies of strictly high-class show calibre. We never had a lot that measured up to the standard of this lot, big, flashy quality; close, straight action and bred in the purple. We can supply winners in any company. Write us.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON,** - - - **Columbus P.O.**  
Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. L.-D. 'phone.

## Markets.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.75 to \$9.00; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.65; butchers', \$7 to \$8.50; bulls, \$5 to \$7.25; heifers, \$6.25 to \$8; stock heifers, \$5.25 to \$6; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7.50; fresh cows and springers, active and firm, \$35 to \$85.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.25 to \$9.40; mixed, \$9.60 to \$9.75; yorkers, \$9.40 to \$9.75; pigs, \$9.25 to \$9.40; roughs, \$8 to \$8.25; stags, \$7 to \$7.75; dairies, \$9.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.80 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.10 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.75; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7 to \$9.15; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.70; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$8.40; calves, \$8 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.45 to \$9.25; mixed, \$7.60 to \$9.20; heavy, \$7.50 to \$8.90; rough, \$7.50 to \$7.80; pigs, \$4.50 to \$8.50; bulk of sales, \$7.90 to \$8.75.

Sheep.—Native, \$3.75 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$5.25 to \$6.15; lambs, native, \$5.75 to \$8.

### Cheese Markets.

Brockville, Ont., 12½c.; Ottawa, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c.; Perth, Ont., 12½c. to 13c.; Picton, Ont., 13c.; London, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c.; no sales; Watertown, N. Y., 14½c. to 14½c.; Kingston, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c.; Utica, N. Y., 14c. to 14½c.

**Toronto.**

At West Toronto, Monday, August 25th, receipts at Union Yards were 108 cars—2,072 rattle, 343 hogs, 428 sheep and lambs, 79 calves, 19 horses. No sales. At City Yards there were seven cars—66 cattle, 126 hogs, 151 sheep and lambs, and 43 calves. Prices were about steady, but choice cattle sold from \$5.00 to \$6.25; cows, \$3.00 to \$5.00; milkers at \$40 to \$65 each; calves, \$4.00 to \$8.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.50; hogs, \$9.90, f. o. b. cars.

**TOTAL LIVE STOCK.**

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

	City.	Union.	Total
Cars .....	26	418	444
Cattle .....	299	6,858	6,957
Hogs .....	63	4,451	4,514
Sheep .....	946	6,554	7,500
Calves .....	97	1,203	1,300
Horses .....	—	53	53

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	88	220	308
Cattle .....	792	3,244	4,036
Hogs .....	1,651	3,475	5,126
Sheep .....	1,756	1,523	3,279
Calves .....	376	485	861
Horses .....	34	109	143

The combined receipts of live stock at the two yards show an increase of 141 cars; 2,921 cattle, 4,221 sheep and lambs, and 439 calves, but a decrease of 612 hogs and 90 horses, compared with the same week of 1912.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

Receipts of live stock, especially cattle, were exceptionally liberal. The failure of the pastures in many parts of Ontario on account of the drouth, is sending many cattl to the markets that otherwise would not have been marketed for many months.

The quality of fat cattle was the best seen here for some time, and considering the heavy run, there was a fair trade at the commencement of the week at barely steady prices. In fact, when the quality of the cattle is considered, prices were lower.

Hogs were firm all week. Sheep and calves were about steady; but lambs were \$1.75 per cwt. lower than the week before.

**EXPORTERS.**

Swift & Co., of Chicago, bought 500 export steers for London, 250 steers, averaging 1,381 lbs. each, at \$6.75; 250 steers, 1,290 lbs. each, for Liverpool, at \$6.50. These prices were five to ten cents per cwt. lower than for the previous week.

**BUTCHERS.**

Good to choice butchers sold from \$6.25 to \$7.75; medium to good, \$5.75 to \$6.25; common to medium, \$5 to \$5.50; extra choice cows sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; choice, \$5.25 to \$5.50; good at \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.75; common at \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.00 to \$2.50; bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.25; bologna bulls, \$3.50 to \$3.75 and \$4.00.

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.**

The market for stockers and feeders was not as good as for the previous week, although there were a goodly number on sale. Feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., are worth \$5 to \$5.35; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$4.75 to \$5.00; stockers, 500 to 600 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.75; rough Eastern stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

**MILKERS AND SPRINGERS.**

The quality of the cows offered was an improvement over many previous weeks; at least there were many more of the better class of cows than for several weeks. Prices were fully \$5 per head higher. The bulk of the cows sold from \$50 to \$70 each, although there were a few went over this mark.

**VEAL CALVES.**

Good to choice calves were firm all week, but the common and medium grades were easier. Choice calves sold at \$8.50 to \$9.00; good calves, \$7.50 to \$8.00; medium calves, \$5 to \$5.50; inferior rough Eastern calves, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**

Receipts of sheep and lambs during the week were the largest of the season, especially lambs. Sheep, light ewes, sold at \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4 to \$4.50; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Lambs, on account of heavy deliveries, declined in price from 50c. to \$1.00 per cwt. Choice lambs sold at \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6.50; medium lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.25; culls, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

**HOGS.**

Prices for hogs were firm all week. Selects, fed and watered, at \$10.25 to \$10.35, and \$9.90 to \$10 f. o. b. cars at country points.

**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, 95½c., track, lake ports.

Oats.—Ontario No. 2, 34c. to 35c., outside; 36c. to 37c., track, Toronto; new oats, 32c. to 35c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 79c., midland, 83c., track, Toronto.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside.

Barley.—For malting, 50c. to 53c., outside.

Flour.—Ontario, ninety per cent. winter wheat, \$4.00 to \$4.10, seaboard, for old; new flour, \$3.65; Manitoba flour, prices at Toronto are, first patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, carlots, track, Toronto, new, \$11 to \$12 per ton; No. 2, \$10 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, in carlots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9 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.; city hides, 13c. to 13½c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to 45c.; sheep skins, \$1.50 to \$1.85; horse hair, 35c. to 37c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$8.50; 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.—Market firmer. Creamery, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, solids, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 24c. to 25c. per doz., by the case.

Honey.—No. 1 clover honey is quoted at 12c. to 13c. per lb.

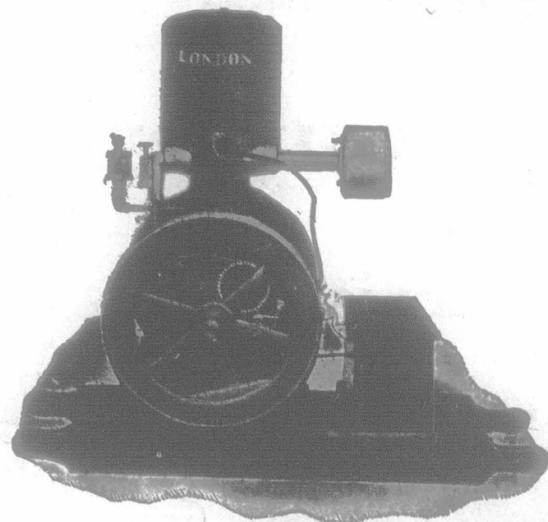
Beans.—Hand picked, imported, \$2.30 per bushel; Canadian, hand picked, \$2.25; primes, \$1.75 to \$1.85.

Potatoes.—Market gardeners and farmers are selling potatoes at 90c. to \$1.00 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry continue to be liberal. Prices range as follows: Chickens, alive, 18c. to 19c., and 22c. to 23c. dressed; ducks, alive, 12c. to 14c., and 17c. to 19c. dressed; hens, 12c. to 14c. alive, and 15c. to 17c. dressed.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

Receipts of Canadian-grown fruits and vegetables during the past week were the largest of the season thus far. Prices ruled as follows: Peaches, 45c. to \$1.00 per basket; plums, 20c. to 60c. per basket; blackberries, 10c. to 11c. per box; blueberries, basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75; apples, 20c. to 50c. per basket; beans, per basket, 25c. to 35c.; pears, 35c. to 50c. per basket; corn, per dozen, 10c.; cucumbers, 30c. to 40c. per basket; green peppers, 30c. to 40c. per basket; cucumbers, 20c. to 35c. per basket; black currants, \$1.50 to \$1.80 per basket; lawton berries, 7c. to 8c. per quart box, by the case; canteloupes, per basket, \$1.25 to \$1.50; tomatoes, 30c. to 40c. per basket; watermelons, 35c. to 55c. each.



**WHEN YOU BUY AN ENGINE**

Get one that will work and stick to the job, rain, storm or sunshine.

Just think of it!

Freeze the hopper solid and no harm. Not a packed joint to give trouble.

Price low for quality.

We are now selling direct to the trade, saving you large Sales Co. profits.

AGENTS WANTED

**London Gas Power Co., Limited**  
LONDON, CANADA

**THE PREMIER CREAM SEPARATOR**

The Product of Experiment and Experience



In the manufacture of the Premier Separator special attention has been given to the following features:

- (1) Efficiency in skimming,
- (2) Quality of material,
- (3) Simplicity of construction,

with the result that the Premier is the most efficient and durable separator in the market to-day and is the easiest to operate.

A glance at our collection of testimonials will prove the all-round satisfaction which this machine is giving. Procure this at our stand at Toronto Exhibition or by mail from

**The Premier Cream Separator Company**  
St. John Toronto Winnipeg

**THE COLLEGE FOR YOUR DAUGHTER ?**

You have been thinking about it some time. Other things being equal, you desire that she acquire her education in a CHRISTIAN HOME-SCHOOL.

*Alma (Ladies) College*

is such a school. Located 500 miles farther south than Winnipeg, climate is ideally mild. 32 year's successful record. Large campus. New pipe organ. Courses in music, art, elocution, commercial, domestic science, health, normal and matriculation, crafts, physical culture.

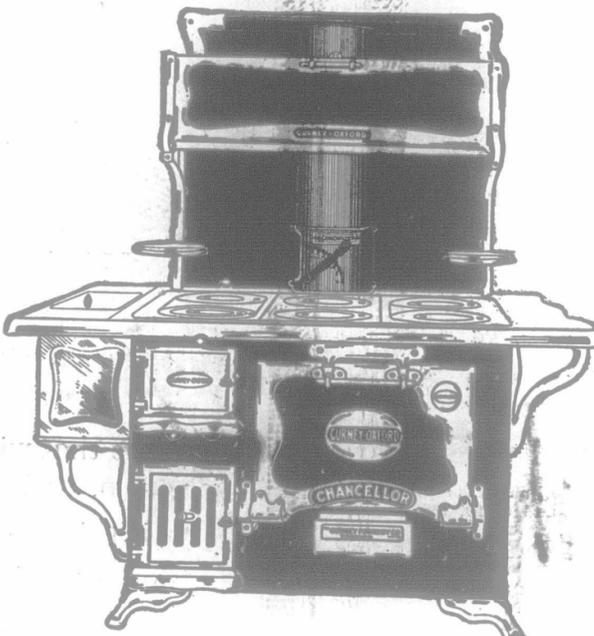
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**ROBT. I. WARNER, M.A., D.D., ST. THOMAS, ONT.**



# Gurney-Oxford

Why is it  
The Best  
Range  
Procurable



It stands to reason that the foundry of national reputation for its equipment of the most notable hotel, restaurant, and institutional kitchens throughout the Dominion, also makes the best range on the market for the home kitchen.

This Gurney-Oxford range is the result of over seventy years' experience and experimental study of improvements to benefit the woman who toils in the kitchen.

#### Even Bakings

By means of a Divided Flue Strip, the heat is divided evenly over the top and down the back and sides of the oven. A pan of biscuits in the front and back of the oven will brown with perfect evenness without having to change their places many times during the baking. The two back lids of the range also receive an equal

cooking heat that will boil two kettles at the same time.

#### Perfect Control

The entire range is controlled practically by one handle, called the Economizer. It turns around on a series of six notches to determine the exact degree of heat required. Such control saves time, fuel and labor.

#### Saving of Fuel

Then again the Special Reversible Grate saves coal bills by burning the coal to a fine white ash. No unburnt coal can lodge in the rounded corners of the firebox.

#### It's Sanitary Too

Its smooth, clean top is polished and requires no black lead.

The Gurney-Oxford is "different" from all other ranges—its exclusive devices make an irresistible appeal to every woman.

SOLD BY MODERN HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited  
Toronto - Canada (Y)

MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

## Montreal.

**Live Stock.**—Slightly cooler weather brought out a better demand for cattle, and, although the offerings were large, the prices held quite firm. Choice steers sold around 6½c. to 6¼c. per lb., fine brought 6¼c. and good, 5¼c. to 6c. while medium ranged down to 5c., and common to 4c., with some butchers' cows and bulls being as low as 3¼c. The supply of Ontario sheep and lambs was light, and prices were firm, with sales of lambs at 7c. per lb., and of sheep at 5c. Quebec stock was steady at 6c. to 6¼c. per lb. for lambs, and 4c. to 4½c. for sheep. Calves sold at \$3 to \$5 for poor, and up to \$9 each for the best. Live hogs showed little change, ranging from \$10.40 to \$10.60 per 100 lbs., while rough, heavy stock sold at \$8 to \$9.50 per 100 lbs., weighed off cars.

**Horses.**—Heavy draft horses, 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.**—Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed hogs, 14¼c. to 14½c. per lb. Lard was firm in price, and pure stock ranged from 14¼c. to 15c. per lb.

**Honey and Syrup.**—Demand light and prices steady. White clover comb, 16c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11¼c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15¼c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. Tins of maple sugar sold at 9c. to 10c. per lb., and syrup in wood at 7c. to 8c., while maple sugar was 11c. to 12c. per lb.

**Eggs.**—Loss large, owing to hot weather. Prices held firm. Strictly fresh eggs were quoted at 29c. per dozen; selected eggs, 27c., and No. 1 candled, 23c.; No. 2, 18c. to 19c.

**Butter.**—Choice creamery was still quoted here at 23¼c. to 24c. per lb., in a wholesale way. Fine creamery was 23c. to 23½c., and second grades as low as 22¼c. Dairy butter was unchanged, at 21c. to 22c. per lb.

**Cheese.**—18¼c. to 18½c. per lb. for Western colored, and 13c. for Eastern. White cheese, in all instances, sells at a discount of ¼c. to ½c. under colored.

**Grain.**—Oats, No. 2 Western Canada, 41c. to 41½c. per bushel, ex-store. No. 1, extra feed, 40¼c. to 41c., and No. 2, American yellow corn, 33¼c.

**Flour.**—Manitoba, first patents, \$5.60 per barrel, in bags, seconds \$5.10, and strong bakers, \$4.90; Ontario winter wheat patent flour was easier at \$5.25 to \$5.50, while straight rollers are \$5 to \$5.10.

**Millfeed.**—Prices unchanged, bran \$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.**—The new crop is short, and prices firm. No. 1 pressed hay, carlots, Montreal, on track, \$14 per ton, while No. 2 good, \$13, and No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50.

**Hides.**—Prices are higher on calfskins and lambskins. Beef hides, 11¼c. to 13¼c. per lb. respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Calfskins, 15c. to 17c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1; hides and lambskins, 40c. to 45c. each, with horsehides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow, 1¼c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6¼c. for rendered.

## British Cattle Market.

No demand for beef, and prices declined to 13¼c. to 14c. per lb.

## Compare the "BISSELL" with other disks

Thousands of Farmers have tested the "Bissell" Disk Harrow in the same field with other makes and found that the "Bissell" HAS THE GREATEST CAPACITY.

The plates are the correct shape. They cut, turn and pulverize the soil where others

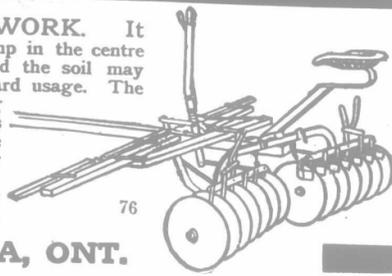
only scrape the ground and set it on edge.

The "Bissell" Scrapers meet the plates chisel fashion and keep the plates clean. Movable Clod Irons—an exclusive feature—keep the space between the plates clear.

The "Bissell" stays RIGHT

DOWN TO ITS WORK. It won't bind, buckle or hump in the centre no matter how stiff or hard the soil may be. It is built to stand hard usage. The simple method of balancing the driver's weight removes the neck weight. It is the Harrow you should know more about.

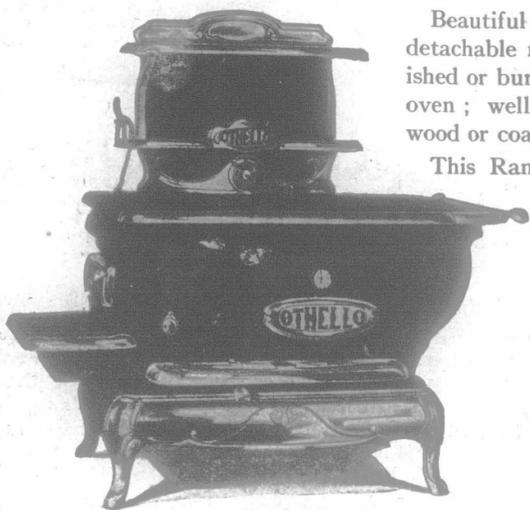
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T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., ELORA, ONT.

# "Othello" Treasure

The GREATEST BAKER ON EARTH. The LATEST Production in Cooking Ranges on the Market.



Othello Treasure Square and High Shelf.

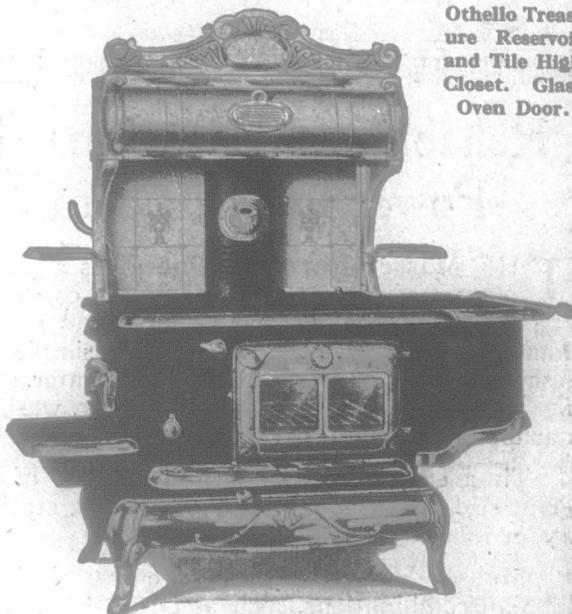
Beautiful design, semi-plain finish; detachable nickle for cleaning; polished or burnished top. Extra large oven; well proportioned fire-box for wood or coal.

This Range baked 2,020 biscuits with one fire-box of coal.

**Every Range Absolutely Guaranteed to Bake and Work Perfectly**

See this WONDER WORKER at the Toronto Exposition, and ask

our representatives to explain it to you. Circulars and full information on application to agents throughout the Country, or write direct to us.



Othello Treasure Reservoir and Tile High Closet. Glass Oven Door.

## THE D. MOORE COMPANY, LIMITED

HAMILTON,

(AGENTS IN EVERY LOCALITY)

ONTARIO



### Better Butter And Better Prices

These are the two big reasons why you should use Windsor Dairy Salt.

If you make your living out of the butter you sell, then anything that will make the butter better will make more money for you.

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

has proved its quality and superiority in thousands of dairies and in hundreds of contests.

Successful creamery men have used and are still using Windsor Dairy Salt—because it gives them the best results always.

Are YOU using it? 71D

WINDSOR SALT swept the boards at all fairs last season, and is doing the same thing this year.

Practically every prize for butter and cheese making is being won by those who use WINDSOR SALT.

If you want to win prizes, use

# WINDSOR SALT



### Cheese Makers!

Just Remember This—

Windsor Cheese Salt will make money for you, by making better cheese for you.

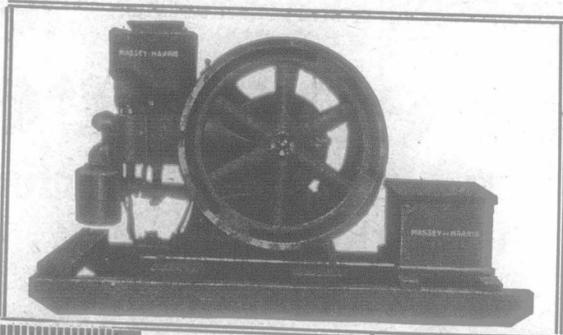
Windsor Cheese Salt improves both the flavor and the keeping quality.

Windsor Cheese Salt enables you to salt the curd just right, because it dissolves slowly and evenly—stays in the curd—and because it is pure and clean and good.

Windsor Cheese Salt is cheap, because, being ALL SALT, it goes further.

Make your cheese bring you better prices by using 75C

## WINDSOR CHEESE SALT



### Reliable and Economical Power for the Farm

**T**HE Massey-Harris Engine gives a maximum of power with minimum consumption of gasoline, and requires less repairs than any other. Ready at any time—a simple and desirable source of power for pumping water, sawing wood, running the cream separator, washing machine, churn, feed cutter, grindstone, etc.

These engines are made in a number of different sizes, from 1½ to 20 horse power, stationary, or mounted on skids or trucks.

Massey-Harris Engines are also made in different combinations, such as Direct-Connected Pumps, Spraying Outfits, Wood-Sawing Outfits, etc.

Make it a point to see Massey-Harris Gasoline Engines in operation in the Machinery Hall at the Toronto Exhibition,

**Massey-Harris Co., Limited**  
Head Offices : TORONTO, CAN.

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You are losing money every day by allowing stumps and boulders to occupy the richest and most productive parts of your farm. Why not remove them with C. X. L. STUMPING POWDER? The cheapest and quickest method known for clearing land. Write to-day for our Free Booklet.

**Canadian Explosives, Limited**

Montreal, Que.



Victoria, B. C.



### It's Cheaper to Repaint than to Repair

Good painting is an investment—not an expense, for paint saves expenses in repair bills.

If you would lengthen life and add usefulness to every building, every vehicle and every implement on the farm, PAINT UP before repairs are necessary. *It pays.* The better the paint, the better it pays. That's why

IT PAYS TO USE

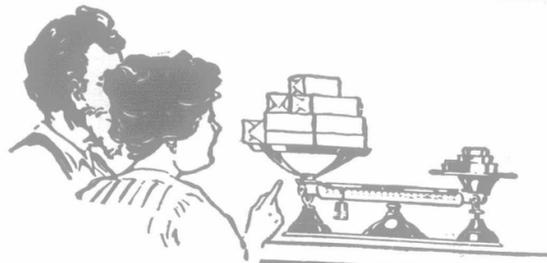


"The Paint For Wear and Weather"

There is a dealer in your neighborhood who carries the complete line of Martin-Senour Paints and Varnishes. Write for his name and a "Farmer's Color Set", which will assist you in choosing just the right paint and colors for your every requirement. This set is free for the asking. Write for it today.

**Martin-Senour Co., Limited**

289 MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE, MONTRÉAL, P.Q.



### That's better!

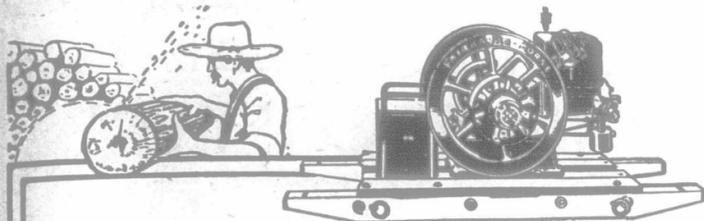
It pays, for sure, to keep Cows in a clean Stable. Give them clean stalls and lots of pure air, which they need just as much as pure water and good food, and they will give *more milk, more cream, more butter.*

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

**O.K. CANADIAN STALLS AND STANCHIONS**

Our little book "The Proper Housing of Cows" will be sent free to Dairy Farmers. Write for it to-day.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.



## 28 degrees below zero

Will run on cheap fuels.

"I have run my Fairbanks-Morse Engine when it was 28 degrees below zero. It has given the best of satisfaction and is in as good repair as when I bought it."  
—E. C. Bissell, Northloch, Sask.

### Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines

are reliable under all climatic conditions. Whatever work is required of them is done—done the way it is wanted, when wanted and without balking. The same thorough workmanship, carefully tested materials and exact construction that have made Fairbanks Scales the standard for so many years, are used in the building of Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engines, "the most dependable engine ever designed for farm use."

Every Fairbanks-Morse Farm Engine is guaranteed, and the responsibility of the largest organization of its kind in Canada or the United States stands back of every engine sold. Equipped with Bosch magnetos. Any size from 1 to 200 h.p. Will run on kerosene, gasoline or low grade distillate, the cost of the last being less than one-fourth that of gasoline.



Send for this booklet—  
"49 Uses for a Farm Engine."  
It is full of valuable information for the farmer and is free. Fill in the coupon and mail now.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited  
Montreal

Please send me your free book.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## 40,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"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 26th — From Toronto and North-Western Ontario, North of but not including Grand Trunk Line Toronto to Sarnia and East of Toronto to Kingston, Sharbot Lake 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 Azilda 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

## "Avondale Farm" offers Three Great Bulls

PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE, five years old, our famous herd bull. SIR JOHANNA GLADI KORNDYKE, two years old, dam, a 25-lb. daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. PONTIAC ARTIS KORNDYKE, one year old, same dam as above, sire, King Pontiac Artis Canada. The two young bulls are magnificent individuals, well marked. Must have room.

A. C. HARDY, - - - BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO

# BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD

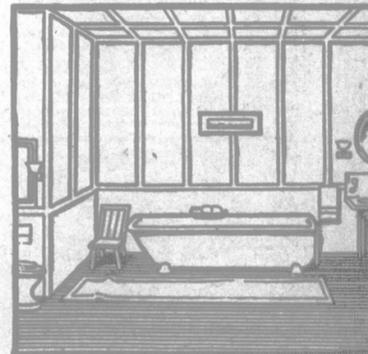
makes remodelling your home easy, quick and inexpensive



### Are the Walls and Ceiling of your Bathroom in bad shape?

Is the plaster discolored, cracked or falling? Replace it, or cover it up, with the material that never cracks or falls, Bishopric Wall Board.

This Board is made, as you can see from the illustration below, of kiln-dried dressed lath imbedded under heavy pressure in a layer of Asphalt-Mastic, which is coated on the other side with heavy sized cardboard. This Asphalt-Mastic is absolutely damp-proof, making clean, sanitary walls and ceiling that will not warp, crack or pull away from the studding.

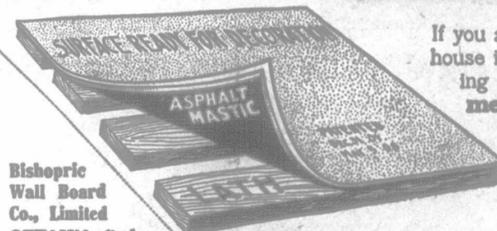


### Do you need an extra room or two?

Then finish off the Attic with Bishopric Wall Board. It comes in sheets 4 feet square, packed 16 sheets in a crate, ready to be carried up to the attic and nailed right on to the studding.

You can put it on yourself if you like—and there won't be any of the muss and disorder through the house that you can't avoid if you use lath and plaster.

Bishopric Wall Board costs so little, too—only \$2.50 per 100 square feet. Compare that with the cost of lath and plaster.



Bishopric Wall Board Co., Limited  
OTTAWA, Ont.

Please send me your Illustrated Booklet and Sample of Bishopric Wall Board. L. 16

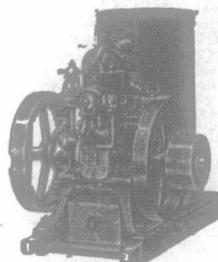
Cross off if not desired

I enclose 6c. to cover cost of mailing me Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to us in Ottawa this coupon, asking for fully descriptive Booklet and Sample of Bishopric Wall Board, which we will send you promptly free.

Enclose 6c. additional to cover cost of mailing and we will also send you a "Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home," showing Front, Rear and Side Elevations, Cross Section, and Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.



## THIS COAL OIL ENGINE

Will be on exhibition at the Toronto Fair, Aug. 23 to Sept. 8. Other sizes will also be shown from 3 h.-p. to 12 h.-p. If you are interested in farm power at low cost, be sure to call on us at the Fair, or write direct to our factory for catalogue and prices.

Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett Street, Detroit, Mich.

## Better Than Ever for 1913



**T**HERE'S a great surprise for you in the new 1913 Model "OHIO" Silo Filler. The famous leader—backed by 59 years of progress—the prize winner at Expositions and Experiment Stations—can now show you *better work*—more of it—*quicker* and *cheaper* than you ever thought possible.

### "OHIO"

#### New 1913 Model Just Tops All Previous Records

The only machine that is driven, cuts and elevates direct from the main shaft. Makes bigger capacity on low speed and low power—eliminates blow-ups and explosions, yet it can reach the top of the highest silos with enormous capacity without clogging.

**Almost Every Time and Labor Saving Feature Has Been Improved**

One lever instantly starts, stops or reverses the feed rollers. Operates smoothly by wood friction under finger pressure—the lever is easily within reach from almost any side of the machine.

You should see the feed rollers with their famous "Bull-Dog Grip"—the single chain, traveling feed table that never twists or binds—the extra wide, ring-oiling bearings at each end of the knife cylinder, that prevent the knives from springing away from the cutter-bar and which insure fine  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch allage—the large throat opening—and the 10-inch pipe and huge blower fan case. If you could only see them you'd realize why the "OHIO" has made the top records for *quality* and *quantity* of work—50 to 250 tons per day on 6 to 15 horse-power.

The "OHIO" cuts all crops. Can be converted into a shredder by substituting shredder blades for knives. Five popular sizes.

**Get the Real Facts First**

Don't take chances with unknown makes when you can get the "OHIO"—the old reliable, with better improvements than ever. It's the most economical—many men have discarded other makes and bought the "OHIO" when they saw its work. Avoid costly mistakes by writing today for the big money-saving facts on the new 1913 "OHIO."

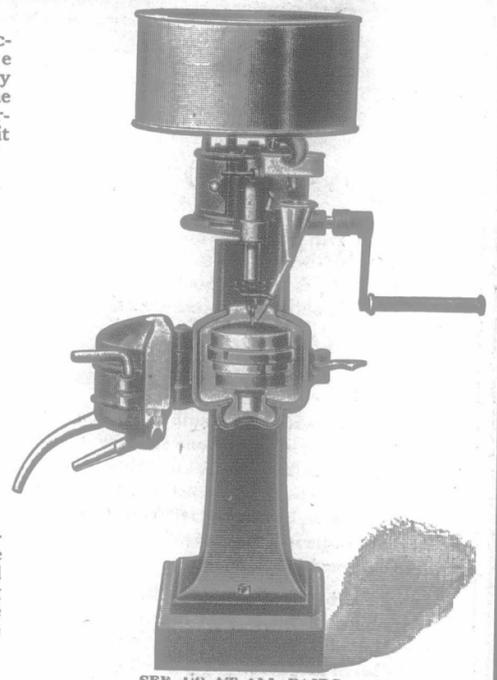
Ask for catalog and "Silo Filler Logic"—mailed free. "Modern Silage Methods"—264 pages—mailed for 10¢ coin or stamps.

MADE BY  
**The Silver Mfg. Co., Salem, O.**  
SOLD BY  
**John Deere Plow Co.  
TORONTO**

## Change Your Old Machine For a "MELOTTE"

The superior construction and finish, the simplicity, efficiency and durability of the "MELOTTE" Separator have secured for it

### The Largest Sale in the British Empire



The majority of separator buyers will have a "MELOTTE" and no other. The leading Agents throughout the Dominion stock the "MELOTTE."

SEE US AT ALL FAIRS

## SEPARATORS

ASK FOR CATALOGUE NO. 3.

### R. A. LISTER & COMPANY, Limited

58-60 Stewart Street, TORONTO, ONT.  
Also at WINNIPEG and ST. JOHN, N. B.

### Guess the Weight of the Man in the Tub



### A Bath Tub That Folds Into a Roll

**T**HOUSANDS 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 with it, folded up and placed out of the way. No plumbing or water-works necessary; very little 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.

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

Name .....

Address .....

Weight of man in tub.....  
Contest closes Sept. 6th, 1913

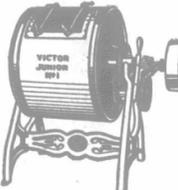
Do not delay, but fill out the coupon at once and mail it to us, as this opportunity will only last for two issues of the Advocate.

Address all answers to:

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

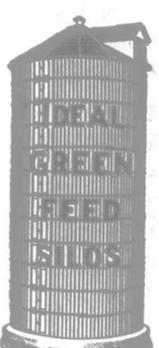
# PROFITMAKING Dairy Equipment

Up-to-date dairy equipment brings bigger profit to users, because it saves time and insures higher grade products. We carry a very complete line of all requisites for the creamery, cheese factory, dairy and milk dealer, all of the highest grade, because we know it does not pay the dairyman to buy equipment of any other kind.



**VICTOR CHURNS.** The best butter with the least work can be made with the Victor Churn. Both churns the butter and works it. Years of churn building experience back of it. Large sizes for creameries and smaller sizes for farm dairies.

### The De Laval Line of Dairy, Creamery, and Farm Supplies



No dairy without a silo is fully equipped. The Ideal Green Feed Silo has been longest on the market. The best and most popular silo made in Canada. All sizes.

**DE LAVAL WHEY SEPARATORS** should install one. Butter made from whey cream brings a good price and the butter-fat recovered from the whey will more than pay for the machine the first year.

Our line of creamery, dairy, cheese factory, milk dealer's and farm equipment is most complete. We shall be pleased to mail complete catalog if you will write advising what supplies you require.

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
Exclusive Canadian distributors of the "World Standard" De Laval Cream Separators  
MONTREAL      PETERBORO      WINNIPEG      VANCOUVER

**FILL THAT SILO**  
Quickly and Economically

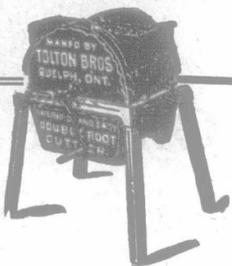
You should write for particulars of the **PREMIER SILO FILLER** because

- it economizes time and labor and soon saves its cost.
- it is easy to operate and adaptable to any height.
- it is a steel machine, strong and rigid, but light and compact; two men can set it up in half-an-hour.
- with your ordinary cutting box and a small gasoline engine you can fill a 12-ft. by 30-ft. silo in a day.

As the season is now well advanced our supply of machines is very limited, so if you are considering a silo filler this fall you should write to us promptly.

Write giving height of silo, make of cutting box, and size of engine to

**Connor Machine Co., Ltd.**  
EXETER - ONT.



**A Farmer is Quick and Shrewd**

To realize the advantages of using Tolton's No. 1 Double Root Cutter, because it is the best of its kind made. It takes but a moment to change Tolton's No. 1 from a pulper to a slicer. There is only one Double Root Cutter manufactured, and that is Tolton's No. 1. Safe, rapid, easy. Fitted with steel shafting, roller bearings, and backed by the best workmanship.

To get our catalogue and prices it is only necessary to send a post card. Send one to-day.

**Tolton Bros., Ltd.**  
Dept. F. GUELPH, ONT.

**PAPEC**  
ENSILAGE CUTTER

*Lightest Running Silo Filler Made*

It cuts and elevates the highest quality of silage at minimum cost for time, labor and repairs. Built of iron and semi-steel; gear driven throughout; easily set up; fed from ground; convenient to operate; fills highest silos; almost any power will run it; costs less for upkeep, and barring accidents will last a lifetime. It throws as well as blows and the silage is elevated in a steady stream, not in bunches; it operates at slow speed and it is absolutely safe. Our catalog which explains the construction in detail is mailed free upon request.

**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.**  
1209 York Street Guelph, Ontario



**BOOTS**—Save nearly 5% buying from Factory direct. Agents Wanted. Send postage 4c. for large illustrated list and particulars. British Boot Co., 105 Portland Sq., Bristol, England.

Come and See  
AT THE  
Canadian National Exhibition

**THE**  
**"CONTINENTAL"**  
**CREAM SEPARATOR**

The final model of the best known European separator factory.

The construction of the  
**"Continental"**  
is a striking innovation and superior to any separator on the market.

Come and See  
You will be a  
**"Continental"**  
enthusiast.

**Marburg Brothers**

Empire Bldg., 64 Wellington St. W., Toronto, Ont.

We are looking for energetic and reliable agents in all parts of the Dominion.

**IMPROVE YOUR FARM**

**F**ARMERS of Canada, whenever you find it necessary to set up new gates on your farm, investigate the "Clay" Steel Farm Gate. This gate has features not possessed by any other gate. These features have commended "Clay" Gates to nearly all the leading stockmen of Eastern Canada, and have led to their purchase by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa; the Model Farm in connection with the Macdonald College, Quebec.

**Clay Steel Farm Gates**

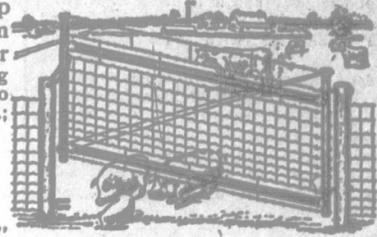
have been bought by some thousands of Canada's best farmers. 30,000 "Clay" Gates were sold in 1912. This extensive appreciation of "Clay" Gates is the soundest possible evidence of the immense superiority of this Gate.



**GUARANTEE**  
I GUARANTEE every "Clay" Gate to be free from any defects whatsoever in material or workmanship. I will replace FREE any gate giving out for such reasons.  
**H. RALPH STEELÉ,**  
Manager.

If it costs a little more than the ordinary Gate, it is worth more—much more. Then consider this:—Farmers who have had this gate "on trial" have never given it up. Read our guarantee.

THIS gate won't sag, bend, break, burn, blow down or rot. Positively keeps back breachy cattle. Can be raised as shown. Will last a lifetime. Made of tubular steel of large



diameter (far stronger than gas pipe or tee or angle iron), and heavy wire mesh fabric. A gate for every purpose. All sizes.

**60 Days' Free Trial**

One or a dozen "Clay" Gates will be sent on 60 days' Free Trial. State width of opening. Try them before buying them. Send to-day for illustrated price list.

**The Canadian Gate Co., Ltd., 34 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.**

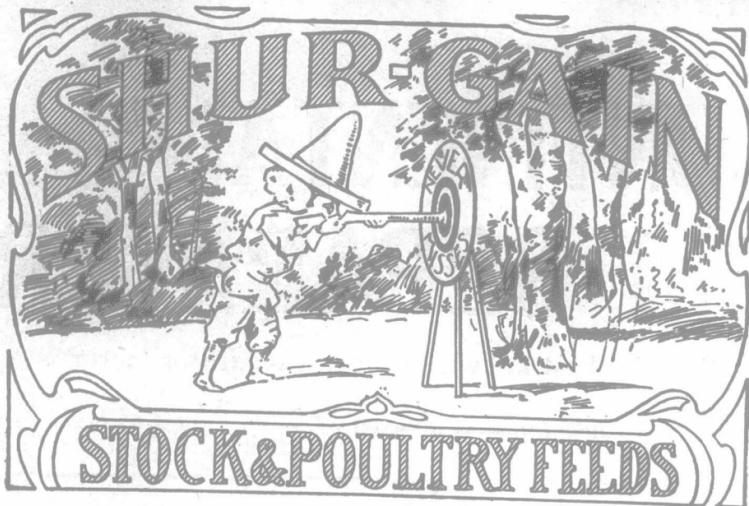
We are exhibiting at Toronto, London and Ottawa Fairs.  
Be sure to visit us there and see the "CLAY" GATES.



**CLYDESDALES—Imp. Stallions and Fillies.**  
In the modern Clydesdale the three great requisites are breeding, size and quality. In my 1913 importation I have all the above as choice as the breed produces; also French Coach Stallions and Welsh Ponies. Correspondence solicited. L.D. Phone. James Torrance, Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

**IF YOU WANT BEST RESULTS**  
**Advertise in the Advocate**

# GUNNS



Beef Scrap Charcoal  
Chick Scrap Poultry Bone  
Beef Meal Bone Meal  
Oyster Shell Calf Meal  
Crystal Grit Dairy Meal  
Hog Meal

Or any other line of Stock and Poultry Food.

WRITE :

GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto, Ontario

## Questions and Answers.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In Veterinary questions; the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Capped Hocks.

Have a nice driving mare which has capped hocks. They are quite soft. Have been bathing with wormwood and vinegar and also have tried an absorbent, but without effect. Could you suggest a remedy?  
J. H.

Ans.—Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine and rub some well in once daily.

#### Windgall.

Would you kindly give me a cure for a bad windgall? It has been coming about one year and a half.  
S. A. B.

Ans.—The treatment for windgalls and puffs is bathing with cold water and salt for half an hour every evening, then bandage, leaving this on for a couple of hours. Then apply liniment made as follows and well rubbed in: Two ounces spirits of turpentine, one-half ounce sulphuric acid poured slowly into the turpentine, the bottle being turned sideways; take four or five minutes to pour this in. Then add two ounces methylated spirits of alcohol, poured in slowly, and lastly, cider vinegar enough to make a quart, and shake well, when it is ready for use. If this does not effect a cure blister with iodine liniment, consisting of one dram of iodine crystals to sixteen ounces water, and repeat in two weeks.

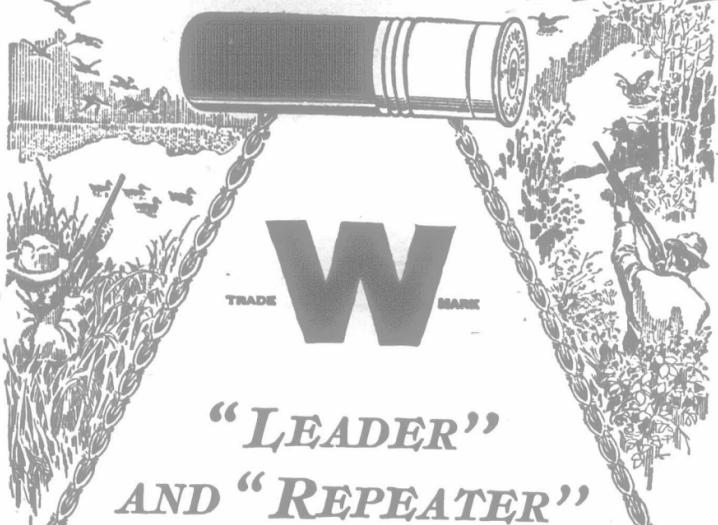
#### Crosses to Pure-bred. -- Manuring.

1. How many crosses are required to have an animal pure-bred, having a registered sire each time?

2. Which would be the better for the land, spraying a field three or four times a year for three years with the drainage of a barnyard, or one coat of manure, meaning which would give the better crop the fourth year, ploughing sod down?

Ans.—1. Strictly speaking, no number of crosses would make an animal pure-bred. In the cattle, sheep and swine breeds of this country animals to register must be

## WINCHESTER



### Smokeless Powder Shells

With any practical combination of powder and shot, in any make of gun, Winchester "Leader" and "Repeater" loaded shells give the best obtainable results. Strong, fast and uniform shooting qualities are theirs. They make fine even patterns and give excellent penetration. Such features help to make good bags in the field and high scores at the trap. Their patented corrugated head construction reduces "cutting off" to a minimum. Try them and you will be convinced of their superiority. They can be bought everywhere.

Made By The Makers Of Winchester Guns.

sired by and out of registered animals. Some breeds of horses, as the Clydesdale, Hackney, Standard-bred, etc., may be registered with a certain number of crosses of pure-bred or registered blood.  
2. One good coat of green or well-preserved manure would likely be the better.

### Gossip.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of Stone's Fertilizers for sale by Wm. Stone Sons, Limited, Woodstock, Ont. If you are sowing any fall wheat this year look into the fertilizer question. Stone's fall wheat special will increase the yield. The advertisement tells how and when to apply fertilizers. Look it up and see their exhibit at the Western Fair, London.

Avondale Stock Farm, the home of A. C. Hardy's great prize-winning and record-producing herd of Holstein cattle, Brockville, Ont., is offering, according to change of advertisement in this issue, three great bulls, including the herd header, a two-year-old and a yearling. These are bulls fit to head the best Holstein herds in the world. Look up the advertisement and see the stock.

#### JAMES TORRANCE'S IMPORTATION.

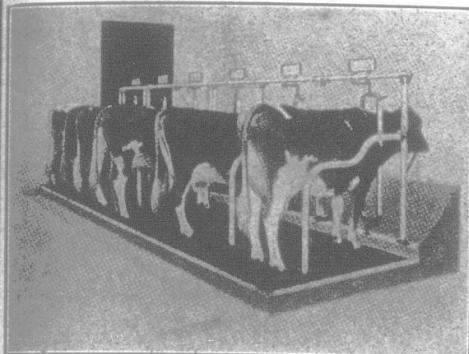
James Torrance, of Markham, Ont., is home with his 1913 importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, French Coach stallions and Welsh ponies. The stallions range in age from two to four years and the fillies from one to three. Clydesdale men familiar with the high-class character of Mr. Torrance's many importations of past years will readily appreciate the outstanding merit of this lot, knowing that nothing short of faultless underpinning could possibly find favor with Mr. Torrance, and this with their great size and draft character and extra good breeding make this year's lot one of the best ever landed in his Markham stables. They are sired by such renowned sires of winners, Cawdor Cup and other champions, as Apukwa, Royal Edward, High Degree, Gartley Bonus, Mendel, etc. Nothing more could be desired in the ideal of the up-to-date Clydesdale. Full particulars of this splendid shipment will appear in a later issue, as their pedigrees were not at hand on the occasion of the writer's visit. The French Coach stallion is a brown eight-year-old and a horse of great substance and remarkable style with high all around action.

# The Cow Stall Floor Problem

A good floor for cow stalls, calf and bull pens, horse stalls and piggeries is something that the dairymen and stock raisers of the country have been trying to find for years. Wood is fairly warm and easy on the feet but is not sanitary. It soon gets foul and rots out. Concrete is easy to keep clean but is decidedly injurious to stock that have to stand or lie on its cold, hard surface. To get

something that will combine the good and eliminate the bad qualities of both wood and cement—that is the problem.

A satisfactory floor for the purposes mentioned must be thoroughly sanitary, warm to the touch, easy underfoot, noiseless, never slippery, wet or dry; and last, but not least, durable in service.



[[No, "bunchy" joints]here.

Experience [has shown that] Cork [Paving Brick] has solved the problem and are found to possess all the good features of both wood and cement with none of their disadvantages.

Experience has shown conclusively that:

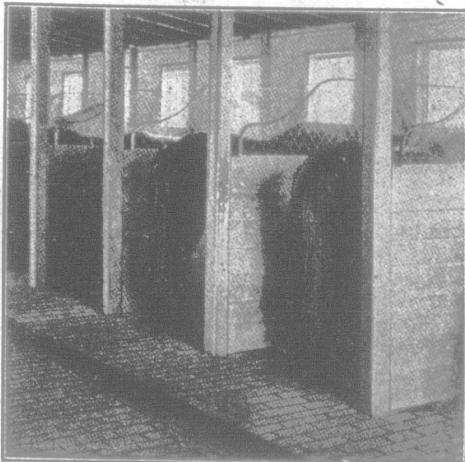
First—They are always warm to the touch summer or winter.

Second—They are resilient because both cork and asphalt (which make Cork Paving Brick) are elastic substances. This removes the danger of hoof trouble and "bunchy" joints.

Third—They are never slippery, wet or dry.

Fourth—They are thoroughly sanitary.

Fifth—They are remarkably durable in service.

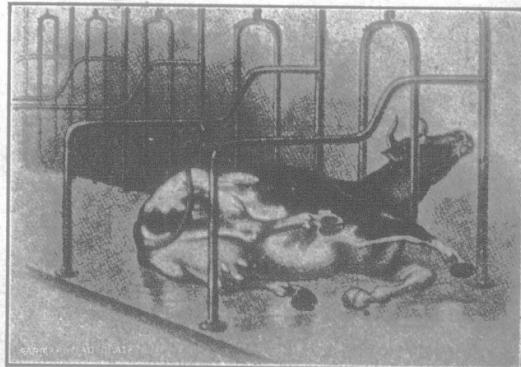


If Cork Brick wear under horses, aren't you safe in putting them under your cows?

You see, Cork Brick have no grain like wood and hence do not splinter and are not rigid and brittle like cement and therefore do not crumble.

Sixth—They are easy to lay in old or new barns.

Seventh—They are reasonable in cost, taking into account not merely first cost but the cost in the long run, and considering their many advantages.



No accidents like this on Cork Brick Floors

**REMEMBER—The more comfortable and healthy your cows are, the more milk they will produce.**

Cork Brick Floors are used by hundreds of prominent stock owners in the United States and Canada and also by many Agricultural Colleges and Government Experiment Stations.

MANUFACTURED BY  
**ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY**  
PITTSBURG, U. S. A.

For samples and full information address the sole selling agents for Canada.

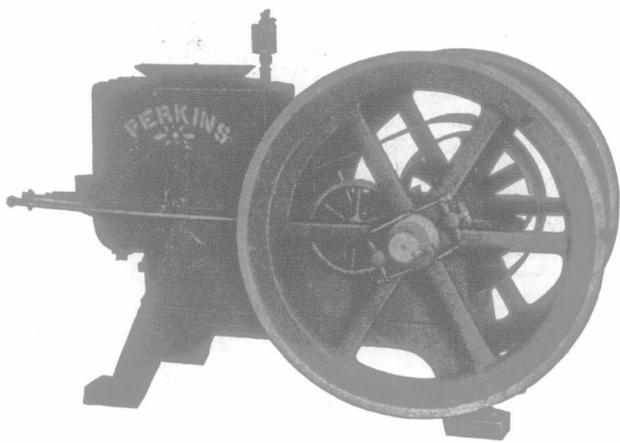
**THE KENT CO. LTD., CANADIAN EXPRESS BLDG., MONTREAL, QUE.**

Western Canada Offers You  
**150,000**

**Free Homesteads**  
On the lines of the  
**Canadian Northern Railway**



For booklets and information apply to the General Passenger Dept., 68 King St. East, Toronto, or to any Agent of the Company.



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

Will have a display at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont., also at the Western Fair, London, Ont. We invite your inspection. It will pay you to get our prices and terms before pricing your order. We will convince you as to their quality and ease of operation. As to simplicity, they have no equal. Be sure and see us. **PERKINS WINDMILL & ENGINE CO.**  
LONDON, ONTARIO.

## PURE OIL CAKE MEAL

Digestibility is the true test. What the animals digest will produce flesh and milk.

USE

**J. & J. Livingston**  
**Brand Oil Cake**

MADE BY THE OLD PROCESS

Fine Ground, Coarse Ground and Pea Size. Also Linseed Meal and Flax Seed.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write us for prices.

**THE DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO.**

LIMITED, MANUFACTURERS

BADEN, Ontario, and MONTREAL, Quebec.

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

## 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

## HARAB Fertilizers

known by everyone, and used by farmers throughout the country, who have proved their worth by using them.

Then there is our exhibit of

## HARAB Digestive Tankage

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

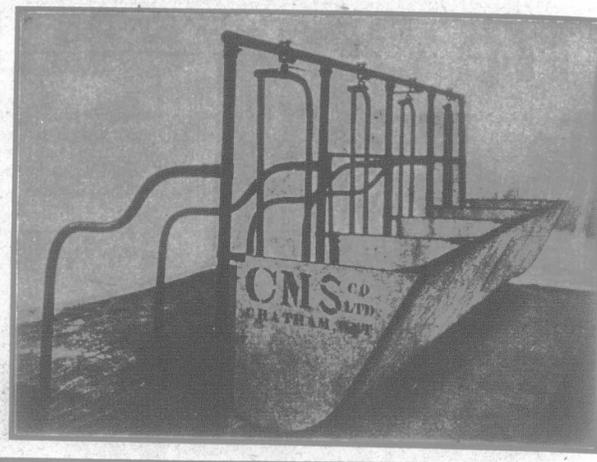
## HARAB Poultry Foods

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 attendance 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



## The Chatham

"All-Steel" Stalls, Stanchions & Mangers

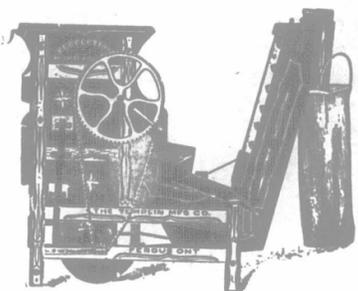
Are the latest and most improved.  
Watch for our exhibit at Western  
Fair, London. Drop a card for  
our FREE CATALOGUE.

**CHATHAM MALLEABLE & STEEL MFG. CO.**

Chatham, Ontario

## PERFECTION SEED AND GRAIN SEPARATORS

Are used exclusively on the Government Farms at the O.A.C. (Guelph), Harrow (Ont.), Truro (N. S.), and Charlottetown (P. E. I.), after testing other makes. They cost a little more than the old style. So does your binder more than the reaper or cradle. Other mills are being thrown away daily for the Perfection, when a trial is made. The Perfection is guaranteed to turn twice as easy as any other mill, will do work no other mill will attempt, will do it faster than others, and do it right. Built on an entirely new principle. Has greater screening capacity. The fan at the bottom merely blows out the chaff after the complete separation of the grains and weeds. With other manufacturers we refused to exhibit outside at Toronto this year. Fuller description in free circular "A." See nearest agent or write:



**THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO.**

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Miscellaneous.

1. Have a patch of wild morning glory in a field and there seems no way of getting rid of it. Have you had any experience with it? If so, would like to know your way of getting it killed.
  2. Is sunflower good for hens as a daily feed, or is it better to give it in small quantities? I have some planted around a field, and as I never grew any before, I thought I would ask you your advice of the best way to feed them to hens.
  3. Intend making a cement trough before winter, and would like to know what proportion of cement in gravel should be used to make a strong one.
  4. Do you need reinforcements in the cement?
  5. Do you think them superior to wooden tanks?
  6. Does an employer have the right to be off every other Sunday? D.
- Ans.—1. We have had a good deal of experience with bindweed. Last year we cultivated eight acres eighteen times and this year went after the same field with the corn cultivators. We kept it down till storms interfered with the cultivation, but it has quite a start again now. We have thought of repeating the

## Grand Trunk Railway System

### FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS

\$10.00 to Winnipeg

VIA CHICAGO AND DULUTH

Plus half-cent per mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond Macleod, Calgary or Edmonton.

#### RETURNING

\$18.00 to Winnipeg, plus half-cent per mile from points east of Macleod, Calgary or Edmonton, to Winnipeg.

Aug. 18—From all stations east of Kingston in Ontario.

Aug. 22—From all stations Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel inclusive, via Stratford, and South thereof in Ontario.

Aug. 25—From all stations North of, but not including Main Line Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel via Stratford, all stations Toronto and North and East of Toronto to Kingston.

Sept. 3—From all stations Toronto and East, and East of Orillia and Scotia Jct.

Sept. 5—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and West thereof in Ontario.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

Full particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices, or write C. E. HORNING, D. P. A., G. T. Ry., Toronto, Ont.

### Seaside Excursions

August 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19

Low Round Trip Rates to

NEW LONDON, CONN.  
PORTLAND, ME.  
OLD ORCHARD, ME.  
KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.  
MURRAY BAY, QUE.  
CACOUNA, QUE.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
HALIFAX, N. S.  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.  
SYDNEY, N. S.

Proportionate low rates to other points.

Return Limit, September 4th, 1913.

### Homeseekers' Excursions

Each Tuesday until  
October 28th inclusive

Winnipeg and Return - \$35.00

Edmonton and Return - \$43.00

Low rates to other points. Return limit, two months. Pullman Tourist Sleepers leave Toronto 11.35 p.m. on above dates, running through to WINNIPEG via Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth without change. Tickets are also on sale via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM ANY GRAND TRUNK AGENT.

When writing advertisers, please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

tillage next year until the middle of July, then sowing alfalfa alone, since from all accounts a good stand of alfalfa is often able to subdue this most stubborn perennial.

2. A few sunflower seeds once a day should be good for hens.

3. Use good cement and clean, sharp gravel mixed 1:5 or even 1:4. When constructed, wash inside and out with neat cement.

4. It is well to reinforce with wire if the tank is of any considerable size, say 10 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, or similar dimensions.

5. Yes. They are much more durable if properly built.

6. He has a perfect right to be off all the time if it does not violate the agreement or customary understanding with his hired help, if any, or inflict cruelty upon animals or persons under his charge.

#### Perennial Rye Grass.

Kindly give me information about the enclosed plant. I found it growing in my oat-field.

J. H. J.

Ans.—The specimen is perennial rye grass, grown in some sections as a meadow and pasture grass.

"In a way," she said, "getting married is like using a telephone."

"How so?"

"One doesn't always get the party one wants."

# POTASH

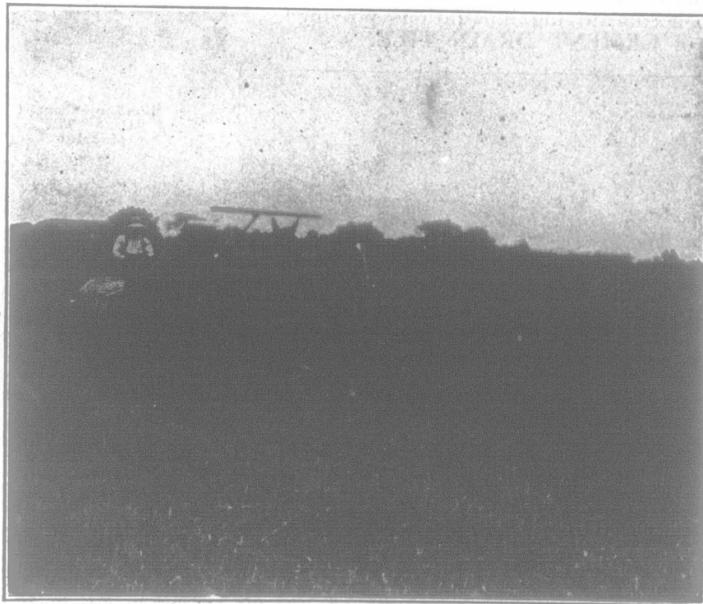
**FOR ALL CROPS**

All interested in agriculture are invited to visit this pavilion (next to the Poultry Buildings) where results of Fertilizer Experiments in various crops are to be seen.

**POTASH**  
Means  
**PROFIT**

Presidents and secretaries of Farmer's Institutes and Agricultural Societies who, during the coming winter, may be desirous of having one of their meetings addressed on the subject of Fertilizers and Fertilizing, are specially invited to call. This part of our work is growing very rapidly.

**POTASH**  
Increases  
**QUANTITY**



This field of Fall Wheat on the farm of Emslie Bros., Oakville, Ont., yielded 42 bushels to the acre and was fertilized with a mixture of Muriate of Potash, Acid Phosphate and Sulphate of Ammonia

Helpful and Interesting Bulletins, on the important subject of FERTILIZATION, will be distributed to farmers and others interested, including our new publication.:

**"FALL APPLICATION OF FERTILIZERS"**

## GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE

Manager, B. LESLIE EMSLIE, C.D.A. (Glas.), P.A.S.I., F.C.S.

1102-5-6 Temple Building

TORONTO, ONTARIO

**ON ALL SOILS**

A specially trained staff, including graduates of the leading Agricultural Colleges, will be in attendance to assist farmers in the solution of their fertilizing and soil problems.

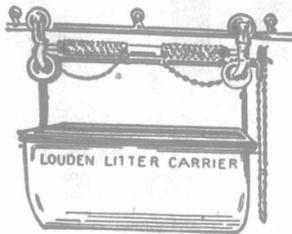
**POTASH**  
Improves  
**QUALITY**

While we do not solicit orders, our exhibit being of a purely educational nature, we have made arrangements with our commercial representatives, the German Kali Works, to have a member of their staff on hand to give information re prices, etc., to those desiring same.

**POTASH**  
Promotes  
**MATURITY**

## You need these "LOUDEN" Stable Equipments

They have been specially invented to make farming easier and more profitable. They take half the backache and drudgery out of farm work and show more of the labor-saving money-making side of it. Here are three stable equipments we want you to know about. They will solve some of those labour problems you have been worrying over lately



LOUDEN LITTER CARRIER

Simply eats up the drudgery! One pound pull on a chain lifts 40 lbs. in the box—a boy can hoist half a ton and run it with ease and speed from the barn to the yard or manure shed. Sanitary, too—all galvanized steel—no wood—and quite water tight. Saves time and labour and makes a clean, tidy barn.

For 47 Years the Leader

**Free Barn Plans**  
Our Architectural Department will supply you with free barn plans if you are about to build or rebuild. No charge for this service.



SANITARY STEEL STALLS

An equipment that means comfort and cleanliness for your cows and profit to you. Made entirely of strong light tubular steel, easily and quickly installed and lasting. Allows freedom of movement and plenty of light and ventilation, thus ensuring contented cows—more and better milk—bigger profits.



COW-COMFORT STEEL STANCHIONS

Will make your cows happy—and profitable. These stanchions are strong and light in construction—simple to fasten and unfasten—giving perfect freedom and comfort, but perfectly secure. No crevices to harbor dirt or germs. Used by the most successful dairies in the country.

**"LOUDEN"**  
Stable Equipments

You can't beat Louden Goods

**Our New Catalogue**  
illustrates and describes ever so many devices for money-making and labour-saving on farms. It will interest you—and it's yours for the asking.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. - Dept. 1 GUELPH, Ont.

We will exhibit our full line at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Fredericton.

## When at TORONTO EXHIBITION be sure and see CEMENT DRAIN TILE

manufactured on the ground. You will find our exhibit opposite the Poultry Building, where a full line of CONCRETE MACHINERY will be on exhibition. Carefully examine the accompanying illustrations proving the superiority of CEMENT DRAIN TILE.



Fig. 9.—Clay tile after laying out on the surface over winter.

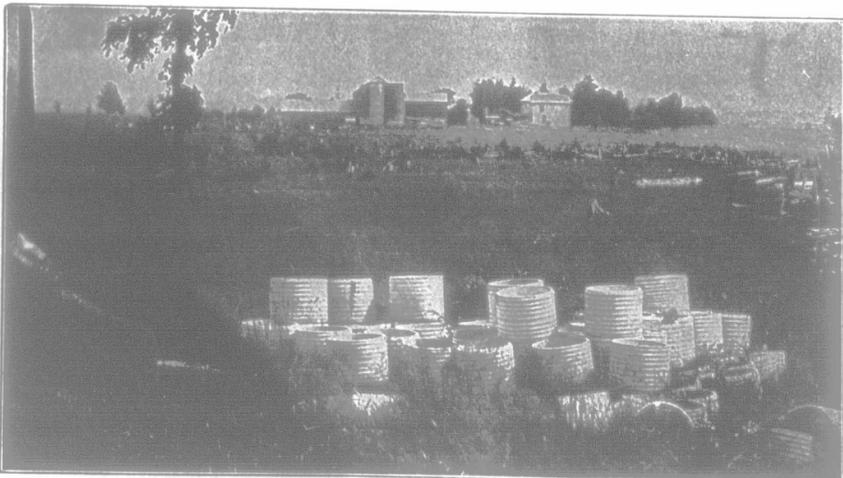


Fig. 10.—Cement tile after laying out on the surface over winter.



"London" Cement Drain Tile Machine

Fig. 9 and 10—Are photographs taken in the County of Oxford, Province of Ontario, about three miles from the City of Woodstock, showing both the clay tile and cement tile, which were delivered on the same job, in the same year. Both clay tile and cement tile shown in photographs had lain outside all winter. In the spring practically none of the clay tile were fit to remove.

The drain for which these tile were furnished was constructed by the Township of East Zorra. This was 1 1/2 miles long, and constructed of 10-, 12- and 14-in. tile. The clay tile man received a contract for laying one portion of the drain and the cement tile man the other portion. After the opening of spring the clay tile were in such a condition that the township decided to finish the entire drain of cement tile, and have not used any clay tile since that time. In fact, all specifications for township drains call for cement tile.

The cement tile shown in the accompanying photograph were made in a plant at Woodstock, Ont., operating machines manufactured by The London Concrete Machinery Co. One glance at the photograph is sufficient to prove to any sensible person that there is no comparison between cement tile and clay tile.

Catalogue sent free on request. Address:

The  
London  
Concrete  
Machinery  
Co., Limited

London,  
Canada

## Gossip.

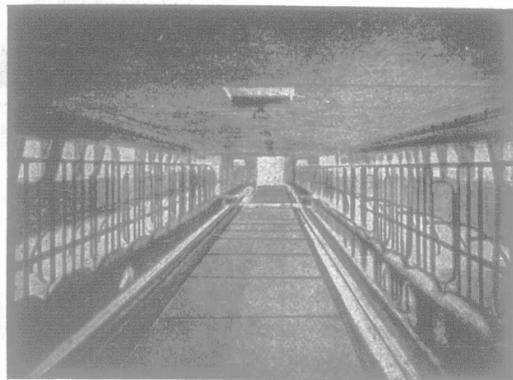
Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, writes that he has been busy lately buying with Canadian and United States buyers, having shipped last month 36 head to Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., from Glasgow; fourteen head for Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont. This month he has shipped fourteen head for J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., twelve Percherons and two Belgians. Last year his customers won all the prizes and championships at the shows they showed at, and he expects them to do the same again this year. Living in the heart of the Perche district, Mr. Powell knows where to find good horses.

## AN EXTRA CHOICE LOT OF PERCHERONS.

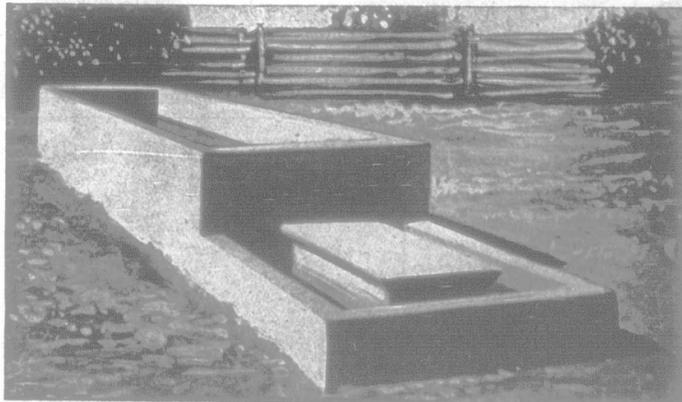
Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., have safely landed at their beautiful farm, "Simcoe Lodge," their 1913 importation of Percheron stallions and fillies. The selection was made by the junior member of the firm, E. C. H. Tisdale, whose known ability as one of Canada's most expert judges was certainly fully exercised in selecting this lot, for never before have there been in these noted stables so choice an aggregation of big, quality, French draft horses, several of them up to the ton and over in weight. Their quality of bone, slope of pastern, big, wide feet, style of carriage, and true, straight action, will surely place them among the best lot of Percherons ever imported to this country, and individual horses and individual fillies among them are certainly up to a standard of excellence as high as the breed produces. Prominent among the stallions is the 2,150-pound five-year-old Ichnobape (82207), a beautiful grey of superb mould and an underpinning that is absolutely faultless. He combines in his make-up all the necessary qualifications of the ideal draft horse. In the writer's opinion, this is one of the best all-round draft horses we have ever seen of any breed. Another big excellent horse is Jubeinlife (87364), a grey four-year-old, a horse that fills the eye of the most modern critic. Up to a big size, he is full of that flashy quality, and shows great style and beauty, but his action is not so perfect as the other mentioned. Another grey, four years old, is Journal (84820), a different type, immensely thick and smooth, and not so rangy as the other two. He has beautiful underpinning and moves straight and true. Of three-year-olds there is also a right choice selection. Kozan (96773), a grey colt of outstanding style and carriage, has quality to burn, and with it all is up to a big size and shows plenty of character. Kilo (94042) is a black with more draft character and shows particularly good and moves faultlessly. Karigan (90954) is also a black, carrying the ideal combination of size, style, conformation, quality and action. Two-year-olds are also conspicuous for their quality and character. Labour (100565) is a grey with small white strip on face and white mane, most catchy in appearance, with superb quality and lots of draft character. Lacis (102032) is also a big grey. He has draft character all over and a faultless bottom. Molitor (105221) is a grey yearling that for size and quality looks like a winner this year. These mentioned are only representative of other two- and three-year-olds. In fillies the same high-class show standard is maintained. A remarkably choice pair are Icaque (80930), a grey, five years old, and Kanaille (92257), a grey, three years old. They are both immensely flashy in quality, smooth to a turn and move very true. Lioteuse (99741) is a proper nice black, two years old, a grand filly with quality galore. Marguerite (108776) is a particularly good yearling, grey, a high-class show filly. All the numbers used are their French numbers, as the Canadian papers were not at hand. These horses will be exhibited at Toronto and London, where Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale will be pleased to meet all Percheron fanciers. Not the least interesting in this importation is a pair of French "turkey ducks," whose brilliant plumage make them most attractive. Unlike other breeds of ducks, they roost on some elevated position as a limb of a tree. They are the property of Mrs. E. C. H. Tisdale.

# USE MORE CEMENT AND MAKE MORE PROFIT

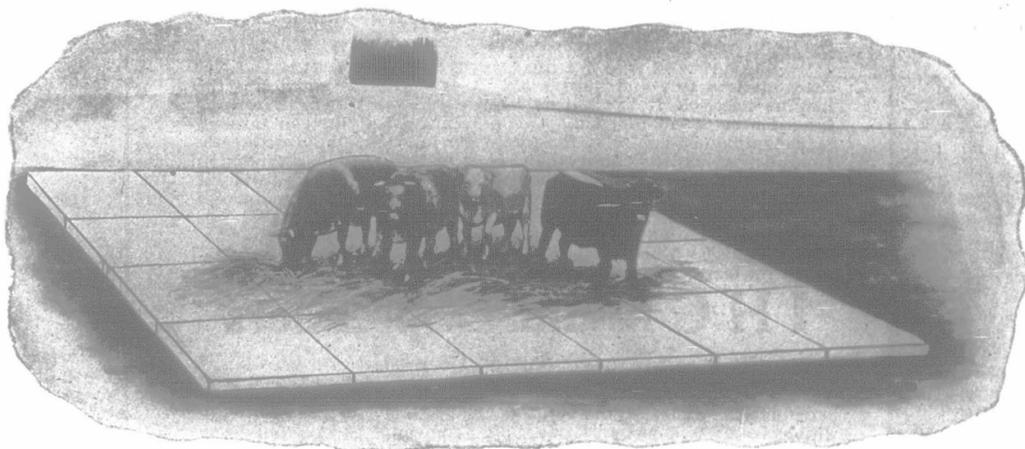
**T**HE illustrations shown are a few of the hundreds of uses for Portland Cement on the farm. Every farmer to-day that is not using cement for most of his building is losing money. Remember, all improvements in concrete are permanent. It is only the first cost, no expense for repairing, as there is with all other building material.



Cow Barn with running water in mangers, and central feeding passage, stalls and fixtures in gaspipe. Made of Portland Cement Concrete.



FIELD SPRING TROUGH—This shows a combination water trough in a pasture field for horses and cattle, and for sheep and pigs, taking the water from a spring or tank.



FEEDING FLOOR, 24x36 ft.—A feeding floor for sheep or cattle in the farmyard prevents loss and waste of hay, salt, grain, etc., and is easily cleaned. The illustration shows the general shape of a feeding floor which should be set an inch or two above the level of the farmyard, and also cast at a slight slope to allow water to run off.

**O**UR 128-page book, "PORTLAND CEMENT ON THE FARM," is worth hundreds of dollars to you. The regular price of this book is \$1.00, but you can obtain the same free in connection with our special offer, as follows: Send us \$1.00 for the Rogers' Book, and we will mail you with the book an order for \$1.00 worth of cement on the nearest Rogers' dealer. If there is no Rogers' dealer in your vicinity, send us 50c., and we will send you the book per return mail.

When making any improvements in concrete, be sure to buy

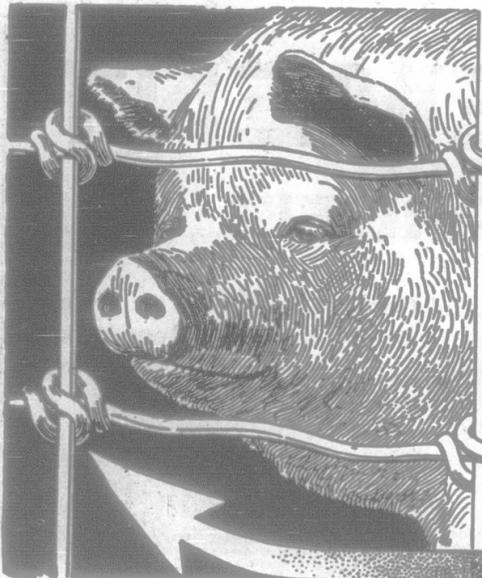
**ROGERS' PORTLAND CEMENT**

The man who knows cement will tell you that ROGERS' BRANDS are best.

**ALFRED ROGERS, LIMITED**

28 King Street W.

Toronto, Ontario



## INVEST IN "IDEAL" FENCE

Money used in the purchase of "Ideal" Fence is not spent—it is invested. When you invest a dollar in "Ideal" Fence you get a dollar's worth. You get full value for your money because "Ideal" Fence is made exactly as represented and described in our catalogue and all our advertisements. When we say "Ideal" Fence is made of No. 9 gauge wire (which is one hundred and forty-four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter), it is full size No. 9; if anything it will average over full size.

When we say the uprights or stays on "Ideal" Fence are 16 1/2 inches apart, they are 16 1/2 inches, not 18 or 20 inches, and the same with 22 inch spacing.

A fence can be greatly cheapened by using under-gauged wire or having the stays farther apart than advertised. From top to bottom "Ideal" Fence is all the same, made of large gauge, No. 9, evenly galvanized hard steel wire—no small or soft wires—all are full size, true to gauge, tough

and hard. The reason that there are more miles of "Ideal" Fence sold in Canada annually than any other make is not due to salesmanship or advertising, but it is due to the merit of the fence itself, to the quality of material and workmanship that enters into it, to the protection it affords, to the service it renders and to our many satisfied customers all over the Dominion. Do not experiment in buying fence; it will not pay you. If you buy "Ideal" you are absolutely sure of getting a fence exactly as represented. We invite you to compare "Ideal" Fence with any and every other make on the market. Compare the size of wire, compare the weight, to the rod of fence; study the quality of workmanship; test it—test it in the severest way you can think of, and you will find "Ideal" to be superior in every way. Do not spend money in buying fence—invest it in "Ideal"

A postal card will bring you the "Ideal" catalogue which shows many different styles of fence—a style for every purpose; also our complete line of Field and Stock Gates, Lawn Fences and all fence supplies.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

### Gossip.

#### LIVE STOCK DEMONSTRATIONS AT TORONTO FAIR.

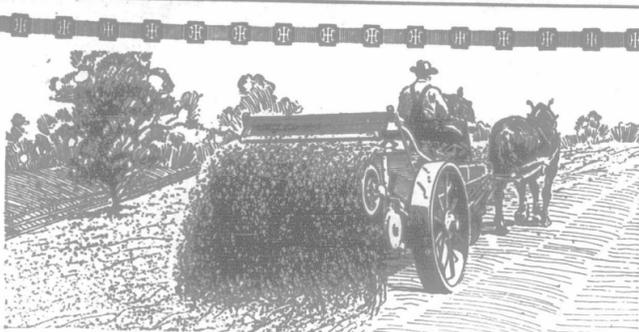
A unique and entirely new feature will be found at the Canadian National Exhibition this year, which every farmer visiting the show should be sure to see.

Considerable divergence of opinion exists among farmers as to what method of handling and feeding bring the most money out of live stock.

The leading beef and pork packers, in a tent erected specially for the purpose, will demonstrate the various classes of live stock and their values in a way that will be interesting to everyone. For this purpose a large amount will be spent in buying a sufficient number of cattle, sheep and swine, on the market, just as they are sent from the country. Every farmer who can should see the result of his work.

#### NEW SHROPSHIRE BLOOD FOR CANADIAN BREEDERS.

"Thistle Ha," whose fame as the home and breeding ground of the best in individual merit and blood lines in Short-horn cattle and Shropshire sheep is as wide as the interest in pure-bred stock goes, is this year stronger than ever, particularly in Shropshire sheep, as the present owner, John Miller, has lately landed at the farm a large and particularly choice shipment of Shropshires, selected from the flocks of such reputable breeders as F. Nock, T. S. Minton, C. Bakin, and Instone & Simon. The shipment consisted of eighteen shearing rams and forty shearing ewes in Shropshires, and one shearing ram and one ram lamb in Cotswolds. The latter shearing was bred by Wm. Haulton, and the lamb by Mr. Swanwick. That the entire shipment is an exceptionally high-class lot goes without saying, as the world-wide fame of their breeders is ample proof. Acknowledged by several who have seen them as the best lot of Shropshires ever imported to Canada, they show a remarkable excellence of type and covering, with a strength of bone seldom seen. A representative exhibit will be at Toronto Exhibition, where Mr. Miller will be pleased to give any information desired. In home-bred Shropshires there are some forty shearing rams sired by a Minton-bred ram. Many of these will take a lot of beating at any of the big shows. In splendid condition, covered to the heels, they leave little to be desired by anyone wanting a high-class flock header. Several shearing Cotswold rams are also for sale, which show big scale and an excellent fleece. The heavy drain on the "Thistle Ha" herd of Shorthorns during the last year has left it considerably reduced in numbers. For this season's trade there is only one bull left at anything near breeding age. He is a ten-months-old son of the noted sire, Imp. Diamond Cross, and out of Imp. Joyce 6th. He is a roan, a thick, sapid young bull that will develop into a right good one.



## Seven Solid Reasons

SEVEN solid reasons why each farm needs a manure spreader are these, in the words of a farmer who has devoted much time to correct soil feeding. 1. It saves disagreeable and hard work. 2. It pulverizes and mixes the manure mass. 3. It distributes manure evenly over the field, insuring a good even stand of grain. 4. It prevents loss of nitrogen through fermentation or leaching in the pile when manure is hauled directly from the stable. 5. With it manure can be put on plowed ground in winter to be disked as soon as the ground is fit in spring. 6. It will put manure on meadows as a moisture-preserving mulch and to furnish the grass roots with the liberated plant food. 7. Indirectly, the ease with which it can be handled encourages the owner to care for the manure and place it where it will do most good instead of dumping it anywhere for lack of time or inclination.

## I H C Manure Spreaders

Deering and McCormick

will do all these things for their owners. They will do them well and satisfactorily. Choose the right machine for your work and conditions from the complete I H C line. You will find them all styles and sizes, high and low, endless apron or reverse.

I H C manure spreaders are exceedingly durable, strong, correctly built to stand all conditions and all strains they may meet. Each feature has its purpose. Uphill or down, or cutting corners, they spread all kinds of manure evenly, in a light or heavy coat at the choice of the driver. The beater drive is strong and simple, beater teeth are square and chisel pointed to pulverize the manure, and the large diameter of the beater prevents winding. The wide-rimmed rear wheels, carrying a large percentage of the load, insure ample tractive power.

But see all these things yourself at your local agent's. He will explain each one, and many more we have not space to mention here. The agent has catalogues for you, or, write the

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.



**Peerless  
Guaranteed Fencing**

Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best material made for the manufacture of wire fencing. Send for literature. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearly everywhere. Live agents wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

#### A CLYDESDALE AUCTION.

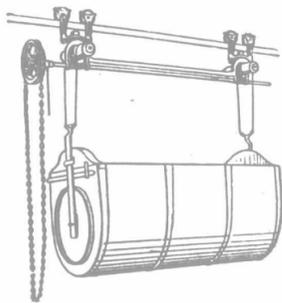
Advertised in this issue is an auction sale of imported Clydesdale stallions and fillies to be held at London, Ont., on Sept. 6. Ben. Finlayson, proprietor. This year's offering comprises three three-year-old fillies, one sired by the great show horse, Sam Black, and has won, among other prizes, first at Bathgate and Linlithgow as a foal and yearling, and second at both places as a two-year-old, and second at Forfar County show this year in a very strong class. She is in foal to the great horse, Montreatmont. The two-year-old fillies are a grand lot sired by Up-to-Time, by Baron's Pride, Celtic Guard, by Baronson, Lothian Again, by Lord Lothian and the famous old Hiawatha. The Hiawatha filly is out of a Baron's Pride mare, and was third at Forfar in a class of 22. The Up-to-Time filly was first at Kinemuir as a yearling. This is a great shipment, all mares being stunted to good horses, as Hugs Brooks, a prize-winner of note. He is by Sir Hugo, and his dam by Baron's Pride. Write Capt. T. E. Robson, London, for particulars and catalogues.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND DORSET SHEEP.

Another visit to the noted Forster Stock Farm of A. S. Forster, Oakville, Ont., by a representative of this paper, found the well-balanced herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and large flock of horned Dorset sheep in prime condition. This is probably the largest flock of Dorset sheep in Ontario, and the quality and general breed characteristics leave little to be desired. It was founded many years ago on a critical selection of breeding ewes from the most noted flocks in the Province, on which have been used the best obtainable stock rams. The flock as a whole show good size and a remarkable uniformity in type. This year's lambs are an exceptionally choice lot, and much show material is in evidence among them sired by a son of the Toronto champion, Imp. Romulus 2nd. For sale are one- and two-shear ewes and ewe lambs and something particularly good in ram lambs. Look up Mr. Forster's exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. The breeding and general excellence of the Aberdeen-Angus herd have on several occasions been commented upon in these columns. Suffice it to say that on no previous visit have we found the herd in quite so nice a fit nor showing so well-balanced uniformity. This is particularly true of the younger things, among which are some right nice young bulls, which will be ready for fall delivery. Among a few of the recent sales from this farm are two young cows and two heifers to J. B. Fielding, of the Dominion Settlement Association, St. Williams, Ont.; one young bull to Edgar Johnson, Union, Ont.; one young bull to Wm. McCorquodale, Embro, Ont.; eleven Dorset ewes and one ewe lamb to W. G. Pearce, Port Hope, Ont.; two ewe lambs to G. M. Drew, Mountain Grove, Ont.; ram lamb to P. A. Bellisle, Combermere, Ont. Write Mr. Forster your wants, as he is in a particularly favorable position to fill them this year.

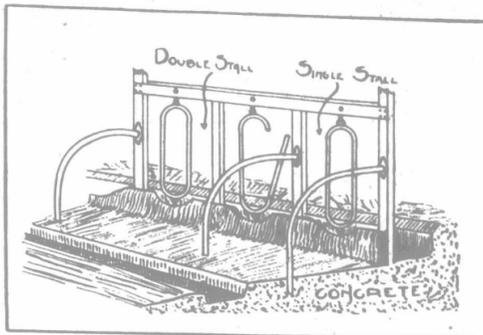
# BEATH'S FEED and LITTER CARRIERS and COW STANCHIONS

Have been for nine years and still are **THE LEADERS**



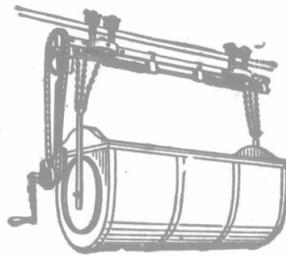
LITTER CARRIER NO. 17. ENDLESS CHAIN WINDLASS

Wormgear requiring no dog or brake, heavy galvanized box, four-track wheels, has few wearing parts — cannot get out of order.



BEATH'S "ALL STEEL" STANCHION COW-TIES AND STALL-FRAMES

are strong, sanitary, durable and the most up-to-date made. If you are remodelling old stables, or building new barns, do not fail to get prices and full particulars of Beath's Modern Stable Equipment.



LITTER CARRIER, NO. 19.

Heavy Steel Frame, Triple Purchase Hoist, Extension Handle, Automatic Friction Clutch Brake, Heavy Galvanized Iron Box, Four-track wheels.

## SOME FEATURES of our FEED and LITTER CARRIERS

Newest Designs, Best Materials, Strongest Construction, Easiest Running, Quickest Hoisting, Carefully Made. Our Litter Carriers and Stanchions have been awarded Medals and Diplomas at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Annually since 1905.

All LATEST IMPROVEMENTS embodied in our 1913--14 Machines. Write us for Prices and Full Information NOW.

**W. D. BEATH & SON, Limited, Toronto, Canada**

### Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

#### Lame Horse.

This summer, horse became lame on right hind leg. The tendons and muscles are swollen and painful. He walks all right, but goes lame when trotting. I blistered it according to your directions, but it has not cured. G. McK.

Ans.—Long rest and repeated blistering as recommended is all that can be done. In many cases it requires a long time to treat a case of lameness. V.

#### Capped Hocks.

Stallion has capped hocks caused by rubbing the joints against the stall.

Ans.—Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 oz. each of alcohol and glycerine and rub some well in once daily. Remove the cause by tying him in such a manner that he cannot bruise the hocks against the stall, as a cure cannot be effected so long as the cause continues. V.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Lightning Rods.

I intend to put a wire cable lightning conductor on barn. Would it be better to insulate the cable on glass balls six inches off the ridge-board, or would it be all right to staple it to the ridge-board. A. C.

Ans.—Staple it loosely to ridge-board.

#### Indian Pipe.

I am sending a box with a flower enclosed. Will you kindly tell what it is, and its use. Is it poison? H. G. P.

Ans.—The enclosed flower is known by various names, Indian pipe, corpse plant and ghost flower. It is a member of the Heath family, and is designated *Monotropa Uniflora*. It is a parasitic plant that grows on the roots of trees in rich woods. So far as we know, it is not used for any especial purpose. Cannot say whether it is poisonous or not.



# THE WESTERN FAIR

September 5th to 13th, 1913

London's Great Live Stock Exhibition

\$2,000 in cash added to the Live Stock Prize List this year. Breeders and stockmen always report good sales from exhibiting at the London Exhibition.

Good accommodation provided for the judging rings this year.

**\$27,000 in Prizes and Attractions**

Live stock parade daily before the Grand Stand. Excellent programme twice daily. Plenty of music. Fireworks every night.

**Special Railway Rates for Visitors and Exhibitors**

ENTRIES CLOSE SEPTEMBER 4th

Spend a day with your friends at London and be happy.

All information from the Secretary.

**W. J. REID,**  
President

**A. M. HUNT,**  
Secretary

### Drainage.

Will you kindly let me know something about draining land. Which is best, the best clay tiles or cement tiles? What can it be put down for per foot in sandy loam (contract)? A. L.

Ans.—We would advise that you write Prof. W. H. Day, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., for copies of his bulletins, "Farm Drainage Operations" and "Underdrainage—Does It Pay?" These will give you the required information in detail.

### Oats and Corn for Silo.

I have a field of corn and oats mixed, which is a fair crop, and was late sown. The oats are just heading out. Which would be the better way to handle it—to put it into the silo mixed with more corn or cut it for hay? I was going to let it stand until the oats were nearly ripe. H. A.

Ans.—This is rather a difficult mixture to handle. If cut for hay, it would be difficult to cure, and if placed in the silo, the oats having hollow stems, would be hard to get solid. It would make excellent green feed to be cut and fed now. If it isn't going to ripen up too soon it might be mixed with more corn and placed in the bottom of the silo with a large amount of corn alone on top.

### Raising Young Pigs.

How can I get my young pigs up to, say, one hundred pounds without losing any, and keep them in a thrifty condition? I keep about fifteen sows, and am rather handicapped for good pen room. A. F.

Ans.—Are you not running sows and sucking pigs or young shoats in a big drove together? The young stock will not be likely to do well under these conditions. Make a few A-shaped farrowing pens to keep the sows in at time of parturition, and afterwards until the pigs are weaned. Avoid, if possible, having a large number of pigs of different ages running together. Examine your pigs for evidences of worms. Make a post-mortem on the carcass of the next one that is slaughtered or dies.

**Aylmer Superior Lever Force Pump**

For Hand and Windmill use. Has Six, Eight, and Ten-inch Stroke. Adjustable Base.

Fig. 36.



Fig. 36 represents our Superior Lever Pump, fitted for hand and windmill use. Made in 1½ 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



**MAIL CONTRACT.**

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 19th day of September, 1918, 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,  
Mail Contract Branch,  
Ottawa, 8th August, 1918.

**Alexandra Hospital, Montreal**

**FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES**  
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,**  
Lady Superintendent.

**Cockshutt  
Beaver  
Plows**

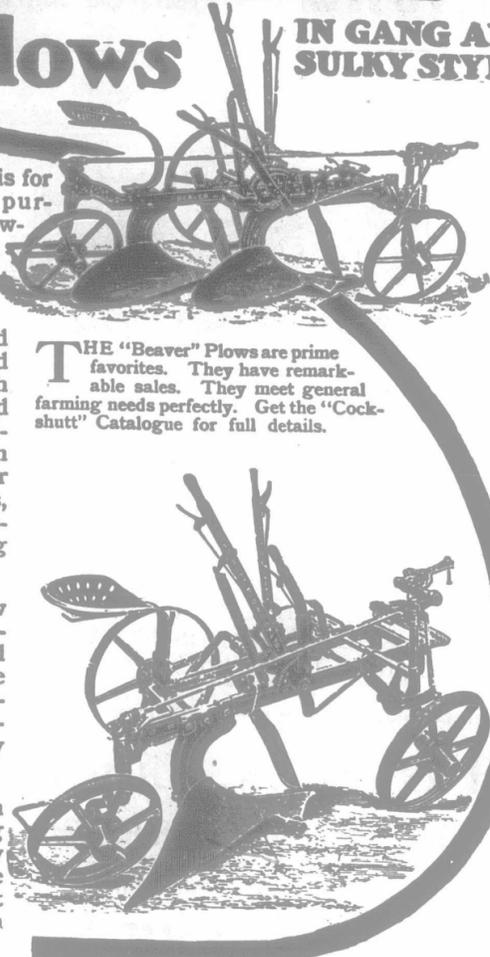
**IN GANG AND  
SULKY STYLES**

**THIS** line is for general purpose plowing. Both plows have a strong, all-steel frame, with easily-operated and convenient hand levers. Each frame is carried on a large land-wheel and on front and rear furrow wheels, which have dust-proof, self-oiling bearings.

Both furrow wheels are connected to and controlled by the pole. This arrangement results in easy guidance.

Bottoms, with knife or rolling colter, for any kind of soil, are supplied to meet the needs of each buyer.

**THE** "Beaver" Plows are prime favorites. They have remarkable sales. They meet general farming needs perfectly. Get the "Cockshutt" Catalogue for full details.



Write to-day for full particulars and Catalogue detailing "Beaver" Plows. It comes for a post card. Write to-day.

**COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LIMITED**  
BRANTFORD, WINNIPEG

For Sale in Eastern Ontario and Eastern Canada by  
**THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY LIMITED**  
Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, St. John, N.B.



**Electric Steel Wheels with Wide-grooved Tires**

Are the ideal wheel for farm and road. Built to fit any axle or skein, of any height, any width of tire and capacity.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

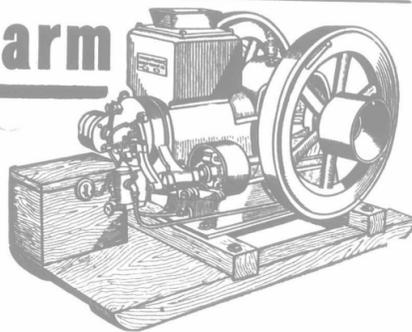
**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO.,** 8 Elm St., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.  
Or **NORMAN S. KNOX**  
47 Wellington St. East TORONTO, ONT.

**An Ideal Engine for the Farm**

This engine is staunchly built to stand up under rough and ready conditions. Simplicity of construction is really remarkable. The small number of parts makes it an easy engine to understand, and lessens its chances of getting out of order. It has practically all the valuable features of our larger

**Barrie Engines**

including their famous economy in operation. Lowest possible consumption of gasoline or kerosene guaranteed. Hopper-cooled. Requires small amount of water. Mounted on good, substantial skids, all ready to run. 2, 3, 4 and 5 h.-p. Other styles in stationary, portable and semi-portable from 2 h.-p. to 400 h.-p. For gasoline, kerosene, producer gas and distillate. Write for catalogue and prices.



**The Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co.,**

Limited, ONTARIO.

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; H. Wolfendin, Calgary; J. E. Sheriff, Caledonia, N. S.

**Gossip.**

John A. Boag & Son, Bay View Farm, Queensville, Ont., write that their new importation of four Clydesdale stallions and twelve fillies has landed home safely. This is one of the choicest lots which this firm has brought out.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Coal Oil Engines in this issue manufactured by the Ellis Engine Co., 94 Mullett street, Detroit, Mich. An exhibit of these engines will be made at Toronto Exhibition. Do not fail to see them.

**IRVINESIDE SHORTHORNS.**

Seldom, if ever, in the fifty years' history of the well-known Irvineside herd of Scotch Shorthorns, owned by John Watt & Son, of Salem, Ont., has there been so choice a lot of heifers on hand to supply the critical trade, representing such popular tribes as the Merry Maids, Roan Ladys, Emmelines, Duchess, Matchless, etc., among which are such good ones as a roan, eight months old, Merry Maid, got by a Brawith-Bud-bred son of the great sire, Imp. Blood Royal. Roval Hope 2nd, and her dam, by Imp. Pride of Scotland. She is a thick, even heifer that will make a right good one. Another nice, heavily-fleshed heifer is a red, nine months old daughter of the invincible champion, Imp. Gainford Marquis, dam an Emmeline by the great Imp. Jilt's Victor. Another very thick heifer is a yearling daughter of the noted show bull, Imp. Keir's Emblem, dam an Emmeline by Imp. Jilt's Victor. A beautiful junior yearling is a roan Duchess by Royal Hope, dam by the Strathallan bull, Barmpton Royal. Other good ones are a red two-year-old Duchess, by Imp. Pride of Scotland, dam by Barmpton Royal; a roan two-year-old Matchless, by the famous Mildred's Royal, dam by Imp. Scottish Beau, and several others equally as well bred. There is only one young bull left. He is a roan yearling, straight, smooth and level, got by Royal Hope, dam an English Lady, by Coming Star. The coming stock bull is a Kilblean Beauty, got by Imp. Gainford Marquis, dam by Imp. Mount Royal. He is a coming champion.

**Questions and Answers.  
Veterinary.**

**Lame Horse.**

Horse had pneumonia and my veterinarian injected serum into him in different places. Blood poisoning resulted and an abscess formed and leg swelled to the knee. He got all right, but in two or three months he became lame in the foot of that leg, and he goes a little lame on it occasionally. Is the lameness due to the poison? C. L.

Ans.—Local irritation followed by an abscess sometimes occurs after the hypodermic injection of serum. It doesn't indicate any fault of the veterinarian. The trouble is local and it is not a case of blood poisoning. The present lameness is not a result of this trouble. The symptoms indicate navicular disease, for which we recommend a rest and repeatedly blistering the coronet, but it would be wise to have the animal examined by your veterinarian before treating. V.

**Scirrhus Cord.**

Colt was castrated, and seemed to do all right for a few days. Then a growth appeared through one of the incisions, and in three weeks it had reached the size of an egg. Both wounds healed. We tied a waxed-end above the lump, and in two weeks tied another, as the growth was still there and had become larger. What is the lump? Was it the fault of the operator, and how should it be treated? W. B. S.

Ans.—It is a growth on the end of the cord, and is called scirrhus cord. It is not the fault of the operator. It occasionally appears, especially in colts in which clams have been used. Treatment consists in removing the growth by a second operation. It is better to use an emasculator or an ecraseur to sever the cord, but some use clams. The application of waxed-ends is dangerous, and quite liable to be followed by blood poisoning and death. V.

Gossip.

J. E. Arnold, of Grenville, Que., writes us from Paris that he has secured the finest bunch of Percherons and Belgians he has ever owned—stallions from two to three years old, fillies from one to three, clean, smooth, flat-boned stock that will do honor to the breeds in Canada. He expects to have them on exhibition at Toronto and Ottawa.

At Toronto Exhibition the London Concrete Machinery Co., of London, Canada, whose advertisement runs in these columns, will have their machines in operation making cement drain tile. All kinds of concrete machinery will be included in this firm's exhibit. Do not fail to see the advertisement in this issue, and call at the exhibit while at the fair. It is situated near the poultry buildings.

SOME GILT-EDGED CLYDES AND PERCHERONS.

Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Markham, Ont., has arrived home from his annual visit to Scotland and France with a big shipment of Clydesdale and Percheron stallions and fillies, which brings the total of stallions and fillies now quartered in his splendid stables at Markham up to a little over eighty head, and nowhere in that big lot of horses has he sacrificed his reputation as an importer of the best the two great draft breeds produce. Among the Clydesdales are such royally-bred prize-winning blood as that of the renowned prize-winning \$47,500.00 Baron of Buchlyvie; the unbeaten champion, Everlasting; the renowned sire and Glasgow prize horse, Sam Black; the Royal first-prize horse and great sire, Ryecroft; the H. & A. S. first-prize and Kilmar-nock champion, Star O'Doone; the Royal and Highland first-prize horse and sire of champions, Prince Robert; the H. & A. S. champion, Prince Thomas; the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Baron's Best; the noted Royal and Highland first-prize horse, Silver Cup; the Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartley; the invincible Baron's Pride, etc. Many of these were winners in Scotland, and since coming to Canada won the leading honors at the Dominion Exhibition in Brandon. Among the Percherons are many that won leading honors in France, the whole making an aggregation of high-class horses seldom seen together in one stable. Forty head from this noted stud will be on exhibition at Toronto, and a big entry will be at both London and Ottawa Exhibitions, where Mr. Hassard assures all interested a hearty welcome.

ELMGROVE HAMPSHIRE SWINE AND POULTRY.

The rapidly increasing demand for Hampshire, or white-belted, swine from the noted Elmgrove herd of J. H. Rutherford, of Caledon East, Ont., and the dozens of letters from satisfied customers shown the writer, are satisfactory evidence that Mr. Rutherford breeds the best and ships true to representation. Since the first of March last shipments from this herd have gone to every Province in the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia, and the thirty or more brood sows are scarcely sufficient to supply the required numbers to fill the orders continually coming in. The majority of them are either imported from the leading herds in the United States or bred from stock so imported. The stock boar in service is a son of the Toronto several times champion owned by Porter Bros., of Appleby. A large selection from this herd will be on exhibition at the Toronto National, where Mr. Rutherford will be pleased to meet his many friends and customers. There are few farms in Ontario where the breeding of poultry is carried on to such an extent as at Elmgrove, the breeds represented being Rose-Combed Brown Leghorns, Single-Combed White Leghorns, Single-Combed Black Minorcas, Silver-Grey Dorkings, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Partridge Rocks, and White Pekin, Indian Runner, and Rouen ducks; also Emden geese and Bronze turkeys. Of all the above breeds for sale are young stock in any number. Mr. Rutherford also handles poultry supplies of all kinds. Write him your wants to Camden East P. O., Ont.

Horse Insurance AGAINST DEATH BY Accident or Disease



Stallions for either twelve months or season of three months. In-foal mares, with or without foals, for thirty days or twelve months.

Everything in Live-Stock Insurance

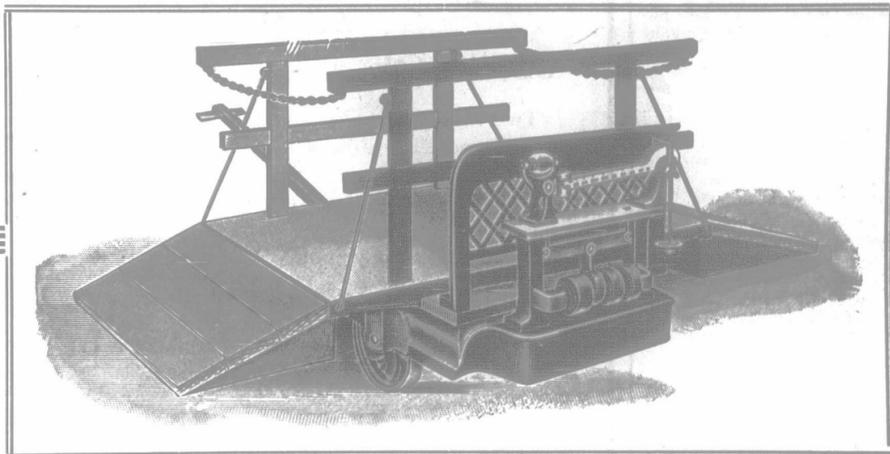
We issue a broader and more liberal policy than any other company.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Head Office: 71-a St. James St., MONTREAL

J. A. CAESAR, Toronto Representative Room 2, James Bldg, 75 Yonge St. Phone Main 2944

When Writing Mention "The Advocate"



The Aylmer Three-Wheeled Wagon and Stock Scale

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 money, so as to enable you to increase 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

SAVE-THE-HORSE

(Trade Mark Registered)



There is no better time than while the horse is working and sweating for our treatment, which penetrates both bone and tissue—reaching the cause—and cures without blistering or loss of hair

17 Years a Success

A retail druggist in a "live horse town" within 30 minutes' ride from New York City, writes: "I am selling three times more Save-the-Horse than any other one Veterinary Remedy; when they want the GOODS that cures they come back for Save-the-Horse."

But write, describe your case, and we will send our—BOOK—sample contract, letters from breeders and business men the world over, on every kind of lameness and advice—all free (to horse owners and managers).

TROY CHEMICAL COMPANY Toronto, Ont. 148 Van Horn St. Main Office: Binghamton, N. Y.

Druggists everywhere sell Save-the-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or sent by us express prepaid.



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. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.

Post Office Department, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa, 8th August, 1913.

≡≡≡ SEE ≡≡≡

# GRAHAM BROS.

exhibit of

## 30 CLYDESDALES

at Toronto Exhibition

— — — — —

GRAHAM BROS., Cairnbrogie Farm Claremont, Ont.

### Trade Topic.

#### FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS, \$10 TO WINNIPEG,

Via Grand Trunk Railway, plus half a cent a mile from Winnipeg to destination, but not beyond MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton. Returning, \$18 from Winnipeg, plus half cent per mile from points east of MacLeod, Calgary or Edmonton to Winnipeg.

#### Going Dates.

August 22.—From all stations Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, inclusive, via Stratford, and south thereof in Ontario.

August 25.—From all stations north of, but not including main line, Toronto to Sarnia Tunnel, via Stratford; all stations Toronto and north and east of Toronto to Kingston.

September 3.—From all stations Toronto and east, and east of Orillia and Scotia Junction.

September 5.—From all stations Toronto to North Bay, inclusive, and west thereof in Ontario.

Farm laborers' special trains will leave Toronto at 8.30 a. m. on August 22nd, via Hamilton and London, and at 2 p. m. on August 25 and September 5th, via Guelph, Berlin and Stratford. This is an exceptional chance to visit the West, which is truly called the land of "golden opportunities," and many prosperous farmers and business men now residing in Western Canada can trace the origin of their good fortune to a "farm laborers' excursion." The route via Chicago is an attractive one, many large cities and towns being passed en route, which breaks the monotony of the journey, there being something new to see all the time. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton, with smooth roadbed, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada.

Full particulars at all Grand Trunk ticket offices, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, G. T. Ry., Toronto.

## 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. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer, London, Ontario

### Gossip.

#### THE WESTERN FAIR.

The Western Fair, of London, Ontario, from the standpoint of an agricultural exhibition, ranks among the very first of the Dominion of Canada. The management this year are putting forth every effort to maintain their high standard. Two thousand dollars in cash has been added to the prize list and a number of new sections added in the horse department. Sections have been added in the carriage and coach and roadster classes for farmers and farmers' sons, and it is expected that a large number will take advantage of this opportunity of bringing their best animals for exhibition. Good accommodation will be provided this year by way of shade for the judging ring and seating accommodation as far as possible. Everything possible will be done for the comfort and convenience of both exhibitors and visitors. All information from the Secretary, Dominion Savings Building, London, Ont.

#### AN ATTRACTIVE HOLSTEIN AUCTION.

Advertised elsewhere in this issue is a sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle which should attract buyers from the length and breadth of the continent. The forty-seven head which comprise the excellent herd of D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont., are to go to the highest bidders on Oct. 22nd, next. It has never been the privilege of the writer to look over a better balanced herd than these cattle. Twenty-one females in milk are a uniform lot of heavy producers. They carry nicely-formed udders, big and square, denoting milking qualities. The young things in the herd, particularly the calves, of which eleven are heifers and eight bulls, are especially promising. They are all breedy individuals and show the best of Holstein type and have every indication of adding to the laurels of the breed. Either the herd bull or any one of these bull calves is fit to go at the head of any good herd. See this advertisement and watch the next few issues for further comment.

# Genasco

THE TRINIDAD-LAKE-ASPHALT

## Ready Roofing

stays put and stays tight against sun, rain, wind, snow, heat, cold, alkalis, and acids. Put it on all your buildings. Apply it with the Kant-leak Kleet. Write us for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book. Free.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, Philadelphia     D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 300 York Street  
Evans, Coleman & Evans, Ltd.,     Lewis Bros., Ltd.,     London, Ont.  
Victoria, B. C.     Montreal #1, Ottawa, Toronto     The Canadian Asphalt Company, Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar **Sutton Torredor**, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP**, Breeder and Importer, **Cainsville P. O.** Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

# Are you content to have your land idle seven months a year?

Do you ever wish that you and your family could avoid the long, cold winters?

Then why don't you get a farm in the great San Joaquin Valley, California, where the fertile soil will work for you twelve months in the year, and where you and yours can enjoy life in the most perfect climate on earth?

There you will not be housed in for months at a time, but every day you may engage in some profitable occupation. With the long growing season you can so arrange your planting that the harvest rush will never be necessary. Labor troubles also will be eliminated, for you can do most of the work yourself.

Fruit-growing is profitable, and every well-laid-out farm will have part of the land planted to trees and vines; but the greatest, quickest, surest returns will be from every-day staples. Your alfalfa meadow, your dairy herd, your hogs, poultry and general farm produce are what will bring you the quick, dependable income.

Conditions in California are different from those you now know, but you will not have to meet them alone; the Santa Fe Agricultural Department is ready with specially trained men to help you solve your problems.

Don't wait until this beautiful valley is crowded; get in now before land values go up. Your profit from this source alone will be a handsome one.

Write to-day for new illustrated books, telling all about the country. They are free.

C. L. Seagraves, Genl. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry. System, 2262 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

## An Ideal Tank for Windmills, Gasoline and Oil

This round steel Tank is the finest thing of its kind made. Light and yet supremely strong. A perfect tank for use in connection with Windmills, Gasoline Engines, Cheese Factories.

Note how strength is given to this Tank by means of corrugations at top and bottom—far better than hoops which allow water to get in behind. No place in this

### "TWEED-MADE" Tank

for water or dirt to lodge and destroy the tank. Made any size to suit any capacity, of galvanized steel, thoroughly soldered and finished. Send for Illustrated Price List of "Tweed" Equipments—Threshers' Tanks, Milk-cooling Tanks, Water Troughs, Hog Troughs, Indoors Sanitary Closets, etc.

Steel Trough and Machine Co. Ltd. 5 James Street, TWEED, Ont.

# PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NONE SO EASY

PATENTS procured everywhere EGERTON R. CASE Registered Attorney, Dep. E, Temple Building, Toronto. Booklets on request, 20 yrs. experience

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Italian Bees.

Could you kindly inform me where I could purchase colonies of Italian bees, also price per colony, and where they could be secured? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—For all such articles try a small advertisement in our Wants and For Sale column. On the other hand, beekeepers having bees to sell should note this enquiry. An extensive business in mutually profitable exchange between farmers could be worked up at small cost through our advertising columns.

### Black Raspberries.

As a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," can you give me any information on the culture of black raspberries for profit? A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Black-caps are usually planted in the spring, and are obtained by burying canes late in summer. When the cane has taken root the stock is severed, and the rooted top used for planting. Plant in rows six or seven feet apart, with plants four to six feet apart in the rows, and cultivate frequently as with red raspberries. Nip off the young shoots when almost two feet high, to induce stockier growth and more branching. Prune in spring, and cut out canes which are too old for profit after fruiting.

### Lump Jaw.

I have a young heifer which has had lump-jaw for about five months. I have applied different remedies, with no result. The lump is under the left lower jaw bone, and seems to increase in size. It is now about as large as two fists. Advise me what I can do for it. I have thought of killing her.

W. H. S.

Ans.—Try giving iodide of potassium three times daily in water as a drench, commencing with one-gram doses, and gradually increase the dose by ten grains daily until the appetite and desire for water fails, tears run from the eyes, and saliva from the mouth. When any of these symptoms appear, discontinue the drug. Repeat in four weeks if necessary. If improvement is being made, the lump will grow smaller.

### Lightning Rods.

I have taken your valuable paper for two years, and find a lot of good information in it, but never have seen anything like this, about which I am writing to you. Please let me know which is better to use, the copper or the aluminum. G. W. P.

Ans.—I am unable to find reports of any direct experiments on the comparative value of aluminum and copper for lightning rod purposes, but aluminum offers about twice as much resistance as copper does to a steady current of electricity. As a thunderstorm approaches a rodded building, there is a steady flow of electricity along the lightning rod, which relieves the electric pressure, and usually prevents strokes from occurring at the building. Since the copper allows the current to flow along it more easily than does the aluminum, the copper should be somewhat more effective than the aluminum. W. H. D.

### Building Cement Silo.

Will you be kind enough to let me know what you think is the best concrete silo to build, round or octagonal? I am going to build it 16 feet inside, 35 feet high. Also let me know where I can get plans for same or sound forms for building them. Any suggestions you can give will be greatly appreciated.

J. F. O.

Ans.—The round silo is preferable, and contractors who build silos usually have curbs for the purpose. These are made of a series of steel plates 2½ feet wide, bolted together, and constructed so that one curb or ring, as they are sometimes called, rests directly on top of another. They fasten together by means of hooks and eyes attached to the rings. There is one open joint in each curb, where one plate laps inside the end of its neighbor. Two complete curbs are required, the first one being removed and set upon the second when the latter has been filled, and so on. Read article on "Construction and cost of silo at Weldwood," page 178, issue of February 1st, 1912.

# Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Worlds Greatest and Surest

Veterinary Remedy

HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS I

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Caustery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES

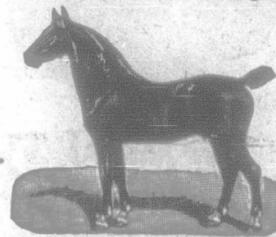
BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY

Always Reliable. Sure in Results.



Prepared without the signature of The Lawrence-Williams Co. Sole Proprietors & Distributors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

NOTHING BUT GOOD RESULTS. Have used GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for more than 20 years. It is the best blister I have ever tried. I have used it in hundreds of cases with best results. It is perfectly safe for the most inexperienced person to use. This is the largest breeding establishment of trotting horses in the world, and use your blister often.—W. H. RAYBOND, Prop., Belmont Park Stock Farm, Belmont Park, N.Y.

USED 10 YEARS SUCCESSFULLY. I have used GOMBHAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM for ten years; have been very successful in curing curb, ringbone, capped hock and knee, bad ankles, rheumatism, and all most every cause of lameness in horses. Have a stable of forty head, mostly track and speedway horses, and certainly can recommend it.—G. E. CHAMBER, Training Stable, 900 Sunnyside Street, New York City.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. The Lawrence-Williams Co. TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Prize-winners

## Percheron Stallions

Government Approved



OUR 1913 importation are safely landed. Blacks and greys, 3- and 4-year-olds. Prize-winners in France, and Government approved. They have the size, weight, style, quality, character and action never before seen in a Canadian importation from France. Look us up at Toronto and London Exhibitions and be convinced. Our prices and terms are never beaten.

R. HAMILTON & SON,

Simcoe, Ontario

## ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TORONTO, CANADA.

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

College Re-opens

WEDNESDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1913.

N. B.—A short course on the Surgical and Medical treatment of Wild Animals in confinement will be given as a new subject this year.

CALENDAR SENT ON APPLICATION

E. A. A. GRANGE,

V.S., M.Sc., Principal.

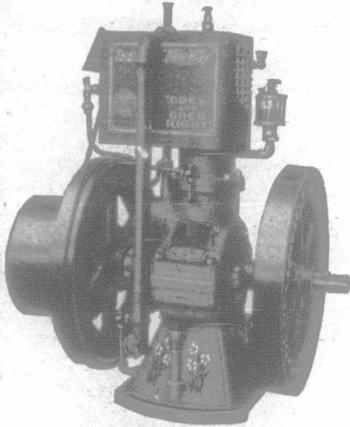


## Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys

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.

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

OF  
**The New-Way**

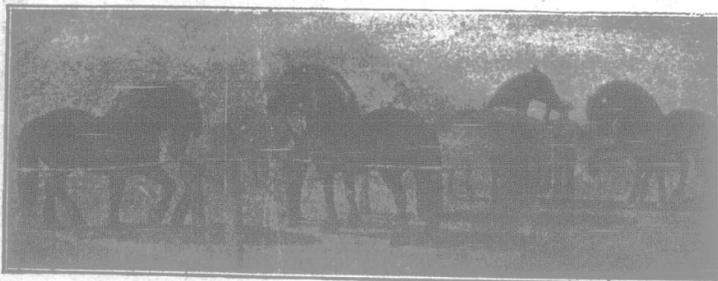
AIR COOLED ENGINE

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.



## 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.**



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.

**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., Brooklin, 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.

**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.

**CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred**

With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know, your wants.

L.-D. Phone.

R. B. PINKERTON, Essex, Ontario

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Wants a Parrot.

Can you inform me in your valuable paper, how to procure a parrot? I would prefer one that has learned to talk, also would you kindly state the price?

ELIZABETH B. L.

Ans.—We cannot do more than refer you to our poultry advertising columns. Anyone having parrots for sale might find an advertisement profitable.

#### Hen Lice—Lumps on Geese—Ducks Die.

1. I am troubled with some kind of small insects, like small lice, in my hen-house. Please tell me if they are injurious to the hens, and what would be a good remedy? They are all over the hen-house, and get on us when working with the hens.

2. A large lump under the beak of geese. What is the cause of it, and what is the remedy?

3. Ducks seem dull and heavy from one to two days, and next day die. Matter appears around their nose. What is cause and remedy?

A. M.

Ans.—1. These are likely red mites. They feed on the birds when on the roost. Dust all the birds thoroughly with insect powder. Clean up the house, let in lots of light and sunshine, keep it dry and well ventilated, feed the stock well. Whitewash the premises thoroughly with lime, to which a little carbolic acid has been added. Prepare a good hot bath for the birds. These lice are very injurious in large numbers.

2. We cannot say what this is. It may be a tumor of some kind, or a growth, caused by injury. A breed of geese known as "African" geese, are naturally large underneath the base of the bill.

3. From the description given, it is impossible to give an answer. Death may have resulted from some form of cold which had developed into a contagious form, but we are not sure.

#### Hens Dying.

Have taken your paper for some time, and, as others receive helpful ideas in their work from you, I, for the first time, ask your help. My hens are dying, two or sometimes more ailing at the same time. They appear to get lame first, and have a looseness of the bowels, the droppings being of a shiny nature, and of a sulphury yellow color. They generally live quite a time with it, and have generally a fair appetite, but finally they become apparently paralyzed. I have lost a great many this summer. Now, what can I do to prevent this loss? They have a cement-block house and cement floor, which we keep clean and covered three or four inches or deeper with chaff. We feed them wheat, oats or barley with corn occasionally. This corn is on the cob, and, at times, it has been rather musty. Would that cause the trouble? I quit the corn about three months ago, but yet they die. They have the run of the farm. There is a pond at the foot of the barn-yard, which has no outlet that I know of, and they will drink there, no matter what other accommodation there is. The turtles in this same pond kill a great many of my ducks. Do you know of any feasible plan to free the pond of turtles?

J. R.

Ans.—From the description given, we are inclined to think the hens have tuberculosis. To be sure of this fact, kill a badly-infected bird, and perform a post-mortem examination. If the liver shows enlarged, and is covered with yellowish or whitish matter, tubercles, there can be no doubt but that the disease is tuberculosis. If you do not feel assured upon examination, send a specimen to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. They will examine and advise. In the meantime isolate all diseased birds, thoroughly clean and disinfect the hen-house and premises, and whitewash. Feed only on good feed, and, if possible, keep them away from the stagnant water. It might pay to place a tight-wire fence around the pond. We don't know how you can get the turtles, unless, by some means, dry the pond.

## Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

**Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**  
—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Advisor

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

## DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 York-shire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists  
171 King Street E., Toronto, Ont.

## Veterinary Drugs Pharmacy



Any kind of  
VETERINARY  
DRUGS

If you need any, write at once, when we will quote very low and reasonable prices.

Consultation by letter FREE of charge, with our diplomed veterinary doctor. For any diseases, write and consult him now. NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY  
Ottawa, Ont.

## 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.

## Shires and Shorthorns

In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age, of highest breeding and quality. John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont. L.-D. phone.

## STAMMERERS

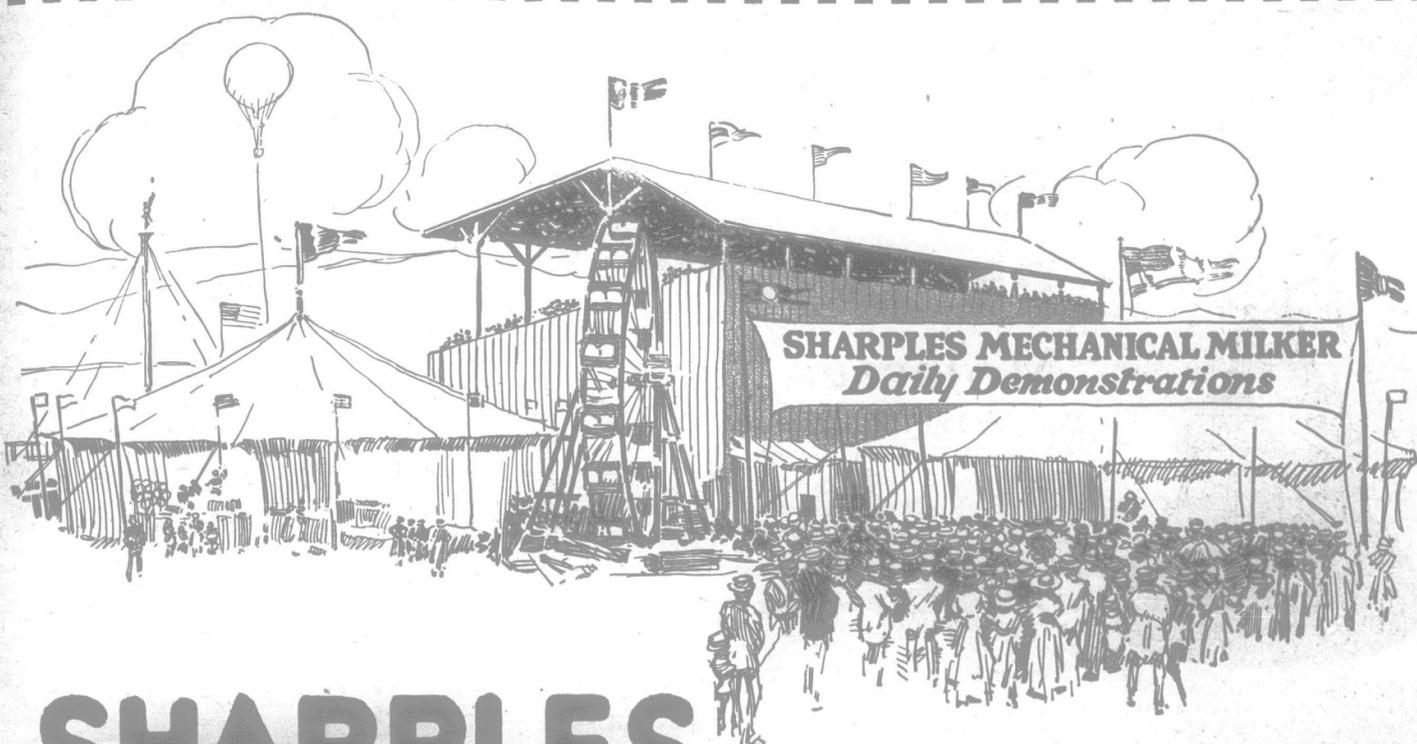
can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to:

The Arnott Institute, Berlin, Ontario.

## GINSENG

For the season of 1913 we are offering one-year-old roots, two-year-old roots, stratified seeds and new seeds at greatly reduced prices. Write for Price List.

I. E. YORK & Co., Waterford, Ont.



# SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER

will be demonstrated at the leading Fairs throughout the country this Fall

ONE of the most important exhibits for the farmer and dairyman at many of the big Fairs this year will be the Sharples Milker—the device that is rapidly revolutionizing modern dairying. No man who owns cows can afford to miss this exhibit.

The big feature of the Sharples exhibit will be the *daily demonstrations* of the Milker in actual operation on real dairy cows, under conditions exactly like those in your own dairy.

### You Should See These Demonstrations

They will SHOW you, at first hand, how the Sharples Milker fills every requirement better than the best hand milker. How one man can do the work of three with it; how reliable it is—right there on the job every day in the year; excluding all stable air and dirt—absolutely sanitary; gentle, even-tempered and more regular in its action than any hand milker—drawing the milk quickly and thoroughly, and keeping teats and udders in soft, healthy, pliable condition.

### Take Your Own Time, Ask all the Questions You Want

The plain-spoken, practical dairymen in charge of these demonstrations will explain to you every detail of the equipment, and will answer every question. We urge you to spend all the time you want in our exhibit, as we want you to become thoroughly acquainted with the wonderful time, labor and money-saving properties of the Sharples Milker.

### Special Accommodations, If You Wish

If you want an extra good, long look at the Milker in operation, we can arrange a Special Individual Inspection for you. Write us at West Chester and we will arrange it with the men in charge of the exhibit.

### Sharples Exhibits at the Following Fairs:

Oklahoma New State Fair, Muskogee, Okla. . . . .	Oct. 6-11	Iowa State Fair and Exhibition, Des Moines, Ia. . . . .	Aug. 20-28	Virginia State Fair, Richmond, Va. . . . .	Oct. 6-11
Texas State Fair, Dallas, Tex. . . . .	Oct. 18-Nov. 2	Missouri State Fair, Sedalia, Mo. . . . .	Sept. 27-Oct. 3	Maryland Inter-State Fair, Hagerstown, Md. . . . .	Oct. 14-17
Montana State Fair, Helena, Mont. . . . .	Sept. 22-27	Kansas State Fair, Topeka, Kans. . . . .	Sept. 8-12	New Jersey-Penna. Inter-State Fair, Trenton . . . . .	Sept. 29-Oct. 3
South Dakota State Fair, Huron, S. Dak. . . . .	Sept. 6-12	Georgia State Fair, Macon, Ga. . . . .	Oct. 21-31	California State Fair, Sacramento, Cal. . . . .	Sept. 13-20
Minnesota State Fair and Exhibition, Hamline, Minn. . . . .	Sept. 1-6	Kentucky State Fair, Louisville, Ky. . . . .	Sept. 9-14	Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Can. . . . .	Aug. 23-Sept. 8
Michigan State Fair, West Grand Rapids, Mich. . . . .	Sept. 1-6	Maryland State Fair, Timonium, Md. . . . .	Sept. 2-6	Ottawa . . . . .	Sept. 5-13
Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee, Wis. . . . .	Sept. 8-12	New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y. . . . .	Sept. 8-13	Quebec . . . . .	Aug. 23-Sept. 2
Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis, Ind. . . . .	Sept. 8-12	North Carolina State Fair, Raleigh, N. C. . . . .	Oct. 20-25	Sherbrooke . . . . .	Aug. 30-Sept. 6
Illinois State Fair, Springfield, Ill. . . . .	Oct. 3-11	Ohio State Fair, Columbus, O. . . . .	Sept. 1-5	Fredericton . . . . .	Sept. 15-20
Nebraska State Fair, Nebraska . . . . .	Sept. 1-5	Pennsylvania, Allentown Fair, Allentown, Pa. . . . .	Sept. 23-26	Halifax . . . . .	Sept. 3-11
		Vermont State Fair, White River Junction, Vt. . . . .	Sept. 16-19		

### The Sharples Tubular Separator Exhibit

will be more interesting than ever this year. Be sure to make a careful inspection of a Sharples Tubular while at your Fair—it will explain to you why this separator is used exclusively on the leading dairy farms in the country.

Write for our books on Mechanical Milking and Business Dairying. Be informed on the progress of dairying. Free on request.

## Sharples Separator Company

West Chester, Pa.

Toronto, Canada      Winnipeg, Canada



This is one of four cups donated for the Best Horse, Beef Animal, Dairy Cow and Pen of Bacon Hogs shown at the Guelph Fat Stock Show this year.

## THE WINNER WAS SHOWN IN PERFECT CONDITION

The difference between the blue and red is often merely a matter of condition. You've often noticed that. Most of the consistent winners at the Fall Fairs will tell you that there's nothing like

## CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

For getting an animal in tip-top condition in a very short time.

This meal is **all food** and an easily digested food—the only feed on the market manufactured entirely from Pure Cane Molasses.

We are again offering Silver Cups at Guelph Winter Fair for the best conditioned horse, steer, sheep and hog. No restriction as to feed.

If you own an animal with breeding enough to win, if shown in first class shape, it's easy enough to get him there with Caldwell's Molasses Meal. It tones up the digestion without scouring, eradicates worms. You will see that animal piling flesh and bone under a glossy coat in great shape. Ask the man who uses it.

If your feedman doesn't keep it write to us.



The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.

**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.

**Aberdeen-Angus** of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers, are toppers, every one. Show-ring form and quality and bred from show-winners. T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

**Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires**  
In Shorthorns am offering cows and heifers and calves of either sex. In Cotswolds have ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes for sale. In Berkshires have a nice lot ready to ship.  
CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,  
P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ontario.

**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.

**The Manor Shorthorns**  
No bulls, except calves, for sale. Have ten of those, from 7 months to a few days. Also heifers got by, and cows in calf to, one of the good bulls of the breed. Inspection solicited.  
J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

**1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913**  
**Shorthorns and Leicesters**  
I have a most excellent lot of young rams for sale, mostly sired by imported Connaught Royal. Something very choice in young bulls. House one mile from Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry.  
A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

**Clover Dell Shorthorns**  
Some promising young bulls for next year's service. Also a limited number of females of dairy breeding at reasonable prices. L. A. WAKELY, Bolton, Ontario.

**Spruce Lodge Shorthorns & Leicesters**  
Present offerings; young cows and heifers in calf from good milking families. Also a choice lot of Leicester rams and ewes of all ages.  
W. A. Douglas, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont.

## THE AULD HERD AND PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

We have females of all ages and of the best Scotch families for sale. Those interested should come and see us. Correspondence invited.  
A. F. & G. AULD Eden Mills, Ont. Bell 'phone. Guelph or Rockwood Stns.

### Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Five bulls from 8 to 15 months—3 roans and 2 reds. Females of all ages. Eleven 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, ONTARIO

**5 Shorthorn Bulls 5**—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls 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

**Willow Bank Stock Farm**—Shorthorn Herd, Established 1855  
The Grand imported Butterfly bull Roan Chief—60865—heads the herd. Young cows and heifers bred to him; also an exceedingly good lot of young bulls on hand, fit for service and at very reasonable prices. Some from imp. dams.  
JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

**MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SCOTCH BREEDING**, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D.-Phone  
F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO.

**DAIRY-BRED SHORTHORNS**  
We have for sale, Scotch- and English-bred Shorthorns. A few bulls of improved breeding on big milking lines; also other pure Scotch and heifers of both breed lines.  
L.-D. 'Phone G. E. MORDEN & SON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.

**Irvine Side Shorthorns**  
We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.  
L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.

**SHORTHORNS** of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females.  
Geo. Gier & Son, Waldemar R.R. No. 1, Ont. L. D. 'Phone

Please Mention The Advocate

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Green Manuring Crop.

I have a field I intend plowing shallow, (as soon as oats are harvested) to be plowed late in fall. Is there anything I can sow as soon as I plow shallow, that will get top enough to plow under for manure, when I plow deep late in the fall.

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—It will be rather late by the time you get your land ready to sow anything to plow in. If the season is warm and plenty of rain falls, rye might do well enough to make a fair dressing. Rape sometimes grows very well late in the season, but it is now getting a little too late for a profitable stand.

### Right to Crop.

A sold a farm to B seven years ago for \$2,000.00, making an agreement that, after he paid \$500.00, A would turn him over the deed, and take a first mortgage for the balance; B to pay at rate of \$100 per year. But B has failed to make payment for over four years. He put in some crop this spring, and then packed up his goods and left the place, went to another part of the country and bought another farm. A stepped in and took possession of the farm, which he sold to B, crop and all, and sold it to a third party. B then came back and claimed the crop, which he put in. Can B take this crop from A, or can A hold it for back interest on the payments?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We think that, under the circumstances stated, A's course was quite justifiable, and that he ought to be able to successfully defend any action B may take in respect of the crop.

### Hens Die.

I have had trouble since beginning of last winter with my hens dying. They do not get lame, but the first thing to be noticed is that their droppings are very light yellow. They continue that way for some time, and their comb gets white, and after moping for a while, they die. Have given different things to several, but none got better. They have free range. What can I do to save those that are all right yet? Is it infectious or is it the feed causes it? They were fed oats and barley, and always have good water to drink. Would burning sulphur in the henhouse be likely to disinfect it?  
W. J.

Ans.—Send a diseased bird to the Bacteriological Department, O.A.C., Guelph, if you cannot determine the disease by post mortem appearances yourself. If the liver is enlarged and covered with raised white tubercles the disease is tuberculosis. Burning sulphur, if the building is air-tight, will disinfect it. Be sure to take out all the birds. Separate the diseased from the healthy birds and after disinfecting whitewash the premises.

### Lightning Rods and other Queries.

1. Is the aluminum lightning conductor a good conductor?
2. Are ground hog skins of any value? If they are, would you kindly tell me a company that buys them?
3. Is there such a thing as potato canker?
4. Give a short recipe for tanning skins, as my other one got lost.
5. Would you give directions how to mix cement for foundation that cracks from frost?  
R. E. S.

Ans.—1. In answering a similar query, Prof. Day states that it is not as good as copper.

2. Not very much.
3. Yes.
4. Stretch the skin smoothly and tightly on a board, hair side down, and tack it by the edges to its place. Scrape off the loose flesh and fat with a blunt knife, and work in chalk freely with plenty of hard rubbing. When the chalk begins to powder and fall off, remove the skin from the board, and fall off, remove the skin from the board, rub in plenty of powdered alum, wrap it up closely and keep it in a dry place for a few days. By this means it will be made pliable and will retain the skin.
5. The cracks might be filled with cement mixed one to six or seven or stronger.

Answers.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Haltering a Colt.

What is the best way to halter-break a colt about two and one-half months old?

W. D.

Ans.—Get a good strong leather halter, put it on him and tie him to a solid manger until he ceases pulling. Tie rather short. After he gives in and does not pull he may be led around, but do not let him get away.

Turkeys Die.

1. What is the cause of young turkeys dying? They have been fed on small grain, wheat and buckwheat, curd with onions and beans, are a good size now, quite as large as a small Dorking hen. They stagger, wings drop on the ground, feathers turn wrong way, head looks withered and eyes nearly blind.

2. Where would you send a bird to have it examined?

W. B.

Ans.—Send a bird to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

Miscellaneous Queries.

1. What is the best method to loosen up the soil in a heavy clay garden?

2. Is there anything that could be used in a bedroom to kill bedbugs in the walls?

3. When is the best time to set out plum and sweet cherry trees, spring or fall?

4. Would it be advisable to build a tank over a kitchen used in summer, or would the water freeze hard enough in winter to spoil the tank?

5. How could the water be let down in the kitchen to use in winter as well as summer, as there is no warmth there in winter?

G. G. M.

Ans.—1. Plow down a heavy coat of long, strawy manure, or a crop of clover.

2. Close the doors and windows tightly and burn a pot of sulphur in the room for several hours. This has been known to be very effective.

3. Either fall or spring. Most people prefer spring setting.

4. It depends somewhat on the protection it has, but a large tank would not be likely to freeze to do damage if properly built and used.

5. Buy a pipe. If a large supply of water is available leave it running just a little and it will not freeze. The pipe might be encased in a wooden box filled with protecting material.

Alfalfa Queries—Lump on Mare.

1. What crop of alfalfa is left for seed?

2. Will it damage the alfalfa for next year's cutting to let it go to seed?

3. How long after it comes in blossom does it take the seed to mature?

4. If the crop looks as if it was not going to be good for seed, say in two or three weeks after it blossoms when it would be too late to cut for feed, what would be best to do with it?

5. Have a mare 11 years old; has her third colt. Was running in the pasture and had not been worked for about three weeks. I noticed a lump the size of a goose egg just in front and level with her flank. I put my hand on it and it went in. I think myself it is a rupture. What would be the best to do with it? She is not bred.

D. M.

Ans.—1. The second.

2. The alfalfa should come on all right after being cut for seed. Of course seed producing tends to weaken any plant, but the alfalfa should do all right again next season if it is a good stand now.

3. This depends wholly upon conditions of soil, season and climate. Cut when the greater portion of the seeds are hard, but not ripe enough to shell. The majority of the pods are then a dark brown color, and the seeds are fully developed.

4. Possibly it would be wise to let it go and take a chance on the seed being a paying crop.

5. Find out definitely whether or not it is hernia. If it is, it would likely be advisable to cease breeding. Very little can be done for this trouble.

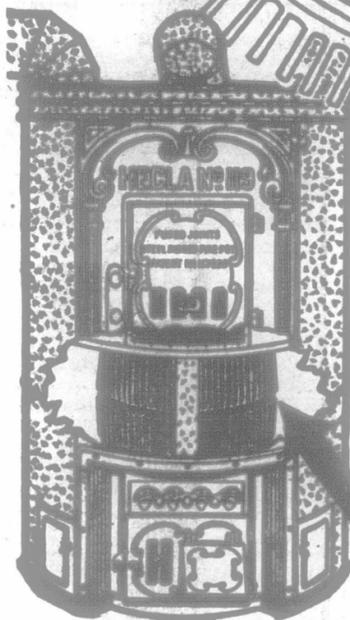
Saves one ton in seven

Figure up your annual coal bill, divide it by seven, and you have the amount the Hecla Furnace will save you every year. The steel-ribbed fire-pot does it. Adding steel ribs to the fire-pot increases its radiating surface three times more than is possible by any other method. The steel-ribbed fire-pot heats the air quicker. It sends the heat through the registers instead of up the chimney. Examine the Hecla. Compare it with other Furnaces. You will find every feature that makes for convenience and ease of operation. But the Hecla is the only one that has the Steel-ribbed Fire-pot—the fire-pot which saves thousands of users one ton of coal in seven.

Section of fire-pot showing ribs of steel plate which save 1 ton in 7.

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Burns wood as well as coal.

And this furnace cannot possibly leak gas or dust. The joints, usually bolted or cemented, are fused in the Hecla in a perfectly tight joint. Time and service cannot loosen the Fused Joint. The fusing welds the Hecla Radiator into one piece.

Our Booklet "Comfort & Health" should be in the hands of everyone who has a heating problem to solve. It will be sent free of charge.



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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 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction



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 F. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

SHORTHORNS

ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

—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.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.

The spring trade is on; we are doing the largest business we ever did, closely with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

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SHORTHORNS!

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

H. Gargill & Son, Gargill, Ont.

Oakland—50 Shorthorns—Dual Purpose. Red Baron—81945—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 cattle and no big prices.

JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont. P.S.—Scotch Grey—72092—still heads the herd.

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All bulls sold out some time ago, but have still several fine heifers and good cows for sale of rare value, Scotch-bred and of good individual type. Heifers in calf and being bred to our superior stock bull. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ont.

DON JERSEY HERD Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern. D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO. Phone L-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn. C. N. R.



**THE BUTTER-BUYER said—**  
"Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

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"I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had".

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**THE BUTTER-BUYER said—**  
"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter.

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**WINDSOR**  
DAIRY SALT

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Write for FREE samples to  
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### The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

Headed by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde. 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, ONTARIO

**Glewood Stock Farm** 2 YEARLING **HOLSTEINS** SALE, out of big milking strains; at low figure for quick sale. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT. Campbellford Station.

**Holstein**—Fit for service, a brother to sire Canadian-bred Champion Queen Butter Baroness, 33.17 lbs. butter in seven days. His dam the only cow in Canada with two grand-daughters averaging 31.71 lbs., and six averaging 27.56 lbs. in seven days. Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler.

**Dungannon Ayrshires**—For high-class sell mature cows, heifers, calves, and one 4 mos. old bull calf; also the unbeaten stock bull, Chief of Dungannon 27159, and Yorkshires. W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

**High-class Ayrshires**—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lbs-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.

When writing mention Advocate

### Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

#### Two Weeds.

Would you kindly inform me what those two samples of weeds are found growing on my farm? G. M.

Ans.—The one with the blue flower is Blue Weed or Blue Devil. The other is a star thistle, known as Centaurea calitrapa.

#### Turnip Lice.

What would you recommend best for lice on turnips? We have a nice piece of turnips and lice are at them now. Could we stop them before they destroy too much? N. A. B.

Ans.—Two remedies have been recommended for turnip aphids, viz., the prompt treatment of the colonies which may be found on young turnips about the time they are being thinned in July and August. This may be done either by hoeing out the plants which are affected and tramping them underfoot, or, if they have spread over two or three rows, probably the easiest way is to spray them with the ordinary kerosene emulsion (1 to 9) or a whale-oil soap solution, one pound in five gallons of water. The destruction of the eggs in autumn is the second treatment advised. Eggs are laid underneath the turnip leaves late in the autumn, and when these leaves are left on the field the eggs hatch in the spring and the young aphids attack the plants growing nearest to them. Either turn in the stock to consume the tops in the autumn or plow them down rather deeply.

#### Building Stable—Engine and Windmill.

1. We have a space under one part of our barn thirty-six feet square and about nine feet high. We are intending to partition it off into five or six box stalls with a passage in the centre in which feed could be put down from above. It is to be used as a place for colts to winter in and also for brood mares. What would be the best plan to use for mangers for stalls of this kind?

2. And also, what kind or on what principle would you build the partitions so that at times the two or three stalls might be used as one and also that they might be permanent enough when closed?

3. It is hard, gravel ground floor at present. Would you prefer to have it floored for the mares and foals?

4. Is there any method or what is the most effective method to stop a horse from pawing when loose in a box stall?

5. Which would you prefer as an investment for labor-saving on general principles on the farm, a three or four horse-power gasoline engine or a windmill, both costing much the same, and why? J. H. B.

Ans.—1. Ordinary mangers built in a corner of the stall are good. You might do as is done in many horse barns, feed hay from the floor and put a small grain box in the corner. This is done that the horse may feed as much as possible in the natural manner.

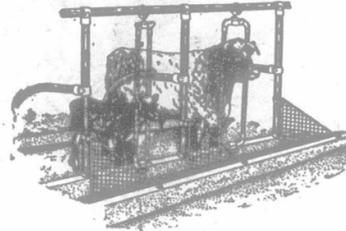
2. Fairly strong partitions are necessary in horse stalls and removable ones are not very practicable. If your stable is divided into six stalls, three on either side of a twelve-foot passage down the centre, this would leave the stalls twelve feet square, then the partitions might be hung as a gate to swing back against the wall when not in use. If these were used the partitions could not extend to the ceiling, but it would be necessary to have them high enough that the horses could not reach over. A number of very heavy hinges would be required on each and strong permanent fasteners of some kind. We are not sure whether this would be very practicable, and for a horse barn believe in permanent solid partitions throughout.

3. Some good ground floors are constructed by using a layer of heavy blue clay. This put in wet dries and hardens into a very good floor for colts and brood mares.

4. No.

5. This depends somewhat on conditions. The upkeep of the windmill is likely to be less expensive than that of the engine, oil only being required, but the engine will develop more power and can be relied upon at all times, being not dependent upon weather conditions. In the long run, under most conditions, the engine should be the better.

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WHEN you equip your stables, make sure that you get my SUPERIOR fittings, send for my big free book. I want you to know about my SUPERIOR ADJUSTABLE STANCHION, that you can adjust to tie from a calf to the largest steer in your stable, and my six other designs of stanchions, cow stalls, cow pens, calf stanchions and pens, water bowls, horse stalls and horse stall fittings. My SUPERIOR Sanitary Steel Stable Fixtures are the most modern made, and do not cost any more than the ordinary kind. Ask your agent about SUPERIOR STABLE EQUIPMENT.

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### CLEARING AUCTION SALE

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## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at

**Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ontario**

(10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm.; G.T.R., 1 mile.)

on

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22nd, 1913, at 1 o'clock** Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering; and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted.

C. P. R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. Catalogues on application to D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont.

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## Riverside Holsteins

Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

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REMEMBER—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so, secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

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## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471.

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Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30 lbs. and one over 27 lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.

**Holsteins and Yorkshires** Just now we are offering a few cows, also some sows ready to breed.

**A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.**  
L. D. 'PHONE FINGAL, VIA ST. THOMAS.

**Come and Inspect,** or write, should you want stock that are great combined along with show-ring conformation. No bulls of any age for sale at present. Oxford Co., G. T. R. M. L. HALEY & M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont.

**Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins**

For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.

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One two-year-old, one yearling, one calf, males only, for sale, from R. O. P. cows, and sired by bulls from R. O. P. dams. JAMES BEGG & SON.

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**WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON**

Ask your Druggist or Grocer to show you the new plan for killing all the flies in your house or store in one night, and have neither flies nor fly killers about in the daytime.

**Ring-Bone**

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Blisters and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound. Indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**Farnham Oxfords AND Hampshires**

The Oldest Established Flock in America.

Exhibited for thirty years. Held the championship flock while exhibiting. We were the first importers of Oxfords to America.

We are now offering a first-class lot of Oxford Down yearling rams and ewes; also a few Hampshire ewes and ram lambs. These are all first-class animals, and our prices are reasonable. A special offer of a car-load of range lambs.

**Henry Arkell & Son**  
Phone, Guelph 240-2. Arkell, Ont.

**ALLOWAY LODGE Southdown Sheep 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**  
Tel. and railway station, London.

**SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS**

We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearing ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and the stock ram Imp. Hamtonian 279th. WM. BARNET & SONS, R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont. 'Phone

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs**—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriston, Ont.**

**Tower Farm Oxford Downs**—16 shearing rams, (1 imported) 3-year-old ram, ewes, rams and ewe lambs; all from imported and prizewinning stock. A quantity fitted for show. **E. Barbour, Erin P. O. and Stn. L.-D 'phone**  
Please mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

**Chester Hogs.**  
Could you let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate", the names of a few of the best breeders of the Chester White hog in Ontario, and oblige,  
J. W.

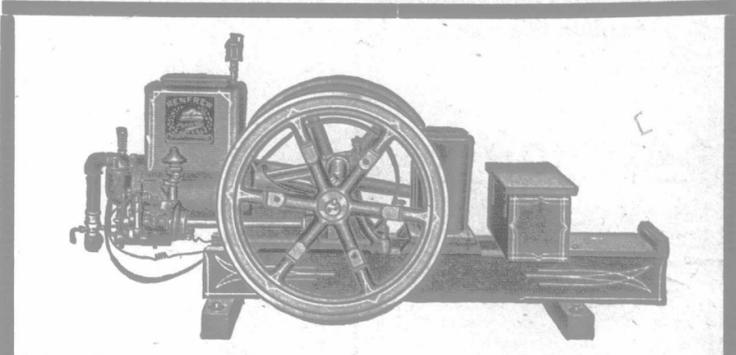
Ans.—Once again we must assert that such questions as this can only be answered through our advertising columns. Please do not expect us to answer such queries.

**Red Water.**  
Have a Jersey cow seven years old. Carried her calf one month over date due (nine months after time of service being called date due). Came in all right, but butter was soft as oil, hard to churn. About two weeks after coming in, she took sick with "red water." Had veterinary attend her, and she is better and out on grass again. But the butter is still soft. Cow is not, of course, herself yet. Her milk is reduced half, and she is not feeding very well. She failed, of course. Can you give me the cause of the soft butter, and suggest condition powder?  
ENQUIRER.

Ans.—The soft butter may be due to the cow's feeding on very soft, sappy grass, as young clover, or you may be churning at too high a temperature, or keeping the cream too long between churnings. Your veterinarian no doubt treated the cow in the right manner. Avoid excitement, and, if she is fed any food other than pasture grass, give it in small quantities, and use only easily-digested materials. A good follow-up for the usual purgative, given in such cases, is 4 drams chlorate of potash, and 1 dram each of sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica, three times daily as long as necessary.

**Home-made Lightning Rods.**  
Some time ago you printed in your paper how to erect home-made lightning rods. I kept the paper, expecting to follow the said instructions some day, but it has got mislaid or lost. I and several others would be greatly pleased if you would kindly reprint said article, and also state if aluminum rods are any better conductors than steel.  
F. W. H.

Ans.—This question has been answered time after time through these columns, but again we repeat it. Find the total length of lightning rod needed, and run out nine strands of No. 9 wire one after another the required length, allowing for six inches of shrink per 100 feet in twisting. One end of the wires can be fastened to a stake, driven into the ground, and well braced by being passed through an auger hole, and the ends bent around and made firm; the other ends can be hooked one by one around the spoke of a wagon wheel close to the hub, care being taken to have wires of even length, and all fairly but not very tight. They will tighten and shorten a little while being twisted, so fasten ends securely. Have the wagon braced in some way to stand the draw, raise the wheel off the ground as if for greasing, and turn until the cable is twisted sufficiently. The rod can be attached directly to the building by staples, though some put corks under to give the appearance of being clear of it and separate. In case of an ordinary single barn, it is well to have the rod run along the whole length of the ridge and descended at either end to the ground, thus having two ground connections. The ends should go down to moisture (at least six feet). Upright points five feet high and twenty feet apart may be attached after the rod is in position, but before it is fastened down. Pieces of the rod for this purpose should have been cut off each six and one-half feet long, the extra foot and one-half being for the purpose of being untwisted, and wrapped around the main rod. The wires at the upper end of points should be opened up a few inches and spread apart, each wire end to be filed to a point. We are unable to state, not knowing of any experiments having been conducted, the difference between aluminum or steel as lightning conductors.



**The Engine Henry McKay Bought**

**HENRY MCKAY** is a shrewd, honest, progressive farmer, and one of the fairest men we ever did business with. His farm is one of the best kept, most profitable in the Dominion. His farm machinery is the most modern. And he was one of the first men in the country to get a **Renfrew Standard Gasoline Engine**. When asked why he chose the

*Renfrew Standard*  
It starts without cranking

Engine in preference to so many others on the market, he said: "Well, what impressed me most was the fact that the engine started without cranking. I thought it must be a mighty good engine to be able to do that. Then I liked that fly-ball governor. It controlled the speed of the engine better than I had ever seen an engine controlled before. "I figured out, too, that the construction of the mixer on the engine was very simple, and unlikely to get out of order, and also would be very economical on gasoline. I was also very strongly impressed with the general appearance of the engine. It looked as though it was made by careful workmen, and seemed very simple. "There were other things about the **Renfrew Standard Engine** that no doubt influenced me in its favor. But those I mentioned are the ones that really did the business."

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Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.  
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"Nary a drop," said the garage-keeper.

"But what the dickens am I going to do?" said Brimleigh. "Mine's all out."

"Wa-al," said the garage-keeper, "there's two things ye kin do. I got a hotel here where ye kin put up for the night at seven-fifty apiece, or I got a team the'll pull ye up to Sam Hoskin's garridge on the same terms. Sam's th' only feller round here 'at keeps gas'line."

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### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### A Score of Queries.

1. Is millet good for pasture?
2. Do you know how to kill wild senna?
3. How do you destroy wild flax?
4. I am working a piece of ground that is bad with bindweed, intend working it till last week in August, and then sow to wheat. Do you think it is advisable?
5. Can weeds be killed by spraying?
6. Would it be expensive?
7. Would the government furnish anything free in spraying weeds?
8. I had a year-old steer die about a month ago. I brought him home out of the pasture field, and in half an hour he was dead. I put him in a box-stall, and he acted as though he was mad.  
Since then I have two more taken sick, they seem to get so stupid that they will not take notice of anything, you can shove them around like a block of wood, I had the veterinary, and he gave them Epsom salts, but they will not eat anything for about two weeks. I feed them with a bottle. The veterinary says it is a European disease, and they get it from eating poisonous weeds in the field. He says they will not recover altogether; the whole head seems to be paralyzed. The cow I have in the stable now has been sick about two weeks, and all she will do is lick water with her tongue; I feed with a bottle to keep her living. Have you had any experience along this line, please let me know?
9. Does it pay to grow mangels and turnips, with hired help as high as it is at present?
10. Are mangels 90 per cent water?
11. Are silos a paying proposition?
12. What time of year should this pasture mixture of Prof. Zavitz be sown?
13. Would barley, kept over from last season, be all right for seed next year?
14. I have a mare inclined to stock in legs in fall of year; what would you recommend feeding her?
15. What kind of wheat would you recommend sowing on a field that has been well manured and summer-fallowed, and is high and rolling, and has limestone bottom?
16. Would you recommend sowing rye on a field I intend to summer-fallow, and sow fall wheat next fall?
17. If so, when would you sow it?
18. How much rye to the acre?
19. What kind of cultivation is necessary?
20. Could it be pastured this fall?
21. How much is rye worth a bushel?  
E. B.

Ans.—1. Millet is not a very satisfactory pasture crop.

2. Will clean cultivation not do it?

3. Hand-pull if in small patches. Avoid winter crops. A thorough summer-fallowing is most effective.

4. Would not advise sowing to wheat unless the bindweed is pretty well eradicated.

5. Certain species can.

6. Fairly so.

7. Only under special conditions, where it is done as a demonstration.

8. We have had no experience with this disease.

9. Under most conditions, where live stock is kept, yes, in a reasonable quantity.

10. A little more, 90.9 per cent. to be exact.

11. Yes, where properly handled.

12. In the spring.

13. Yes, if kept dry.

14. Feed her lightly on grain, and give hay of good quality and regular exercise.

15. There are several good varieties, Dawson's Golden Chaff and Early Genesee Grant are good yielders.

16. It might be all right to plow down next spring.

17. In September.

18. One and one-half to two bushels.

19. Same as for other cereals.

20. Not if sown as late as September.

21. Look up market reports.

## There Is One BEST ROOFING

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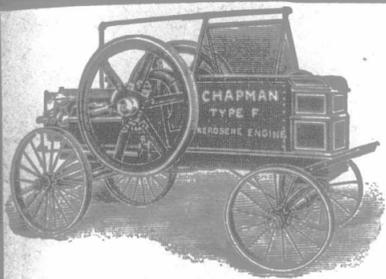
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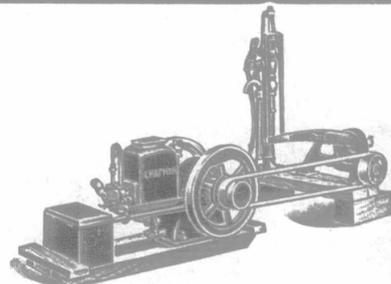
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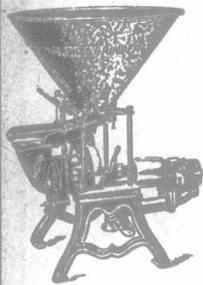
LOCATED just across from the Art Building, their showing of the Chapman Engines operating on coal oil, the Chapman Well Drill at work in the hole, a completely-installed Pneumatic Pressure Tank, showing water systems for house, lawn or stable; complete stable equipment, stalls, stanchions and water basins;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

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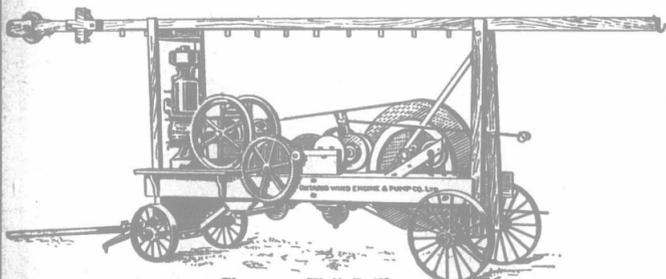
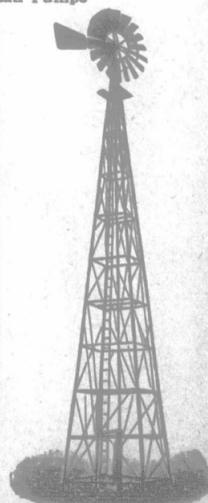
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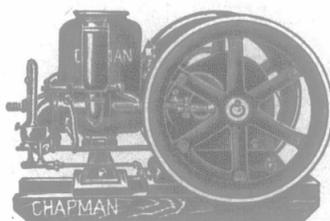
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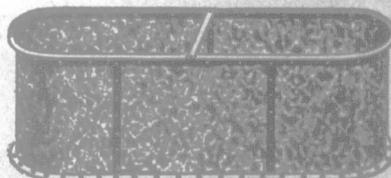
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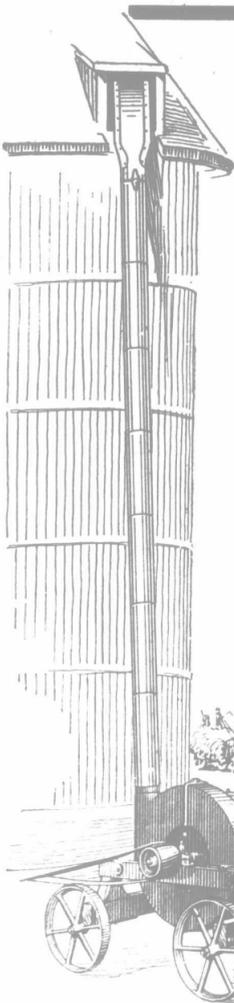
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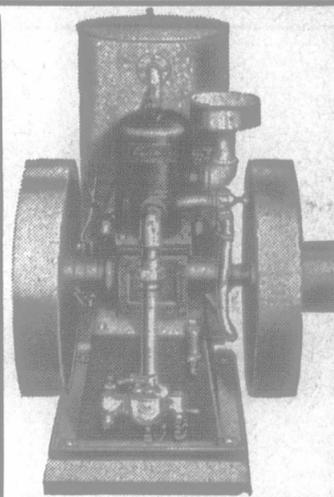
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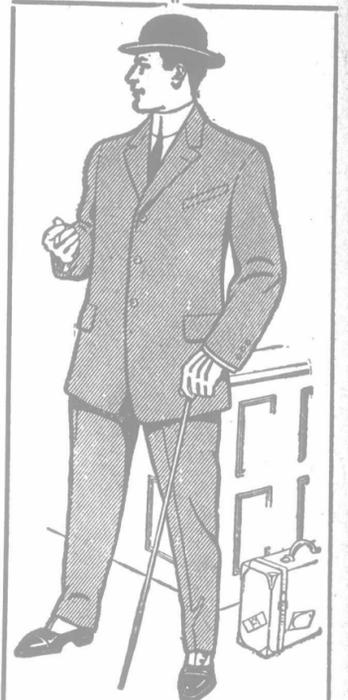
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