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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

Census and Statistics  
Dept. of Agriculture  
Dec 31, 11

VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 24, 1911.

No. 987

## Canadian Independent Telephones not only excel in quality, but are packed in the most up-to-date style. See the pictures

QUALITY is our strongest talking point, for it is in quality that our telephones excel. CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES are the very latest in design. Built to keep in order all the time—to give the utmost satisfaction. We emphasize the quality of our telephones strongly in our advertising, because we have high-class equipment to back up our statements.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONES are not only up-to-date in design, but are packed in up-to-date style.

The ordinary way of packing telephones is to put several in a box. If one or two are required for an order, the nails or screws have to be removed from the cover and the 'phones taken out. Those left in the box are always liable to be damaged, as something might be thrown on top of them. And an open box always collects a lot of dirt and dust while lying in storage.

Each telephone in a separate box. That's the CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE CO.'S up-to-date method of packing. No danger of injury in storage. Every 'phone in perfect condition when lifted from the box. And you can open the box in a jiffy. No nails to pull or screws to remove. Just use a knife.

Every CANADIAN INDEPENDENT TELEPHONE has receiver, transmitter and shelf already attached. No time is lost in assembling parts. Nothing to do but connect up the batteries and snap on the hook-switch.



No nails to be removed or screws to be drawn. Simply cut open with a jack-knife.



Every telephone in a separate case, ready to go on the wall.

### See Our Exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

When you are attending Toronto Exhibition, be sure and see our interesting exhibit in the Process Building. Better still, call at our factory on Duncan Street, and give us the pleasure of showing you through.

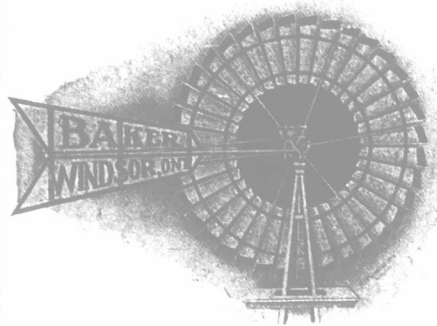
Of course, you are interested in telephones, or you wouldn't be reading this ad., so send for our up-to-date telephone booklets. And, remember, that we carry large stocks of construction materials and fill orders promptly.

**Canadian Independent Telephone Co., Limited**  
20 Duncan Street, TORONTO, ONT.



**"BAKER" Wind Engines**

The "BAKER" Wind Engine is built for heavy duty. Neat and compact in design. Do perfect work because they are built on principles that are absolutely correct, and the easiest-running mill made.



The wheel is built on a hub revolved on a long stationary steel spindle. As a result there is less friction.

It has a large number of small sails without rivets. The small sails develop the full power of the wind.

The engine is so constructed that the gears cannot wear out of mesh.

Has ball-bearing turntable, and self-regulating device.

All working parts are covered with a cast shield, thus protecting same from ice and sleet.

We make a full line of steel tanks, galvanized steel tanks, pumps, etc.

All goods fully guaranteed. Write for catalogue No. 58.

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Windsor, Ontario.

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Steamer "BELLEVILLE" leaves Toronto at 7.30 p.m. every Tuesday.

Low round trip rates, including meals and berths.

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Order records by serial number, and enclose Post Office order for amount of purchase.

Phonograph catalogue sent on request.

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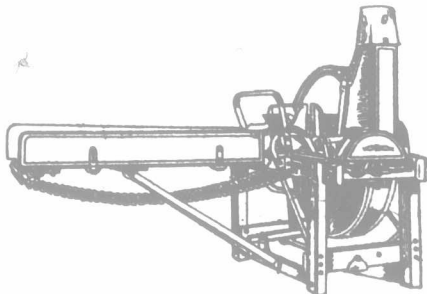
**"LONDON" Cement Drain Tile Machine**  
Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 15 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. B., London, Ont.** Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

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



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**Thom's Ensilage Cutter and Silo Filler**

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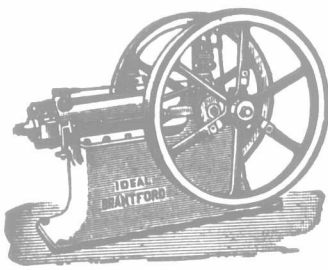
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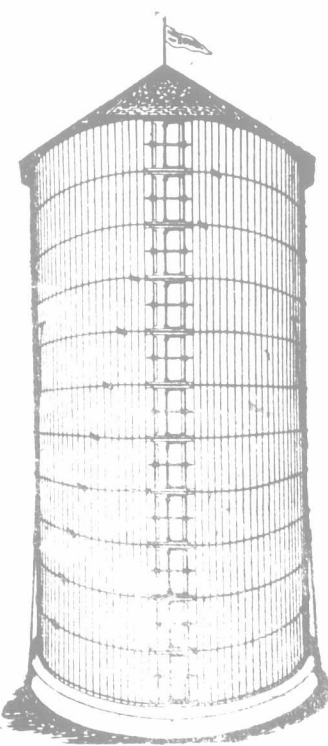
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Ask your dealer for Genasco mineral or smooth surface guaranteed roofing with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

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Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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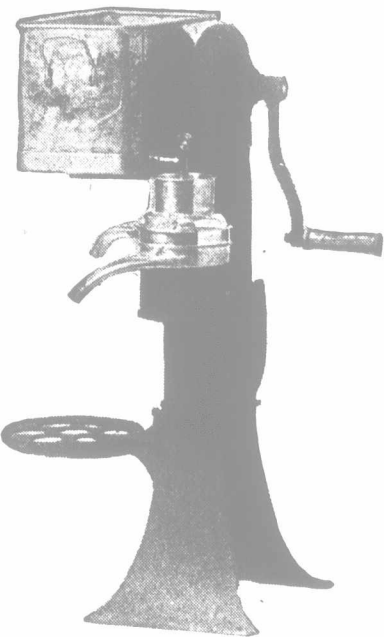
**INVENTIONS**

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An Opportunity to see the World's Greatest Separator  
**YOU ARE WELCOME**

AT OUR EXHIBIT OF

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CREAM SEPARATORS

AT THE FOLLOWING FAIRS:

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If you cannot come send for our Catalogue

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

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

Experienced farmers want the Bissell, but no roller is genuine unless it bears the BISSSELL name. Remember that.

**Look For The Name The Bissell**

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Ornamental Wire Fence

**8 C PER RUNNING FOOT**

We pay the freight on this extra heavy FREIGHT galvanized, guaranteed fence to any PREPAID part of Canada.

**FROM LOOM TO LAWN** Regal fencing is woven on our own looms. We are one of the largest buyers on the Canadian fence wire market, our buying price is 20 per cent. lower than that of any other manufacturer. We employ no agents nor jobbers, but sell direct to the consumer, saving you the dealer's commission. Cost of raw material plus the cost of labor plus our one small profit equals our inside price of 8 cents per foot and up.

**EXTRA REGAL FEATURES** The Regal Oval Top Ornamental Wire Fence marks a new epoch in the Canadian fence industry. Never before has any firm made a fence as good as we make the Regal and sold it at the sacrifice prices we ask. The Regal is beautiful, artistic and durable; it will protect and increase the value of your property; it will enhance the attractiveness of the grounds of any mansion, cottage, farm-house, church, school, public building or park; it won't rust, corrode, sag nor require propping. No matter where you live, it will cost you from 25 to 65 per cent. less than the fence sold through your local dealer. It embodies the following: Uprights, No. 9 wires that are three inches apart and crimped from end to end; line wires, each embrace two No. 12 wires twisted alternately between each stay; special feature, both upright and line wires are doubled at the top. Made in any length desired.

**ASTONISHING LOW PRICES** By the introduction of new methods, up-to-date machinery and the employing of skilled wire experts, we have cut the cost of manufacture lower than that of any other fence factory. This economy added to our low buying cost enables us to quote the very best inside prices and at the same time offer a much superior fence than you can buy elsewhere for double the money. Prices:

36 inches high—	8 cents per running foot
42 " " "	9 " " "
48 " " "	10 " " "

Notice—These prices are for Old Ontario only. For New Ontario, Maritime Provinces and Quebec, add 1 cent per foot. For Manitoba and Saskatchewan, add 3 cents per foot. For Alberta and British Columbia, add 4 cents per foot. This increase over Old Ontario prices is due to the additional freight rates which we pay.

**PROTECTION GUARANTEED** We guarantee every foot of Regal fence, including its galvanization for 12 years. We challenge comparison. Simply figure out the price of the quantity of Regal fence you require and fill out the order blank below. Upon receipt, we will ship your order, freight prepaid. If your purchase is not entirely satisfactory, return wire at our expense, and we will refund your money in full. The satisfied customer is our best advertisement and business asset. "Independent; not connected with any Trust."

**ORDER BLANK P1**

Regal Fence & Gate Co.  
Sarnia, Canada.

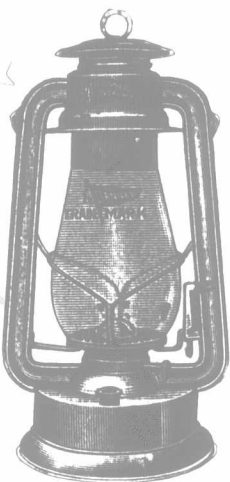
Gentlemen:—  
I enclose herewith purchase money to the amount of ..... dollars ..... cents (state whether currency, P. O. order, express order or draft) for which you are to ship to me (freight prepaid) ..... feet of Regal Ornamental Wire Fence, ..... inches high. If it is not satisfactory I am to return the fence to, and at the expense of, the Regal Fence & Gate Co., and get my entire purchase money back according to the terms of the Regal Guarantee.

Yours truly  
Name.....  
Shipping Address.....  
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**"BANNER"**

Cold Blast LANTERN

Solid Brass Burner. Cannot corrode.



Send coupon for calendar. Costs no more than inferior lanterns.

**ONTARIO LANTERN & LAMP CO., LTD.**  
Hamilton, Ontario.

The Help the Farmer Longs for is Supplied by the GENUINE TOLTON



**PEA HARVESTER**

With New Patent Side-Delivery Self-Buncher at Work

Harvesting from 10 to 12 acres per day in the most economical and complete manner. Harvesters to suit all kinds of mowers. A wrench is all that is required to attach it to any mower. Every machine warranted. Our motto: "Not how cheap, but how good." Give your orders to any of our local agents, or send them direct to

**TOLTON BROS., LTD.** (Dept. F) Guelph, Ont.

Please Mention The Farmer's Advocate

**Simplicity of Construction means durability—easy running**

The Frictionless Empire has fewer wearing parts than any other cream separator. For instance, it has no closed bearings on the spindle where other separators have at least one and generally two. The less parts the less wear—the less chances for getting out of order.

**The EMPIRE Line of Cream Separators**

You don't have to be a mechanic in order to take the Frictionless Empire apart and put it together again correctly. The Frictionless Empire is so constructed that each part is made to fit just one place and to go in that place in one way only. It is simply impossible to put the parts of Frictionless Empire together wrong.

The Frictionless Empire outclasses all other cone separators the same as the Empire Disc outclasses all other disc machines.

Whichever style of Empire separator you choose you are bound to be satisfied, for both are sold with a guarantee as good as a gold bond.

**The Empire Cream Separator Company of Canada, Limited**  
Sussex, N. B. TORONTO, ONT. Winnipeg, Man

Some day you'll own an Empire—the sooner the better for you.

Send for our new 25c book. Most unbiased book on separators ever published. Tells the truth about the two standard methods of cream separation. We will mail you one copy free providing you tell us the number of cows you keep. Also name of this publication. Send immediately. Extra copies, 25c. Ask for book No. 2

There is an Empire dealer in almost every town in Canada. If there isn't one in your town write us direct for special offer.





# Bell Pipe TONE Organs

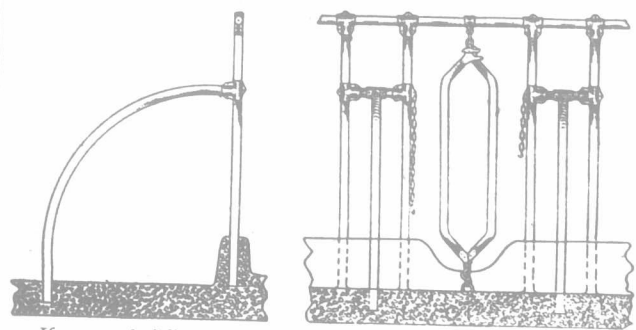
THE MOST SATISFACTORY ORGANS FOR HOME USE

## Bell Organ

you secure one with the charming tone of a pipe organ, and at a price that will please you. Buy a Bell and get the best made. We are the only makers of the patent Pipe Tone Reed Coils. Send for free catalogue No. 40.

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Largest Makers of Pianos, Organs and 2 Playerpianos in Canada.

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And there should be nothing too good for your dairy cows. The most successful dairymen provide their herd with the most sanitary stable equipments procurable, and consequently secure increased returns.

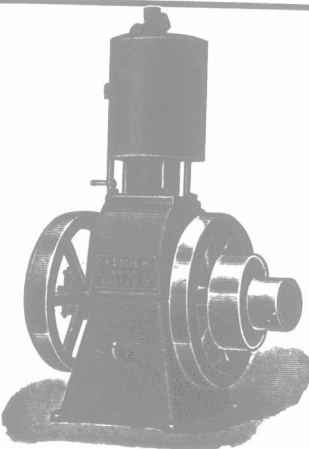
#### LOUDEN'S TUBULAR STEEL STALLS AND STANCHIONS

are used in the dairy stables at both Guelph and Ottawa Winter Fairs. There's a reason.

If you are building or remodeling your stables this season, send us a plan of them, and we will cheerfully estimate on cost of installing Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Litter Carriers, etc.

**LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, GUELPH, ONT.**

Write for free catalogue.



It will soon be time to use power for cutting feed, pumping and other farm requirements. NOW is a good time to consider the merits of the various engines. We offer in the

### AIR-COOLED PREMIER

a gasoline engine which is simple in construction, and will carry any load that the water-cooled engines of the same size will. 2 and 4 H.P. only, but big enough for any farm work. When writing, it is a help to state the purpose for which the engine is wanted.

**Connor Machine Co., Exeter, Ont.**

There's No Getting Away

From a

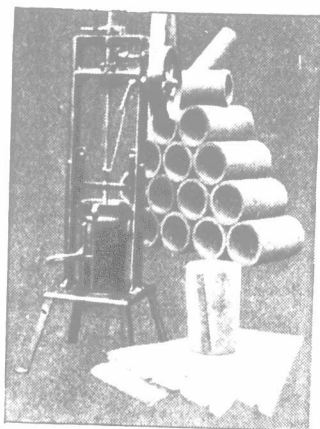
### GREENER GUN

No other gun can equal the Greener for regularity of pattern (i.e. even distribution of the shot) combined with efficient penetration "the force that kills"—it isn't what we say, facts prove it. W. W. Greener was the first gunmaker in the world to "harness" the shooting of a gun. Prior to the introduction of his world-famed system of choke boring, "pattern" had been the gunmakers' "will of the wisp." W. W. Greener made it his servant, and all the world's greatest honors have been won with GREENER GUNS.

This is the kind you want  
Catalogue K2, describing 38 grades, mailed free.

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Cost \$4.00 to \$6.00 per 1,000 Hand or Power

Write for Catalogue

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I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I toiled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it.  
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### You Won't Believe It.

There's no use telling you over and over again that the

### DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

will actually save you one hundred per cent per year on your investment.

TRY IT FREE

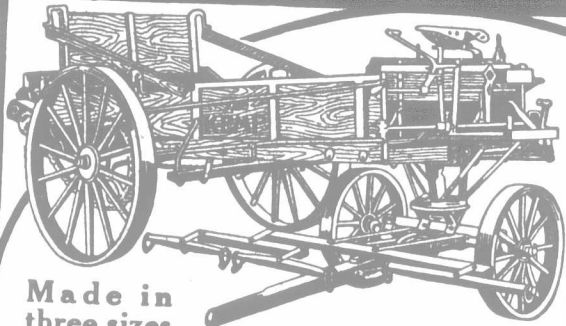
Then you'll believe it  
And looking back—won't you be sorry.

Send for Catalog.



The De Laval Separator Co.  
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MONTREAL  
VANCOUVER—WINNIPEG

### Inside Facts About Kemp Manure Spreaders



Strong Where Others are Weak

YOU who continue to spread manure over your land by hand, learn how it is possible to cover three times as much ground with less labor and increase crops 10 to 15 per cent by using the Kemp Manure Spreader.

Made in three sizes

and distribute it evenly, and has one-third lighter draft than any other spreader ever built. The secret of the wonderful success of the Kemp Manure Spreader lies in the Flat Teeth used on the Cylinder Bar. Because these teeth are wide and graded, we need only have one-third as many used on other machines. This does away with the manure backing up and clogging, reduces friction on the cylinder—and correspondingly lightens draft.

The machine is also equipped with the strongest and most practical change of feed ever put on a spreader, while the Apron has a friction return so the operator has it always under control. The Kemp Manure Spreader will economize labor more than any other farm implement and, by increasing the fertility of the land, will pay for itself in no time.

Settle your doubts, once and for all, concerning what kind of a spreader you want on your farm, by writing for our free book F-75 which tells the inside facts about Manure Spreaders. Write today—address,

**Frost & Wood Co. Limited, 75**  
Smith's Falls, Canada

1/3 Lighter Draft

Handles All Kinds of Material



The Tobin Simplex puts it "up to you"

There are no "gun" troubles with the Tobin Simplex, it cannot fail you. Its work is instant and accurate and it works with the involuntary muscle of your shooting finger. —for shooting becomes more than a mere mechanical process—and in the short space of time it takes to flash the thought from brain to trigger finger, the

### Tobin Simplex Gun

has done its part. You think of your target—and it's yours! The reason that lies back of the accuracy of this gun is the scrupulous care that is taken in the selection of the material that goes into even the most minute parts. It is not only the best of Canadian-made guns (for every part is manufactured in Canada) but it is a better gun than has yet been produced in any other country.

Every "Tobin" that leaves the factory carries a "money-back" guarantee—you either receive 100 per cent gun with complete satisfaction, or you get back your money. Ask to see "Tobin" guns at the local hardware or sporting goods shop—priced from \$20 to \$210. Better still—write us to send you our new catalogue. It interests all Sportsmen.



The Tobin Arms Mfg. Co., Limited  
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### BOOTS Carriage Free and Customs Duty Paid

Free the Land 'o Cakes

This boot is made expressly for Canadians, by competent Scotch shoemakers. The leather is of a special Scotch tan—brown or black. It is a stitched boot, 9 ins. high, plain fronts, full water tight double tongue, plain sole and heel, which can be nailed if desired; outside back strap extending to the top. The upper is made to allow of the trouser-leg being turned inside the boot, as shown. The eyelets are large and suitable for raw hide laces. They are absolutely watertight, and made by a firm with a world-wide footwear reputation of 75 years' standing. We GUARANTEE OUR STATEMENT or refund your money in full.



For a Money Order or Notes for \$7 00 we will send you a pair of these boots, delivered to your door in Canada, by return mail. Carriage paid and duty free. Send for our duty-free Footwear Colonial Catalogue. Free on application.

**H. BROWN & SON**  
313 Argyle Street  
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

### PIGGY CAN'T



### GNAW THIS TROUGH

Made of heavy galvanized steel, your hog cannot gnaw or damage this feed trough. So successful have these troughs stood the test during the past 5 years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. We know you will be delighted with them. Send for Catalogue 22 to-day. We supply tanks in stock sizes or to order.

**STEEL TANK CO., Tweed, Ont.**





Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, AUGUST 24, 1911

No. 987

## EDITORIAL.

Got the silo up yet?

The Ontario oat crop this year runs pretty largely to bran.

In a season of drouth, blessed is the stockman who has goodly fields of alfalfa and corn.

A ground augur is a convenient means of diagnosing the spotted condition of many grain and corn fields in a season like the present.

Save all the clover seed that has a good chance of ripening. Clover seed promises to be very scarce and high in price.

Western Ontario, speaking generally, has had the driest growing season within the memory of the present generation, if not of the oldest inhabitant.

See the man who has a large field of ensilage corn smile when a feed shortage is spoken of. With his corn in the silo, the feed scarcity cry concerns him but little, except to suggest chances of buying cheap stock.

Are your haying and harvesting machines still in the last field in which they were used? It is a very poor location to preserve them, and serves to put money into the agents' and manufacturers' pockets.

How many readers have tried summer seeding of grass and clover on stubble where the "catch" failed? Every bit of experience on this point will be valuable when the results are learned. It is an exceedingly important subject.

After all, a dry season is, on the whole, preferable to an excessively wet one. When dry weather comes after a wet summer, the ground is hard and refractory, but when a long-wished rain follows a drouth, how welcome it is, and how vegetation does spring!

A phenomenal apple crop in Nova Scotia, a good one in British Columbia, and a fair one in Ontario, with some sections poor, pretty nearly summarizes the Canadian situation, based upon information available to date. Baldwins appear to have the lightest crop of any staple variety.

What are you doing to rid the farm of those weeds which have given so much trouble this year? It can be most quickly and easily accomplished by using the horses. Get the disk harrow, cultivator and plow to work as soon as possible after the fields are cleared.

Never have we observed oat-stubble land in such excellent mechanical condition as it is this summer in the neighborhood of "Weldwood." There was no heavy rain after seeding to pack the ground, to which fact, perhaps, may be attributed the surprising manner in which spring grain withstood the terribly hot, dry weather. On the other hand, fall-wheat ground, which was undisturbed in the spring, baked and checked considerably.

### Silo-Filling Methods.

The magnificent appearance of many corn fields, even in sections where the weather might almost be described as drouth, establishes more firmly than ever the reputation of this great cereal as perhaps the strongest field-crop friend of the dairyman and cattle feeder. Canadian farmers have long since proved themselves adepts as corn-growers, particularly of the flint varieties, and in favored sections, of the dent sorts, as well, which are now in general favor for silage-making, owing to their more bulky growth. But as a valued Waterloo County correspondent observes in this issue, it is not enough to grow good corn for the silo; it must be deposited there in proper condition. Last year large numbers of silos were erected, and, from personal observation and correspondence, probably as many more are now going up. The crop is maturing rapidly, and the silo-filling gangs will be at work earlier this year than usual. The subject is, therefore, timely as it is important, for everyone is extremely anxious, or should be, in this year of high-priced fodders, to make every stalk and ear count. Readers generally will therefore appreciate the valuable series of letters on corn-cutting and silo-filling, begun in last week's issue of the paper, and continued in this number. These contributions are from practical men, some of them giving the results of many years' experience, and nearly everyone presents ideas and suggestions that are worth money.

The consensus of the best practice is that corn should be well matured—much more so than was customary in the early days of the silo system. If not flinty, it should, in the case of dent corns, be dented, or when the husks and lower leaves are turning brown; in other words, when the corn is ripe enough to cut for shocking purposes. Others say cut when the kernels have reached a degree of firmness called the "glazing stage." Most of our correspondents prefer to run the risk of a little frost, rather than that the corn should lack maturity. For cutting, the corn binder is most in favor, in conjunction with low-down wagons, plenty of help, and a blower outfit. An attachment of sacks or tin pipes buckled together in sections, as described by an Oxford County man (Mr. Leuszler), in order to distribute the corn evenly as it comes from the blower pipe, is highly recommended as better than so much tramping. Where practicable, a second filling is advised, or, if that cannot be done, heap it up well, for which purpose one writer used poultry netting, and others use temporary boards. Tramping the top thoroughly for several days after filling is advised by several. Covering with straw, chaff, or sowing oats have all been tried, with more or less benefit, but about the only plan to avoid all loss at the top is to begin feeding as soon as filled, and continue till solid silage is reached, when a very little covering will protect it till regular feeding is resumed. The cost of the operation of handling the crop for the silo appears to vary from 40 cents to about \$1.00 per ton, according to circumstances.

These letters are well worth careful reading, and plans should be promptly made for the operation, so that no time will be lost when the crop is ready to harvest. That neighbors should cooperate in this work, is also made clear. They can make time by so doing, and save outlay.

### Automobile Taxation.

Correspondence on the automobile question strongly supports the view advanced editorially through "The Farmer's Advocate" in favor of increasing the taxation on motor vehicles, especially the high-power ones, and using the fund thus created to alleviate the dust nuisance, by dust-proof construction in some cases, and special palliative treatment in others. A thoughtful letter is contributed by J. B. Spencer, of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, at one time a member of this staff. After describing the injury on the excellent roads constructed by the Ottawa Improvement Commission, Mr. Spencer concludes that an annual tax of fifty dollars a year should not be considered excessive for cars propelled by motors of forty horse-power and upwards. Other writers name sums ranging from twenty-five to fifty dollars as a reasonable license fee for high-power cars. Practically all agree that the increase of taxation should be more than proportionate to the horse-power.

We hasten to correct a misapprehension as to our position, voiced by another valued correspondent, who seems to be under the impression that we advocate direct compensation to owners of property affected by dust. We quite agree with him that this would be impracticable. What we contend for is some treatment of the roads that will prevent, or at least alleviate the dust nuisance, the burden of such treatment to be contributed, not by the property-owners themselves, but by the motorists, in the form of license fees. We believe this is eminently fair. Indeed, the justice of it is conceded by automobile owners with whom we have discussed the matter.

The suggestion has been made that motor cars be restricted to a specified low rate of speed when the roads are dusty. Who would enforce such a law? Had we a proper system of salaried police, such as previously advocated through these columns, there might be hope of making such an enactment something more than a laughing-stock. Without such effective officers, it would devolve chiefly upon interested private effort, with small hope of effective regulation. As we see it, the question is one almost wholly of taxation, which, in all equity, should be high enough to cover every dollar's worth of injury done to roads, crops, and person. The distribution of the proceeds should aim at abating the dust nuisance and other ills for which this new form of locomotion is directly responsible.

### Greed-Cursed Rubber.

Fifty years ago, people knew of rubber chiefly as something to erase pencil marks. Now it is one of the most widely used of natural products, with a yearly output reported to have reached over \$400,000,000, the sole subject of a recent international exposition, and the creator of fortunes real or fictitious. But it has become an instrument of greed, and a curse trails across the industry of which people little dream as they roll along in rubber-tired vehicles, adjust the baby's bottle, or protect their feet on a wet morning. The horrors of it are almost unthinkable.

One great rubber corporation, of London, England, operates in the basin of the Putumayo River in South America, one of the tributaries of the Amazon. Two American travellers, W. E. Hardenberg and W. B. Perkins, who themselves were robbed, and narrowly escaped murder by agents of the rubber company, have given a narration of what they actually saw in that country, confirmed



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
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with attested depositions of many other eye-witnesses. Their report created a furor, and, on behalf of English shareholders, the British Foreign Office directed an investigation by Consul-General Casement, accompanied by an independent commission. The report received by the British Government fully confirms the charges of ill-treatment of natives, which the Peruvian Government has undertaken to redress.

Now, what was that original report? A more hideous document has never been read. For foul and savage cruelty it surpasses the barbarities of King Leopold's methods on the Congo, the abominations of the Angolan slave traffic that supplied cocoa islands with labor, and a similar traffic for Yucatan and parts of Mexico. The record is given of floggings that strip the flesh off men and women, who either die under torture or are left to rot till their wounds swarm with maggots, and they are shot to end the stench. Children were tied to trees as marks for rifles, or dashed against walls for sport. Living victims were suspended over lighted fires, or wrapped in clothes soaked with kerosene and then kindled. Limbs were mutilated, and murdered corpses flung to pet dogs to eat, and atrocities perpetrated with which the crimes of ordinary lust seem venial by comparison. One of the company's agents, Armando Normand, in 1907 sent out a party to capture an Indian chief and family, who were brought in chained.

Normand asked them why they did not bring in the amount of rubber that he imposed upon them, and that his superior chiefs ordered him to get. To which the Indian chief replied that, as the quantity he demanded was very large, sometimes it was impossible to collect it all. This answer was sufficient for Normand to tie up his hands and feet with a chain, and to order three armfuls of wood to be placed about the unfortunate victim, he himself bringing half a tin of kerosene. Then with his own hands he set fire to the defenceless man. When the poor wretch's wife saw this horrible act of cruelty, she implored Normand not to murder her husband in such a barbarous manner. This sufficed for Normand to cut off her head and throw her on the funeral pyre of her husband. After this he took the two children, and, having dismembered them with his ma-

chete (cutlass), threw their remains on the same fire."

And so the hideous story continues, from one fiendish incident to another. Upon tribes of naked, helpless and unarmed men and women, secluded for ages in their unknown forests, these unspeakable abominations were practiced. And Why? Partly, says The Nation, of London, Eng., to satisfy the inborn lust and brutality of the company's agents, and partly to extort the supply of rubber, and secure dividends for complaisant directors and shareholders who can plead ignorance no longer of the doings of the gang of criminals in their employ for years. The world is not yet done with slavery, although some innocent people think so, and Christian civilization has something yet to do when we see a part heathen land turned into what has been truthfully described as a "Devil's Paradise."

Every little while we read in the bulletins of the Census and Statistics office crop reports which seem to indicate an undue optimism on the part of its correspondents or officers. For instance, the July 31st bulletin states that oats and barley have an average condition of 80 to 90% in Ontario and Quebec. Unless conditions are extraordinarily promising in Quebec, we fear threshing returns will be at wide variance with the predictions. From extensive areas of Central and Western Ontario come reports of very poor oat yields, ranging from 10 or 15 bushels per acre to half or two-thirds of a crop. Barley is likewise light in many instances. The poor oat yield is directly attributable to drouth, especially those scorching weeks in early July, which are responsible for many unfilled glumes.

## HORSES.

There is always a good market for a really high-class horse.

Feed regularly. No other farm animal is more strongly a creature of habit than is the horse.

There is no reason why every farm should not furnish its own horses. This would be a distinct saving in cost.

Good millet hay, fed in moderation, or with some other good roughage and a concentrate, is quite satisfactory; but when fed alone and in large quantity, it may cause kidney trouble, accompanied by lameness and swelling of the joints.

Do not offer a thin horse for sale, but rather make him fat first. A much higher price and a readier sale can always be obtained when the animal is in the pink of condition. Extra fleshing covers up a multitude of deficiencies.

City firms buy the best of horses, not only because they are valuable as workers, but also because they are good advertisements for their business. The kind of horse that a man drives is generally regarded as a fair indication of the state of his business.

More horses are injured by feeding too much hay than too little. Give them a definite, limited allowance at each feeding, and do not feed so heavily that the horse has a manger containing stale hay before him all the time. Give only an amount which will be readily cleaned up before the next feed.

It is estimated that there are in Great Britain 7,000 fewer horses than there were last year. The falling off has been greater in the light types than in the heavy-draft animals, and the motor car is blamed for it. Notwithstanding the increase in motor cars and the decrease in light horses, the very best type of light horse is selling at the present time in that country for as much as he ever did.

Eighty head of Clydesdales left Scotland for Canada during the last week of July and the first week of August. The popularity of this old draft breed increases in this country from year to year, and there is no better means of keeping up the interest, and at the same time improving the breed than by bringing into the country some of the best individual horses from their native land.

There is no other class of live stock that will give better returns for high-priced feeds than will the right type of draft horses, and the right type can only be secured by careful breeding and good care. Our importers should be encouraged in their work, and nothing will do this more effectively than will giving them your patronage; that is, when they offer better quality than can be secured in home-bred stock. By so doing, you are helping these men, and at the same time improving your own stock, which make for the improvement of the breed as a whole.

It is stated that over 5,000 horses have either died or been disabled from the heat this summer in New York city alone, and that a very large number have suffered a like fate in Chicago. The consequence is an almost unprecedented demand in these cities for all classes of horses, particularly drafters and delivery chunks. There is little doubt that the owners and drivers of these horses could have prevented much of this loss by proper care and treatment. It only goes to show that horse owners cannot be too careful in working and caring for their animals during excessive heat.

### Fit the Horse Before Selling.

The intense heat of this summer has depleted the number of work and draft horses in the large cities very materially, and there is little doubt that, in order to fill the vacancies in their stables, the city firms will be scouring the county in search of horses. The busiest season on the farms will soon be over, and many farm owners will be able to dispose of a horse or two, provided their horses are in good flesh. It is a fact that fat is very much appreciated by purchasers, and unless the animal is possessed of a good amount of it, city dealers are not too anxious to handle him, because it is well known that if a horse is not in good condition where green feed is abundant, he is likely a hard feeder, and it would be much more difficult to put flesh on him in the city stables, where no green feed is available. Fat can be put on the horse in the country much more cheaply than in the city, because green feed is procurable, and other feed is much cheaper. Thus it is that the dealer demands that the horse be in good condition, and, if he is carrying a liberal amount of fat, almost any price within reason can be obtained for him.

Few horses will bring a full price, unless fat. Dealers have too often been fooled by buying these animals, only to find that when they get them to their stables it is next to impossible to put any flesh on them. A special reason for the buyers desiring finished horses this summer is the scarcity of feed. Hay is a short crop in most sections, and in many districts oats also promise a very light yield. With these feeds high in price, it would be expensive to fatten up the horses while at their work.

The man who has a horse for sale should make him fat before offering him at all. The increase in price will always pay for the feed many times over, even if the latter is high in price, as it no doubt will be this season.

Conditions indicate that those who have the feed on hand could not do better than buy up a few good horses and prepare them for sale. The best horse for the farmer to buy is not always the very fat animal. It must be remembered that a horse which has been working all summer will not likely be in as high flesh as he might be in the spring, after a winter's rest. Many of the best horses in the country look thin in summer, and, because of this lack of finish they have a plain appearance which detracts greatly from their selling price. An expert horseman has little difficulty in picking out the good ones, even if they are thin. Extra quality will usually be recognized, even if the animal is low in flesh; and, for the farmer with plenty of feed at his disposal there are few more profitable undertakings than to purchase some of these good animals which are thin in flesh, and fit them for sale. This class of horse can always be had, because, unfortunately, there are always those who, because of scarcity of feed, or for other reasons, are forced to sell, and these animals can be bought right, and sold at a substantial profit. For all those who can, it would pay to give the horse extra feed and improve his condition before placing him upon the market. The city dealers do not hesitate to pay increased prices for their horses, provided they can get the finished horse, and someone must fatten these horses before they can be profitably sold to these men. They are required for hard work in the cities, and feed is expensive; so, in view of these facts, it is against the horse-dealer's interest to buy thin animals for this trade. The farmer should fit his own horses, and, where feed is abundant, good profits can be obtained from buying horses to fit, because nowhere else can they be put into good condition so cheaply as on the farm.



### A Great Loss.

The following paragraph, from the Live-stock Journal, vividly portrays the immense losses sustained by horse owners and breeders in America, due to mares failing to breed:

"The greatest leak in American agriculture is that of barren mares. That the horse breeding industry can stand such a waste of energy, money and time, is quite positive proof that the industry can be made one of the most lucrative of any carried on in connection with the work of the farm. The loss in Nebraska resulting from mares that do not reproduce themselves exceeds \$25,000,000 every year. In all the United States, the loss from this source will exceed \$350,000,000; and in all the horse-breeding districts of the world it reaches the enormous sum of \$1,500,000,000 annually."

Just how much of this loss is due to poor management is difficult to state, but there is little doubt that, with judicious treatment and more attention, the number of so-called barren mares could be reduced, and thus the loss would be partly averted. The stallion is often responsible for as much of this trouble as is the mare. Too much care cannot be given to the selection of the sire.

## LIVE STOCK.

The compensations in swine-raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, as hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.—[Coburn's "Swine in America."

If the calves scour, it is always an indication that there is something defective in the feeding ration. In serious cases, one or two raw eggs, given with a little dried blood-meal, is good. Dried blood meal is sometimes effective alone in milder cases.

Live-stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine-breeding offers as much satisfaction and gain as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely for financial motives, but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business not inspired solely by rewards in money.

In stock-breeding, do not be overanxious to get the animals producing at an early age. It should be remembered that early breeding often shortens the animal's period of usefulness, rather than causing it to run over a longer period of time, as many breeders believe. Early breeding puts a tax upon the animal's system which, in its young and immature state, proves a drain which the system rarely if ever entirely recovers from.

In summer cattle are often confined too much to a single food while it lasts. Owners should remember that variety is just as essential in summer feeding as in winter feeding, and that the greater the variety of grasses present in the pasture, the better. This adding variety to the ration can be accomplished very well by soiling crops, there being a number of crops that can be used for this purpose. Feeding some other feeds with the pasture grass is usually good practice. Palatable food generally gives better returns than unpalatable food, because it is more relished.

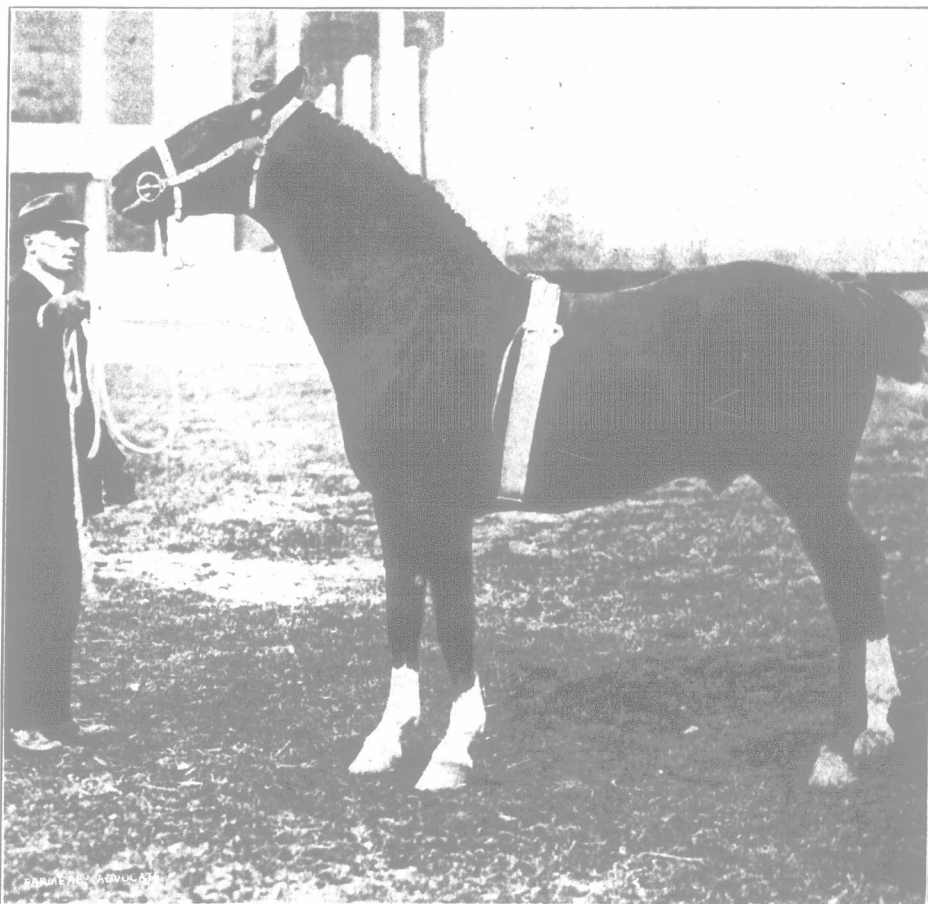
The straw crop is quite short this year, and, in order that the different classes of farm animals do not suffer from lack of sufficient bedding material, care should be taken to preserve the straw to the best possible advantage. Keep as much of it in the barn or shed at threshing time as you can, and if any must go into a stock outside, special care should be taken to get the stack properly built. It is disgusting to see animals compelled to make their bed in their own filth, and it is unhealthy and uncomfortable for them, and is not so conducive to rapid gains as where the animals are kept clean and comfortable. Straw is the one material on the farm for this purpose, and stock-owners should make it a point to save this material as well as possible.

The calves must be kept growing and thrifty. This is a critical time in their lives. The pastures are short and dry, and the flies are very troublesome. Where possible, keep the calves inside during the day, and at this season it is often just as well to keep them in comfortable, well-bedded box stalls all the time—that is, provided they are given plenty of green feed. Corn is now ready to feed, and the calves should get a liberal ration of it, together with alfalfa or second cutting of red clover, and a light grain ration. Few grains are relished by calves so much as oats. The skim-milk's supply may be falling off now, and, as the

milk ration grows less, other feeds must be increased. Under no circumstances can the owner afford to limit the calves' ration beyond that point at which they are making the best growth and development. With calves of the dairy breeds, too much fat is not believed to be in the best interests of the calf, if it is to be kept for milk production, but few skim-milk calves ever get over-fat. The opposite condition is more often found.

### A Good Time to Cull the Flock.

This season of the year, following the weaning of the lambs and preceding the breeding season, is a very opportune time to go through the flock and discard all those individuals which, because of age, sickness, faulty conformation, or other reasons, are not suitable to be used as breeders any longer. It is generally wise to turn over to the butcher all ewes which did not breed last season, if this has not already been done. All those ewes which have not brought forth a desirable class of lambs should also be culled out, as well as any whose teeth are so badly gone as to make keeping them over another season risky. Of course, with high-class, pure-bred breeding stock, a ewe that has proven herself an exceptional breeder is often profitable even after her teeth are very badly gone, but with sheep of indifferent breeding and uncertain value as breeders, it is very seldom advisable to take any chances on defective specimens.



Terrington Lucifer (imp.) [374].

Hackney stallion owned by Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que.

If the lambs have been weaned early, which should always be practiced, the ewes will pick up in flesh rapidly, and they are soon in good condition to be disposed of to the butcher. Besides their being in good condition, the fact that mutton is usually a fair price at this time, is also an advantage to be gained by disposing of the undesirable breeders at this time. Not only should the old ewes be turned off, but very often there are shearlings in the flock which are scrubby individuals of defective conformation, which, if used as breeders, would be a detriment, rather than an improvement to the flock, and all such individuals should be disposed of. One sometimes hesitates to part with a young ewe, but if she does not give promise of becoming a good breeder, the sooner she is expelled from the flock, the better. Many two-year-old ewes which have produced scrawny lambs should go with the other poor ones. Nothing but the best type of strong, healthy ewe should ever be kept for breeding purposes; and, to bring the flock up to the highest possible condition, and keep it there, requires severe yearly culling, and few other seasons offer as good an opportunity for this as does the time just previous to the breeding season in the fall.

These dry, hot summers of short hay and light straw crops serve to impress upon stockmen the need of something which can be cultivated throughout the season, and thus not suffer from the drought to such an extent. Corn fills the bill.

### Select the Boar Early.

The swine breeder who selects his male hogs early, even some time before he really needs them to go into service has a decided advantage over the man who leaves this selection until late in the season, and then rushes out to procure an animal which is to be placed immediately into the breeding pens. A boar should really be kept on the farm some time before going into service. Some breeders claim that the shortest possible time that the boar should be in the pens before being used in the herd is two months, and they claim that if this practice were more closely adhered to the number of complaints of incompetency in boars would be greatly lessened.

A pig like every other animal when transferred to new quarters, is restless and seldom contented. This has an effect on the animal's entire system. Good boars have been known to be very materially injured by being put into immediate service in new and strange conditions. To do the best service, the hog must be in a state of contentment, and also in the highest physical condition, which seldom applies to a hog placed in new surroundings and among strange animals of his kind.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of early buying is that the purchaser is almost certain to get a better individual, because the breeders have not sold all their best animals, as is often the case when the buyer seeks a new herd-header. The pig that is a good one at the age they are generally placed into

service is far surer to be capable of continued development than one of the culls which has been left after several buyers have made their selection. Therefore, it is in the purchaser's best interest to make his choice before the seller's herd has been culled. If possible, be the first buyer there, and secure the best that the breeder's herd has produced.

Hogs vary in their individual habits, and it is the duty of the owner to become as familiar with them as possible. The result of the breeding operations is largely dependent upon the care and handling of the breeding animals, especially the boar. Intelligent handling is only possible when the various traits of the animal are known and complied with. Buy the sire early, and avoid being forced to take an inferior animal. Besides a

limited number to select from, those who buy late often find breeding stock scarce and high in price.

## THE FARM

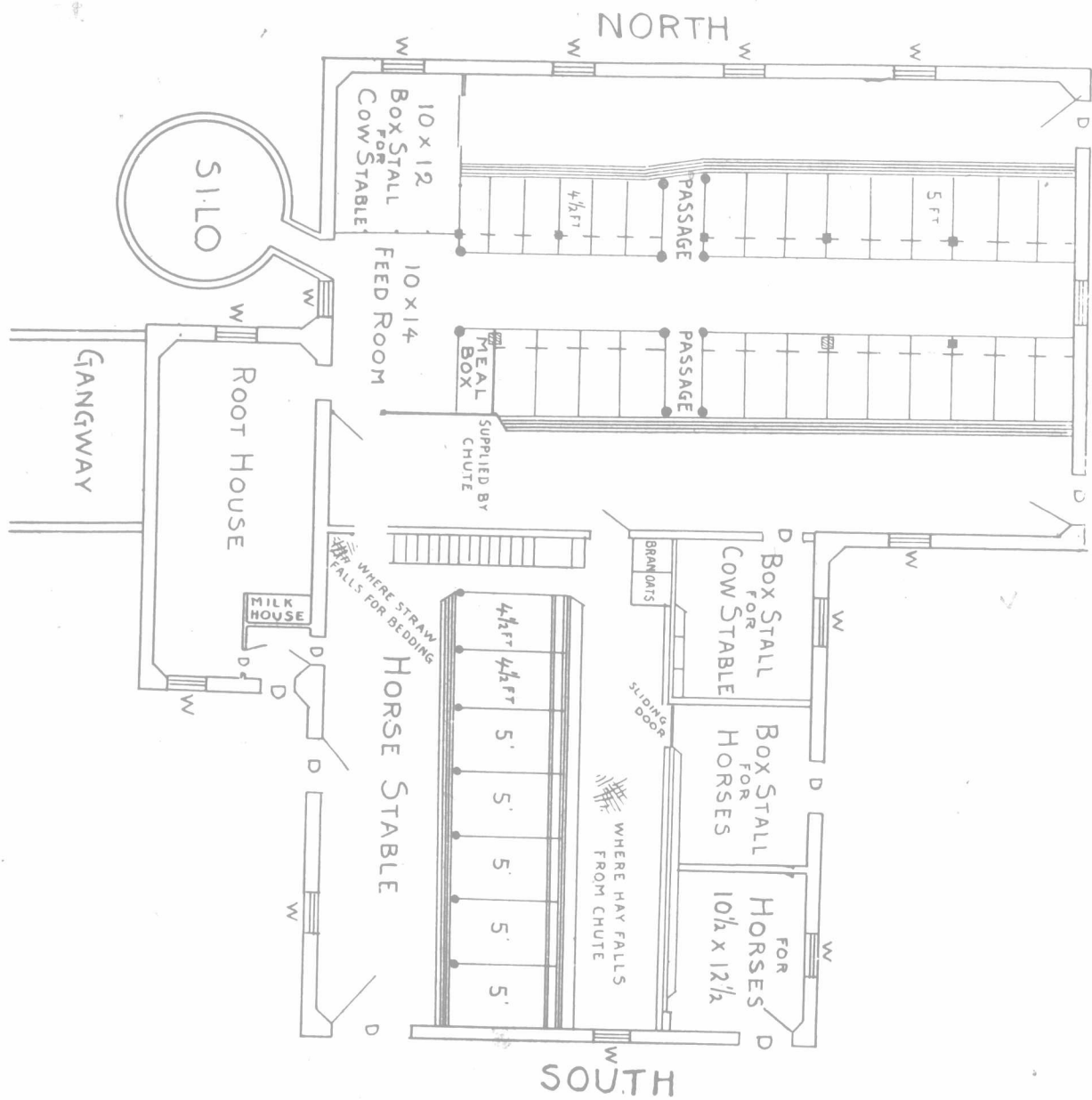
### The Motor Car and the Road.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read with interest your editorial, and letters of correspondents in recent issues, relative to the effect of motor traffic on roads, and the damage caused by dust deposited by them on farm crops. I confess it is difficult for one interested first in agriculture to discuss this subject without warmth, because everyone who comes near a running automobile, except its passengers, has to put up with more or less discomfort. The man who owns and runs a car excuses and tolerates the odor of the smoke emitted by the motor, just as the smoker is not offended by atmosphere made vile by the pipe of another. The automobile is a highly useful vehicle, and a blessing in many ways, but this does not counteract its evil effects upon roads and upon crops growing near the highway.

I agree with your correspondent, Ed. J. Carty, that an effort should be made to overcome the dust evil, but I am sure he underestimates the damage done to the roads by motor cars. We have in Ottawa about fifteen miles of driveway constructed and maintained by the Ottawa Improvement Commission. This is constructed on





Stable Plan of E. J. Pearson's Barn.

the best macadam principle, and a large force of men are kept almost constantly employed in keeping it in order. Such a road, if used by horse-drawn vehicles, would get out of order very slowly, even though the traffic were heavy and constant. This driveway, however, is the main driveway for the motorist, and only those who pass over it occasionally could have any conception of the amount of repairing that has to be done. A few days after a section is put in first-class order, almost as smooth and as hard as pavement, it commences to show wear. The fine, crushed-stone finish is sucked up, leaving the broken stone bare. Soon these commence to loosen and be knocked about, and before long the road is more like a cobblestone pavement than a macadam road, with this difference, that it is strewn with pieces of broken stone from the size of a hen's egg upwards. This is more especially true in the outer districts, where drivers have little fear of detection by the police, and consequently run at high speed. Such a stretch extends alongside of Dow's Lake, approaching the Experimental Farm from the city. One month after this bit of the driveway is put in first-class repair, it becomes unfit to drive over with an iron-tired vehicle, and a bicyclist has to pick his way very carefully to avoid being thrown from his wheel, as the surface is strewn with loose, angular pieces of stone. At first sight, one may incline to the view that the wide, soft tires of a motor car would roll dry road and improve it, and if these vehicles were drawn by horses they would do little or no damage to a well-made road-bed, but it must be remembered that the machine must be pushed along by the tires gripping the surface of the road, and that, under the pressure of a twenty, thirty or forty horse-power motor. The higher the speed, the greater becomes the pressure backwards on the surface of the road. In addition, the yielding of the tire causes a suction which lifts the fine material, to be blown aside, leaving the coarser material bare and ready to be pushed out of place. As soon as one stone is loosened, the next one loses its support; the surface is now broken, and disintegration immediately sets in. No other vehicle that travels the roads operates so destructively upon the road surface.

No doubt much of the damage to the roads by motor cars would be overcome if the dust were permanently laid. The dust nuisance would also be thus removed. A recent visit to New York, Washington and Philadelphia proved to me that this is the case, and that the thing is reasonably possible. The driveways in and near those cities are almost all oiled with a dressing known as tarva. This material is a rather thick, tarry oil

that is poured on the road and spread with large brushes. In some cases it is applied with an ordinary watering cart. Macadam roads so treated remain for a long time smooth, firm and moist, thus maintaining an unbroken surface. It also sheds the water, which is so destructive to the ordinary country road.

This season a number of stretches of the Ottawa driveway are being treated with tarva, and much good is expected to result. After the tarva is applied, a thin coating of coarse sand is put on. This rolls into the tarva, forming a firm, enduring, wearing surface.

Co-operative effort to keep the roads in order is what is needed. The automobile has come to stay, because it is highly useful. Perhaps a frontage tax, if properly applied, would help, but a substantial auto tax would be more to the point, and more justifiable. An annual tax of less than ten dollars is ridiculously small, while fifty dollars a year should not be considered excessive for cars propelled by motors of forty horse-power and upwards.

Ottawa.

J. B. SPENCER.

**Considering Tollgates.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

This auto question has of late taken our consideration, and a remedy seems far off. Our council believe in a special tax for passing through our township, or each township, and the speed limit should be reduced. They run at about 25 to 30 miles, and sweep the dust from the road. In our township we are strongly of the opinion that we may have to go back to the old plan of tollgate, and charge a fee for each auto, and a system of 'phones could force them to a reasonable speed limit. The only hope to remedy the evil is for all municipalities to take this up, and be ready for the next time when the Provincial Government goes to the country.

Ontario Co., Ont.

W. W. SPARKS.

**Increase License by \$25.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

While motoring is a luxury, we must not lose sight of the fact that automobiles are here to stay, so an increase of license fee suggests itself. I would say an increase of \$25, the same to be collected in the usual way, and the proceeds to be devoted to road maintenance. This gives the autoist an opportunity to contribute to the keeping up of good roads.

As to damage to crops from dust, I fear recompensing for this would cause endless litigation. I would say reduce the speed limit to, say, ten miles an hour when roads are dusty. By reducing the cause, you reduce the effect. Speed, to my mind, is the cause of all the trouble. Another point in favor of reducing the speed is you put the "dare-d---1" out of business. He is a menace to life and property. I have met a great number of very considerate motorists, but, unfortunately, on the same road we meet the very inconsiderate, as well.

Westworth Co., Ont.

JOHN YOUNG.

**Fall Wheat Manuring.**

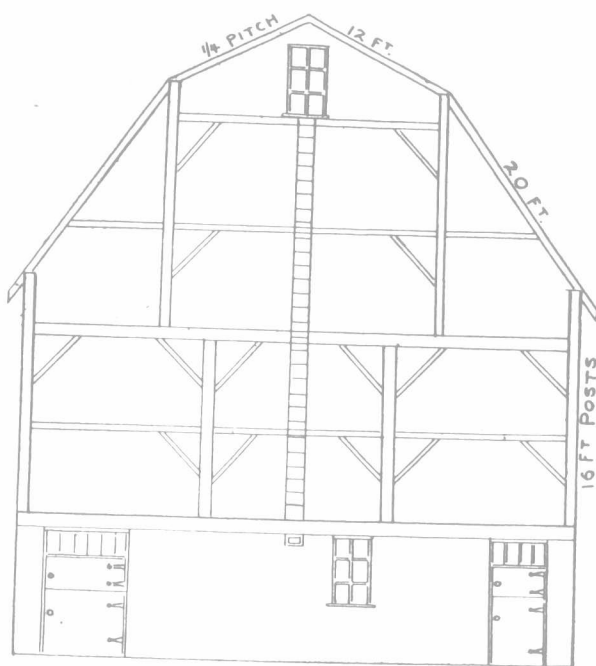
Jas. B. Thompson, Middlesex Co., Ont., relates an experience worth noting in methods of manuring fall wheat following oats last year. After taking off the oat crop, some six manure-spreader loads per acre of barnyard manure were applied on a portion of the field, and plowed down. The supply of manure only partly covered the field, but the pile was replenished later on, and after the ground was frozen in December, the rest of the field was top-dressed on the new growth of wheat at the same rate as the other, six loads per acre. In all other respects the cultivation was similar, but there was a surprising difference in the results disclosed by the recent harvest. The portion where the manure was plowed down early gave a fine crop of from 30 to 35 bushels per acre, while that from the later top-dressing would hardly exceed 10 bushels per acre. Mr. Thompson does not venture an explanation of so marked a difference in the yields.

**An Oxford Co. Barn Plan.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending you, under separate cover, the plan I used for my barn. There is a cupola on the roof that does not appear on the plan, with glass windows that open and close with the wind. I find the arrangement very convenient. I have no sketch of the front. The gangway is built of cement, and the side walls rise two feet above the earth so as to prevent an accident, and are topped on by a projecting cap. The barn is painted red, with white trimmings, and presents a very attractive appearance.

T. J. PEARSON.



End Frame of E. J. Pearson's Barn.



Side Elevation of Mr. Pearson's Barn.



Profile Plan of Part of Cow Stable.





A Good Potato Field.

Planted June 8th, and photographed on July 21st, on farm of J. Byers, Middlesex Co., Ont.

**The Farm Potato Field.**

The accompanying illustration is from a photograph taken on July 21st, of a field on the farm of John Byers, Middlesex Co., Ont., planted with Carman potatoes on June 8th, so that they had not had time to make their full growth of foliage, but in many respects were a model patch. The rows were as straight as if drawn by line, and the foliage clean and healthy as a result of several sprayings with Bordeaux mixture, to which lead arsenate was added for the bugs, though this appeared to be an off-season with them. The new insecticide is well liked, as it sticks well to the vines, though it does not kill the beetles quite so rapidly as Paris green. The Bordeaux applications are made about five times in a season, and a couple of times the sprayer is reversed at the end of the rows. Going over them a second time in the opposite way is found to make an extra thorough treatment, touching practically every part of the foliage. The field was clean, and showed every evidence of up-to-date culture that gives quality to the crop.

**Building an Approach.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 Prompted by your article on passing on anything that has been an advantage to us, I am sending you a note about my farm approach. The ground was perfectly level when I started to build, so, to save hauling earth, I let the room under the enclosure, which is the separator room, run back 18 feet, and slanted it down to 4 1/2 feet. The back wall of the separator room is 18 inches thick, slop cement, and two rings run out from it, one on each side, 12 feet long, of slop cement, also; they slant down toward the end, but are high enough all the way to prevent any backing over. It took over 200 loads of earth to fill in this approach, but it is a safe one. One hears so often of horses getting killed and men getting hurt by loads going off these narrow, long, unenclosed approaches, that it is folly to build such for the difference in the cost. One horse lost would often pay the difference. It has proved satisfactory in every way to me, and, thinking it might help some who will be building, I pass it on.  
 PETER B. FICK.  
 Norfolk Co., Ont.

**Re Turnip Lice.**

A Waterloo County correspondent says he has been told by an Englishman that salt applied when the dew was on cleared his cabbage of lice. If it will work on cabbage, he asks, why not on turnips, as well? As his turnips are free from lice this year, our correspondent could not give it a trial, but intends doing so if he has trouble in the future. He would advise about 300 pounds per acre at the second hoeing if lice are seen, and as much more, if found necessary.

It is possible this might prove effective in destroying the lice with which it came in contact, but as most of them are commonly found upon the underside of the leaves, it is not clear how they would be reached in any considerable numbers. Care should be taken, also, not to apply too much.

Observe others' mistakes to avoid them; your own, to correct them. When your views conflict with another's, endeavor to reconcile your own, rather than his. In so doing, one will usually approach the truth.

**The Wheat Smuts.**

There are two smuts which infect wheat. These are known as the "loose smut" and the "stinking smut" or "bunt." The latter is the more objectionable of the two forms. The spores are sown with the grain, germinate, and infect the young shoots, until the grain commences to form. It then grows up into the developing kernel, where a mass of spores is produced, which entirely fills the kernel and forms the smut ball. The outside of the kernel remains intact, and does not differ greatly in appearance from a healthy kernel, beyond a slightly swollen appearance. If the kernels are broken, the foul-smelling, dark-colored spore-mass is disclosed. The swollen kernels enable one easily to detect attacked ears, because they cause the chaff to be pushed open, causing a difference in the appearance of the ear.

This disease is particularly destructive, in that its presence signifies not only loss of grain, due to replacement by smut, but also loss in value of the good wheat, which, owing to the presence of this smut or bunt is greatly depreciated in price. Such wheat is often useless for milling purposes.

The smut spores germinate with the healthy seed, but the seedling age is the only time that the plant is susceptible to smut infection.

The best treatment for this smut is the formaldehyde method. Mix one pound (equals one pint) of commercial 40-per-cent. formaldehyde, with 50 gallons of water. The solution should not be made up till needed for use, because it loses strength by standing. The seed should be spread out on a clean barn or granary floor, and thoroughly sprinkled with the formaldehyde solution. Shovel the grain over and over until each seed is thoroughly moistened. After the grain is all moistened, it should be shovelled into a heap and covered closely with canvas or tarpaulin for two or three hours. The floor on which the operation is performed should be first sterilized with the formaldehyde. In handling the grain after treatment, the bags used should be sterilized, as should also the seed box on the drill or culti-

vator. There is little use of treating the grain and then exposing it again to living spores which may be present in these places.

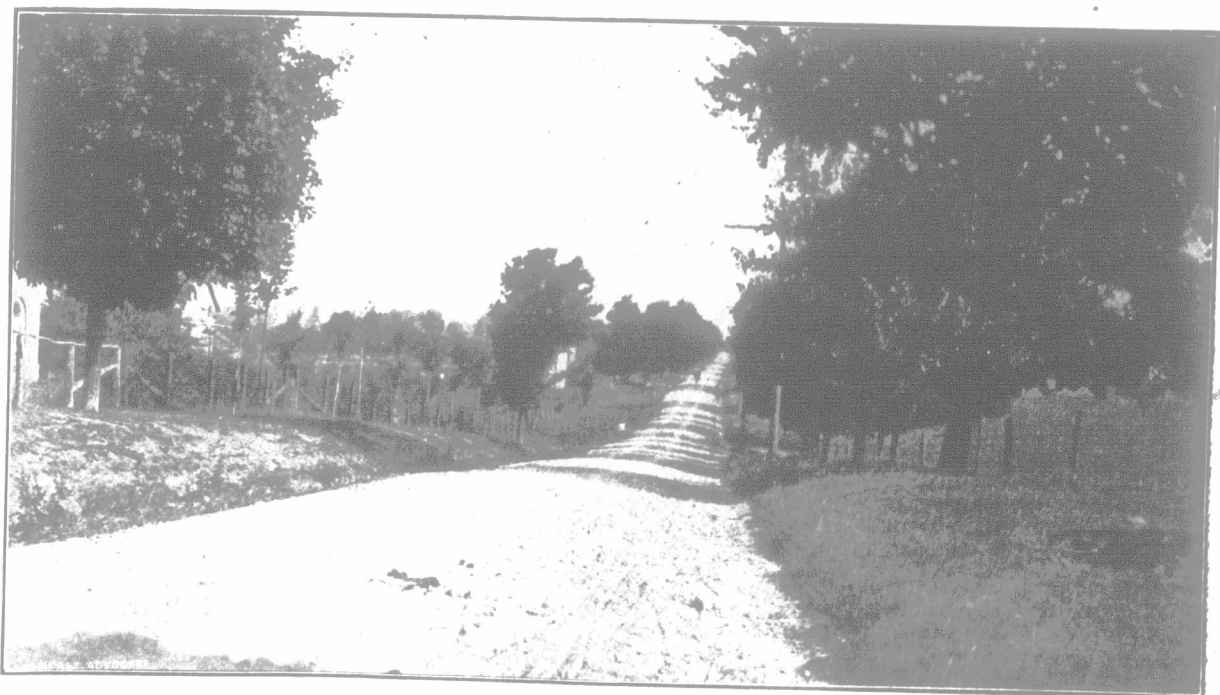
If formaldehyde is not obtainable, immersion for twelve hours in one-half per cent. solution of copper sulphate (2 pounds to 50 gallons of water), then in milk of lime (2 pounds of lime to 20 gallons of water) for five minutes, is recommended. The use of lime must not be omitted, or the germinating power of the seed will be injured.

The loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) develops within the kernel through infection from smutted heads at flowering time, when the wind-blown spores from an infected plant light on the flowers of a healthy plant and produce the disease. The kernels, unlike the stinking smut, do not reveal the presence of the smut within them. For the destruction of this smut, the Jensen hot-water treatment is used. The seed must be treated in small lots in order that all the grain may quickly and uniformly reach the desired temperature. The seed wheat should be placed in quantities, not to exceed one-half peck each, in loose, burlap bags, and soaked for five or six hours in water at a temperature of from 63 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit. A coal-oil barrel is convenient for this purpose, the sac's of grain being hung from a stick laid across the top of the barrel. Water should be heated in a sufficient quantity to fill two additional barrels or tubs with some twenty to forty gallons of hot water, according to the quantity of seed to be treated. The water for these two barrels should be heated to a temperature of 129 degrees Fahrenheit. It will be necessary to heat the water to a somewhat higher temperature than this, because the barrel will cool it down somewhat. The seed is transferred for one minute to the first vat containing the hot water to bring it up to required temperature, after which it should be placed in the second vat for ten minutes. Care must be taken that the water does not go below 124 degrees or above 131 degrees Fahrenheit. The former temperature is the lowest at which the disease can be killed, and the latter the highest which will not greatly injure the seed. Seed treated in this way must be spread out to dry, and repeatedly shovelled over until it will run through the drill readily. The planting of about one-fourth more seed is advisable to replace any seeds of low vitality which have been injured in the treatment.

A combined treatment for both smuts consists in keeping barrel No. 1 at 120 to 125 degrees, and No. 2 at 132 degrees Fahrenheit, the immersion in No. 1 lasting, as before, for one minute, and in No. 2 ten minutes. This method has the disadvantage of requiring a temperature which is so high that many of the seed germs are killed, and much more seed must be sown per acre to make up for this deficiency.

Smutted grain of both sorts can be comparatively easily recognized, yet there are many who do not know the difference between these smuts, and are continually getting them confused. The loose smut attacks the entire ear, and seed and glumes are entirely replaced by a mass of spores, the head appearing black with them; while in the stinking smut the glumes are not attacked and the head remains intact, but the seed contains within its covering a mass of spores which have an offensive odor.

In sowing wheat from affected fields, it should always be treated in the foregoing manner, and, wherever possible, procure the seed from fields as free from these diseases as possible; and, in the case of loose smut, do not sow on a field which produced a diseased crop the preceding season, because the spores will likely be in the ground, and will attack the young plants.



One of Oxford County's Improved Tree-lined Roads, Leading South from Woodstock.



**The Sanitary Privy.**

Of great importance to human life is good health, which cannot be preserved if the sanitary conditions in and about living quarters are bad. Among the worst conditions to be found about any home is a soil that has become polluted. The Secretary of Agriculture has published a bulletin which treats of soil pollution and certain simple plans for avoiding it.

Soil pollution by human excreta endangers the health of a family. It is possible, by the expenditure of a few dollars for a sanitary privy, to prevent this soil pollution, enabling the family to live, year after year, on the same premises, without endangering its members' health.

A number of widely prevalent diseases have been spread by means of polluted soils, simply because the facts have not been widely known, and it is to bring needed information on this subject to the dwellers on all farms and the residents of every village without a proper sewage system, that United States Farmers' Bulletin 463 has been issued, and is now ready for distribution to anyone who makes application to either the Secretary of Agriculture, a Senator, or Representative in Congress.

Full information, with illustrations, estimates of cost, and plans for constructing the sanitary outhouses, is contained in the pamphlet. Directions are given as to how to keep a privy sanitary, and how to properly dispose of night-soil.

In the United States, about 400,000 persons suffer from and about 35,000 die from typhoid each year; over 2,000,000 persons have hook-worm disease. Thousands of these deaths and many thousands of these cases of disease might be prevented by the use of sanitary privies.

Although there may be no soil pollution upon one's own premises, his children may be exposed to all the dangers at the schools which they attend, and the entire family may be so exposed when they attend church, unless these schools and churches are provided with these sanitary conveniences. Lack of sanitary privies on neighbors' farms may also be responsible for cases of typhoid and infections on farms which are provided with proper outhouses, because disease germs may be carried for considerable distances by flies, by animals, by the feet of persons, by wagon wheels, and by drainage from one farm to another.

In view of these well-established facts, it is evident that among the highest duties that rest upon a farmer, or dweller in a country village, is not only to have a sanitary privy on his own premises, but to insist that the pollution of soil be prevented throughout the entire neighborhood.

**Too Much Haste in Stooking.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
Twenty-five or thirty years ago, when we used to do all the binding in the harvest fields by hand, it was a common practice to start cutting the oats before they were altogether ripe—a little on the green side—and let the sheaves lie unbound for a day to let the straw wilt, before binding them up. They not only dried out a good deal, but the straw was softer to handle after drying a while, and then another day would usually be taken up before they were shocked up. The consequence was that the sheaves were pretty well dried out before they were set up, and, by putting the dry side in, they were ready to draw in a day or two.

Since the advent of the binder, the almost universal custom seems to be to hurry the shocking through as quickly as possible, as though the grain would receive serious loss if left unshocked. The fear that the sheaves may get wet while lying down, and the further reason, also, that they may dry out more quickly, are no doubt the causes for this haste. But it is a clear case of misplaced anxiety. This is a practice that in ordinary average harvest weather effectually defeats the object in view. It is a striking instance of the truth of the old saying, "The more hurry, the less speed." If oats were let lie for a day, or, better still, for a couple of days, before being shocked up, they would be ready to draw in half the time it would take if set up directly they are cut. Of course, if a thoroughly wet time sets in, the sheaves would have to be set up; but that does not often happen, and judgment and common sense should be used in this, as in other farm operations. I think I may safely say that in nearly every case it would be a wise rule to follow, on no account to shock up immediately after the binder. Let the sheaves lie for a longer or shorter time, as circumstances will permit two days, if possible. The harvest would not only be finished more quickly, which is quite an advantage, but the grain would be in far better condition.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

ADAM BATHY.

**When to Cut Corn.**

The information contained in the following, quoted from an American exchange, has often been published before, but will stand repetition:

Numerous experiments have shown that the nearer corn is to maturity, the greater the amount of food value produced per acre. In the Maine Station report for 1893 is given quite as complete a test as has been conducted by any station, Dr. W. H. Jordan being the author. On each of 10 different plots of corn, one-fifth of the area was harvested at five different dates, beginning August 15th, when the ears were just beginning to form. The harvesting was continued at intervals of 7 to 13 days, until all the ears of corn were well glazed. The following table gives the results in so far as the yield of green corn and dry matter per acre is concerned:

TABLE I.—YIELD OF GREEN AND DRY MATTER IN AN ACRE OF CORN AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF GROWTH.

Date of cutting and condition of crop.	Days in each period of growth.	Green corn per acre.	Dry matter in crop.	Dry matter per acre.
August 15, ears beginning to form.	13	26,166 lbs.	11.71%	3,064 lbs.
August 28, a few roasting ears.	13	29,777 lbs.	17.50%	5,211 lbs.
Sept. 4, all roasting ears.	7	31,000 lbs.	19.55%	6,060 lbs.
Sept. 12, some ears glazed.	9	28,833 lbs.	23.17%	6,681 lbs.
Sept. 21, all ears glazed.	9	27,777 lbs.	25.34%	7,040 lbs.

It will be observed that the maximum yield of green corn per acre was found when the crop was all in the roasting ear stage, but the yield in dry matter, both in per cent. and per acre, goes on increasing at a good rate until the ears are all glazed, making the remarkable increase of 149 per cent. in the 37 days between August 15th and September 21st. It is interesting to note the character of this dry matter, as reported by the Maine Station:

TABLE II.—YIELD PER ACRE OF DIFFERENT CLASSES OF NUTRIENTS, HARVESTED AS ABOVE.

Date of cutting.	Ash.	Protein.	Fibre.	Nitrogen free extract.	Fat.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Aug. 15	285	158	812	1,128	80
Aug. 28	339	612	1,211	2,892	151
Sept. 4	376	690	1,192	3,621	182
Sept. 12	372	640	1,291	4,177	200
Sept. 21	416	650	1,309	4,457	208

While the protein content of the corn is at the maximum in the roasting ear stage, there is but slight loss on to the well-glazed stage, and this is much more than can be good by the increase in the nitrogen free extract. It is quite interesting to note that, while the total pounds of fibre increase slightly on to maturity, as shown in the table, the percentage of fibre (not shown in the table) was less in the corn harvested Sept. 21st (all ears glazed) than at any earlier date of cutting. It remains to call attention to the fact that a summary of American digestion experi-

ments bearing upon this point shows a higher percentage of digestibility in the more mature corn, both as fodder corn and as corn silage. Fodder corn cut before glazing, upon the average of thirteen experiments, has shown 65.7 per cent. digestible, while that cut after glazing showed 70.7 per cent. Corn silage, when cut before glazing, gave 67.4 per cent. of digestibility, while that cut after glazing gave 73.6 per cent.

There are those who take exception to the advice to let corn mature well, pointing to the cattle excrement as proof that much hard corn passes through the alimentary canal unmastered. Granting some degree of force in their contention, it is to be remembered that this loss is an observable one, whereas the escape of a much larger amount of undigested nutriment in the form of stalks or soft corn would never be noticed; for, whatever the method of preservation and feeding, a considerable proportion of the food fails of utilization by the animal that consumes it.

**Speed and Weight Combined.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I read your article on taxing automobiles in "The Farmer's Advocate," also reply to it in The Advertiser by County Engineer Talbot, that the autos did not hurt the road so very much, and that the most harm is done by teamsters hauling logs and wood. If the autos did not run any faster than a traction engine, they would not hurt the road very much—not any more than hauling logs or wood, or any heavy load. I would like to ask Mr. Talbot if there is any difference to the road between a horse walking or running over it? A horse walking lifts his feet comparatively slowly; put him into the run, and then the dirt flies. So with the auto; if it is going slowly, it leaves the track of studs or chains, or whatever they have on the wheels to make them grip, but put on the speed at which a great many people run their cars, and then examine the track. You do not see the same marks, but a trail of loose dirt or gravel, or whatever the road-bed is composed of; the loose dirt dries very quickly. In a few hours another auto comes spinning along, and drives the dirt, which is now dust, up into the air, leaving another trail of stirred-up dirt. This operation is repeated, till the road-bed is worn down to the cobblestones.

Now, we do not want to blame the autos for what they do not do, but if they were run at a moderate speed, such as horses are mostly driven at, we do not think the damage to the road would be so marked. When they are run at thirty or forty miles an hour (or more), they soon leave their track. We have seen the dirt and small stones flying out from behind the wheels.

Too heavy a load or fast travelling are wearing on a road, whether drawn by horses or traction, as witness a load stalled, and see the marks of either horses or engine. The most of the teamsters use very wide-tired wheels in dry weather; they do very little harm, if any; they have a tendency to smooth and press the surface hard, providing the load is not more than the road will carry.

Those large cars are heavy, as anyone who has had to haul one out knows. They seem to draw as hard as a load of logs; and to run so heavy a load on four wheels, at high speed, with the weight mostly on the driving wheels, must be very wearing on the roads.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

W. T. WHILLANS.

**Maturity of Corn—Speed and Wetting Cement Silo Walls.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

To obtain the best and greatest feeding value of the corn crop, it is necessary that much care should be given to have it properly matured and properly placed in the silo. Maturity is perhaps of the greatest importance, as it is possible, after taking great care in the preparation of the seed bed, in the selection and planting of the seed, and in the cultivation of the crop, to have a quantity of silage of very low feeding value. Filling the silo may be regarded as the climax of the season's operations, and upon the way this is done will depend whether or not we obtain the greatest returns for our season's work. Most men, filling their silo for the first time, will be in too great a hurry to get the crop safely housed before frost, with the result that they are likely to have on hand sour silage not properly matured. Do not be in too great a hurry; have the corn well matured—almost ripe, in fact—rather than have it considerably frozen than cut before maturity. Start the corn binder going the day before you intend filling. Some prefer the hoe for cutting, but it is a slow, tedious job. Men may start with good intentions of cutting the stubble short, but before long the length of it is gradually increased until in many cases stubble a foot or more is left on the ground. No use a binder; have it cut by hand, if it is not easily handled. The best way to save many low-down wagons as



will be required to keep the machine going, which will depend upon the distance to draw. Lengthen out the reach as far as possible, and put two or three planks in the bottom. Care in loading will be a time saver, as sheaves thrown crosswise make it hard work unloading.

Many different outfits are in use for filling; some farmers have their own, but more frequently they are hired. A blower, as a rule, gives much the best results, and a machine that will smash everything to a pulp, cobs and all, will give better feeding results, with no waste whatever. To do this requires large machines and great power, but I am sure it will pay. By all means, have enough teams and men to keep the machine going, rather have the teams waiting on the machine, than have the machine waiting on the teams.

A great difference of opinion exists as to the benefit of tramping in the silo. Over and above keeping the corn well tramped around the side and level, I fail to see much good in tramping. Corn will not settle to any great extent until fermentation begins. About the third day it will have settled quite a lot. If the silo is a large one, it will then hold almost half a day's cutting. When finally filled, it should be tramped thoroughly every day for a week. A good plan is to sow oats or barley over surface. This will form a thick mat, which will prevent any great waste.

If you have a cement silo, the walls should be thoroughly wet as it is filled. The wall is dry, and will absorb a lot of moisture if this is not supplied it will draw it from the corn. If the corn is very dry, it might be well to apply considerable water. The expense of filling the silo may be greatly reduced by a change of work with neighbors; in fact, some own the whole outfit, and, where eight or ten farmers co-operate this way, the saving is great.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

### Preparing the Seed-Bed for Wheat.

The Kansas Experiment Station has issued a timely bulletin on growing winter wheat. We quote the printed summary:

"The method and the time of preparation for seeding both exert an important influence upon the yield.

"Eleven methods of preparing the land were compared, and the following are the results for this year:

"Land disked, but not plowed, cost \$1.95 per acre for preparation, and produced four and one-fourth bushels of wheat per acre. The crop, when sold, returned \$1.47 per acre over the cost of preparation of ground.

"Land plowed three inches deep (too shallow) September 15th (too late for best results) gave a yield of fourteen and one-half bushels, a return of \$8.52 per acre after paying for the labor required to prepare the ground.

"Land plowed to a proper depth, seven inches, September 15th (too late), produced fifteen and three-fourths bushels per acre, and gave a return of \$9.08 per acre, after deducting the cost of preparation.

"Land double disked July 15th, to stop the waste of moisture, plowed seven inches deep September 15th (too late for best results, even when land has been previously disked), produced twenty-three and one-half bushels per acre, showing a return of \$14.50 per acre after paying for the cost of preparation.

"Land plowed August 15th, worked sufficient to preserve soil mulch thereafter, yielded twenty-seven and three-fourths bushels per acre, with a net value of \$18.29 per acre.

"Land plowed August 15th, seven inches deep, not worked until September 15th, showed a yield of twenty-three and two-thirds bushels per acre, and a return of \$15.34 after deducting the cost of preparation.

"Land double disked July 15th, to save moisture, plowed August 15th seven inches deep, produced thirty-four and two-third bushels per acre, and gave a net return of \$21.44.

"Land plowed July 15th, three inches deep (plowed at the right time, but too shallow for the best results), produced thirty-three and one-half bushels per acre, and a net return of \$22.32.

"Land plowed July 15th, five inches deep, ridges split August 15th, gave a return of thirty-four and one-half bushels per acre, and \$23.73 over all expenses.

"Land listed July 15th, five inches deep, worked down level at once, to avoid waste of moisture, gave thirty-five bushels per acre, from which there was left \$21.35 after paying cost of preparation.

"Land plowed July 15th (the right time), seven inches deep (the right depth), gave a yield of thirty-eight and one-third bushels per acre, the highest yield in the experiment. After paying for the cost of preparation, there was left \$25.74 per acre, the largest net return of any method under trial."

### Experiments with Autumn-Sown Crops.

Four hundred and forty farmers throughout Ontario conducted experiments with autumn-sown crops during the past year. Reports have been received from thirty-three of the counties of the Province. The average results of the carefully conducted co-operative experiments with autumn-sown crops are here presented in a very concise form.

Winter Wheat.—Five varieties of winter wheat were distributed last autumn to those farmers who wished to test some of the leading varieties on their own farms. The average yields per acre of straw and of grain are as follows: Imperial Amber, 1.5 tons, 26.1 bushels; Crimean Red, 1.4 tons, 24.7 bushels; No. 5 Red, 1.3 tons, 23.9 bushels; American Banner, 1.2 tons, 22.8 bushels; Tasmania Red, 1.2 tons, 21.8 bushels.

It will be seen that the Imperial Amber has given good results throughout Ontario, as well as at the Ontario Agricultural College. The Crimean Red, which stands second in the co-operative experiments, has been grown at the College for nine years, and is one of the highest yielders. It possesses wheat of excellent quality, but the straw is somewhat weak. The American Banner is a wheat which resembles very closely the Dawson's Golden Chaff variety in method of growth and in quality of grain.

Winter Rye.—Two varieties of winter rye were distributed in the autumn of 1910. The results show that the Mammoth White variety came at the head of the list in yield of grain with an average of 24.8 bushels per acre. In experiments throughout Ontario for the last five years, the Mammoth White has surpassed the Common rye by an annual average of about four bushels per acre.

Fertilizers with Winter Wheat.—In the co-operative experiments with different fertilizers applied in the autumn to winter wheat, the average yields of grain per acre for seven years are as follows: Mixed fertilizer, 23.7 bushels; nitrate of soda, 23.3 bushels; muriate of potash, 21.9 bushels; and superphosphate, 21.4 bushels. On similar land, cow manure, at the rate of twenty tons per acre, gave an average yield of 25.9 bushels per acre, and the land which received neither fertilizers nor manure gave an average of 18.6 bushels per acre. The superphosphate was applied at the rate of 320 pounds, and the muriate of potash and nitrate of soda each 160 pounds per acre. The mixed fertilizer consisted of one-third of the quantity of each of the other three fertilizers here mentioned. The usual cost of the fertilizers, as used in this experiment, is between four and five dollars per acre.

Winter Emmer and Winter Barley. A comparative test of winter emmer and winter barley was made throughout Ontario during the past year. The winter emmer gave a yield of 3,440 pounds, and the winter barley of 3,040 pounds, per acre. Neither of these grains has as yet become extensively grown as a farm crop in Ontario.

Distribution of Material for Experiments in 1911.—As long as the supply lasts, material will be distributed free of charge, in the order in which the applications are received from Ontario farmers wishing to experiment and to report the results of any one of the following tests: (1) Three varieties of winter wheat, (2) two varieties of winter rye; (3) five fertilizers with winter wheat, (4) autumn and spring applications of nitrate of soda and common salt with winter wheat, (5) winter emmer and winter barley, (6) hairy vetches and winter rye as fodder crops. The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Material for numbers 3 and 4 will be sent by express, and that for the others by mail.

O. A. C., Guelph.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

### Thickening New Seeding.

I have been greatly interested in reading the different articles in "The Farmer's Advocate" on how to help the new clover seeding. I am no exception to the rule this year, and have a complete failure with twenty-seven acres of new seeding. As the drouth shows no signs of breaking in this part of the country yet, I am afraid there would be little use in trying the methods advised.

Some time ago there were several articles in "The Farmer's Advocate" on crimson clover for thickening a poor catch of red clover. I have been wondering if it would not be a good thing to sow by itself in the spring, instead of taking a chance on the red clover now. I am trying to start a three-year rotation, so would only want the one crop, anyway. Perhaps you or some of your subscribers can give me some particulars about crimson clover, as to the advisability of sowing it, the time of seeding, and the amount of seed per acre. I have never seen it growing, and do not know anyone in this neighborhood who has had any experience with it. If some of your readers who have had experience with it would

let us know what results they obtained, it might help others in the same position as myself.

Wellington Co., Ont.

A. M. B.

[Note.—As previously recorded in this journal, the results of the experiments alluded to were negative. We would prefer to take chances on timothy sown in the fall.—Editor.]

### The Care of a Binder.

In manufacturing grain binders, great care is exercised. The materials are carefully selected, and the various processes through which they pass in the construction of machines are carefully superintended.

If you wish to secure the most beneficial results from this rigid inspection before and during construction, we suggest that you take special care of your machines, not only during the harvest season, but after the harvest is over.

All bearings should be kept well oiled and free from dirt. In this way the durability of the binder can be greatly increased, and at the same time delays and unnecessary expense avoided. Moreover, a well-oiled machine runs more smoothly, and thus materially lightens the work of the team.

All parts of good binders are duplicated with accuracy, and can be easily fitted to the machine for which they are designed. This is made possible by employing only the most improved methods of manufacture, by means of which every piece turned out is an exact duplicate of the original pattern.

When the harvest season is over, it is only necessary that the knotted parts of the binder be coated with tallow to keep them protected and in proper condition for future use.

Wherever possible, the binder should be housed during the period when it is not in the harvest field. A little care in this particular will effect a great saving in expense and annoyance when the machine is again taken into the field.

By giving proper attention to the care of the binder, the amount of work performed may be largely increased, and the profits made proportionately larger.—[I. H. C. Service Bulletin.]

## THE DAIRY.

### A New Method of Watering Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Your second article on the dairy-farming industry struck me as being especially interesting. It dwelt at some length on the different systems of watering the cows. Apparently you did not run across the watering system that has been adopted very largely in the better dairy sections of the United States. In some States, like Wisconsin, it is used almost in every stable. The system is to water in the same manger the cows are fed in. In your article you mentioned that every stable visited had a cement floor, and many a cement manger. In such stables it would be very easy to adopt this new watering system, as with it a continuous manger is made for each row of stalls. The manger is made about two feet wide, and with a rounding bottom. It has a slight fall of about one inch in forty feet towards one end of the stable. At the lower end a trap has to be put in the bottom of the feed trough or manger to carry away the waste water. A tap is put at the upper end of each row. When it is desired to water the cows, turn the tap and let sufficient water into the manger. First, of course, the manger is flushed out. This system has many splendid advantages:

1. It costs practically nothing. No water bowls are necessary, and only sufficient piping to connect the different rows with the water supply.

2. It keeps the feed trough always sweet and clean. It is well to note that a continuous feed trough, such as this, is much the easiest kind of manger to keep clean.

3. On fine days the cows may be let out to water, but in rough weather they can be watered in the stable.

4. This system is so simple that there is nothing to get wrong with it. It needs no expert to install it. Some of the agricultural authorities in the States have told me that this system of watering was responsible for a great improvement in the condition of the dairy stables wherever it was adopted. They use this system at the Ste. Anne Agricultural College, and it is also being adopted in a large number of dairy barns in the West. We think that your readers would be very much pleased when they saw the system in operation. It is the best system I have seen, and the best way to solve the watering problem in the stable.

Wellington Co., Ont.

M. J. BEATTY.



### Express Rates on Cream.

On March 21st, 1911, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada issued an order fixing certain express rates on cream for buttermaking, and a tariff of higher rates on cream for other purposes. This did not prove satisfactory to either the express companies or to the shippers. Accordingly, a new tariff was asked for, and on June 1st, 1911, the express companies submitted for the consideration of the Board a special tariff "B," and on the 26th of June a special tariff "C," both giving rates on cream either sweet or sour, and to be used in any way the purchasers think proper—"B" excluding and "C" including collection and delivery service.

Tariff "B," as submitted, is almost identical with the Board's tariff on cream for buttermaking, practically the only difference being in the matter of collection and delivery service. The tariff on cream for buttermaking includes collection and delivery service, while that on cream, without restriction as to use, does not include such service.

Tariff "C," including collection and delivery service, differs from tariff "B," which excludes such service, by an increase of 5 cents per can in eight of the rates quoted, 10 cents per can in two of the rates, and 15 cents per can in one of the rates.

After considering the tariffs filed by the express companies, the Board of Railway Commissioners have ordered that the following tariff on cream in cans, with or without jackets, plainly and distinctly stencilled and tagged, go into effect on the 18th of September, 1911, between all points east of Port Arthur:

Miles.	5-gal. cans each.	8-gal. cans each.	10-gal. cans each.
25	15 cts.	20 cts.	25 cts.
50	18 "	26 "	31 "
75	22 "	31 "	36 "
100	26 "	36 "	41 "
150	34 "	46 "	51 "
200	42 "	56 "	61 "

The above charges do not include collection or delivery service. Returned empty cans will be charged at the rate of 5 cents each for return carriage.

Where shipments are called for and delivered, 5 cents per can extra is charged.

There are several other clauses relating to the procedure in shipping from regular stations, flag stations, etc.

Express companies are obliged to furnish a collection and delivery service for cream shipments in any locality for which a wagon or sleigh service is provided.

The cream is to be carefully handled, and delivered with the least possible delay, and not left exposed to sun or severe frost.

### Every Patron Loses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have a good deal of very hot weather this summer, and it has required great care to send the milk in proper condition to the cheese factory, and there has been considerable bad milk returned to the farmer, and a good deal taken in that should have been returned. The majority of our patrons now cool the evening's milk, but the morning's milk is generally left to take care of itself. Some of the very hot mornings, the milk, when received at our factory was 84 degrees, and it was found that it took one pound more of such milk to make a pound of cheese than when the weather was very cool. I heard of one factory where, on a certain hot day, the inspector was visiting, and he and the cheesemaker took the trouble to drive around and interview all the patrons, and asked them to take particular pains to cool both the night's and morning's milk. The patrons did so, with the result that it took over one pound less milk to make a pound of cheese than it did the previous day, and the weather was just as hot; and then, a much better quality of cheese was made.

It is impossible for a carpenter to make a good wagon box out of lumber that has commenced to rot and decay. So it is just as impossible for a cheesemaker, no matter how well he may understand his business, to make a first-class cheese from overripe milk.

Now, this is a serious matter. The average yield at our factory for July was 12.17. Now, if the milk, morning's as well as night's, had been properly cooled, it could have been 11.17, which would have made a difference in the total receipts of about \$425. Someone will ask where the difference went? Why, it went out in the whey. In very hot weather, the whey is much whiter. But we cannot make the \$425 extra out of the pigs. I doubt if we could make \$25. So there will be a dead loss of \$400.

Now for the remedy. The condensing factories will not take in any milk if the temperature is over 60 degrees. Now, if our cheesemakers were

authorized and empowered to send all milk back to the patrons which went over 70 degrees, I believe we would not only have a very much lower average, but we would have a better quality of cheese. There is scarcely any farmer that has not plenty of cold well water. Now, if he would set two coolers full of cold water in the can the moment he has done milking, and then, whenever the water gets warm, empty it out and put in two more coolers full of cold water, this would not be much trouble; and then, in the morning, have the milk can sitting in cold water, and set a cooler of cold water in the can when he commences to empty the milk, it would not take long to reduce the temperature away down below 70. Someone may ask, "What is there in this for me?" This is a very reasonable question, and we will try to answer it. If the milk had been properly cooled and taken care of at our factory during July, and the average pounds of milk to a pound of cheese been 11.17, instead of 12.17, as I have already stated, we would have had \$425 more money to divide, of which our largest patron would have got over \$24, and the average patron, sending about 7,500 pounds, would have got about \$7. When there was over \$425 of a loss at our factory in July from overripe milk, how many thousands of dollars of a loss would there be in all the cheese factories in Canada?

When we find out such a leak as this, we should certainly stop it at once. Then, let every patron of every cheese factory get to work and cool his milk properly both nights and mornings, and so prevent the great loss, get more money for the milk, and enable the cheesemaker to make a better quality of cheese.—[A Cheese-factory Secretary of 27 Years' Experience.]

[Note.—The above letter, by a highly valued contributor, well known personally to the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," is worth thinking over. A better way of accomplishing the cooling, however, is to set the can of milk in a tank or half-barrel, through which cold water runs. The narrow "coolers" are pretty good if handled in a thoroughly clean manner, but too often they are set on more or less dirty stands or well curbs, and then reinserted into the milk, with dust and germs adhering.—Editor]

## POULTRY

### Poultry and Eggs in Muskoka.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am an interested reader of this Poultry Department, and would like to give my experience in this branch of the business.

I began in a very small way, with only ten pullets and one cockerel. Some of the pullets were part Light Brahma, the others part White Leghorn; the cockerel three-parts Buff Orpington. They began to lay the 8th of January, 1909, and laid steadily until the following September. In the meantime, three had died from an unknown disease. They laid no more until January 1st, 1910, when they began (they and their pullets), and kept it up, with the exception of a few odd days, the whole year. Counting losses and feed, which I had to buy, the first year they only paid their way. Last year, the average number being about a dozen hens, they average 134 eggs each, and made \$25 profit, including chickens sold at 20 cents per pound. This year I have all grade Buffs and a pure-bred male. Began the year with 19 yearlings and pullets. During the first three months they laid \$20 worth of eggs, the feed, which was raised on the farm, costing about \$8. In January the eggs were sold for 35 cents a dozen; in February, 30 cents, and in March, 25 cents; in the spring they got down to 18 cents, but are 25 cents now. Being in Muskoka, we find the tourist traffic keeps up the price. In winter I feed the hens three times a day, generally buck-wheat in the morning; boiled vegetables, mixed with bran, and a little pepper sometimes; evening, peas or wheat, warmed in extra-cold weather. I also warm the water or milk. They roost in the cow stable, and have a scratching shed, besides. In summer they have the run of the fields, and get feed twice a day.

L. C.

### Animal Food for Fowls.

These are the most expensive foods. They form a substitute for the worms and insects that are the natural summer food of fowls upon free range. Fowls confined to small runs require to be fed more or less animal foods during long, dry spells in the summer and during the winter. Even where the range is unlimited it frequently pays to feed animal food.

It is generally believed, and I think rightly so, that good egg yields cannot be secured annually without the use of such foods as green-cut bone, beef scraps, or cooked refuse, meat, etc. Many believe that the larger the amount of animal food the fowls consume, the greater will be their egg production. There is good ground for doubting this statement, in that these foods are ex-

pensive, and the extra eggs may cost more than they are worth. Moreover, herein is where serious injury may be done to the hen's digestive and reproductive organs.—[Prof. W. R. Graham, in the Standard and Poultry World.]

### Stock Ducks.

The birds intended for stock purposes should be hatched in March or April, as later-hatched birds will seldom lay sufficiently early in spring, and from the first allowed free range and given no forcing or fattening foods. It is important to provide the breeding stock with a practically unlimited run, and free access to plenty of swimming-water. The housing may be of simple nature, but must be dry, capacious, and airy. The practice of closing up the stock at night in small, badly-ventilated houses cannot be too strongly condemned. An open shed, which may be part of some farm building will provide good housing accommodation. Each bird will require at least three square feet of floor space, and double this amount may be allowed with advantage. The floor must be dry and kept well bedded with clean material, such as straw, turf-mould, etc.

In order to obtain a satisfactory number of fertile eggs, the stock ducks must be given green-stuffs and animal food regularly, except during summer months, when the birds, if given constant access to suitable run, will procure these essential foods for themselves. Turnips, cabbage and early-cut clover are excellent green stuffs for ducks. The clover hay requires to be cut into short chaff, and steeped for about twelve hours in hot water before use; the turnips should be cooked and mashed, whilst the cabbage can either be cooked or chopped up finely and fed raw. A form of animal food which, as a rule, is easily obtainable is the refuse—especially blood—from butcher-shops and slaughter-houses. It happens, sometimes, too, that an animal is slaughtered on the farm, and, provided, of course, there is no infectious disease in the carcass, the blood and offal should be saved for the ducks. All material must be thoroughly cooked and minced before use, and fed as fresh as possible. The ducks' rations should consist almost entirely of soft, mixed foods, though an occasional feed of grain may be given. Any changes in diet should be made gradually, and the effect on the birds noted. This specially applies to animal food, which, if given suddenly in large quantities, is liable to cause severe diarrhoea. The ducks may be fed twice each day, morning and evening, but it is important to give only as much food at each meal as the birds readily clean up. The morning meal should be scanty, so as to induce the ducks to take exercise in seeking food for themselves, since fat ducks are lazy, lay badly, and their eggs are usually infertile. It is advisable to feed in long troughs covered with movable wooden cages, in order to prevent trampling on the food, and it is most important to keep such feeding vessels sweet and clean. The ducks require access at all times to grit and lime. A load of screenings from a stone-crushing machine, or gravel from a river-bed or gravel pit will provide sufficient grit for a long period. The bulk of this material should be about the size of split peas or small Indian corn, but the presence of some finer material, like sand, is advantageous. Crushed oyster-shells provide lime in a good form, and can be purchased in most country towns. Some suitable rations are: 5 parts oat mash, 5 parts fine sharps or pollard, 2 parts bran, 3 parts Indian meal, 1 part cooked animal food; or, 5 parts oat mash, 5 parts sharps or pollard, 5 parts Indian meal, 2 parts cooked animal food; or, 5 parts oat mash, 5 parts fine sharps or pollard, 3 parts bran, 2 parts Indian meal, 1 part cooked animal food; or, 5 parts oat mash, 5 parts fine sharps or pollard, 5 parts bran. These four rations are to run concurrently, the first to start November 1st and run for two months, the second to run three months, the third two months, and the last five months. The parts given (oat mash is coarsely-ground oats) are by weight, and not by volume. If, however, the quantities are carefully weighed a few times, sufficient accuracy in judging the proper amounts will probably be gained, and constant weighing prove unnecessary. The dry portions of the ration should be mixed first, and, if desired, a fairly large quantity can be stored in one receptacle, ready for use. The green stuff and animal food should be added to the dry mixture, together with sufficient liquid to form, after thorough stirrings, a crumbly but not sloppy mass. It is better to prepare at one time only sufficient for one day's use. The green stuffs may be varied as frequently as possible, and, if desired, cooked potatoes may occasionally be added. Only good sound meals should ever be used, and the oat mash should be ground as finely as possible.—[A selection from "The Irish Table Duck Industry," by Percy A. Francis, in the Journal of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.]



## GARDEN &amp; ORCHARD.

## Little Peach.

During recent years, fruit-growers in some of the peach-growing sections of Ontario have been disturbed by an increasing prevalence of the disease known as "little peach." This disease was at one time considered to be a form of yellows, which was usually designated as peach yellows by the growers, while the regular peach yellows was called the premature peach. It is an entirely separate disease, with an unknown origin. In a paper given by M. B. Waite, pathologist in charge of Fruit Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., at a meeting of the American Pomological Society in St. Catharines, two theories were advanced as to the origin. One was that it may have been introduced on the Japanese plum, and the other that it may be a native disease of stone fruits which has adapted itself to the cultivated peach and plum with difficulty. The malady occurred on the Japanese plum, and appeared in this country about the time of the introduction of these plums in America.

There is a marked contrast between the disease and yellows. Mr. Waite compares these diseases thus: the peach yellows produces premature, red, spotted fruits, with variable characters, sometimes at first darker than normal, but usually yellowing and drooping from the inside of the tree outward, and frequently producing an abundance of a bushy, wiry growth, this abnormal growth being covered by an abundance of narrow, yellow leaves. Little peach, on the other hand, has undersized fruit, both flesh and stone being small, is belated in ripening, and poorly developed. The leaves have a peculiar roll and droop, with a yellow coloration not unlike the yellows.

The disease may appear on a sickly, unthrifty tree, but it often makes its appearance on a number of trees situated close together at the same time. It spreads from tree to tree, until a number of colonies of trees are affected. It spreads sporadically from orchard to orchard, and may wipe out the trees over a large area.

In experimenting with the disease, Waite found that, by transferring buds from diseased trees to healthy ones, the disease was produced. Yellows is also produced in this way, so it was concluded that little peach belonged to the same general type as the peach yellows and peach rosette or the "yellows group," but it is a distinct disease, with distinct symptoms.

The method of control is the eradication of infected trees. A tree which has either little peach or yellows is no use, and the sooner it is destroyed, the less the danger of the disease being spread to healthy trees. A three years' eradication test proved successful in Michigan, where the second year it was found that the percentage of diseased trees was reduced to less than one-half of one per cent., and at the end of the third year the total number of diseased trees did not exceed one per cent. of the total number of trees in the district. The secret of success consists in timely inspections of the orchard by an inspector or someone who can readily detect the first symptoms of the disease; and, where the disease is found, prompt removal is imperative. Three inspections yearly are advised, one in July, one in August, and one in September. The point is to detect the disease and destroy the tree immediately; and where the disease is prevalent, more frequent inspection is advisable. New trees can safely be planted in places where infected trees have been removed. The grower should be quite sure of the disease before destroying the tree, because there are several other diseases which somewhat resemble yellows and little peach. Borers cause a yellowing of the foliage, but it begins at the top. Yellowing may also be caused by the root aphid, or from a sour soil or frost injury, or lack of soil fertility, particularly of nitrogen. These cause the leaf symptoms, but none of the fruit symptoms. The very much undersized, late-ripening fruit is a sure symptom of little peach, and, once the disease is recognized, destroy the tree without delay.

## Fruit Marks Act. — Not Amended.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my review of the agricultural legislation of the recent session of Parliament, published in your issue of the 10th inst., reference was made to an amendment to the Fruit Marks Act. I have discovered that, like many other bills, the one relating to the packing and marking of fruit did not reach its third reading. It, like three others introduced, was an amendment to the Inspection and Sale Act, which now includes the Fruit Marks Act. The Amendment to the Inspection and Sale Act, which received Royal assent, was Bill No. 9, which fixes the standard for a barrel of potatoes, when sold or offered for sale, at one hundred and sixty pounds.

J. B. SPENCER.

## Demonstration Orchards in Quebec.

Eight hundred dollars is the sum granted by the Quebec Legislature to co-operative societies, to be expended in demonstration work in the orchards of that Province. This grant can only be expended as directed by a joint committee made up of three, representing the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Society, three representing the co-operative society, and one representative of the Quebec Department of Agriculture. The committee representing the Quebec Pomological Society is known as the committee on demonstration orchards, and is composed of Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College; Rev. Father Leopold, La Trappe, and Robert Brodie, Montreal, Que.

The work of demonstration is to be confined to pruning, spraying, cultivating and fertilizing bearing orchards, and to the packing of the fruit, and is to be limited to one or, at most, two orchards in a district.

The committee hopes to secure the orchards for this purpose by agreeing to pay all expenses of the work they do, the owner receiving all money obtained for the fruit, and, in case the returns are not so great as from his crop adjoining, the amount is to be made up from the grant.

Eighty trees of uniform size, and of one variety are required. This will be divided into eight plots of ten trees each. One half the area will be cultivated, the remainder left in sod. Two plots of each of these areas will be manured in the spring with stable manure, and one plot of each will be manured with commercial fertilizer, while the remaining two plots will not be fertilized.

All the trees will receive thorough spraying with lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture. These demonstration orchards should prove of great benefit to orcharding in Quebec.

Looks as if Dame Nature were preparing a dead set against the poor potato beetle. The soldier-bug this year relieved many Canadian farmers from the necessity of Paris-greening. And now, from across the line, comes a report published in the Ohio Farmer, of a garter-snake eating the bugs with a relish. May the Colorado insect's enemies increase.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

## Timothy Rust.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, has recently published a bulletin on "Timothy Rust in the United States," by Edward C. Johnson, Pathologist in charge of cereal-disease work. This rust was reported in the United States as early as 1882. Iowa reported some in 1891, and in 1906 it became epidemic at the Arlington Experimental Farm, near Washington, D. C. Since then it has been found to be widespread, having been reported from Maine to Ontario, and from northern Minnesota to Iowa, Kentucky and Virginia. This rust is similar in appearance and morphological char-

acteristics to the rust of wheat (*Puccinia graminis*). This rust will not attack the cereals directly, but can be transferred to them by using bridging hosts. It is easily transferred to other grasses. The acrid stage of the rust is not definitely known, and, according to experiments, is not the same as that of the wheat rust. The rust has many distinctive characteristics, and unless further experiments should show that it can produce its acridium on the barberry, and until these experiments have been performed this species will be called *Puccinia phlei-pratensis*.

The rapid distribution of timothy rust in recent years is undoubtedly due to the dissemination of the uredospores by insects, birds, animals, man, and air currents. As there are wide differences in timothy strains with regard to rust resistance, the problem in timothy rust prevention becomes one of breeding. Such breeding must be carried on where the rust is abundant. When one thinks of the damage done cereals by rust, some idea can be formed of what might be the fate of timothy were this particular species to become prevalent at any time.

## An "Improved" Lawn Roller.

Many farmers, as well as town people need a small roller for the lawn and garden. Several have made them of solid cement, which makes them rather heavy for some purposes. I have evolved what I consider an improvement on the old method. I secured a piece of smoke-stack that had mostly rusted or burnt out and had to be replaced. The piece I got was 20 inches in diameter and 3 feet long. If the pipe has small holes in it, these can be covered by a piece of tin. Next I got some 3-inch pipe, 3 feet 4 inches long; this allowed me 2 inches out of each end of the roller. Then I got two spice pails; these are 14 inches in diameter and 1 foot high, and are to go in the center of the roller to make it hollow. As these are 14 inches, and my drum is 20 inches, there remains a 3-inch space around them to fill with cement; and, as they are each 1 foot deep, this leaves 6 inches on each end for cement. I have a hole bored through the center of the bottom of each pail, which is the center of the roller, and I have a piece of pipe 6 inches long which comes through the bottom of one of the pails, and through the cement on the end of the roller, being just one inch short of the full length of the roller, no cement being within one inch of the end of this, so that a plug can be put in it and not extend beyond the end. This piece of pipe gives an opening to the inside of the roller or these pails, so that they can be filled with water if desired, and thus make the roller 80 to 90 pounds heavier. Having all the material on hand, mix the cement quite wet. Put the casing on end on a board which has a hole in it to let the pipe for the center pass through two inches, and be sure and have it in the center, and secure it there. Then put in six inches of cement and pound it well. Next put in one of the spice pails, bottom down, fill in around with grout, 1 part cement to 5 parts of gravel. When full to end of pail, put in the short pipe through the outer edge of the bottom of the pail, having it extend to within one inch of the top of the casing. Then fill the casing level full, with the exception of



Percheron Breeders and Importers at the Percheron Show at Nogent le Rotrou, France. July 1st, 1911.

First row, sitting down, beginning on the left—Messrs. Lukin, American; Charles Kirk, American; Omer Singmaster, Charles Aveline (President Percheron Society), Peter Hopley, American, Phillips, American; Hawthorne, Canadian; Armstrong, Canadian; Mulvaney.

Second row, standing, left to right—Hopley, Jr., American; Gerald Powell, (interpreter); E. G. Wheeler, American; W. T. Durham, American; James McLanglin, American; James Fletcher, Snider, Phillips, Jr., (all Americans); J. Astor (journalist); Moffit, American; Smith, American; Chabondez (interpreter); A. Robinson, American.

Third row, left to right—August Tacheau, French breeder; A. Chapelle, French breeder; G. Stewart, Wilson, Jr., Sam Bell, Jr., all Americans; E. Perriot, French breeder; Col. G. W. Crawford, T. Kirk, Americans; L. Aveline, French breeder; Omer Vanlandeghem (interpreter); G. D. Henson, American; Jerome Vanlandeghem (interpreter).



about an inch around this pipe, where the water can be introduced to the center. The plug will not then need to extend beyond the end of the casing, and will not catch on the handles, which are fastened to the center pipe to draw the roller. These handles can be made of wood, but iron handles are neater. In filling, put in plenty of wire or hoop bands of some old barrel. Soak the pails in water for some time, or they will swell and crack the cement.

If a casing of 24 inches is desired, then two cheese boxes could be used; they are 16 inches across. If 16-inch casing is wanted, a nail keg could be put in the center. For a casing of 2½ to 3 feet, a barrel could be put in the center, getting the size to suit the casing. The bigger the casing, the better, as a larger space can be left in the center.

In fact, as good a roller can be made this way for very little as the all-steel rollers that are made to be filled with water, and cost \$40 to \$50. The only thing is to get some material for a casing that will hold the cement until it hardens.

GEO. RICE.

### Ontario Crop Bulletin.

The following statement regarding the condition of crops in the Province, based upon reports of correspondents, under date of August 5th, has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

**Fall Wheat.**—According to the May bulletin, this crop suffered more or less from winter-killing in many counties, and a considerable area of fall-wheat land had to be plowed up, or was resown with spring grains. Returns just to hand show a wide variation both in yield and quality reported, ranging from poor to good, but the average yield per acre will be decidedly less than usual. The excessive heat and drouth that prevailed at times in May and June caused the crop to be shorter in stand than usual, and some of the grain is described as having been shrunk by premature ripening. On the other hand, some correspondents speak of the kernel as being plump and a good sample, and claim that fall wheat is the best grain crop of the year. The straw, while short, is generally clean and bright. Smut was reported by only a few correspondents, but occasional mention was made of the presence of Hessian fly in every county west of York and Simcoe (inclusive), except Grey, Bruce, Huron and Essex. Harvesting was earlier than usual, ranging from the 3rd to the 22nd of July, and weather conditions then were on the whole very favorable.

**Spring Wheat.**—This crop, like all the grains, suffered from the drouth and unusual heat of the season. Although short in straw, heads have filled in very well, and the grain is said to be of good quality generally. While some spring wheat was harvested in the last week of July, much of the crop remained to be cut when correspondents reported. There is less spring wheat grown in Ontario than formerly.

**Barley.**—This crop will also be below the average in yield. The straw is described as being short but clean. While the grain will be rather lighter in weight than usual, owing to the great heat and drouth, no complaints of discoloration have been received. Cutting ranged from the 10th to 28th of July.

**Oats.**—Oats have fared the worst of the grain crops, although some good yields are reported. Owing to the heat and excessive drouth during growth, the straw is very short, although standing up nicely; but the heads are not well filled, nor is the bulk of the grain as plump as usual. In several sections of the Province a heavy wind storm threshed out some of the ripening oats. Complaints of rust have come from different districts. While some are through harvesting oats, others have not yet begun cutting.

**Rye.**—Where grown for grain, this crop has been of fair yield and quality, although short in straw.

**Peas.**—The unusually high temperature prevailing at different periods of the growing season told severely upon peas, reports of the blossoms drying up, owing to heat and drouth. Some correspondents say a portion of the crop had to be cut for green feed, owing to poor podding, although some good yields have also been reported. Only odd mention was made of the presence of the weevil. While some of the crop is yet green and growing, a considerable portion has been harvested.

**Beans.**—There has been too much heat and too little rain for beans in the first stage of growth, but some correspondents are of the opinion that there is ample opportunity for the crop to pick up before it is ready for harvesting in the early part of September.

**Hay and Clover.**—Clover did not winter well, and in many quarters the excessive heat and drouth of May and June added to that drawback. However, while in the Western half of the Province the hay crop will average low, good yields

are reported in many of counties in the eastern portion. The crop was well saved, generally speaking, and, where not delayed too long in cutting, is of first-class quality. Red clover did not do so well as timothy. The crop has been remarkably free of insect pests this season. Cutting extended from the 20th of June to the end of July.

**Corn.**—Late planting, owing to drouth of May, was the greatest drawback to the corn crop. Once the young plants got a start, the heat that was so trying to the cereal crops by unduly hastening ripening, rather suited growth, except in a few instances, where the drouth was almost too much even for corn. Recent rains will bring the crop forward with a leap, and a good yield is anticipated. Corn is steadily growing in favor as a fodder crop.

**Tobacco.**—The ground was exceedingly dry at planting, and the crop did not get a good start, while the ensuing hot and dry weather was trying to growth. In some fields, grubs also attacked the young plants, necessitating considerable re-sowing. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the present condition of the crop is described as being from fair to good, while the expected yield ranges from half a crop to a ton of dry leaf per acre.

**Potatoes.**—A light yield of small potatoes will be the general rule, as the season has been too dry and hot for best results. Early-planted suffered most, and some correspondents claim that timely rains may yet redeem those later grown. The Colorado beetle has been more complained of than for years. Blight was reported in two or three places in some of the eastern counties, but no mention has been made of rot.

**Roots.**—All classes of roots experienced a poor start, on account of the drouth delaying or preventing the seed from germinating. Early-sown turnips look better than those put in later, but the crop generally is reported to be doing poorly. Mangels are more promising, and, with favorable growing weather, may yet make a good show. Sugar beets are described as looking thrifty.

**Fruit.**—Some correspondents claim that the unusually hot weather at time of blossoming affected the setting of fruit. Apples will be light in total yield, as, in addition to poor setting, a considerable portion of this and other fruits was blown off the trees by high winds late in July. Winter apples will be scarce in nearly every locality, but in most quarters there will be a fair supply of Duchess and other varieties. All classes of apples are much freer from spot or scab than usual. Pears, while greatly thinned by the wind storms, are yielding better, relatively, than apples. Plums range all the way from poor to heavy in yield, and have done best where sprayed. There will be a medium yield of peaches; the later varieties give the best promise. Cherries, as a rule, did well, although some complain of poor returns. Grapes, so far, have every prospect of success. Small fruits promised well early in the season, but failed to fulfill expectations, owing to the intense heat prevailing just before ripening period.

### Ragweed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Now is the time to look after ragweed and prevent its spreading all over the farm and country. It is now coming fully into blossom, and any plants that have reached that stage and are cut off will not produce any mature seed, and will die this autumn.

In the first place, I would like to emphasize the roadsides as a place of danger. In the Lake Erie counties, where this weed is most prevalent, too many roadsides are seen which are neglected. The result is that the matured seed is carried by vehicles of all kinds from the roads in wet weather to different parts of the farms in the locality. It doesn't seem that there is any reasonable excuse why it should be left to seed, and then have this seed distributed by the wind over crusted snow in the winter time, when only a short time would be required to use a mower to mow them down. Why will not the municipalities see that this is done? Where fresh grading has been done in recent years on the roads, it affords an opportunity for weeds to grow that didn't obtain when it was in a stiff sod. While the roads are unquestionably improved by grading, it is no reason why weeds should be left to flourish in the new-found seed-bed. If municipalities, through their pathmasters or road commissioners, will not do this, it should be somebody's business, surely, to see that it is done. If the railroad companies didn't see the weeds along the railway lines, there would be a howl through the country. But they are looking after them pretty well. Too frequently, just over the fence in many a farmer's field may be seen the same weeds going to seed, and furnishing some seed not only for themselves, but for the railway companies. As farmers, we should be consistent, and clean up our own back yards.

But it will be urged we have no time, the help is scarce, and other work must be attended to. How long will it take to hook on a mower to do

the most of it after the crop is removed from the field? Will it not pay as well as any kind of work? Why not keep a few sheep to help us? What's wrong about letting sheep pasture the roadsides? One doesn't see many weeds on roadsides where they are allowed to run. Something must be done about this menace, and done right away.

In the second place, the stubble fields should be plowed or disked over as soon as possible after the crop is removed. If this were done every year, the field would soon be comparatively free of ragweed. This practice is bad for all kinds of weeds, and good for the land. Try it out and see.

In the third place, all the meadows should be clipped with a mower where ragweed is bad before the seed forms, and this practice will lessen the trouble a great deal.

In the fourth place, those spots in the clover-seed fields should be cut early, where ragweed and other weeds are growing, before they seed, to prevent clover-seed contamination. Don't forget that a short rotation with corn or clover will help to do the weed trick.

T. G. RAYNOR.

### Would Tax Horses and Exempt Autos.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have read your article on "Autos and Dust," in your issue of August 3rd, 1911, and was surprised to see the stand you take, but when I read the article of August 10th, from a York County man, I thought it was high time someone said something, for, as every person knows, York Co. has more poor and bad roads than any other county on the map of Ontario. Who have we to thank for these roads? Is not their whole control in the farmers' hands? They go out to do the roadwork and expend the money that is commuted, and what work it is! Each one has a different idea of roadmaking, and when the "roadwork" is done, the places that they have touched are not fit for use.

See what they do: They open up a pit, and send men and teams to draw out the gravel, paying owner of pit so much a yard, and telling the men with teams that when they have made so many trips their day's work is done, and they can go home. I have seen them going home at 4 p. m. They make no selection in the pit, but take out everything they come to but stones that would take too much exertion to put on the wagons. Then we have to drive over this stretch of rubbish until, by actual wear and tear these stones are either pressed into the earth or knocked to one side by the wheels and horses' feet, thus losing what would be the very best road material available, if it was put in in proper shape. Then, another thing we have to thank our farmers for are the deep ruts you make in the roads with your heavy loads on your narrow-tire wagons. When you go out with a load of wood, or stones, or straw, you scatter it along the roads, and drop boards off your wagons; and when you come to a hill, you select the largest stone you can find to block your wheels, and when you start again you forget to remove it.

There is another thing that I have never seen any writer on this question touch, and that is the traction engine. I maintain that these cause great damage to the roads. They are so heavy, and the wheels are so constructed that the whole surface of the road is loosened and displaced to the depth of an inch by them passing over. When they come to a soft place in the road, a man will jump off, get a rail from the fence, throw it under the wheels, and pass right on, leaving the remnants in the track, to the ruin of both horse and buggy.

Now, Mr. Editor, is there any remedy for this state of affairs? I think so; but I don't think there is until we change our system. I would ask the farmers who read this article to think it over, and ask themselves if they would run the business of their farms on the same basis as the roads are run to-day. When you get a man to come and work a day for you, do you let him go home at four o'clock? When you are putting in your stables, do you go to the gravel pit and take all you come to, draw it home and select there what you want to use, and leave the rejected stuff kicking around under your feet? Do you, when you go out to cut a field of grain, treat it as a holiday, and put in the day as easily as you can? Then, if you do not do these things on your farms, why should you allow them done on the roads?

I would favor commuting the taxes; the purchasing of a steam crusher and heavy steam roller by, say, three or four townships together, and the control of the roads put under a commission who could keep the work going the year round. And if there is any extra taxing to be done, tax the traction-engine man \$5 per annum per horsepower; the farmer an extra dollar for every horse he has on his farm, and let the automobile man alone until you can give him and, incidentally, yourself, something decent to drive over. He has already no say in the making of the roads,



and he has to pay \$4 per year... By the way, what is this \$4 for, or what becomes of it?

York Co., Ont. [Note.—Without disputing the justifiable criticism of certain prevalent road-making and road-destroying practices, we rise to observe that the suggestion to tax farmers (who build the roads) for keeping horses, while exempting autoists, who in most cases pay practically nothing towards the upkeep of the rural highways, although inflicting immense loss, as previously explained, is the most consummate piece of "nerve" yet exhibited in this discussion. What do our readers think of it. For the present, suffice to add that automobile traffic has been one of the greatest dampeners of good-roads enthusiasm in country districts.—Editor.]

Best way of Distributing Silage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Reading in your paper of August 10th about "How to Finish Silo-filling," by John M. Houldershaw, of Simcoe Co., I see he gives his idea about distributing corn in the silo with a three-sided trough. This is good. However, we tried different ways. One was with a box at the top, where the blower empties in, and then a long bag from the box down to the silo; as the silo fills up, the bag is folded up. But our last invention, which we believe is hard to beat, is as follows: We have a big tin, or some strong, galvanized elbow, where the blower empties in, and then pipes all the way down in the silo. Have the pipes about 2 1/2 or 3 feet long, and then connected with straps. As the silo fills, the pieces are unbuckled. In this way the corn is all kept together, and, to our surprise, when first tried, we found that one man walking around with this pipe would put it in better and far more pressed than three or four men; the force comes right from the cutting box. It is nice and clean in the silo. In years gone by, nobody wanted to go in the silo, and at present everybody wants to handle the pipes. Be careful to take the pieces of pipe off before it fills too close so as to check the wind from the blower. Also take care to leave a little space between the pipes from the blower and the big elbow. Have the inside pipes an inch or two larger than the outside.

Waterloo Co., Ont. EMANUEL M. BOWMAN.

Dairy Division Represented at the Fairs.

In view of the many inquiries last year, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner has arranged for a representative of the Dairy Division to be at the Toronto Exhibition again this year to give information regarding cow-testing to dairy farmers and factory proprietors. Assistance will be given both to the individual dairymen, and to any maker who wishes to organize a cow-testing association.

Anyone desirous of constructing a cool-curing room for cheese, or building a cheese factory or creamery, will be able to obtain useful suggestions from the plans displayed at the booth in the Dairy Building.

Officials of the Dairy Division will also conduct dairy tests, or milking competitions, at the fall fairs to be held at Woodstock and Perth, Ont.; Bromo and Sherbrooke, Que. Awards will be based on the weight of milk, butter-fat, and solids not fat, produced.

GOSSIP.

FIFTY HIGH-CLASS PERCHERONS LATELY LANDED.

J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., whose reputation as an importer of high-class horses is second to none on either side of the line, has lately landed at his commodious stables, at Weston, the largest shipment of Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, ever landed in Canada. All told, there are fifty head, about equally divided, twenty-five stallions, and the same number of mares and fillies. Two of the mares have foals at foot, the youngsters standing the long journey as well as the older ones. Before sailing for France, Mr. Hogate said he would bring over a shipment of the best he could buy, and he has surely made good, as there are a number of noted prize-winners in the lot, some of them unbeaten, and one filly that has four

diplomas to her credit, representing as many championships, horses that will finish up to 2,300 lbs. or over, mares and fillies that will finish up to the ton, 1,500 lbs. and over now, in moderate condition, as two-year-olds, and with this great size is coupled the hard, flat, flinty kind of bone, the well-sprung ankles, and the big, wide feet, stylish tops, snappy action, and many of them with abundance of draft character, a splendid lot of horses, a credit alike to the man that selected them, the country that bred them and the country to which they have come. We shall not attempt much individualizing owing to there being so many and so uniform a standard, but those mentioned will be designated by their hoof numbers, as the pedigrees had not arrived from Ottawa at the time of our visit. Prominent among the stallions is No. 15, a dark gray four-year-old, a horse of superb quality, remark-

ably smooth and thick; a great show horse. No. 13 is a gray three-year-old, of elephant size and character from his heels up. He will make up to 2,300 or 2,400 lbs., and with it all has the long-wearing kind of underpinning. He is a remarkable colt. No. 7 is a black three-year-old that has won many prizes. He has size, quality and character in abundance. No. 16 is another very big three-year-old, gray. He will go over the ton when finished, and has the Canadian's ideal of underpinning. These are representative of the entire lot. In the matter of age, two are four-year-olds, and the balance all three-year-olds. In color, they are pretty well divided in number of grays and blacks. The mares and fillies, like the stallions, are all grays and blacks, ranging in age from one to seven years. No. 10 is a gray, seven years of age, a mare of superb draft type and quality of underpinning. She has been shown a great number of times, and was never below the top. She has a big, nice horse colt at foot. There is only one yearling filly in the lot, and she is a

daughter of this mare. She is a black, with the size and quality one would expect to see in the daughter of so noted a mare. No. 9 is a gray five-year-old, with big size, and a remarkably stylish top. When conditioned, she will certainly make a great show mare. No. 12 is a beautiful dapple-gray five-year-old, a very thick, heavy mare, high-class in draft type and quality. She has an exceptionally choice horse colt at foot. No. 3 is a black two-year-old, with quality all over. She was never beaten, and has won four championships. No. 14 is a black two-year-old, a winner many times, with great size. She should make the ton when developed. Another very big filly that should reach a ton is a gray two-year-old; a right good one. Several exceptionally well-matched teams can be selected from the lot, either in grays or blacks. The majority of them are two-year-olds, and all are supposed to be in foal; many of them certainly are. Parties interested would do well to look up Mr. Hogate's exhibit at Toronto, London and Ottawa Exhibitions.

Ontario Fall Fair Dates.

For some reason or other, the list of Ontario fall-fair dates, issued annually from the office of the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, always proves more or less incomplete, and otherwise subject to revision. At all events, after the publication of this list, we never fail to receive several post cards from secretaries asking that their dates be corrected or added to the list. We had intended not to publish a supplementary list this year, and had replied to that effect in several instances. However, upon receipt of several additional dates from secretaries, as well as the following list of changes and additions from the Superintendent's office, we concluded there was no escape.

Changes and additions to list of fall fairs, 1911; list sent out from Toronto with explanation that election day had necessitated several changes:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes Alexandria (Sept. 26, 27), Beeton (Oct. 10, 11), Burk's Falls (Sept. 28, 29), Cobourg (Sept. 22, 23), Desboro (Sept. 27, 28), Goderich (Sept. 18, 19, 20), Kincardine (Sept. 19, 20), Lansdowne (Sept. 19, 20), Oakville (Sept. 28, 29), Parry Sound (Sept. 27, 28, 29), Picton (Sept. 27, 28), Port Carling (Sept. 26), Renfrew (Sept. 21, 22, 23), Rockwood (Oct. 5, 6), Sault Ste. Marie (Sept. 27, 28, 29), Vankleek Hill (Sept. 22, 23), Victoria Road (Sept. 19, 20), Williamstown (Sept. 19, 20), Woodstock (Oct. 11, 12, 13).

Additional supplementary list compiled from advices received by "The Farmer's Advocate":

Table with 2 columns: Location and Date. Includes Ailsa Craig (Sept. 26, 27), Port Hope (Sept. 26, 27), Simcoe (correction) (Oct. 17, 19), Stratford (correction) (Sept. 13, 14).

[Note.—This supplementary list may still lack two or three dates received and discarded before it was decided to publish a further list.

Must enter at Quarantine Stations

Ministerial Order No. 40, issued from Ottawa July 20th, 1911, signed by A. L. Jarvis, acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, orders that all sheep imported to Canada from the United States for purposes other than immediate slaughter shall be admitted only at quarantine, and not at inspection stations.

1. Such sheep, unless accompanied by a satisfactory certificate signed by an inspector of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been twice dipped in one of the preparations approved by the said Bureau, shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days.

2. During such period of quarantine, if the inspector has reason to believe, or suspect, that they are affected with, or have been exposed to, the infection of sheep scab, he may order them to be twice dipped, at the expense of the owner or importer, at an interval of not less than ten nor more than fifteen days, in a dip officially authorized by this Department for such purpose.

3. Sheep imported for immediate slaughter shall be inspected, and, if found healthy, may be permitted to proceed to destination, but all such sheep shall be subject to the direction and supervision of the inspectors of this Department, who shall have full power to deal with them in such manner as will effectually prevent their being

brought, prior to slaughter, into direct or indirect contact with any Canadian sheep.

4. Inspectors may, under the authority of this order, take such steps, not inconsistent with the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, or the regulations made thereunder, as may appear to them necessary or advisable in order to prevent the possibility of spreading the infection of sheep scab.

Fruit Crop Report.

The Fruit Crop Report, issued by the Fruit Division at Ottawa on August 15th, 1911, states that all the fruit-growing sections of Eastern Canada have experienced hot, dry weather since the last report was issued. Heat and drouth are reported over most of Ontario, and Essex, Kent, Elgin and Lambton have had their fruit crop injured by high winds, while a terrific wind and hail storm did incalculable damage in Lincoln County, covering a section some twenty miles long and two miles wide, extending from Winona to Jordan.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have suffered some from drouth, and the weather has been hot and dry in Nova Scotia, although no harm seems to have resulted to the apple crop. High winds have caused some damage in these Provinces, also.

The prospects in commercial apple orchards have not changed to any great extent since July, although all varieties are reported to be maturing about ten days earlier than usual.

The counties north of Lake Erie report the crop somewhat injured, with a high percentage of No. 1 stock.

The Lake Huron and inland counties will have even a lighter crop than was anticipated, but the cared-for orchards have about half a crop of clean fruit.

The Lake Ontario counties have prospects of a medium crop. Wind has reduced the crop considerably, and evaporators are doing a big business in fallen fruit. Rain is badly needed.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys report a fairly good crop of early varieties, while New Brunswick and North-eastern Quebec show little change, with a good crop of fall and a fair crop of winter fruit.

Nova Scotia has a bumper crop of large apples free from scab and codling worm, and conditions are excellent.

Prince Edward Island has a good crop of fall fruit, with a medium crop of winter fruit, which is small, owing to drouth.

British Columbia has only a fair to medium crop of good-quality fruit.

Pears promise a medium crop, while the plum crop has improved slightly in Ontario, although the hail has injured it in a few localities. Peaches will be a fair crop. Early Crawfords will be light, but Smock and Elberta will be good. Yellows and little peach are prevalent. Grapes promise a full crop.

The foreign crop prospects are fair. Germany has a fair apple crop, Ireland and England a light crop, and France, Italy and Holland good crops, with the United States reporting a normal crop.

Insect pests have not been prevalent in Canada this year. Aphis and caterpillars are reported in a few instances, and a little San Jose scale in unsprayed orchards, but, owing to the increased attention which has been given spraying, the conditions have been good. Fungous diseases are also very scarce.

Good prices have been the rule for tomatoes and small fruits, and buyers are offering from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per barrel for apples on the trees in Ontario. The prospects for foreign markets are good, but inferior fruit is not wanted.



## GOSSIP.

Pure-bred Shropshire rams, ewes and ewe lambs, also St. Lambert Jerseys, are advertised in this issue for sale, by H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Que.

D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, near Hamilton, Ont., offer for sale twenty Holstein heifers, in calf to their main stock bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, whose only four daughters tested so far averaged 26½ lbs. butter in seven days, as four-year-olds; also bull calves, by same sire, and four cows with big milk records. Messrs. Flatt announce that they will be at Toronto and London Exhibitions with a bigger and better show of Yorkshire hogs than ever before, which is saying a great deal.

The imported Hackney stallion, Terrington Lucifer [347], whose portrait appears on page 1383 in this issue, is owned by Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Quebec, near Vaudreuil Station. G. T. R. and C. P. R. He was sired by the champion, Copper King, and his dam by Goldfinder VI. He won in 1910, first at Sherbrooke, first at Montreal, first and grand championship at Dominion Exhibition, St. John, N. B. In 1911, first and championship at Eastern Ontario Winter Fair, Ottawa, and first and championship at Montreal Horse Show. His foals were unbeaten last fall at leading exhibitions, and he is for sale at a right price. Address, E. Watson, Manager Mt. Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, Que.

## SOME COMING SHOWS.

- Canadian National, Toronto, August 26 to September 11.  
 Central Canada Exhibition, at Ottawa, September 8 to 16.  
 Quebec Provincial, at Quebec City, August 28 to September 5.  
 Western Fair, London, September 8 to 16.  
 Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, August 30 to September 7.  
 Fredericton, N. B., September 16 to 23.  
 Chatham, N. B., September 11 to 16.  
 P. E. I., Charlottetown, September 19 to 23.  
 Victoria Provincial Exhibition, Victoria, B. C., September 26 to October 1.  
 Vancouver Exhibition, August 28 to September 4.  
 New Westminster, B. C., September 26 to October 1.  
 New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., September 11 to 16.  
 Canadian National Dairy Show, Montreal, October 2 to 7.  
 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December 11 to 15.

## WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8th TO 16th.

The management of the Western Fair are progressing nicely with the work of preparation for the ever-popular exhibition, which will open this year September 8th. The grounds will be lighted with hydro-electric light, and will be a regular fairland. The machinery in the manufacturers' and implement building will be run by hydro power, and the exhibition of motors and dynamos will be well worth seeing. The butter-making contest will take place daily in the dairy building, where ample seating accommodation has been provided for the public to witness the competition and be comfortable. The demonstration of the care of bees will again be a feature this year, when the Government demonstrator, Mr. Pettit, will give practical illustrations of how to handle and care for bees. This is intensely interesting, and should be seen by all. It will be located near the dairy building. The exhibit of "Old Curiosities" in the main building will again be a feature this year. The exhibit will be in charge of Mr. W. Smith, and any persons having anything of interest should communicate with him at 1076 Dundas street, or the Secretary of the Exhibition. Everything loaned will be properly cared for and returned. Prize lists, entry forms, concession privileges, and all information on application to Secretary A. M. Hunt, at the general offices.

## SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Sept. 7th.—At Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, Thompson Porter, 1520 St. Clair Av., Toronto; Jerseys.

Oct. 11th.—Combination Sale of Short-horns, at Woodstock, Ont., H. J. Davis and others.

Oct. 17.—Gordon H. Manhard, Manhard, Ont.; Holsteins.

Jan. 2nd, 1912.—Joint sale of Holsteins, Haley Bros., Springford, Ont.; Rettie Bros., Norwich, and T. W. McQueen, Tillsonburg.

## TRADE TOPIC.

**NIGER WHEAT.**—We have received from Wm. Rennie Co., Limited, of Toronto, a copy of their fall wheat price list, which many readers will be interested to secure. Featured in the list we notice the Niger wheat mentioned some weeks ago by a Kent County correspondent as being less affected by Hessian fly than certain other varieties. We do not find this particular merit claimed by the seedsmen, but they do recommend it as an excellent heavy-weighting and rust-proof variety. Other varieties, as Dawson's Golden Chaff and Michigan Amber, are also catalogued.

## 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.

## THE HYDRAULIC RAM.

Will you kindly explain, through the "Questions and Answers" column of your valuable paper, the principle and action of an hydraulic ram? Would it be possible to place an hydraulic ram under the ground if it were easily accessible?

W. D.

Ans.—The principle of the hydraulic ram is as follows: A machine is situated at a point below the supply of the water, and the water is carried to the machine through the supply pipes. This pipe must be laid on a slope not steeper than one to five or six. The water from the supply at the start wastes through an opening in the pipe, but almost immediately the rush of water through this opening raises into its seat a valve which closes the opening. This sudden cut-off produces a great pressure through the whole length of the pipe, and through the machine attached. This pressure opens a valve at the bottom of the dome or bell-shaped attachment, which is the principal part of the machine. The water rushes through this valve into the dome, partly filling the latter. When pressure is reduced by this escape of the water, the valve in the waste opening drops out of its seat and allows the water again to waste. The closing of the waste valve and the opening of the dome valve occur alternately in rapid succession, and with each alternation more water is forced in the dome. The discharge pipe passes from the bottom of the domes, and as soon as the water covers the entrance of this pipe the air in the upper part of the dome is imprisoned and becomes compressed more and more with each stroke of the waste valve. The expansion of this compressed air in the dome forces the water up the discharge pipe to a height considerably greater than the original head. The impulsive pressure given to the water by the sudden closing of the waste valve opens the dome valve against a considerable pressure above it, which a steady pressure would not be able to do. The impulsive action is the secret in the working of the hydraulic ram. It will be seen that a considerable proportion of the available water is wasted in the action of the machine. The machine makes use of the energy of the water supplied to raise to a greater height a small part of the water. The dome must contain air, which, by its elasticity, raises the water to the discharge pipe. Anything which removes the air from the dome will stop the machine.

The ram may be placed in a position provided there is proper drainage to carry off the waste water.

## FALL CROP FOR GREEN MANURING.

I have a field that was in meadow this season. I plowed it very lightly directly the hay was removed, about July 15th, and have been cultivating at intervals since. I purpose skimming again cross-wise, and have been thinking of sowing a crop to plow down late in the fall as fertilizer. Have been considering buckwheat, rye, or perhaps rape. Is there any crop that would likely produce growth enough if sown August 20th, to be of sufficient value as fertilizer to justify expense, and if so, what kind of crop would you recommend, and how much seed would you sow per acre?

W. H. C.

Ans.—It is doubtful whether you would get a sufficient stand of crop sown as late as this to warrant the expense in connection with it. It would require considerable growth to be of any great service as a green manure, and leguminous crops are also more valuable for this purpose than buckwheat or the cereals. If you decide to sow any one of which you were thinking, it is quite probable that the rye, sown at about two bushels per acre, would give the best results. The growth of the crop depends largely, of course, on the amount of rainfall. Buckwheat is not of great value as a green manure, and the rape would not be likely to make much growth.

## RENEWING MEADOW—VARIETIES OF FRUIT-BREAKING BRIDLE.

1. Have a meadow which is pretty well run out. How can I renew it without plowing, and what mixture would catch most easily on top of old sod?

2. What are the best varieties of plums and grapes for a heavy clay land in Kingston district? Give the best method and date for planting.

3. Give a few of the best varieties of winter apples; those that bear soon after planting, and mode for planting.

4. How is the war bridle for controlling vicious horses made?

W. W.

Ans.—1. Unless there is some particular reason to the contrary, we would advise breaking up the meadow this fall or next spring, manuring and planting to corn, roots or potatoes, followed by a grain crop seeded to clover, or whatever mixture you desire. This would be a more satisfactory method of renewing the meadow than to sow seed on it without breaking it up.

2. Some good varieties of plums are Abundance, Burbank, Moyer, Lombard, Bradshaw, Reine Claude, Monarch, Hudson River, Purple Egg. Good varieties of grapes are Concord, Worden, Niagara, Moore's Early, Lindley, Campbell's Early, Agawan, Delaware, Vergennes. The Concord may be a little late in your district.

Plum trees should be planted early in the spring, from 16 to 20 feet apart each way. Grape vines should be transplanted in spring. Set vines about 10 feet apart in continuous rows.

3. A few good varieties of winter apples are Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, King. The Wagener is an early bearer, as is also Ben Davis, but the former is a poor tree, and the latter is of poor quality. Fameuse is a good dessert apple, and if you wish a fall variety, there is none better for your district than McIntosh Red. Of course, the Northern Spy is not an early bearer. Some advise planting Tolmans and grafting to Spy. Plant about 40 feet apart each way, as early in spring as possible.

4. We believe the bridle known as the war bridle is a Western bridle. It is a rope bridle. There are various forms of rope bridles for breaking horses, and just which form is known as the war bridle we cannot state. One form of these can be made as follows: Take a ½- or ¾-inch rope about 15 feet long, make a loop in one end, and slip this loop on the horse's lower jaw and bring it over the middle of the neck from the off side, and pass down through the loop on the near side, bring up to lower corner of cheek bone on near side and hold it there, passing the slack under the upper lip and over the upper jaw from the near side, bring over the neck just behind ears from the off side, and then through the loop held on the near cheek. Don't fasten, but hold the long end in your hand. The severity of this bridle will break most vicious horses.

## DETERMINING BUTTER-FAT.

How many pounds butter-fat from 364 pounds cream, at 26-per-cent. test, and 254 pounds cream, at 30-per-cent. test? How do you tell number of pounds of butter-fat?

J. C.

Ans.—Three hundred and sixty-four lbs. of cream, with a 26-per-cent. test, contain 94.64 lbs. of butter-fat; 254 lbs. of cream, 30-per-cent. test, 76.2 lbs. butter-fat. This is simply a matter of simple figuring of percentages. In the first case, it is 26 per cent. of the 364 lbs., and in the second, 30 per cent. of the 254 lbs. A pound of butter-fat is usually reckoned to produce 1½ pounds of butter.

## DAHLIAS NOT BLOOMING.

Why are dahlias not coming out in bloom right? They were planted about the middle of April. There were frosts afterwards, but they grew up very rank and looked fine until they began to bloom, and as soon as the blossom would come out it would die away.

E. W. B.

Ans.—There are a great many reports from different places that dahlias are not flowering well this season. The extreme heat and drought that we have had this summer has no doubt had something to do with it, as in some instances where the plants have been slightly shaded, they have flowered very well. I would advise giving the plants sufficient water to keep the soil well moist, and spray them overhead with water every day or two. The surface of the soil should be kept well stirred. This is often better than giving too much water at the roots.

WM. HUNT.

## AYRSHIRES AND HOLSTEINS.

I intend starting the breeding of some pure-bred cattle, and have Ayrshires or Holsteins in view.

1. Which of the two breeds would be the better for the cream business, and to raise a few young steers for home beef, considering the cows to be turned off for beef also?

2. Have there ever been tests made of the two as to the profit, according to the amount of feed consumed?

3. Please give main characteristics to look for in Ayrshires.

W. B. C.

Ans.—1. Which will prove the most profitable for the cream business does not depend so much upon the breed as upon the individuality of the animals. Cows of either breed may be selected which will give very satisfactory returns, while each breed also has its unprofitable individuals. If in selecting the animals for your foundation stock you are careful to purchase nothing but animals with good records, it matters comparatively little which breed you choose. As far as raising steers for beef production is concerned, you must remember that the highest type of dairy animal usually is not highly satisfactory as a breeder of calves suitable for the best beef production, but the Ayrshire, being a hardy animal, and not so extreme in dairy type as the Holstein, would likely produce calves more suitable for this purpose than would the Holstein. This is one of the strong points which breeders recognize in the Ayrshire. Some Holstein calves might prove good feeders, but neither breed would prove as satisfactory for this purpose as some of the beef breeds. The Holstein cows would be larger, but otherwise would not likely be so suitable for beef as the Ayrshire.

2. Breed tests can never be relied on as being a representation of the entire breed. They are simply tests of individuals, and it is not possible to get such tests which would be a true representative comparison of the breed as a whole.

3. Select animals showing strong constitution and large capacity for consumption and production, with great spring of rib, straight top and underlines, and, above all, a large, well-developed, capacious, well-balanced udder, not fleshy or flabby, with the teats well placed, and the milk veins long, large and tortuous. Get as much size as possible, combined with good quality. A large percentage of white is in favor with present-day breeders, but the color matters little if the cow has indications of being a producer. The head should be slim, and the face rather long, with well-set, prominent horns. The dairy wedge type should be prominent, with a very fine, sharp shoulder, and plenty of width in the hind quarters.



## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

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

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

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

## MARKETS.

### Toronto.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, August 21, receipts numbered 110 cars, comprising 2,053 cattle, 489 hogs, 1,080 sheep, 43 calves, 20 horses; quality of cattle good; trade fairly good. Exporters, \$5.75 to \$6.25; butchers' prime lots, \$5.90 to \$6.10; good, \$5.60 to \$5.85; medium, \$5.10 to \$5.55; common, \$5 to \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5; milkers, \$40 to \$70 each; calves, \$3 to \$7.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt.; lambs, \$6.25 to \$7.25. Hogs, \$8.10 fed and watered, and \$7.75 f. o. b. cars.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	196	215	411
Hogs	2,340	3,066	5,406
Sheep	3,777	4,394	8,171
Calves	2,921	980	3,901
Horses	293	138	431
	1	44	45

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cattle	162	185	347
Hogs	2,417	3,312	5,729
Sheep	1,523	1,439	3,267
Calves	2,730	960	3,690
Horses	340	120	460
	2	51	53

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union yards for the past week, show an increase of 64 carloads, 4,904 hogs, 211 sheep and lambs; but a decrease of 323 cattle, 29 calves, and 8 horses, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910.

Although the receipts were moderately large, they were not greater than the demand. The quality of the cattle arriving early in the week was good, but at the latter end the common and medium classes predominated. Good to choice cattle were in demand all week, especially for butcher purposes, the markets on Wednesday and Thursday being stronger than at the commencement.

Exporters.—About 1,200 export steers were sold at \$5.75 to \$6.25, with one choice lot of 12 steers at \$6.40; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Butchers.—Prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$6; loads of good, \$5.65 to \$5.80; medium, \$5.35 to \$5.60; common, \$5.25; cows, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3 to \$4.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Too many inferior and common to medium milkers and springers have been coming on the markets. Good to choice cows are in demand at \$50 to \$70 each, but common and medium cows sold at \$30 to \$45 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate, with prices steady to strong, at \$4 to \$7.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts have been fairly liberal. Heavy, fat ewes, \$3 to \$3.50; light ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts have been moderate, and prices have continued strong all week. Selects, fed and watered at the market, sold at \$7.95, and \$7.50 to \$7.60 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—At the Union Horse Exchange for the past week trade in horses has been quite brisk. Mr. Smith reports sales of, and shipments to Saskatchewan and Procupine, besides a good city trade. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Drafters (choice quality), 1,600 lbs. and over, \$550 to \$600 per pair; general-purpose, \$175 to \$240; expressers, \$175 to \$250; drivers, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$125.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 82c. to 83c., outside. New wheat, 80c. to 81c. Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.02½; No. 2 northern, 99c., track, lake ports. Oats.—Canadian Western oats, No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 40c., lake ports; Ontario, No. 2, 39c. to 40c.; No. 3, 42c., on track, Toronto. Rye.—No. 2, 68c. to 70c., outside. Barley.—For malting, 67c. to 68c., outside. Buckwheat—50c. to 52c., outside. Corn.—American No. 2 yellow, 66½c., f. o. b. cars, Midland. Peas—No. 2, 80c. to 82c., outside. Flour.—Ontario winter-wheat flour, 90-per-cent. patents, \$3.35, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers, \$4.60.

#### HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, per ton, at Toronto, \$18.  
Straw.—Baled, car lots, per ton, \$6 to \$6.50.  
Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$21, in bags; shorts, \$23; Ontario bran, \$22, in bags; shorts, \$23.50.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady to firm for all good quality butter. Trade steady, at last quotations. Butter, store, 17c. to 18c.; separator dairy, 23c. to 24c.; creamery solids, 24c.; creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.

Eggs.—Market easier, at 21c. to 22c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Large, 13½c.; and 14c. per lb. for twins.

Beans.—Broken lots sold at \$1.90 to \$2.10.

Potatoes.—Canadian potatoes sold from farmers' wagons at \$1 to \$1.35 per bushel.

Poultry.—Receipts have been liberal, and prices easier, as follows: Chickens, 18c.; ducks, 16c.; fowl, 12c.; roosters, 10c.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 15c.; lamb skins, 35c. to 50c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 33c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, per lb., 11c. to 14c.; washed, 18c. to 20c.; rejects, 14c. to 15c.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruit about as follows: Thimbleberries, 9c. to 10c. per quart box; plums, 35c. to 65c. per basket; apples, 20c. to 30c.; pears, 45c. to 50c. per basket; water-melons, 50c. to 60c.; Canadian head lettuce, 30c. to 40c. per dozen; cucumbers, 20c. to 25c. per basket; beans, 35c. to 40c.; tomatoes, 20c. to 25c. per basket; apples, 25c. to 30c. per basket; pears, per basket, 45c. to 50c.; corn, per dozen, 8c. to 10c.; grapes, 30c. to 35c. for small basket.

#### Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 12 7-16c. Kemptville, Ont., 12½c. Kingston, Ont., 12½c. Brockville, Ont., 13c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13c. Alexandria, Ont., 13c. Ottawa, Ont., 13c. Winchester, Ont., 13c. Perth, Ont., 13c. Picton, Ont., 13 1-16c. Brantford, Ont., 13c. to 13 1-16c. Victoriaville, Que., 12 15-16c. London, Ont., 12½c., 13c., 13 1-16c. Belleville, Ont., 13 1-16c. to 13½c. Cowansville, Que., 12 15-16c.; butter, 25½c. to 25¾c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c.; butter, 25c. Watertown, N. Y., 12c. to 12½c. Canton, N. Y., 12½c.; butter, 26½c.

### Montreal.

Live Stock.—Northwest cattle are now arriving, and steers were quoted at 4½c. to 5c. per lb., while cows and heifers were 4½c. per lb., and others 4c. to 4½c., Eastern cows being firm, at 4½c. to 5c. for best, and 3½c. to 4c. for good, Eastern steers being 5½c. to 6c. for choice, and 5½c. for good, fair being 5½c. to 5¾c., grass bulls for canning being 2½c. to 3½c. per lb. The market for sheep was rather stronger. Old stock sold at 4½c., and lambs at 6c. to 6½c. per lb. Calves sold at \$4 to \$10 each. Hogs showed little change, being 7½c. per lb. for selects; 6½c. for fats, and 5½c. for sows.

Horses.—Prices steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$200; inferior, broken-down horses, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—Abattoir fresh-killed hogs sold at 10c. to 10½c. per lb., the range being considerable, owing to weather and other conditions.

Cheese.—With 13c. being paid in the country, it was impossible to sell choicest much under 13½c. per lb. here, the range being to a fraction under that figure; Easterns about ½c. less than Westerns.

Exports of cheese for the week ending August 12, amounted to 71,000 boxes, or 5,000 less than the corresponding week of 1910. Total shipments to that date, 891,700 boxes, or only 500 more than a year ago.

Butter.—The market showed a further advance as compared with the week before. As high as 25½c. per lb. had been paid in the country for choicest creamery, and this meant that sales could not be made here in single packages at less than 26c. to 26½c. to retail merchants. Farmers are having a hard time in certain parts of the country, the drought compelling them to feed their cattle on account of lack of grass, and also compelling them to haul water many miles to water stock. It is some compensation that prices are high. Exports of butter to date this season are 57,000 packages, or almost four times as much as a year ago.

Eggs.—Dealers say they paid 18c. in the West for good, straight-gathered, the quality having improved greatly of late. These were sold locally at 21c. for No. 1 candled, in single cases, and at 25c. for selects.

Grain.—No. 3 Canadian Western oats quoted at 42½c. to 43c. per bushel, car lots, ex store; No. 2 oats, 41½c. to 41¾c. per bushel; extra No. 1 feed, 42c. to 42½c. per bushel; Ontario No. 2 white, 41c.; No. 3, 40c.; No. 4, 39c. per bushel. American corn, 70½c.

Flour.—The market advanced about 10c. Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds, \$4.90; strong bakers', \$4.70; Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.75 per barrel, and straight rollers, \$4 to \$4.10 per barrel.

Millfeed.—The market held steady, at \$20 to \$21 per ton for Manitoba bran, and \$23 for shorts, Ontario middlings being \$22 to \$23 per ton, mixed mouille being \$25 to \$28, and pure grain mouille being \$30 to \$31.

Hay.—\$14 to \$14.50 per ton for No. 1 pressed hay; \$12 to \$13 for No. 2 extra; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 2 ordinary hay; \$3 to \$8.50 for No. 3, and \$7.50 for clover mixed.

Hides.—Dealers quote offering 9c., 10c. and 11c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 calf skins. Lamb skins steady, at the recent advance to 40c. each, and horse hides \$1.75 to \$2 each, according to quality. Tallow continued steady, at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for rendered, and 1½c. to 4c. per lb. for rough.

### Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7 to \$7.25; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.75.

Calves.—Cull to choice, \$5 to \$9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$6.90 to \$7; cull to fair, \$5 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$4.60 to \$5; sheep, \$2 to \$4.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.10 to \$8.15; stags, \$5.50 to \$6; pigs, \$8 to \$8.10; mixed, \$8.10 to \$8.15; heavy, \$8 to \$8.10; roughs, \$6.25 to \$7.

## HARVEST TIME

Should be a season of plentiful money for many of our people. We wish to remind all of the facilities of the

## BANK OF TORONTO

for the safe deposit of spare money, and for conducting the banking business of farmers and other people.

Surplus money should be deposited in our Savings Department, where it will earn interest and where it will be SAFE until required for use.

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INCORPORATED 1855

### Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.25 to \$8.10; Texas steers, \$4.50 to \$6.45; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.15 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; calves, \$6 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$7.25 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.05 to \$7.85; heavy, \$6.90 to \$7.70; rough, \$6.90 to \$7.15; good to choice hogs, \$7.15 to \$7.80; pigs, \$6.10 to \$7.70; bulk of sales, \$7.00.

Sheep.—Native, \$2.40 to \$3.80; Western, \$2.75 to \$3.80; yearlings, \$3.70 to \$5. Lamb—Native, \$4.65 to \$7.10; Western, \$4.75 to \$7.10.

### British Cattle Markets.

Market last week was upset by strike.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### BREEDS OF GEESE.

What breed of geese is the most productive, or are crosses better?

R. C. M.

Ans.—Brown Chinese geese are the most prolific of all varieties, but they are not so large as Toulouse or Embdens, and they are harder to pluck. Toulouse geese usually lay more eggs than Embden or African geese. They are quieter, more peaceable, and more easily confined than other breeds, and this is one of the most popular breeds. Cross breeding is usually practiced in districts where geese are raised for market purposes only.

#### BREEDING LAME COLT—CRATE FATTENING—TARIFF.

1. Would a two-year-old colt that jumped over bars when it was a couple of months old, and as a result is stified in both legs and is going capped in front leg, be of any value for a brood mare?

2. How long should chickens be crated?

3. What nations does the twelve favored nations treaty apply to, and will it have any bad effect on Canada under reciprocity?

4. Will the United States have the privileges of Canadian waters for fishing the same as Canadians under reciprocity?

W. K.

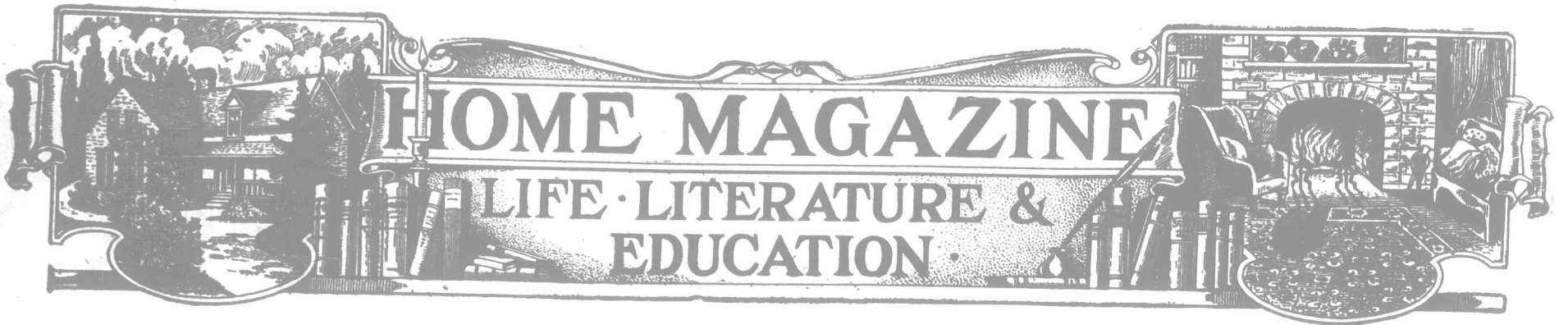
Ans.—Provided the animal is well grown and otherwise all right, she should be bred. It might be better to postpone breeding her until she was three years of age, but this depends largely on her development. Her condition is due to injury, and should not be inherited by her offspring. It is an acquired character which, provided there was not a predisposition to it, should not be passed on.

2. About three weeks is the usual time of crate-feeding fowls.

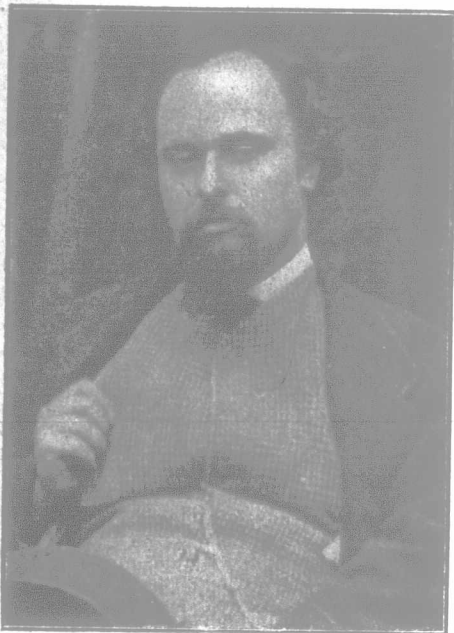
3. The Favored-nations Treaty takes in Japan, Columbia, Sweden, France, Venezuela, Russia, Switzerland, Bolivia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Argentina, Spain, and the United States. Canadian products compete with those of these countries in the British market, and why should they not be able to do so in any market?

4. We think not.





### Dante Gabriel Rossetti.



Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

In reading the "Lives" of Ruskin and William Morris, one finds frequent mention of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, and so one wishes to learn something of another of that famous circle of men who found companionship and inspiration in each other in the great metropolis about the middle of the last century. Nor was Rossetti the least illustrious of that circle. True, both poet and artist, he attained neither the highest in art nor the highest in poesy, yet his talents were of no mean order, and his personal magnetism was such that he influenced deeply those about him, thus becoming, indirectly, a power in bringing about results which were not the work of his own hand.

Although not the greatest of the Pre-Raphaelites, he was the leading spirit of the Pre-Raphaelites. Although not a foremost member of the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., he was yet, as some have argued, the real founder of the aesthetic cult which found expression in that firm. His work in the Working Men's College has already been noted in a preceding article of this series. It is, however, for his part in the Pre-Raphaelite movement that he has been pre-eminently known. But we anticipate. A few words in regard to his earlier life:

Although born in London (May 12, 1828), Dante Gabriel Rossetti was, as his name might indicate, of Italian origin. His grandfather Rossetti, who was in the iron trade, was an Italian of the Abruzzi. His father was at first a custodian of the Bourbon Museum of Naples, but, as an ardent reformer, was obliged to fly from his country during the earlier part of the century, made his way to England, and was before long appointed as Professor of Italian at King's College. Hence it came that little Gabriel was born in London, the second of a family of four, of whom the youngest was the famous Christina Rossetti. There was, however, one streak of British blood in the family, by way of a grandmother whose name was Pierce.

At an early age, young Gabriel, like most geniuses, began to display

talents of an unusual order. At five he wrote a drama entitled "The Slave." At twelve he began a tale in prose, "Roderick and Rosalba." He had, also, even at this early age, shown remarkable proficiency in drawing, so much so that when he was eighteen years of age he was encouraged to join the classes of the Antique School of the Royal Academy. Two years later he began painting in the studio of Ford Madox Brown, who, recognizing in him a kindred spirit, would accept no fee, but taught the youth for the pleasure of his companionship. Rossetti, however, remained in this studio for only a few months.

At the art exhibition, May, 1848, he was greatly fascinated by a painting by Holman Hunt, based on Keat's poem, "The Eve of St. Agnes," so much so that, as Mr. Hunt wrote afterwards, he "came up boisterously and in loud tongue made me feel very confused by declaring that mine was the best picture of the year." Straightway he made arrangements to work with Mr. Hunt at his studio in Fitzroy Square, and so began the period of his imaginative work. Hitherto he had worked only upon studies and portraits. In literature he had made greater progress, having attracted some attention by his translation of the Vita Nuova, and written "The Blessed Damozel" (which Professor Saintsbury calls one of the sublimest things in poetry), "My Sister's Sleep," and other poems.

While in Hunt's studio he became associated with John Millais (afterwards Sir John—the attractive Millais, who married the divorced wife of Ruskin), and the three concluded that contemporary art was on the wrong road, that it had become fettered by copying from Raphael's ideas and following rules deduced from Raphael's work. Beautiful as the great Italian's paintings were, it was recognized that they lacked in soulfulness. The coloring, too, in the paintings being produced on every hand seemed dull and unnatural, so far as natural landscape, at least, was concerned. A break should be made—but how?

One day, while at the house of Millais, the young enthusiasts were looking through a book of engravings of frescoes in the Campo Santo of Pisa, and what seemed to them a revelation came. They would return to the independence and earnestness of the painters before Raphael—to the school of Orcagna and Fra Angelico; they would paint pictures to illustrate their ideas, pictures lofty in sentiment, truthful in detail; they would have exhibits of these paintings, and each artist should place as his signature the letters "P. R. B.," signifying "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," a name, by the way, already adopted by the leaders of a somewhat similar movement in Germany.

The plan was immediately put into execution. To the Brotherhood were added Woolner, the sculptor; James Collinson, a painter; Frederick George Stephens, and Michael Rossetti, a brother of Dante Rossetti. A magazine entitled "The Germ" (which, for want of funds, proved short-lived), was started to propagate the views of the Brotherhood, and the three founders at once set to work to complete the pictures which were to set the new ideal for art. Hunt work-

ing on his "Rienzi," Millais on "Lorenzo and Isabella," Rossetti on "The Girlhood of Mary Virgin."

This picture, which was really a remarkable composition for a mere lad, represents the balcony of an Eastern house, upon which are four figures, St. Joachim tending a vine; Ste. Anna and the Virgin Mary at an embroidery frame, against a background of green curtain; and a child-angel which poises before the Virgin, holding a white lily in its hand, while she, amazed, looks at it, her needle upraised, her whole attitude one of wonder and reverence. Underneath the lily pot are six books bearing the names of the cardinal virtues, while upon the vine-trellis is perched a dove bearing a halo, as do the other figures.

These paintings, of course, when put on exhibition, aroused a storm of criticism; the mystic letters "P. R. B." were ridiculed; the whole execution was cried out upon as amateurish; and, indeed, before long, the young enthusiasts, by utterly despising the fruits of experience, gave some reason for just criticism. Their work eventually became almost photographic in detail, and sometimes "values" were lost sight of; their art showed too great a tendency to "niggling," and sensational stories were told of the time spent upon it, as, for instance, that Millais spent three months copying a lichen-tinted wall for the wall in his "Huguenot." At times, too, in sheer defiance, it would seem, the young artists chose to paint subjects that were too bi-



"The Blessed Damozel."

[From the painting by Rossetti.—"The Blessed Damozel, holding the three lilies in her hand, and wearing the seven stars in her hair, gazes from the rampart of God's house down into the gulf where the moon flutters like a little feather.]

zarre or too ugly to suit either the critical or the popular taste. Pre-Raphaelitism could not live intensely and lastingly, because it failed to paint England. It drifted into mediævalism, and the world soon turned from it to bow down before a more living art. Roskin, in taking up the cudgels in defence of the young men, had said: "If they adhere to their principles and paint nature as it is around them, with the help of modern science, with the earnestness of the men of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, they will, as I said, found a new and noble school in England. If their sympathies with the early artists lead them into mediævalism or Romanism, they will, of course, come to nothing." His

words, as has been seen, proved prophetic.

Upon the other hand, incontrovertibly, the Pre-Raphaelists produced a number of very excellent paintings—even Holman Hunt, who clung to the early ideals of the Brotherhood throughout his life, when the others had long since forsaken them. Incontrovertibly, also, they did good service in rousing the body of artists of England to the necessity of greater truthfulness and individuality in art, and, although Pre-Raphaelitism of itself died, it gave rise to a Neo-Pre-Raphaelite school, whose work became more or less decorative, and whose influence is seen, to advantage, in mural decoration even in the work of the present day. Burne-Jones was, perhaps, the first to seize upon and develop this possibility of the Pre-Raphaelite ideals.

During the years that followed the exhibition of his first notable picture, Rossetti's life was filled with work. He wrote many poems of considerable poetic merit, which, however, never became popular. He painted with feverish rapidity, choosing his subjects chiefly from books—Brown- ing, Keats, Dante and the Morte d'Arthur of Mallory.

In 1849 he painted "Beatrice at the Wedding Feast" (from Dante), the model for his Beatrice being Miss Elizabeth Siddal, a very beautiful girl whom a friend had discovered working in a millinery shop, and who was fated one day to become his wife. Immediately he used her as the model for many of his pictures, including "Hist!" said Kate the Queen," "Borgia," and others.

In 1855 Rossetti first met Burne-Jones, who had come to London, and who presently settled down with William Morris in the famous rooms at 17 Red Lion Inn, to which reference has already been made in our sketch on Morris. These rooms at once became a center for the little circle of literary men and artists who had been attracted to the Brotherhood, and it was, no doubt, the interest that grew out of their furnishing and decoration that led to the wish to introduce more beautiful decoration everywhere, and as a means thereto, to the founding of the firm "Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co.," to which reference has also been made in the article on William Morris. Both Morris and Burne-Jones came strongly under the influence of Rossetti at this time, and the result, artistically, is abundantly evident in the works, at least, of Burne-Jones.

During 1857 Rossetti worked hard at water-color, and the titles of two of his pictures, "The Tune of Seven Towers," and "The Blue Closet"—special favorites of Morris—were used by the latter as titles for two of his poems. It was in the same year that Rossetti went to Oxford with Morris, and, with seven others of the circle, essayed the painting, which ended so disastrously, of the debating-hall. While there he saw Miss Burden in a theatre, and was so greatly impressed with her beauty that he obtained an introduction and asked for sittings. Later, when she had become Mrs. William Morris, he painted her again repeatedly, as did also Burne-Jones.

In 1860, Rossetti married Miss Siddal, and the two went to Paris, where Rossetti, with renewed energy, continued his writing and his art



work. In 1861, by the generous aid of Ruskin, who lent him £100 to pay for publication, he was enabled to bring out a new volume of poems and translations. The sale was so limited, however, that he only realized enough to pay back the loan. In the meantime he painted many water-color sketches, made studies from his wife for "Beata Beatrix," and contributed presently to the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. a number of very fine designs for stained glass.

In 1862 his wife died of an overdose of laudanum, which she had been advised to take to relieve pain. Rossetti's grief was passionate, and he had placed in her coffin a roll of manuscript poems of which she had been the subject.

No longer able to stay in the house where she had lived, he took a house at No. 16 Cheyne Walk, and here for a time George Meredith, the novelist, and Charles Swinburne, the poet, lived with him. During this time he finished "Beata Beatrix," in which Beatrix sits in a trance, suddenly rapt from earth to heaven. She wears a purple dress with a green robe over it; and her fair hair, touched by the sunlight as though it were an aureole, sweeps over her shoulders; near her is a sun dial, and upon her lap a red bird drops a purple poppy, emblem of death. In the distance, figures of Dante and Love stand watching her.

\* \* \*

But henceforth the artist's character, no less than his work, was to suffer from a heavy handicap. As a relief from insomnia, he had begun to take chloral; as an inevitable result, his sensibilities seemed to become deadened, and he gave way, too often, to a gross commercialism. Seven years after the death of his wife, he was persuaded to have her grave opened and the manuscripts which he had placed upon her bosom exhumed. In 1870 these poems were published, and the curiosity of the public made the book a great success immediately from a financial point of view.

The poems, no less than the manner of their recovery were, however, subjected to biting criticism. Mr. Buchanan at once wrote a "damning essay" on what he called "The Fleshly School of Poetry," for the Contemporary Review, and although, years afterwards, he admitted that he had written the review in a hurry, and that he had not fully understood Rossetti's meaning, the confession came too late to benefit Rossetti, who, weakened in health, and with judgment perhaps undermined by the use of chloral, took the criticism most bitterly to heart. The old habit of insomnia returned in aggravated form, he yielded to the temptation to take laudanum, and for two days hovered between life and death. As soon as possible he was taken to Scotland, where he partially recovered, returning to live for a time with the Morris in the fine old Elizabethan manor which they had taken at Kelmscott.

While here he painted a fine portrait of Mrs. Morris, and used her as the model for his "Water-Willow." Her peculiarly dreamy, pensive type of face is also seen in the figures in "Dante's Dream," Rossetti's largest picture, the studies for which were made at Kelmscott.

In 1874 came the dissolution of the firm of "Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co.," by reason of some disagreement between Madox Brown and Morris. For some reason Rossetti took part with the former, and, although the business still existed as the firm of "William Morris," a rift had separated the two friends, and henceforth they saw very little of each other. Rossetti at once returned to 16 Cheyne Walk and plunged into work, but there was little happiness for him. He suffered from the hallucination that a conspiracy had been formed against him, and seldom left the house, although he did not refuse to receive the few friends who continued to visit him. As a matter

of fact, he had drawn the contempt of the art brotherhood upon himself by adopting methods that the artistic spirit could not but spurn—making repeated copies of his works to please customers, and even, in order that he might produce more of them, employing a number of men, mere dabblers, to paint in parts of the copies, he merely finishing them. However, he did accomplish a few important productions at this time, among them a painting of "The Blessed Damozel," based on his early poem on that subject. In 1881, also, he published a new volume of verse, "Ballads and Sonnets."

In September of that year he went to the Cumberland Lakes for a trip with Hall Caine, but his health was so undermined that he could not recuperate. He grew rapidly worse, and was obliged to return to London. Soon he was attacked by nervous paralysis, brought on by the use of chloral. The drug was forbidden him, and, with a great struggle, for a few months he desisted from it. Apparently he grew better, but the irreparable damage had been done. Before long he became ill again, and on the tenth of April, 1882, he died, and was buried in the churchyard of Birchington.

So passed away a man who might have been greater than he was, yet whose artistic influence, through the work of Morris, and Burne-Jones, and others, may be even in our homes today. That influence, intangible, never-ending, who can measure?

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Soldierly Endurance.

Thou therefore, my son, be strong . . . endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.—2. Tim. ii. : 1, 3.

To man, propose this test—  
Thy body at its best,  
How far can that project thy soul on  
its lone way?

—Robert Browning.

When life is smooth and easy, when the command to "take up the cross daily" seems to apply to other people rather than to ourselves, we are very willing to thank God for all His goodness to us. But, when the call comes

to "endure hardness," we are not always clear-sighted enough to thank God for that too. It takes all the strength we have to:

"Welcome each rebuff  
That turns earth's smoothness rough,  
Each sting that bids nor sit nor stand  
but go!"

Of course we are well aware—as a matter of theory—that during long-continued ease and prosperity we are apt to drift into careless ways. We know that softness and luxury can weaken both body and soul, and we earnestly desire to be strong. Let us brace up our wills, then, when God—because He loves us and gives us opportunities of climbing—calls us to endure hardness in soldierly fashion.

Just think how contemptible it would be for a soldier to grumble and complain at the hardships of the campaign, wishing to be comfortably at home with nothing to do but enjoy himself. And it is far more contemptible for one who has enlisted as a soldier of Jesus Christ to make a fuss over every trifling discomfort. We claim to be following One who endured shame and insult from those He loved and served. Yet, when we meet with ingratitude from anyone, how quickly our kindly feeling is withered in the blaze of our resentment. Real forgiveness springs from love—not from self-love. It is self-love which makes us fire up at the slightest real or fancied wrong.

We claim to be following One who was thoughtful and considerate for other people when He was suffering terrible agony. He tried to help the soldiers who nailed Him to the cross, reached out welcoming hands to the criminal who turned to Him, made careful provision for the earthly well-being and for the heart-hunger of those who loved Him, and did not forget the Father on Whose Heart He could rest in the midst of the blackest storm. Are we fighting our way after Him, or do we dishonor our Christian profession by gloomy faces and irritable words, when we are given some pain or unpleasantness to bear?

The Bishop of the Philippines, when addressing the Y.M.C.A. of Manila, said: "The danger which threatens most of us comes not from too little but from too much. We shall reach our best by greater discipline rather than by increased indulgence. We allow ourselves, perhaps, to think too much of what we call the deprivations and inconveniences of our condition in life. What right have we young men to demand that we have butter on our bread seven days in the week? The ability to endure and

even enjoy hardness without self-pity or self-applause in circumstances where ease may be had for the asking is the sign of a master character."

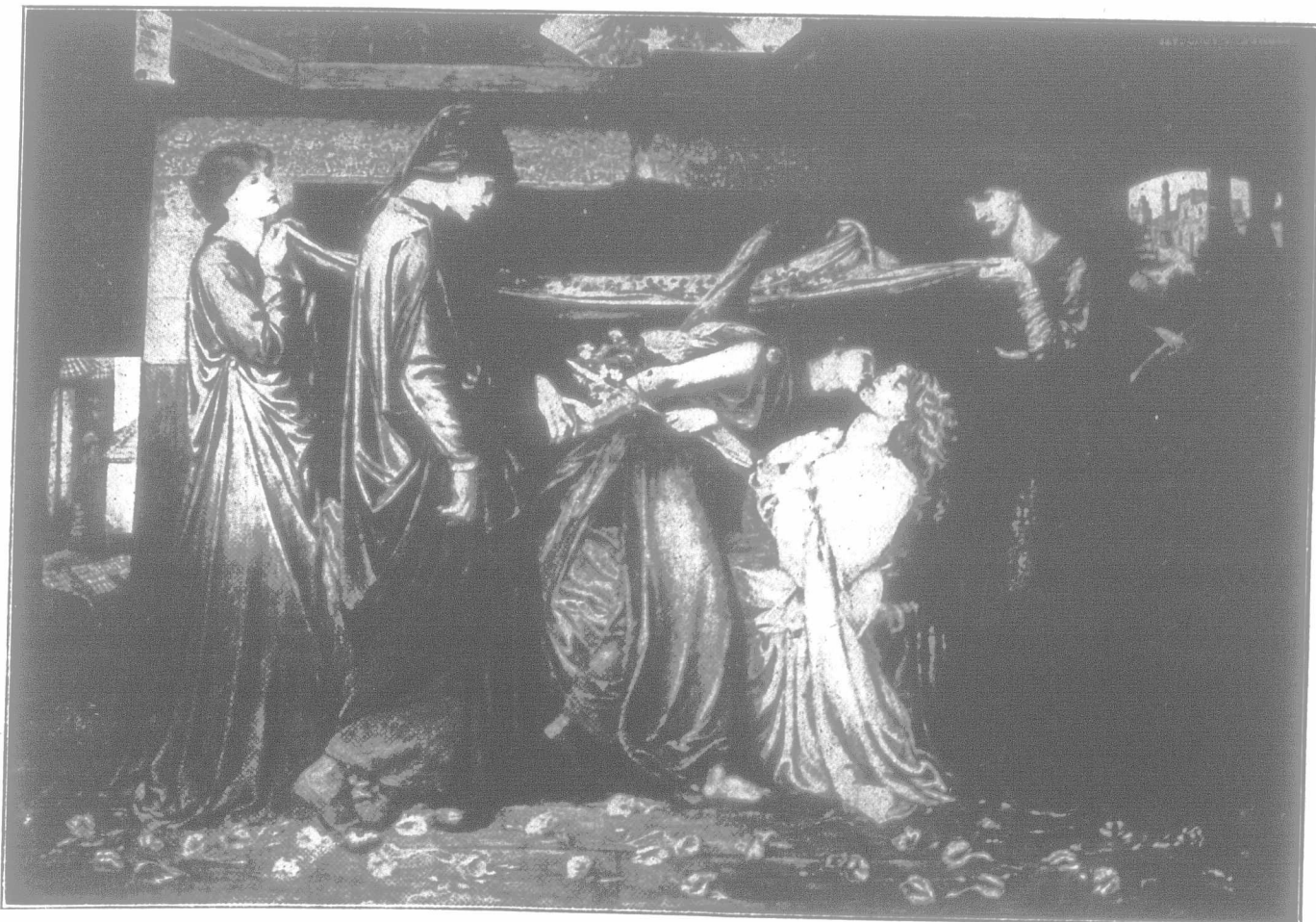
We sometimes feel ashamed to know that "we have butter on our bread seven days in the week," while many of our brothers and sisters have not enough bread to eat. While we thank God for the wonderful prosperity of fair Canada, we can hardly enjoy our many comforts when we think of those who are enduring hardness patiently and uncomplainingly. Some of these good soldiers of Christ have deliberately given up ease and comfort for His sake.

It is worth while to endure hardness sometimes, so that we may grow strong both in body and soul. Spiritual self-indulgence weakens the body as well as the soul, and bodily self-indulgence weakens the soul as well as the body. Temperance in all things is necessary if we want to be healthy physically and spiritually. The soul, as Browning reminds us, should not climb nearer God in spite of the flesh, but by its help.

"Let us cry, 'All good things  
Are ours, nor soul helps flesh more  
now than flesh helps soul!'"

There is no need for asceticism. Our Leader did not seek pain, but accepted quietly and unquestioningly both the joys and the sorrows which were His Father's will for Him. Are we doing that? Perhaps we pray earnestly for some cross to be lifted, for some difficulty to be removed. There is no sin in such a prayer if—like our Master—we say: "Nevertheless not as I will, but as Thou wilt." Perhaps the cross is not lifted, the burden is not taken away at once. Does that mean that our Father is not answering our prayers? Why, if He were to lift every cross and remove every difficulty, making the way always smooth and comfortable for our feet, we should have no chance of a victory and no possibility of learning patience, courage and trust by practice. He loves His children far too well to keep them always in the kindergarten department of His great school. Whatever you may be called upon to endure, never lose your sure trust in the mighty power of prayer. You are praying that God's Will may be done, and you know that is infinitely better than changing His Will by your prayer.

Perhaps He knows that a time is coming when you will need all the strength you can gain. He knows—and you know—that you can grow stronger by soldierly endurance of hardships than by luxurious ease. Perhaps your strength



Dante's Dream.

From a painting by Rossetti.—Dante is led by Love to where Beatrix lies dead, and Love stoops to kiss her. The floor is strewn with poppies, emblems of death.



will be needed to help those you love best. You would rather bear the discipline God has ordained for you now than be too weak to give the help needed, would you not? Then do not lose faith because God is answering your desire to be strong and helpful, and holding back for a time the sweets you are crying for.

We may escape some burdens if we selfishly determine to have an easy time and let other people look out for themselves. But a good soldier of Christ has orders to bear the burdens of his neighbors, following his Captain's example. The time of this school life is short. Don't let us waste its opportunities by shirking all the hard lessons we can avoid.

Our aim is to be perfect as our Father is perfect, and that aim can never be attained without hard fighting and patient endurance. It is in dark hours that we learn to trust God. Peace is won in time of storm and joy in time of sorrow—even the heathen can be peaceful and happy in the sunshine, but real peace and joy are not quenched by any trouble. We learn the sweetness of "the communion of saints" when God calls us to endure the pain of separation. If that is the cross God has laid upon you, do not try to prove your loyalty to the loved one by lamentation and unhappiness. It is far more loyal to climb daily nearer to his ideal of you, so that the fellowship may be strengthened and purified, as God means it to be. Because he cares—and God cares—keep your body dainty and fresh, and your spirit radiant. If he could see you, would you not wear a becoming dress and a happy smile? It is disloyal to behave out of his sight as you would not do if he could see you.

Soldierly endurance is needed in work as well as in sorrow. Think of the multitudes of men and women who are doing their everyday work cheerily and thoroughly—doing it for love's sake. How glad the Master is as He watches them. He enjoyed His work and He wants us to enjoy ours—but let us be sure we are doing the work He has placed in our hands. A soldier does not choose his own post, but goes where he is sent. Obedience is his first business.

"Dream not of noble service elsewhere wrought:  
The simple duty that awaits thy hand  
Is God's voice uttering a divine command;  
Life's common deeds build all that  
saints have thought."  
DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Beaver Circle.

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

### The Horse that Had the Church-Going Habit.

Many years ago, old Mrs. Parsons,— "Lady Parsons" she was often called,— lived in a big, brown farmhouse, on the south side of the beautiful common in West Springfield, Mass.

In summer, her trusty horse was usually pastured near the house, and on Sunday mornings the hired man was accustomed to harness the horse at the ringing of the first bell, and attaching him to the chaise, tie him to the post by the front gate, to await the pleasure of his mistress.

At the first stroke of the second bell, Lady Parsons always came out of her front door, untied the horse, and entering her chaise, drove to the white meeting-house on the hill, where the horse was safely sheltered during the service in one of the stalls of the long rows of horse sheds that then nearly surrounded that beautiful old church.

Now, it so happened that one Sunday, for some reason, Lady Parsons was unable to go to church, and therefore the horse was not harnessed as usual.

Hearing the first bell, the horse gave signs of uneasiness,—trotting up to the bars and whinneying as if to call his friend, the hired man, to his usual Sunday-morning duty.

This restlessness continued until the sec-

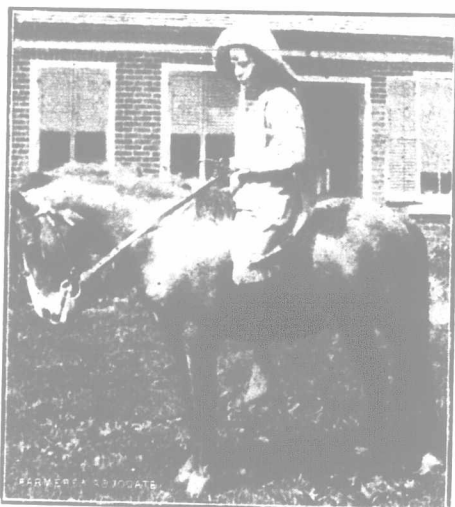
ond bell sounded, and then, in evident desperation, the horse leaped the fence, and, falling into line with the long procession of church-going vehicles, trotted up the hill to the meeting-house, went to his accustomed place in the horse sheds, remained during the service, backed out, as usual, when other horses backed out, and trotted home, no doubt with a clear conscience for having done the best he could.—Our Dumb Animals.

### The Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Circle. Will you please let me join?

I am going to tell you about Jimmy, my pony. He is about ten years old, and we have had him two years. He is chestnut in color, with a white face. He weighs four hundred and seventy pounds with the harness on, and is forty-six inches high.

When we first got him, the man we bought him from couldn't drive him, but now I can ride or drive him. He will say "please" and "thank you," and shake hands. If he wants more grass, or is tied too short, he will call me till I



Evelyn Dempsey and Her Pony.

come. It used to be that if in starting out we didn't let him go on the run, he would stand right up on his hind legs. He eats cakes, soda biscuits with butter on, and bread with butter on. He is so quick that once when I was learning to ride him, he turned around so quick that I fell off.

Last Christmas I got a camera for a present. The picture of Jimmy and me is one of the first that was taken. My teacher showed me how, and I printed it alone.  
EVELYN DEMPSEY  
(Age 13, Book V.)

Rossmore, Ont.  
You certainly printed your snap-shot very well, Evelyn. What paper do you use? I have been using "Seltona" lately, and find it very easy, but I daresay there are others as good.

Dear Puck,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for the past year, and we think we could not get along without it now.

We have a little colt; its name is Goldie. It will eat oats and apples out of your hand.

I will tell you something about a humming-bird. Last year, about the first of May, I was walking through the woods when I observed a small nest on a branch near the trunk of a tree. I walked quietly up to it and a humming-bird flew out. There were three little eggs in it about the size of a bead. I watched them until they were hatched. You would wonder how the mother bird could feed such twinkling little specks. One day when I went there they were gone; I suppose they had flown away.

One night as I was going for mail, I saw in a tree a beautiful bird. It was a bright red color all over, and it also was about as big as a robin. Will someone tell me what kind of bird this is, and also where they build their nests? I would like to know how to earn one of your books about "Birds." I know this will escape the waste paper basket. This is rather long for the first time. I will

try and write again about birds and animals. Wishing the Circle success.

NEWTON SCOTT

(Age 14, Book Senior IV.)

Are you sure the nest you found was a humming-bird's, Newton? In the first place, very few people, even naturalists, ever find a humming-bird's nest. As the nests are so tiny, and are made of bits of lichen exactly like that on the trees, it is very difficult to see them. In the second place, the humming-bird lays only two eggs before hatching, never three. . . . Be careful, Beavers, that you are very accurate when telling about things in nature. It is so very easy to be mistaken, you know, unless your observation is very keen.

You can earn one of our fine bird-books by sending us four new subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate."

The red bird might have been a scarlet tanager, but your description is too vague to be sure. A naturalist of this city saw a cardinal bird in Ontario this summer. It also is red, but of a different hue, and it has no black on wings and tail as the tanager has.

### OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

#### Miss Butterfly's Party.

Miss Butterfly sent word one day to all the garden people,

That she would give a social tea beneath the hollyhock.

A robin read the message from a slender pine-tree steeple—

A note that begged them sweetly to be there by six o'clock.

They came a-wing, they came a-foot, they came from flower and thicket;

Miss Humming-Bird was present in a coat and bonnet gay.

And portly Mr. Bumblebee and cheerful Mr. Cricket,

And tiny Mrs. Ladybug in polka-dot array.

There were seats for four-and-twenty, and the guest of honor there

Was a gray Granddaddy-Long-Legs on a little mushroom chair.

The table was a toadstool with a spider-woven cover;

The fare was served in rose-leaf plates and bluebell cups a-ring—

Sweet honey from the latest bloom, and last night's dew left over,

And a crumb of mortal cake for which an ant went pilfering.

A mocking-bird within the hedge sang loudly for their revel;

A lily swayed about them, slow, to keep the moths away;

So they laughed and buzzed and chattered till the shadows lengthened level,

And Miss Katydid said sadly that she must no longer stay.

Then all arose and shook their wings, and curtsied, every one,

"Good-night, good-bye, Miss Butterfly; we never had such fun."

—St. Nicholas.

### Little Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I would like very much to learn more about our birds. I would like to know of a good book on the subject of Ontario birds, especially those most common in Essex County.

One night after I had gone to sleep I was awakened by a noise like that of a cat, and on going to the window to see what it was, I beheld two large birds sitting on the roof of the veranda about six feet apart talking loudly to each other.

My mother afterward told me that they were cat owls, and as they hide and sleep away during the day, it is hard to study their habits.

Whether they were quarrelling or singing love songs to each other I have not yet found out.

As this is my first call, I will not stay too long. With best wishes for the Circle, I will close.

MARJORIE NISTER

(Age 10, Junior Third).

Roscomb, Ont.  
I am delighted, Marjorie, to see that you are setting about the study of birds

in the right way. You will be a Beaver that we can be proud of. A book to help you—especially one with pictures—a pair of keen eyes, and a patient little body that can sit still, so still, so that the birds will come close to you,—these are the things you most need. By and by, perhaps, you will be able to get a pair of field-glasses, and then you will have a fine chance, won't you?

I think this little letter of yours is worth a prize, "seeing that" you are only a little Junior Beaver.

There are many books on birds. McIlwraith's "Birds of Ontario," published by Wm. Briggs Publishing Co., Toronto, deals very especially with birds in our lake-surrounded Province. Neltje Blanchan's "Bird Neighbors" (which we will give to any Beaver who sends us four new subscribers to our paper) is very handsomely illustrated in color, and practically all of the birds shown are found in Ontario.

"Bird Life," by Chapman (Appleton & Co., New York), illustrated by drawings done by Thompson-Seton, is very good, so also are the following, most of which are somewhat in story form:

"Birds Through the Year," Gilmore (American Book Co., New York).

"American Birds," William Lovell Finley (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York).

"Fowls of the Air," William J. Long (Copp, Clark Co., Toronto).

"Little Brothers of the Air," Olive Thorne Miller (Houghton Mifflin Co., New York).

"The Gray Lady and the Birds," Mabel Osgoode Wright (The MacMillan Co., New York).

"How to Study Birds," H. K. Job (Outing Publishing Co., New York)—gives instructions for using a camera in the study of birds.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is the first time I have attempted to write to your interesting Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and thinks it a fine paper.

For pets I have two little kittens, Fluffy and Topsy. They are cunning little things; they will come up to you and mew for some milk. They like to be petted. I have a dog, too. His name is Help. I do not like him; he will jump up and lick your fingers, and sometimes try to bite.

I go to school every day. I have two miles to walk. I am glad it is summer holidays.

How many of the Beavers like reading? I do. I have read quite a number of books, and, besides them, the interesting Beaver Circle. These are my favorite ones: Christy's Mission, Christie's Old Organ, and Uncle Tom's Cabin. One night as I was reading Christie's Old Organ, it was so sad I got tears in my eyes, and father started to tease me.

I hope this will escape the w-p-b. I have written quite a long letter for the first time, so I will close.

ELDA ANNIE PARSLow

(Age 9, Book Jr. III.)

Swinton Park, Ont.

Don't you think Doggie is only trying to kiss you when he licks your fingers, Elda?

### The Task We Love.

By L. M. Thornton.

Here's to the task we love,  
Whatever that task may be,  
To till the soil, in the shop or toil,  
To sail o'er the chartless sea.  
For the work seems light and the guerdon bright,  
If to heart and hand 'tis a sure delight.

Here's to the task we love,  
Wherever it lead our feet,  
Through stress and strife or the simple life,  
For still are its victories sweet.  
And we never tire, if our hearts desire  
Flame in its dross-consuming fire.

Here's to the task we love,  
The task God set us to do,  
And we shall not pale nor faint nor quail  
And for us there's no such word as fail,  
If we follow, with purpose true,  
The creed He writes, and the star He lights  
To guide our soul to the distant heights.



The Ingle Nook.

[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

To-day, instead of writing you a screed "out of my own head," I am going to give you a somewhat lengthy quotation from that most delightful book, "A Lame Dog's Diary," by S. MacNaughton. Have you ever read it? If not, I can assure you that a treat is in store for you.

The "lame dog," by the way, is a British soldier who had been wounded in the South African war, and so obliged to lie about in his little home village for a year. In the portion of the book which I quote he and his sister Paestrina go to stay at the house of Mrs. Macdonald in Scotland:

"At Mrs. Macdonald's housekeeping is never over. And so systematic are the rules and regulations of the house, so many and so various are the lady's keys, that one finds one's self wondering if the rules of a prison or a work-house can be more strict. The "Times" newspaper arrives every evening after dinner; by lunch-time next day it is locked away in a cabinet, so that if one has not read the news by two o'clock, one must ask Mrs. Macdonald for the keys; this she does quite good-naturedly, but I have never discovered why old newspapers should be kept with so much care. On Saturdays an old man from the village comes in to do a little extra tidying up in the garden. At nine o'clock precisely Mrs. Macdonald is on the doorstep of her house, with a cup of tea in her hand, and a brisk, kindly greeting for John, and she stands over the old man while he drinks his tea, and then returns with the empty cup to the house.

Tuesday is the day on which her drawing-room is cleaned. At half-past nine precisely on Monday evenings Mrs. Macdonald says, "Monday, you know is our early-closing night," and she fetches you a candle and dispatches you to bed. Mrs. Macdonald and her housemaid—there seem to be plenty of servants to do the work of the house—walk the whole of the drawing-room furniture into the hall, Mrs. Macdonald loops up the curtains herself, and covers some appalling pictures and the mantelpiece ornaments with dust-sheets. At ten o'clock she removes a pair of housemaid's gloves, and an apron which she has donned for the occasion, and says, "There! that's all ready for Tuesday's cleaning;" and she briskly bids her housemaid good-night.

On Tuesdays we are not allowed to enter the drawing-room all day, and on Wednesdays the same restrictions are placed upon the drawing-room. Indeed, on no day in the week is the whole of the house available, and upon no morning of the week has Mrs. Macdonald a spare moment to herself. After breakfast, when Paestrina and Thomas have gone, she conducts me to the morning room, and placing the Scotsman (the Scotsman is used for lighting the fires, and is formally handed to the housemaid at six o'clock in the evening) by my chair, she says, "I hope you will be all right," and shuts the door upon me. During the morning she pops her head in from time to time, like an attentive guard who has been told to look after a lady on a journey, and nodding briskly from the door, she asks, "Are you all right? Sure you would not like milk or anything?" and then disappears again. With a little stretch of imagination one can almost believe that the green flag has been raised to the engine-driver, and that the train is moving off. At lunch-time she is so busy giving directions to her servants that she hardly ever hears what one says, and the most interesting piece of news is met with the somewhat irrelevant reply, "The bread-sauce, please, Jane, and then the cauliflower." Turning to one, she explains, "I always train my servants myself. . . . What were you saying just now?"

"I saw in the newspaper this morning," I repeat, "that H.M.S. — has foundered with all hands."

"In the middle of the table, if you please," says Mrs. Macdonald; "and then

the coffee with the crystallized sugar—not the brown—and open the drawing-room windows when you have finished tidying there. . . . What were you saying? How sad these things are!"

The house is charmingly situated, with a most beautiful view over river and hills; but I really think my preoccupied friend hardly ever has time to look out of the window, and that to her the interior of a store-cupboard with neatly-filled shelves is more beautiful than anything which the realms of Nature can offer.

When Paestrina is present Mrs. Macdonald gives her recipes for making puddings and for taking stains out of carpets, and she advises her about spring-cleanings and the proper sifting of ashes at the back door. Mrs. Macdonald was brought up in the old days, when a young lady's training and education were frankly admitted to be a training for her as a wife. She belonged to the period when a girl with a taste for

was then standing in the passage, and I had found my cap in one of the spare bedrooms, and all the boots of the house in the hall.

"He was a rare decent gentleman," said Mrs. Gemmil, "and awfy patient with the cleaning. But I am sure whiles I was sorry for him. He was shuftet and shuftet, and never knew in the morn whichna bed in the hoose he would be sleeping in at night. And we a' ken that it was the spring-cleaning, when he was pit to sleep ower the stables, that was, under Providence, the death o' him. He had aye to cross ower in the wat at night-time, and he just took a pair o' cauld feet, and they settled on his lungs."

[I like "clean," systematic housekeepers,—don't you, Chatterers? But I have once or twice seen the "extremist" of the species, such as the one who so aroused the "lame dog's" amusement,—and upon each occasion I was tempted to add a bit to the Anglican service,—

And the fairest coloring that ever was seen

She had left on that maple tree,

"There was red of every possible hue,  
There was yellow of every dye,  
From the faintest straw tint to orange bright,  
Fluttering, waving, flashing in light,  
With the delicate green leaves still in sight,  
Peeping out at the sunset sky.

"She had touched the beech, and the scraggy thing  
In a bright new suit was dressed;  
Very queer, indeed, it looked to me,  
The sober old beech tree thus to see,  
So different from what he used to be,  
Rigged out in a holiday vest.

"Red, and russet, and green, and gray—  
He had little indeed of gold—  
For the beech was never known to be gay,  
Being noted a very grave tree alway,  
Never flaunting out in a fanciful way  
Like other trees we are told.

"But the beautiful Artist had touched him off  
With an extra tint or so,  
And he held his own very well with the rest,  
On which, I am sure, she had done her best,  
Dressing each in the finest kind of a vest,  
'Till the forest was all aglow.

"There were the willow that grew by the brook,  
And the old oak on the hill,  
The graceful elm tree down in the swale,  
The birch, the ash, and the basswood pale,  
The orchard trees clustering over the vale,  
And weeds that fringed the rill.

"One she had gilt with a flood of gold,  
And one she had tipped with flame;  
One, she had dashed with every hue  
That the laughing sunset ever knew,  
And one—she had colored it through  
and through  
Russet, all sober and tame.

"Now this beautiful Artist will only stay  
A very few days, and then  
She will finish her gorgeous pictures,  
all,  
And hurry away ere the gusty squall  
Ruins her work, and the sere leaves fall  
Darkly in copse and glen."

When may we look for the coming of this daring Artist? According to the calendar the summer ought to reach its greatest height about June 21st; but the seasons are usually a little behind the sun, and the noon-hour in nature is not attained until about the second week of July, or the time when the sweet chestnut blossoms.

The summer begins to wane about the first of August—the grain ripens, the bright green of the foliage begins to tarnish, the plumage of the birds becomes dull and their songs cease. Then we see floating through the air the frail and delicate thistle-down, which heralds the coming fall as surely as the first tiny snowflakes tell us of approaching winter.

In the fence corners, by the roadside, and in other forgotten corners, we see during September the tall weeds, such as golden-rod, burdock, thistles, ragweed, nettles, asters, etc.; that, now they have accomplished their work—the reproduction of their kind—they are not afraid to show themselves. Veritable tramps and outlaws that they are!

Even before the great artist has touched the foliage of the trees the roadsides are rich in color, with the profusion of the yellow golden-rod, the purple and blue wild asters, and a dash here and there of the crimson leaves of the dwarf sumac. Following this the maples are touched by the magic brush, and lo! the green is covered here with yellow, there with scarlet. And we see an endless variety of tints from the time the red maple lights its torch until the whole hillside is aglow and looks like an immense bonfire.

The ash, with its rich shade of purple, becoming in certain lights a dark maroon, makes a delightful contrast in a grove of yellow maple.

There surely is a feast for the eye when



"The Black Won't Come Off."

music was encouraged to practice "so that some day you may be able to play to your husband in the evenings, my dear," and was advised to be an early riser so that the house might be comfortable and in order when her husband should descend to breakfast. And now that that husband, having been duly administered to, is dead, Mrs. Macdonald's homely talents, once the means to an end, have resolved themselves into an end, a finality of effort.

Mrs. Macdonald was brought up to be a housekeeper, and she remains a housekeeper, and jam-pots and preserving-pans form the boundary line of her life and the limit of her horizon.

One certainly imagined that the late Mr. Macdonald must have been well looked after during his life, and it was something of a shock to me to hear the account of his death, from the lodge-keeper's wife, one afternoon when she had come in to help with the cleaning, and was arranging my dressing-table for me. The rest of my bedroom furniture

"From pestilence and sudden death (and housekeepers such as this), Good Lord deliver us!" Don't you agree with me?

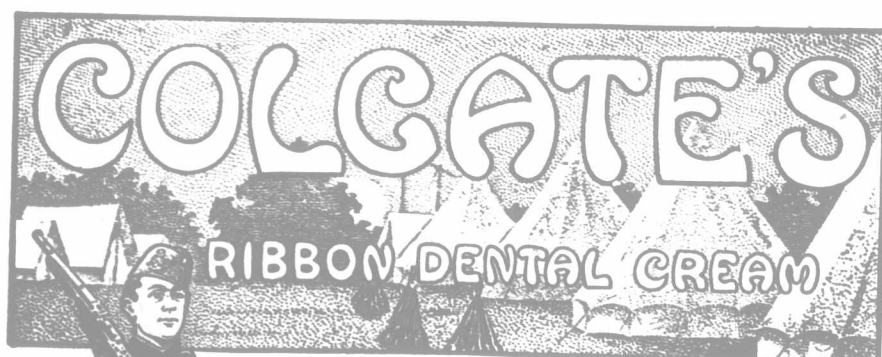
Autumn in Nature and in Our Lives.

[A paper read by Mrs. E. E. Young at a meeting of the Chatsworth, Ont., Women's Institute.]

"There's a beautiful Artist abroad in the world,  
And her pencil is dipped in Heaven;  
The gorgeous hues of Italian skies,  
The radiant sunset's richest dyes,  
The light of Amora's laughing eyes,  
Are each to her pictures given.

"As I walked abroad yestere'en, what time  
The sunset was fairest to see,  
I saw her wonderful brush had been  
Over a maple tree—half of it green—





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added to this picture we see the elm in her dress of gold, the sumac "as a gipsy queen who flaunts in crimson dressed."

"And beautiful above the wood,  
All in his purple cloak,  
A monarch in his splendor is  
The proud and princely oak."

Why does this great change take place? You answer at once, "It is the coming of the frost."

Yes, but there is something more than that.

The needles of the mighty pine and kindred trees do not change their color, nor do they shed all their leaves at one time.

It is only the trees, of which the fruit and seeds have reached maturity that are decked in such glorious attire.

The leaves, as we know, are one of the nutritive organs of a plant. Their work is three-fold: They are to the plant what the pores, lungs and digestive organs are to the human system. All summer the leaves not only help to nourish the trees, but they protect the fruit, and, therefore, the seed from the wind and storms and insects. Then, too, just as the new teeth come in a child's mouth, new leaf buds are formed at the junction of the old leaf and stem. Incidentally, the leaves have protected man from the fierce glare of the noonday sun, and provided shelter for the panting beasts.

In the spring the genial warmth of the sun draws the sap up the tree, but once the frost comes the sap retreats, so that gradually the leaf is cut off from the nourishment the root supplies.

The work of the leaves is ended—the seed is ripe and the promise of new leaves appears and we see nature rejoice in glorious attire, over which the hazy atmosphere casts a softening tone, that induces us to meditate on the eventide of life.

As we see around us our loved ones who have passed from the springtime of youth to the autumn of old age, do we not see about them the beautiful halo that comes because of loving service rendered, the sweetness and joy that come because of work accomplished?

How lovingly, how tenderly they have cared for those whom nature and environment gave them!

It is only when the early frosts have come that the burrs open and give to us the sweet kernels, so in our friends we find that those who have passed through the fierce heat and the electric storms of midsummer, and have encountered the frosts of early autumn, have for us "The full ripe grain of wisdom and truth." Those who have misspent their days, in whom the passions of youth have hardened into self-destroying vices, look upon their condition and sigh with Byron:

"My days are in the yellow leaf;  
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;  
The words, the ranker and the crew,  
Are wither'd alone."

But when feature has sprung from the glory of youth, and the promise of youthful freshness has merely changed to another glory, the cultured and purified soul shine through the wither'd flesh, and as the departing sun sets,

ineffable rays the accompanying and surrounding clouds, so do the beautiful mind and soul glorify the seared features and the whitened locks.

"A woman, bowed through serving oft in pain;

And as she meekly stood her form grew strong,

And long-lost beauty dawned again.  
Yet more was giv'n—for all, with wonder fraught

Bent low before the sweetness of her face;

Crying—what marvel hath this woman wrought,

To be thus clothed with such sweet mighty grace?

Then one of seraph tongue made answer low—

One talent only hers, a faithful heart;  
And she abroad but little could bestow,  
So much was needed for her mother part.

And this with love she almost made so fair,

That there she was an angel unaware."

Or with our own Canadian poet, Thomas O'Hagan, we may sing:

"The swallows twitter in the sky,  
But bare the nest beneath the eaves;  
The fledglings of my care are gone,  
And left me but the rustling leaves.

"And yet, I know my life hath strength,  
And firmer hope and sweeter prayer,  
For leaves that murmur on the ground  
Have now for me a double care.

"I see in them the hope of spring,  
That erst did plan the autumn day;  
I see in them each grief of man  
Grow strong in years, then turn to clay.

"Not all is lost—the fruit remains  
That ripened through the summer's ray;  
The nurslings of the nest are gone,  
Yet hear we still their warbling lay.

"The glory of the summer sky  
May change to tints of autumn hue;  
But faith that sheds its amber light  
Will lend our heaven a tender blue.

"O altar of eternal youth!  
O faith that beckons from afar!  
Give to our lives a blossomed fruit,  
Give to our morns an evening star!"

### Recipes in Season.

**Tomato Preserves:**—Select sound tomatoes, small yellow ones if possible, as they look better when preserved than the red varieties. Wash and prick with a needle to prevent their bursting. Put their weight in sugar over them, and let stand over night. Next morning add enough water to cover them. Boil slowly until the fruit is clear and the syrup thick. A little while before taking off the fire add for each pound one sliced lemon, rind and all, and one small bit of ginger root.

**Liver Cutlets:**—Slice  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. liver thin, scald it and drain. Beat the yolk of 1 egg, dip the slices in it, then in cracker or dry breadcrumbs, and fry in bacon drippings. Season and serve.

**Ripe Cucumber Pickles:**—Cut six large ripe cucumbers in halves, take out the seeds, then cut in strips. Let them stand in dry salt over night. Next morning wipe each strip dry and put them in a jar, sprinkling in 6 red peppers cut in bits, a fresh horseradish grated, and some mustard seed. Cover all with boiling hot vinegar. On the third morning drain off the vinegar, scald it again and fill the jars. You may add sugar to the vinegar if you choose.

**Muffins:**—Beat 2 eggs well; add 1 cup milk and  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt. Pour over 1 heaping pint sifted flour and beat until smooth. Add 1 tablespoon melted butter and beat hard until little bubbles can be seen in the batter. Stir in 1 heaping teaspoon baking powder, beat again quickly, and pour into hot, greased muffin rings or deep patty-pans, filling them two-thirds full. Bake 25 minutes in a quick oven.

**Stewed Cucumbers:**—Peel 4 or 5 large cucumbers and cut into slices  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Just cover them with hot water and boil gently until tender but not broken. Drain off the water, put 2 cups thin cream in a saucepan, season with salt, pepper and butter. When this

comes to a boil drop in the cucumbers. Let them get heated through, shaking the saucepan instead of stirring to prevent burning. Serve very hot on buttered toast. Delicious.

**Popovers:**—Beat 2 eggs light, add 2 cups flour, 2 cups milk, saltspoon salt. Mix the flour with part of the milk to a very smooth batter, then add the eggs and the rest of the milk. Beat well, put in hot buttered gem-pans ( $\frac{3}{4}$  full) and bake. No baking powder is required.

**Corn Cake:**—1 egg, 1 cup sour milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon lard,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda blended in 1 tablespoon hot water. Corn meal to make into a thin batter. Beat well and bake in a deep cake pan in a hot oven.

**Smothered Steak:**— $1\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. steak, 5 or 6 onions, 1 cup water. Slice the onions and put a layer in the frying-pan, then the steak, then more onion on top. Add a few dashes of pepper. Pour in the water, cover closely, and set on the stove. If the water boils away add a little more hot water. When the meat is tender take it out; thicken the gravy with 2 tablespoons cornstarch mixed smooth in cold water, season, then pour over the steak and serve hot.

**Astrakhan Jelly:**—Wash, quarter and core, but do not pare the apples. Cook until soft in a granite pan with a very little water. When very soft drain through a jelly-bag. To 1 pint juice add 1 lb. granulated sugar, boil 20 minutes, then pour in glasses. After a day or two pour melted paraffin over and put on the covers.

**Cold Veal Tongue:**—Cook 2 veal tongues in salt water until tender. Leave in the water until cold, then remove the skin and slice thin. Lay the slices on lettuce leaves and garnish with hard-boiled eggs.

**Baked Cucumbers:**—Take large cucumbers, peel, and cut in two lengthwise. Remove the soft part. For 3 cucumbers take  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup breadcrumbs and rub into them butter size of a small egg. Add a teaspoonful chopped onion, and season with salt and Cayenne. Sprinkle a little salt over the cucumbers, then fill with the crumbs. Bake until the filling is a nice brown.

**Banana Ice Cream:**—Mash 8 bananas fine. Put 1 pint cream to boil, add  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar. When dissolved add the bananas, then add 1 pint milk, and freeze.

**Wheat Gems:**— $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups cold rolled wheat porridge. Add a saltspoon of salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk, and white flour to make a stiff batter. Beat well and drop in hot gem pans. Bake quickly.

**Creamed Apple Sauce:**—4 cups cold apple sauce, 1 cup powdered sugar, 1 cup rich milk or cream, whites of 2 eggs frothed. Mix sugar and cream until dissolved, then add whites of eggs and beat into the apple sauce.

**Green-Corn Cakes:**—Cut cooked corn from the cob. Put 1 cup milk to every cup of corn,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flour, 1 egg, pinch of salt. Mix to a thick batter and fry in cakes in very hot lard. Serve with butter, or with butter and powdered sugar.

**Velvet Cakes:**—To 1 well-beaten egg add 1 tablespoon melted butter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint flour, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar sifted with the flour,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon soda dissolved in 1 spoonful hot water. Beat and bake on a greased griddle.

### How to be a Sunbeam.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to keep your own trouble to yourself.

The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows.

Learn to hide your pains and aches under pleasant smiles.

No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism.

Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but are out of place in real life.

Learn to meet your friend with a smile. A good-humored man or woman is always welcome.

Above all, give pleasure. Lose no chance of giving pleasure. You will pass through the world but once.

Do the duty that lies nearest thee; thy second duty will already have become clearer.

Be content to do the things you can, and fret not because you cannot do everything.

Never reply in kind to a sharp or angry word; it is the second word that makes the quarrel.—Onward.



For the Honor of the Bacas.

By Margaret Sul-Zearing.

An ominous silence seemed to swallow up Don Carnelo Baca's voice as he stood in the door and called sharply into the ranch-house.

Baca was one of the proudest names in all Mexico, and Don Carnelo was not accustomed to searching for his servants. Dona Eloisa sat resting upon the high-pillared porch. "Why, how deserted it sounds!" she said. "What can it mean?" Rising, she followed her husband into the house.

We were at the Baca ranch in the mountains of Sonora, that treasure-house of Mexico. I was there to examine an old Spanish mine on which Don Carnelo wanted a report. That morning we had gone to get a final bag of samples. The trail was an easy one, and when we decided to go on foot, Dona Eloisa accompanied us. We had been gone probably five hours.

I sat down on the porch, thinking some one would be in for discipline shortly. In a moment Don Carnelo came out and went in the direction of the corrals. Dona Eloisa followed him to the door. She had a serene face, but now her eyes were troubled.

"It is very strange!" she said to me. "Even Nurse Marta and my little Tito are gone, and it is now the hour for the child's siesta."

I followed as she turned back into the house. The Bacas had many ranches. This one, isolated in the high mountains, was seldom used as a place of residence. Don Carnelo and his wife and child had come to remain only during the three days of my stay.

Dona Eloisa and I now looked about for a clue to the mystery of the deserted house. The rather bare rooms were undisturbed. On the floor of the hall lay a rebozo, a scarf Mexican women wear, strung out as if it had sailed free from the shoulders of a woman running. In the kitchen the stone upon the metate lay in half-ground meal. In a basket on the hearth were freshly-baked tortillas, yet warm, and the fire still burned.

The kitchen door was closed, but it had a little open square for light. I stood there looking out, wondering what it all meant, when, up on the mountain back of the house, I saw the tops of a thick clump of bushes swaying in a manner I knew was not from the wind. I had a field-glass strapped over my shoulder, and I focused it on the bushes, without the least thought the motion had anything to do with the absence of the peons, but expecting to see a browsing deer or a bear.

Just then Don Carnelo came in. "What do you see?" he asked, sharply.

"There is some animal in the bushes." He almost snatched the glass from my hand. As he looked I saw his face grow gray.

"They told me the trouble was settled!" he burst out. And then he turned to me. "It is an Indian scouting, senor. The Yaquis have risen!"

There was a little cry behind us, and we turned. There stood Dona Eloisa, clasping in her arms the little Tito, rubbing his sleepy eyes. "I—I found him under my bed, asleep," she said, faintly. "I heard his breathing."

Then, terrified as she was, she came to her servants' defense. "They did not realize they were deserting us, senor—they were crazed with fear. If you knew the Yaquis, you would understand."

I did know about the Yaquis, as any one who reads the history of Sonora must. I knew they were dreaded even more than the Apaches were in Arizona. From Don Carnelo's exclamation I understood there had been fears of a long peace being broken—fears that had been quieted. But here we were a hundred miles from Yaqui strongholds. It showed how long was their arm and how swift their stroke.

Somewhat stunned, I must confess, I stood there, trying to think, after the others had rushed from the room. In order to ride as light as possible over the mountain trails, I had brought no arms whatever. I heard doors and window-shutters close, and then Don Carnelo's excited voice in the hall.

"There is left only a shotgun with seven shells, Eloisa—shells loaded for quail!" he cried. "The peons have taken the rifles—and the horses from the

corral! We can neither fight nor run! Help me to think, Eloisa!"

Together they came back to the kitchen, Dona Eloisa far the more composed. Setting the child on a stool, she snatched up the basket of tortillas, and with swift fingers, began making them into two bundles. I realized at once that she had taken command.

"The servants must have had warning," she said, "for I feel sure, from his actions, this is the first scout. So it may be some time before they sweep down upon us. Tito and I are going to hide in the well, so that you men may escape and return with troops. Quick, Carnelo! Bring me a cloak for the senor, and one for yourself."

Don Carnelo obeyed without a word. He was plainly too excited to plan for himself.

Dona Eloisa knelt before the child, taking his face between her palms. "We are in great danger, Tito," she said, as if that youngster were a man of forty. "And we must be brave—brave! Do you understand? You and mama are going down into the well to hide. It is very deep. We must cling to the rope. But we shall not fear nor cry—shall not fear nor cry, for the honor of the Bacas," she said, slowly and impressively. "Say it after mama," she commanded. "Say it!"

And as she repeated the words, the child said them after her. At the time I thought it a waste of precious, precious moments.

Rising, Dona Eloisa tied a bundle of tortillas to her waist, and laid the other beside the gun. Then she put the boy upon my back, and threw about us one of the cloaks Don Carnelo had brought, all the time explaining and directing in terse sentences, without the loss of a moment.

"To defend the house would be useless," she said. "And in flight the child and I would hopelessly encumber you. They would overtake us. We must win by cunning. In the wall of the well, just above the water, is a stone on which a man may stand to clean the bottom. Above this is another. If I sit on the lower stone I shall be concealed. That Indian watching, on the mountain shall see two men go to the well to drink. Two men shall return, and go slowly to the arroyo. It cuts through the length of the valley, and there are side gulches leading into the hills. Once in the bottom of the arroyo, make all speed—you are under cover. But watch,—always watch,—they may be all around us!"

Then she stood close to her husband's back and drew a cloak about them both. Thus we started, the woman clasping Don Carnelo's waist and stepping when he stepped.

We went out the front door, in order to face the mountain as we approached the well at the back. To the sharpest eye, viewing us from a distance, we were but two cloaked men, leisurely advancing to the well.

A wooden curbing, waist-high, enclosed the top of the well. Following Dona Eloisa's command, I took a stone and knocked off the lower board. It was an undesirable proceeding for watching eyes to observe, but there was no help for it. Dona Eloisa could not climb over the curbing without being in plain view from the mountain. When I had removed the board she slipped from under Don Carnelo's cloak to the ground and crawled through the opening. I let the boy down from under my cloak, and he followed her.

Not for a second did she waver. She clasped the child's arms about her neck, tied his body to her own with a scarf, grasped the rope, and stood up in the bucket.

Then Don Carnelo lost control of himself. "You cannot do it, Eloisa! It is forty feet deep, with eight feet of water—yet I know not what to do!" he cried, distractedly.

"But I can do it," she said. "I can do it for you, Carnelo!"

Then, just as she had done for the peons, she took precious seconds to come to his defense. It showed now fine and true she was.

"It is often so with the bravest, senor," she said to me. "Fear for loved ones shakes their courage—it is the reason why I direct. Lower me quick!"

I thought best to take charge of the rope. And so, with her eyes looking up, bravely refusing to challenge the ter-

ror in the depths beneath her, she sank from view.

The well was equipped with two buckets, one at each end of the rope, which ran through a pulley fastened to a beam across the top of the curbing. Lowering one bucket brought the other up filled.

"I shall not fear nor cry," I heard Dona Eloisa say slowly and calmly to the child. Then the filled bucket passed them, and I heard the water splash out as the bucket was pushed aside by their bodies. The child gave a gasp as it showered upon him, but there was no other sound.

I could plainly hear Dona Eloisa speak when she reached the bottom, and I held or lowered the rope as she directed, until she was seated upon the stone. Then I lifted the filled bucket to the curb, and took out a folding metal cup which I carried in my pocket, to make at least a pretense of drinking.

All the time Don Carnelo was in the greatest distress. Despite my warnings, he leaned over the curb, peering into the well.

"Eloisa!" he called. "Are you safe? Will you not go mad?"

"I am safe, Carnelo, with the child sitting comfortably upon my lap—and I shall not go mad. If you can see, look down."

I, too, bent over the curb. There was visible only a little circle of light, where the sky was reflected in the water. But just then the polished metal reflected a ray of sunlight directly into the well.

"What is the light?" Dona Eloisa called, with a little catch in her breath. "It is all luminous here."

"It is the reflection from my metal cup, senora," I explained.

"Ah, well," she answered. "Take courage, Carnelo. And now you must leave—this is adding to our danger."

If we were watched, we certainly were putting to naught all Dona Eloisa's careful preparations to get into the well unobserved; so I led the way back to the house. Don Carnelo secured the shotgun and the tortillas, and we walked to the arroyo. But once under cover of the high banks, we broke into our best speed.

We must have gone five miles when Don Carnelo suddenly stopped. He seemed like a new man as he turned to me, he was so cool and collected.

"It is needless for me to go on," he said. "The peons have by this time spread the alarm. Troops will be here as quickly as I could bring them. It is no new thing to hide in a well, and I must be there if the Indians search it. I do not know where you will be safest, senor—probably going ahead, alone. Often the Yaquis have spared Americans. It is the Mexicans they hate."

This was true, but I did not know the mountain trails. Moreover, it seemed my place was with Don Carnelo, to give him such aid as I could. "I will go with you," I said.

He handed me the gun, in order to have his hands free to part the bushes. "For a time, step where I do," he said. "We must cover our trail."

Then, despite his weakness of the hours before, Don Carnelo proved he was a brave man and a skilled woodman. He moved swiftly and unceasingly, but we always seemed to be under cover. Once we saw the top of a row of black heads passing on the other side of a ridge we were skirting. Once we made a wide detour to avoid an Indian who was dressing a calf he had killed. They were indeed all round us.

When night was falling we crawled into a thicket on the side of the mountain. Following Don Carnelo's action, I parted the leaves and looked out. There below us stood the ranch-house. Near the well were camp-fires, surrounded by sitting and reclining Indians. There was no paint, no feathers, no disorder—just a quiet group of sturdy figures in white cotton shirts and trousers. Some were cooking, and they frequently went to the well for water. We could hear the pulley creak.

The sound stirred me strangely. I seemed to see Dona Eloisa on her narrow seat, with the little Tito clasped in her arms, pressing back against the damp wall every time the dripping bucket passed her. And what could that child know about "the honor of the Bacas?" Why would he not cry out and betray

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104 acres; one of the best grain farms in Markham; not one acre of waste land; comfortable rough-cast house, large barn, also a large frame stable for cattle and horses, with stone root cellar; about one acre of orchard. The buildings and orchard are protected by a fine large row of evergreens. Water supplied by well and spring. Price, \$7,000; \$2,000 down. This farm lies beside the above 200 acres, and the two farms would make one of the best stock farms in the Province.

140 acres/ sharp clay loam. The house on this is a large red brick, has only been up about 4 years, and is a model farm home; furnace, bath, city conveniences; farm 1/2 a mile from a village, 3 1/2 miles from railroad station, 25 miles from Toronto; creamery rig calls at the door. 125 acres under cultivation, balance bush and pasture; all could be worked. Price, \$90 per acre; \$4,000 down.

250 acres, sharp clay loam; about half of this is gently rolling, balance hilly; 40 acres of grand bush, consisting of oaks, maples, beech, birch, basswood, pine and cedar. This wood is said to be worth more than half the price asked for the farm. A man with his own help could make more than the whole price out of it. The buildings consist of a good brick house, two large barns and a silo; water is supplied by a spring and two cisterns. There is one of the prettiest little lakes within about half a mile of the house. Two miles to a shipping station; 27 miles from Toronto. Price, \$40 per acre; \$2,000 down.

75 acres, sandy loam; 10 acres hardwood bush; small orchard; comfortable frame house; large barn. This is a tidy little home well worth seeing. Price, \$3,000; \$700 down.

100 acres, sandy loam; brick house; large barn; 20 acres second-growth bush; about 1 acre of orchard. About half the farm is slightly rolling, balance hilly. Two and one-half miles to a town, 40 miles from Toronto. Price, \$2,200; \$800 down.

Write for our new list and see what the rest of our farms are like. PHILIP & BEATON, Whitevale, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TORONTO and Single Fare Aug. 26 to Sept. 9 From all stations in Canada west of Cornwall and Ottawa. Account CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION Return limit Sept. 12, 1911 FARM LABORERS' EXCURSIONS \$10 Going \$18 Additional Returning Aug. 23.—From all stations Toronto, North Bay and West in Ontario. Aug. 25.—From all stations Toronto and East of Orillia and Scotia Jct. in Canada. Through Tourist Pullman Sleepers to WINNIPEG and EDMONTON via Chicago and St. Paul, Sept. 5th and 19th, in connection with HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS Full particulars from any Grand Trunk Agent, or address A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto.

Balmy Beach College AND SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND ART Toronto, Ontario A Residential School for Girls. Beautiful and healthy location. General course of study from primary to 2nd year Collegiate. Special departments of Music, Art, Physical Culture and Expression, Domestic Science, Dress Design and Commercial Subjects. School re-opens Sept. 12, 1911 MRS. A. C. COURTICE, Directress Beech Ave. E., TORONTO

Ontario Veterinary College TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO Affiliated with the University of Toronto, and under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Infirmary for Sick Animals at the College. College Re opens October 2nd, 1911 N. B. Calendar on application. E. A. A. GRANGE, V. S. M. S. PRINCIPAL PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.



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.

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

**CREAMERY in Ontario for Sale**—A first-class business, growing every year. Full investigation courted. Apply, if you mean business, to Box L, Farmer's Advocate, London.

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

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

**SEED WHEAT FOR SALE**—American Banner, White, Bald, grown on new land; splendid yield; tested 60.8 bushels per acre at Guelph (see last report); strong straw. Send for sample. Price, 90c. per bushel; bags, 25c. each. Prompt shipment. Yorkshire swine, W. T. Davidson & Son, Meadowvale, Ontario.

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

**WANTED**—In September, position on stock farm by married man, Protestant; age 36; life experience in raising all kinds of purebred stock; skilled feeder and fitter; trustworthy and reliable. State remuneration offered. Apply: Box 97, Lucan, Ontario.

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

**YOUNG ENGLISHMAN** seeks situation on good dairy farm; life experience amongst stock; seven years with some of the best stockmen in Ontario. To hire by the year. At liberty October 1st. Apply: Englishman, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ontario.

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

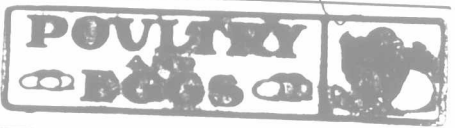
## FOGARTY & CO.

### BAILIFFS

103 Victoria St., Toronto

Offer to the public during the Toronto Exhibition goods that have been taken for debt, at less than half price, comprising ladies' and gents' watches, all kinds; diamonds, field and marine glasses, optical goods, jewellery and silverware, musical instruments, razors, cutlery, etc. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere and save half your money. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fogarty & Co., 103 Victoria St., Toronto  
Three doors from Shea's Theatre.



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

**S.-C. White Leghorns** Great layers and prize-winners. Eggs: \$1.00 per 15; a hatch guaranteed. Geo. D. Fletcher, Binkham Ont.

## Now is the Time to Drain

Get prices from me on sizes 2½ in. to 12 in. of best quality. Shipped f.o.b. Centralia, G. T. R. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. J. KUHN,  
Crediton East, Ontario.

them? In all that strange and terrifying darkness, with the chilling water splashing upon him, it seemed to me that any child would cry out.

After midnight I fell asleep. When I awoke at dawn the Yaquis were carrying away Don Carnelo's corn. It showed how secure they felt. The laden horses were driven over the mountain on a trail so close to us we could hear their heavy breathing.

Hour after hour we lay there and watched them. Up and down, up and down, went the bucket to water their thirsty animals. I suffered from thirst myself, but there was no moving, so I chewed the tender leaves about me.

In the afternoon an Indian picked up a large stone and threw it into the well. It was simply an impulse, however, for he walked away without looking into the well.

When the sun slipped down toward the horizon, with the Indians leisurely looting the place, and no signs of help, I was filled with a great pity for the silent man beside me. A night and more than a day! How much longer could Dona Eloisa sit upon that stone? Was she there even now?

Just then I saw the busy Indians pause and listen. I thought they must have heard a sound from the well, till I noticed Don Carnelo's eyes searching the hills opposite. In a moment more I heard a faint cry, and I realized that I must have failed to catch the first one. I thought, of course, it was from troops coming to our rescue, for the Yaquis flung aside the corn, jumped upon their horses, and spurred toward the trail.

To my bewilderment, Don Carnelo seized his gun and fired five of his seven shells as rapidly as possible. The Indians below us swerved sharply from the trail and made off along the foot of the mountain, while above us we heard a warning shout and a clatter of hoofs, as those coming down turned and fled.

"Shout and thrash about in the bushes, senior!" Don Carnelo commanded, springing to his feet and dashing to the top of the ridge. I had faith enough to obey without understanding the reason why. So I plunged about in the thicket, yelling at the top of my voice, and watching to see the troops come into view.

In a moment I saw a woman burst out of an arroyo and run in a staggering way toward the house. It was old Marta, her cotton dress torn to shreds by the thorny bushes in which Sonora abounded. To my surprise, no others followed her. Then I heard Don Carnelo fire his two remaining shells from the top of the ridge. He could not hope to do any execution with his birdshot, and I suddenly comprehended the situation.

There were no troops. It was Marta, shrieking at sight of the Yaquis, that we had heard. When she realized she had left the child, she returned. Don Carnelo must have seen her and understood. With quick wit, he had determined to make the startled Indians believe they were being surrounded. In any case, they were gone, and I dashed down the hill to the well, but Don Carnelo was there before me.

"Eloisa!" he called. "Eloisa!" I hardly dared hoped there would be a reply. I saw Don Carnelo's hands clutch the curb. Then a weak voice came from the depths:

"All is well, Carnelo!"

"I am coming down for you!" he cried, excitedly.

"The boy first," she answered. "I will send him up." I drew up the little fellow, tied in the well-bucket with the scarf. Reaching down into the well, Don Carnelo had him out almost before the bucket was at the surface. His chubby face had grown pinched and gray, and his eyes were unable to bear the light.

Then I saw what we had both been too excited to notice before. The rope was cut in several places, as if at different times some Indian had changed his mind about taking it before he had completely severed it. It would not bear Don Carnelo's weight.

"Eloisa, I must find another rope," he called down. "Can you wait?"

"Yes," we answered again, but it was very faint.

"Talk to her, senior," he ordered. I was dashed away.

But Dona Eloisa herself began to speak. As I listened I realized that the

brave soul was fighting the weak body, which wanted to collapse, now that the danger was over. Somehow it stirred me more than anything that had gone before.

"Can you again send down the light?" she called, so faintly I could hardly hear. I took out my cup, and after several trials, succeeded.

"Ah," she said, "how good the light—how comforting! How long it has been! But he did not cry out. My heart rejoices to think of that. And now it is over—all over. I am just waiting a few moments more—waiting for Carnelo to come for me. I can do it. Assuredly I can do it—so small a matter. And to think I should have dropped the tortillas in the water the first day! How hungry he grew, but he cried with tears only. And then they threw in the stone. It stirred the water from the very bottom, and the tortillas came up to my hand. I skimmed them off and fed him. But now it is all over. I am getting quite strong. With the child off my lap, my limbs are reviving. I should like—yes, I should like to go up alone. When he gets old enough to understand I should like my son to know I went up alone. It would be to the honor of the Bacas."

And come up alone Dona Eloisa did, when Don Carnelo came back with another rope and a broad, shallow corn basket, in which she could sit, and which we attached to the end of the rope in place of the bucket. But when he had lifted her over the well-curb she lay very quiet in his arms.

I picked up the child and walked toward the house. He was whimpering from hunger, but even then it was not loud. As I entered the door I saw the flash of Mexican bayonets on the hills, and knew the danger was over.

Poor, half-crazed Marta was crouched in a corner, with her rags over her head. I laid the boy in her arms.

## Who Wrote "Annie Laurie"?

The other evening, when the writer was passing through an Essex hamlet, he happened on two Scotchmen tarrying awhile in the lath-and-plaster parlor of the local tavern. While the men of Essex ardently and pugnaciously discussed the budget and the election, they two were sitting apart in the far corner of the stuffy room. One was singing under his breath the haunting lines of "Annie Laurie"; the other, with eloquent face, and forefinger sawing the air, was asserting to him Lady John Scott's authorship of the song in question.

### HIS MOTHER'S SONG.

"You're wrong," said the first, in reply. "you're wrong—wrong altogether. The 'aul' sang' is older than Lady Scott. It's my mother's singing of it I'm giving you—the 'aul' Galloway' sang' all my folk have kent. It is so old, do you ken, it is never heard nowadays."

Maxwellton banks are bonnie,  
Where early fa's the dew,  
Where me and Annie Laurie  
Made up the promise true,  
Made up the promise true,  
And ne'er forget will I;  
And for bonnie Annie Laurie  
I'd lay down my heid and die.

She's backit like a peacock,  
She breastit like a swan,  
She's jump about the middle,  
Her waist ye weel may span,  
Her waist ye weel may span,  
She has a rolling eye;  
And for bonnie Annie Laurie  
I'd lay down my heid and die.

These words, which he repeated with a subdued and pathetic intonation, as if he were harking back to the mairs and the whaups of his childhood days, are of the original song, written by William Douglas, of Fingland, Galloway, two hundred odd years ago, upon a beautiful daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, of Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbright. It took the ear of the gifted Lady John Scott, of Spottiswoode, who revised it to much advantage, and also composed the popular tune now accompanying it.

### THE ORIGINAL.

It is stated in a collection of Scottish songs, published by Gardiner, Paisley, 1893, that the song was first printed by Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, in 1824, but

the version of it in the book referred to is different when compared with the words which the writer heard. On engaging in pleasant conversation with the worthy Scots, the writer remarked that the lines he had overheard appeared to differ from those now attributed to Douglas, and was informed, with a considerable measure of caustic warmth, that as the speaker came from Nithsdale, and had repeated the song as his mother and grandmother had before him—and they both had been born in Nithsdale, their conjoint ages running back 150 years—his words were undoubtedly those of the original rendering, with which past generations of Gallovidians had been familiar, though now high forgotten through the long-time popularity of Lady Scott's rendering.—T. P.'s Weekly.

## My Aviary.

Through my north window, in the wintry weather,—

My airy oriel on the river shore,—  
I watch the sea-fowl as they flock together

Where late the boatman flashed his dripping oar.

The gull, high floating, like a sloop unladen,  
Lets the loose water waft him as it will;

The duck, round-breasted as a rustic maiden,  
Paddles and plunges, busy, busy, still.

He knows you! "sportsmen" from suburban aileys,  
Stretched under seaweed in the treacherous punt;

Knows, every lazy, shiftless lout that sallies  
Forth to waste powder, as he says, to "hunt."

I watch you with a patient satisfaction,  
Well pleased to discount your predestined luck;

The float that figures in your sly transaction  
Will carry back a goose, but not a duck.

O Thou who carest for the falling sparrow,  
Canst Thou the sinless sufferer's pang forget?

Or is Thy dread account-book's page so narrow  
Its one long column scores Thy creatures' debt?

Is this the whole sad story of creation,  
Lived by its breathing myriads o'er and o'er—

One glimpse of day, then black annihilation,—  
A sunlit passage to a sunless shore?

Give back our faith, ye mystery-solving lynxes!  
Robe us once more in heaven-aspiring creeds!

Happier was dreaming Egypt with her sphinxes,  
The stony convent with its cross and beads!

How often gazing where a bird reposes,  
Rocked on the wavelets, drifting with the tide,

I lose myself in strange metempsychosis,  
And float a sea-fowl at a sea-fowl's side;

The great blue hollow like a garment o'er me;

Space all unmeasured, unrecorded time;  
While seen with inward eye moves on before me

Thought's pictured train in wordless pantomime.

A voice recalls me.—From my window turning

I find myself a plumeless biped still;  
No beak, no claws, no sign of wings discerning,—

In fact, with nothing bird-like but my quill.

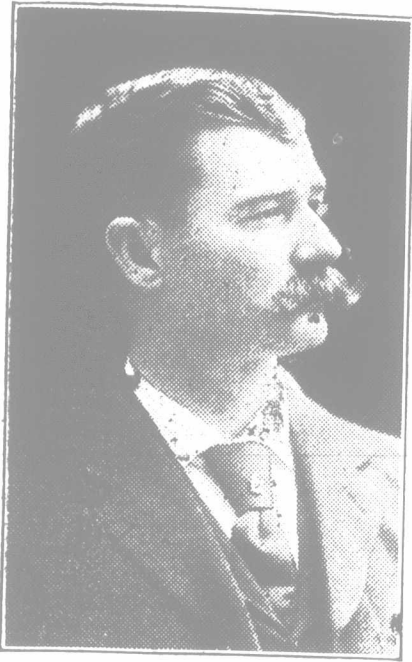
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A kind-hearted little slum girl, on a fresh-air excursion to the country, saw, one evening, a mother hen about to gather her brood of chicks under her wings. The little girl rushed up to the hen and shouted:

"Shoo, you ugly thing! How dare you sit down on those beautiful little birds?"



# 50 IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS AND FILLIES 50



J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont.

I have just arrived home from France with the best shipment of Percherons, 25 stallions and 25 fillies, that have ever been landed in Canada. I have colts that will make up to 2,400 pounds, and fillies that will make up to 2,000 pounds, with style, quality, bone, ankles and big, wide feet, that will compare with anything of any breed. I intend having 30 head at Toronto Exhibition, 15 head at London Exhibition, and 15 head at Ottawa Exhibition. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in draft horses to visit my stables at the above Exhibitions and compare prices—equivalent with size, character and quality—with any other firm in the business handling Percherons or any other breed. I select all my own horses in France, thus dispensing with the services and judgment of an interpreter, which in all cases is not the best for the purchaser. I will not be undersold, and your terms are my terms.

## J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ontario

### Beating the Saloon in Alaska.

Miners' saloons offered the only amusement for the inhabitants of Cordova, a two-year-old town on the south-western coast of Alaska, until the "Red Dragon" started in to compete with them for patronage. The saloons wither up their welcome when the miner's money runs out, but the Red Dragon always keeps open house. It is a novel form of mission adopted and mainly supported by the Board of Missions of New York, after being founded by the Rev. Edward Pearson Newton, of the same city. The functions which this institution undertakes duplicate the saloons, except for the drinks. Religious services aim to supply the stimulus thus lacking. In Collier's we read this account:

"The conditions Mr. Newton found there were these: The town is the terminus of a new railroad, the Copper River and Northwestern, which is being pushed through a wild and uninhabited region to tap the great copper, coal, gold and grain fields of the interior. Cordova's population is therefore at present based on the labor that builds railroads, with a sprinkling of miners and prospectors. During the past summer there have been 3,000 men at work on the line. This winter there will be about 2,000, and to every man at work there will be one in town, idle and probably without money, just as there has been since the town started.

"The great need of these men, in from long, colorless days of hard labor, is amusement—and legitimately so. Yet there has been literally no place for them to go except to the saloons, where they are not wanted if they are not spending—excepting, of course, the Red Dragon.

"The building was designed to suit its many purposes, one big room with a large fireplace at one end. Here are warmth, comfort, companionship, free tobacco, music, magazines, books, and games, all for the accepting, and not a requirement except reasonably good behavior. No membership or fee is required. The mission is supported primarily by the Board of Missions of New

York. Its maintenance is aided by local contributions and by the proceeds of entertainments. A sort of honorary membership at a dollar a month is available to those who seek it. As a result of the working out of this plan the club-room is filled to its capacity of fifty from early morning till eleven at night through nine months of the year. During the other three months you may find from fifteen to thirty occupants at almost any time.

"When Sunday morning comes the billiard-table is moved into one corner, the reading-table into another, the boxing-gloves put away, the altar is dropped by sling and tackle from its resting-place in the rafters, and in a few minutes the club has become a church. The preparations for a dance are simpler but somewhat similar. In fact, it has become customary to hold weekly dances on Saturday nights, so that the two operations may be combined and the disturbance of its principal use minimized accordingly.

"On winter days the boxing-gloves are in frequent use, and several of the Red Dragon boys have become more than locally celebrated for clean, clever sparring as a result. There is frequently music in the evenings, for one finds surprising outcroppings of ability in odd corners in Alaska, and talented visitors find a pleasing quality of real appreciation at the Red Dragon that makes them especially willing to contribute to the pleasure of these wanderers."

One rainy Sunday last fall a young man tramped into the Red Dragon about nine o'clock from a surveyor's camp fifty miles inland. "I couldn't stand it any longer," he said. "I just had to get a piano." Then:

"He played—and played well—with the eagerness and delight of a very hungry man at a good dinner—till midnight, when the place was closed. Next morning he was sitting on the step when they came to open the doors. He played till noon without stopping. Then rising, he put on his slicker and sou'wester, and, waving a laughing good-by to the roomful of listeners, started on his long tramp back to camp.

"The Red Dragon is in charge of E. P. Zeigler, a young divinity student, formerly of Detroit, Mr. Newton making periodical visits. Mr. Zeigler is as peculiarly suited to his unique post as the club is suited to the town. He is familiar with several hundred of the English-speaking laborers on the line, and has the rare faculty of meeting them on such a footing of equality as to gain their unreserved friendship.

"His costume on week days smacks not in the least of the clerical, consisting usually, in fact, of corduroys, gray flannel shirt, and the high boots of the country, a fitting enough costume, since all of his spare time is spent musing over the mountains with a few choice spirits, probably some Alaskan sourdoughs, on a prospecting trip."—Literary Digest.

### An Exemplary Farmer.

The successful farmer is pretty sure to be a friend of the birds. This is nowhere more conspicuous than in the case of a prosperous market gardener of Cook County, Illinois.

"This farmer," says J. L. Graff in the Farm Journal, "has a trait that has made him known to a great portion of this country. It is his unusual and persistent friendship for birds,—birds that cheer a farmer in his home and follow him in the furrow, eating up destructive worms and insects. In this matter he not only has benefited his own home and farm, but the farms of the entire community.

"The name of this farmer is James McGawn, and his friendship for birds, and known knowledge on the subject, have spread to many of the other States of this country. His files show correspondence about birds, particularly the robin, from the Audubon Society and from farmer friends of birds in New York, Michigan, California, Texas, North Dakota, South Dakota, and other States.

"When Mr. McGawn moved to his present home boys and men openly shot birds and robbed their nests. His inter-

est and argument in favor of sparing bird life turned the whole community into an army of bird friends, and to-day no one hears of a songster or any kind of a bird being shot, or of a nesting-place being invaded. The teachers in the schools drill the principle into the minds of their pupils, along with the other lessons of a useful life.

"It is interesting to know that Mr. McGawn has an eight-year-old boy who has in full strength the bird fervor of his worthy parent."

Not long ago a pair of rooks built their nest in one of a cluster of trees in a gentleman's grounds. The owner was delighted at the prospect of having a rookery practically at his back door, but the farmer who owned the surrounding land didn't look at the matter in the same light.

The farmer was no great lover of rooks, and he gave his sons orders to "pot 'em" at the first opportunity. One morning the farmer received this note from his neighbor:

Sir,—I wish your boys would let my rooks alone. I'm trying to make a rookery.

The farmer altered three words and returned the note:

Sir,—I wish your rooks would let my crops alone. I'm trying to make a living.

### Sacrifice.

By Ada Foster Murray.

When apple-boughs are dim with bloom  
And lilacs blossom by the door,  
How sweetly poignant the perfume  
From springs that are no more!

Strange how that faint, familiar scent  
Of early lilacs after rain  
By subtle alchemy is blent  
With childhood's tenderest joy and pain.

Back through the long mists of the way  
Are weary mothers seen through tears!  
They broke their lives from day to day  
To pour this fragrance down the years.



# Home and Family Saved



## One of Tens of Thousands

Not a miracle. No home protected as this one is ever *was* destroyed by lightning. It is made safe by

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### How About Your Home?

Are you still taking chances? Can you afford to risk the lives of your dear ones and your property, when you can insure their safety for a small sum of money invested once in your lifetime? You insure against fire to receive compensation in case of loss. Safety is better than compensation. And remember, there is no compensation for life taken by lightning.

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Get safety from lightning and fire insurance, too. They go hand in hand. Get both for the cost of one. Lightning causes nearly all country fires. The Dodd System controls and prevents lightning. Insurance companies grant low rates of insurance on buildings protected by the Dodd System. The decreased cost of fire insurance quickly repays the cost of your lightning rods, erected once for all.

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Over 2000 Fire Insurance Companies specially endorse and urge the protection of buildings by the Dodd System, because it is to their interest to do so. The Dodd System of lightning rods prevents all lightning losses, which means prevention of *three fourths of all fire losses.*

Our men are trained and skilled. They are able to rod your buildings correctly. That is all-important. Our personal, binding guarantee is issued to you on their work. Don't wait until it is too late. Send today for fine, large book on lightning, its laws and how to control it. Gives Prof. Dodd's great lecture, many vivid lightning scenes, resolutions of insurance companies, guarantee, etc. Free.

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## DOUBLE THE MILK

The flow of milk is greatly increased and often doubled by adding

### Farmer Brand Cotton Seed Meal

to the ration. It's a remarkable feed—just what the animal system needs. Six times more valuable than corn. Costs less. Contains 55% protein and fat. Present price lowest of year—\$32.00 per ton f.o.b. Windsor, Woodstock or Toronto. Book your order now for October shipment and save \$1.00 to \$5.00 per ton. Terms C. O. D., or payment when meal reaches you.

Can you make up a carload among your neighbors? Ask for car-lot prices and booklet, "Feed Facts," free. Mail postal to-day. Ask for protection on to-day's prices.

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Detroit, Michigan.

PERFECT health is necessary for best results from study, and wholesome recreation plays an important part towards this end.

Our extensive campus provides for tennis, croquet, basketball, golf, etc. Seven courses of study: Preparatory, Collegiate, Music, Fine Arts, Business College, Elocution, Physical Culture and Household Science. Students may pursue an Elective course, choosing studies from two or more of the above departments. Handsome calendar and full information free.

FALL SEMESTER OPENS SEPTEMBER 11th

## Alma (Ladies) College

ST. THOMAS, ONT.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## "The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.

## The Trail of "The Last Hope."

By Honore Willis, in Youth's Companion.

While we were at the Oro Mesa Mining Camp in the spring of 1908, Jim Hasbrook rode in, after six months of prospecting in the desert far to the north. Although he had samples of ore that he should have carried with a joyful countenance, the old prospector was distinctly rueful. He had been examining a mine which had been slightly worked ten years before, but which lack of water had evidently forced its owner to abandon. The indications of ore, however, were so good that Jim had "located" all the surrounding claims, and then ridden back to show the ore to Billy.

"Gee!" cried Billy. "I'd like to see that mine! I believe that with the new magnetic process it could be worked to advantage."

"You'll be a millionaire, Mr. Hasbrook," I said, with a smile.

But Jim shook his head sorrowfully. "The fellow that sunk the shaft got the best of everything round there. And what's more, he knowed it, for he got a patent from the gov'ment on it. That means that it belongs to him forever, and no one can jump it."

But Billy's enthusiasm would not down. That north desert had long tempted him. He wanted to study the region, and he wanted to see what the process could do with that unusual ore. So we left the camp at Oro Mesa, and went across country to the little town of Sunset to "out-fit." We left Sunset in the early dawn of an April morning. Jim Hasbrook, meanwhile, had come back to Horse Spring, where he was working a tiny mine that gave him a tiny living. That, however, was not far away; he could come often to the abandoned mine.

It was dusk of the fifth day when we reached the dilapidated iron shack which marked the abandoned mine. The place was a day's wagon-ride from Horse Spring, and nearly as far from the nearest water-hole. Evidently no one had lived in the little camp for years. Yet solitude and the desert had kept everything untouched. The frying-pan still hung on a post of the shack, the pick still leaned against the shed that protected the idle shaft. It was a little uncanny, this taking up the thread of living dropped by that forgotten miner.

We were up with the early dawn the next morning to examine our surroundings. The shack received our attention first. It was really little more than a roof with supporting posts. Billy soon had a great tent-fly over it, stretching out on every side, so that we had a double-roofed dwelling, surrounded by a canvas porch.

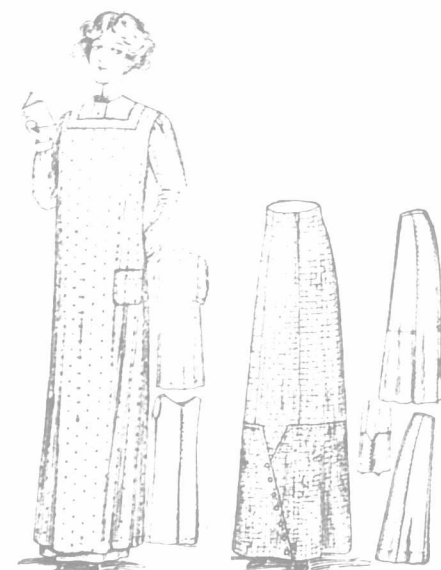
Then he left the domestic arrangements to me while he explored the mine. The two wooden bunks I covered with our Navajo blankets. The sandy floor I levelled with a bunch of sage-brush for a broom. The frying-pan, the coffee-pot, the two stew-dishes I hung with the canteens on the posts of the shack. Beneath these I placed the Dutch oven, and on a shelf made of a sheet of tin I put the tin plates, knives and forks and candles. In boxes round the edges of the tent I placed the canned stuff and provisions. The boxes made excellent seats. In the middle of the room I put the rough table, with its two benches. On it went our writing materials. Billy's drawing instruments, my sewing-bag, two or three books and the camera.

Billy came up the ladder from the mine full of enthusiasm. He declared that if the process was used, the mine would really be a wonderful one.

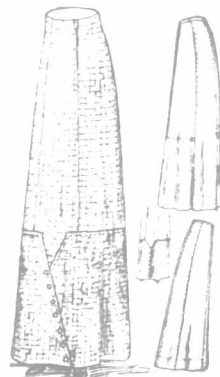
"But," I reminded him, "Jim can't have this mine, and maybe the veins will pinch out by the time they reach his claims."

At this Billy looked a little disconsolate; but when old Jim came, the following day, they decided that while Billy made tests with the process and explored farther, Jim should send word into Sunset to start a lawyer on a hunt for the owner. While that was going on, Jim drove over from Horse Spring twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday, with a barrel of water for us and alfalfa for the horses. How we hoarded it—that water. Even the dishwater we saved, strained, and used for washing clothes.

Week after week passed, and no trace was found of the former mine-owner. It seemed a pity for the rich mine to lie



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### A Deed and a Word.

A traveller on the dusty road  
Strewed acorns on the lea;  
And one took root and sprouted up,  
And grew into a tree.  
Love sought its shade at evening time  
To breathe his early vows;  
And age was pleased, in heat of noon,  
To bask beneath its boughs.  
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs,  
The birds sweet music bore;  
It stood, a glory in its place,  
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way  
Amid the grass and fern,  
A passing stranger scooped a well  
Where weary men might turn;  
He walled it in and hung with care  
A ladle at the brink;  
He thought not of the deed he did,  
But judged that all might drink.  
He passed again, and lo! the well,  
By summer never dried,  
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues  
And saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought,  
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new;  
A simple fancy of the brain,  
But strong in being true.  
It shone upon a genial mind,  
And lo! its light became  
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,  
A monitory flame;  
The thought was small, its issue great;  
A watch-fire on the hill;  
It shed a radiance far adown  
And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man amid the crowd  
That throngs the daily mart,  
Let fall a word of hope and love,  
Unstudied from the heart;  
A whisper on the tumult thrown,  
A transitory breath—  
It raised a brother from the dust,  
It saved a soul from death.  
O gems! O fount! O word of love!  
A thought at random cast!  
Ye were but little at the first,  
But mighty at the last.

—Charles Mackay.



there idle, when it could give an affluent old age to Jim, after his forty years of desert hardship and disappointment. His claims seemed uncertain compared with "The Last Hope," as the abandoned mine was called.

One Wednesday Jim failed to appear, and at night Billy was greatly disturbed. "I don't dare to wait until to-morrow," he said, "to see if he comes. There are barely two gallons of water left. I am going to get up at midnight and take the kegs to the water-hole."

I knew what Billy's fear was. Ten hours without water in that pitiless sun would kill. We could take no risks with the mercury at one hundred and twenty degrees.

Billy started at midnight, leaving me a gallon of water, although I had begged him to take all but two quarts. Our daily portion was one gallon apiece, and he refused to stint me. I dawdled long over my morning coffee, but by six o'clock I was seated at my mending. Already the heat was sweeping in oven-like breaths through the shelter. I kept glancing toward Horse Spring. It was too early to hope for Jim, and yet—

I jumped with excitement. Far, far in the distance, where the blue merged into yellow desert floor, I saw a moving dot! I picked up the field-glasses, and my loneliness lifted like a flash. A human being was tramping across the desert toward me. My first thought was that Jim had had an accident the day before, and had been obliged to walk to us, and I wished I had done without the coffee at breakfast. Jim would be in bad shape and would need it more than I. But why should he come without water?

The moving figure made the slowest sort of progress, and time and again sat down to rest. I began to worry and wonder if Jim were badly hurt. And then I saw that it was not Jim, but a woman! My excitement grew. The nearest woman, I had thought, was at Sunset, a five days' journey away. Nearer, very slowly nearer, she drew, and at last I saw through the glasses that it was a little girl! She was not far away when I discovered this. With an exclamation of pity, I emptied a cup of water from the big canteen into my little one, slung it over my shoulder, and pulling on my sombrero, started down the trail.

When within hailing distance of the child, I called:

"I saw you had no canteen, so I came to meet you with just a little drink!"

The little girl made no reply, but I saw her put her hands to her eyes, and when I came up to her she was sobbing. I was panting, for I had begun to run when I saw her hands go to her face. "Here, dear, drink!" I cried, and pulling down her hands, thrust the canteen into them.

But to my surprise, she hugged it to her without drinking. "No!" she sobbed. "Save it for mother! Oh, won't you come and help us?"

She was a pretty child, about ten years old, with masses of curly brown hair and big brown eyes, the look in which went straight to my heart. "Your mother!" I exclaimed. "Where is she?"

The child pointed back over the weary distance she had come.

"Back there. The horses ran away with all the water and everything. And mother is so sick she can't move. So I left her there and came on for help. Miles away we could see your white tent."

While the child talked she was trying to pull me back over the trail, but I stood firm. "First," I said, "you must drink, and then we must go up to the tent and get more water. How long is it since you have eaten anything?"

"Since yesterday noon," answered the child. "The horses ran away when we were going into camp for night."

"But you and your mother aren't taking a desert trip alone?" I cried, leading her into our tent. "What is your name?"

"Frieda," she said. "Yes, we are. Papa died last winter." Then little Frieda began to cry afresh. I hastily seated her at the table and held a cup of water to her lips. She drank it without drawing breath, and held out the cup for more. Then it was that I began to realize my frightful situation. Only a little over three quarts of water

left, and Billy would not return until the next morning! I poured Frieda another drink, but when she held the cup out for more, I shook my head.

"Wait till you've eaten," I said. I put some biscuits on the table, then opened a can of unsweetened blackberries. I dared give her no food which would add to her thirst. Frieda ate ravenously, while I stood thinking. Finally I took just half the water from the big canteen and poured it into mine. We must have some to return to. But three pints was a pitifully small amount for three people.

I remembered one of Jim Hasbrook's stories, in which he told of eating whole cans of tomatoes in lieu of water. He had found his thirst greatly alleviated. So I opened some cans of tomatoes and strained the liquid into another canteen. Then I made up a bundle of biscuits and a can of blackberries for the girl to carry. Frieda watched me wonderingly. As I explained to her my dearth of water, her little face paled under the desert blistering. But I laughed at her, and such is the marvellous vitality of childhood, she was refreshed and ready to start when I was. Billy had both the horses, and whether Frieda's mother would be able to tramp the dreadful stretch of desert to our tent I could not tell. From what Frieda told me, I inferred that the sick woman must be about two hours' tramp from us.

We had no difficulty in returning over Frieda's trail. There in the pathless desert her little footprints were as plainly discernible as if the sand were snow.

Little by little I gathered from the child the story of their hapless mission to the desert. They were New Hampshire people. Years before, her father, who had been prospecting in Arizona, had returned east, to raise money to continue work on a mine that he had found. He failed to get it, and had died there the previous winter, poor and embittered. All that he left were his mining papers, and with them his wife and little girl had started to find the mine. As Frieda told me this, I looked at the little blue-veined hand I held, and could have groaned in pity. Strength and knowledge are needed to fight the desert.

We had been on the trail about two hours when Frieda gave a hoarse little shout. "Mother! mother!" she cried. "Here I am, mother!" and she ran toward a blanket that was thrown over a clump of cactus.

I reached the pathetic little tent, and dropped to my knees to peer beneath it. There, panting, emaciated, lay a grown-up Frieda. The child had crawled under the shelter and was unscrewing the canteen top. I gave the mother a whole cupful of water.

When at last she smiled at us I said, "I'm the only human being near, just now, but we shall get along famously."

"Of course we shall!" she panted. And I loved her at once. Frieda and I soaked some biscuits in the blackberry juice and fed them bit by bit to the mother, and soon her terrible pallor gave place to a more earthly glow.

"We must start back," I said. "Do you think you can walk from here to that crooked cactus?" The little woman nodded bravely.

As we lifted her to her feet, I, so tall and strong, felt a lump come into my throat at her lightness. But we started gaily. Frieda led the way, with one of the canteens, and I, with the other, followed with one arm round the sick woman. How hot it was! The heat waves beat in our faces, blistered our cheeks and parched our lips. The sun half-blinded us. We had hardly reached the crooked cactus before Frieda's mother sank to the ground. She was panting but smiling, very tiny and girlish, like a make-believe mother. "I'm such a useless piece of bric-a-brac!" she whispered.

"No, you are not useless!" cried Frieda, stamping her foot. "You're—you're my only mother!"

We started again, this time toward a red outcropping of stone. But before we reached this the thing came that I had feared. Powdery rains of sand began to whip through the air. Down the desert from the north a sand-storm was approaching. For one moment I saw black with fear, scarcely a cup of water left a sick woman, a delicate child, nearly four miles to go! But there

were some things in our favor. It would be half an hour before the storm would be fully on us. There were two quarts of tomato juice hanging from my shoulder, and I had youth and strength.

The frail creature clinging to me stumbled on, bravely and uncomplainingly. I determined to make my best time before the storm closed in, while I could still see the blessed white fleck of our tent against the horizon. So I halted, gave my canteen to Frieda, explained the need for haste, and then lifted the little mother in my arms. She was no taller than Frieda, and much lighter. She protested against my action until she was exhausted, but I only gave a panting laugh, and hurried on. Yet my strength was only a woman's strength, after all, and our rests during that time were frequent and very long. We exhausted the water supply.

The storm grew worse. Although we tied our handkerchiefs round our mouths, our tongues still tasted alkali. The tent was visible only during occasional rifts in the storm that showed it to us, white and steadfast in the wrack. I knew that if these rifts should cease we should be lost as soon as Frieda's and my footprints were covered by the drifting sand. The tomato juice, although like vinegar on our cracked lips, was refreshing. But my boasted strength proved not so great. The little woman, lying, with closed eyelids, limp across my chest, soon seemed so heavy that my trembling arms could scarcely hold her.

Looking at the child in front of me, her curls all sand-powdered, her little back bowed to the wind, moving on so sturdily, without complaint, I could have cried out against my weakness of spirit. If I could only rest for five minutes, for one minute! If I could only close my sand-tortured eyes, only ease my aching back! The child ahead of me, however, tramped on and on, brave not only in the desert storm, but in the face of an adversity such as I had never known.

Then we lost the footprints! I did not dare to move until a lull came in the storm. Frieda's mother lay flat in the sand, and the girl and I crouched beside her. We were too exhausted to speak. The heat was unbelievable. The sweat ran in strange rivulets on our dust-smearred cheeks. The wind increased and buffeted us, while the stinging sand flayed our faces until they felt raw. And then there came the rift.

I lifted the helpless figure, and half-dragging and half-carrying it, ran through the sanddrifts until the gray veil closed down again. Again we crouched in the sand and waited. The woman now seemed half-conscious only; I dared not stop giving her the greater share of the tomato juice. I had fairly to force Frieda into taking an occasional sip. She wanted her mother to have her share also.

For an hour we struggled thus. We ran when the rifts showed us the tent. Panting and coughing, we rested in the gray gloom when the storm closed in. At last came a moment when the child, watching her mother's white face, put her own little hands to her eyes and began to sob.

"My little mother!" she cried. "My own little mother!" And then, despite my years, I began to sob, too. But the mother did not heed us. She was murmuring to herself of other things—of streams and green hills in New Hampshire, perhaps. I put my arms under her, ready for the next rift. And it came, showing the tent very, very near!

Running, falling, struggling on again, we reached the rough outcropping rocks on which the shack stood, and then, sure of the way, we scrambled to safety. To my astonishment, the flaps were down, and all was snug for the storm. As we entered, Jim Hasbrook greeted us! He took the woman from us with a gasp of astonishment, and laid her on a bunk. A barrel of water was standing in the corner, and in a wonderfully short time mother and daughter were refreshed and asleep on the two bunks, while Jim and I sat on the provision-boxes and talked in low tones.

Jim had tipped over his barrel of water the day before, and had had to return for more. He was interested, as only a lonely desert-dweller can be, in the story of the two strangers.

At intervals he rose and went over to the two bunks, and with folded arms, looked down on the occupants. Once I



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saw the old fellow stoop and smooth back their hair with his rough hands, shaking his head the while, and murmuring, "Pshaw!"

"They always get me when they're small and delicate like that," he said. "Of course I like you, but you're strong, more like a hearty boy round camp here. I seem to hanker for 'em, kind of sweet and helpless like that."

At sunset the storm ceased, and at three in the morning Billy came with his kegs of water. Even the greeting and chat that followed did not waken Frieda or her mother. "What's their name?" asked Billy.

I answered, sheepishly, "I don't know. The mother was so sick, and the little girl so tired that—Wait!" I pulled an envelope from my blouse. "Here are the papers the older one wanted me to show you. She thought you might help her find the place."

Billy and Jim gave one glance at the legal-looking paper, then fell to shaking hands. "Folansbee! Folansbee! The mine-owner!" They managed to explain to me. The heirs of The Last Hope were sleeping on the two bunks!

And this is how the Folansbee-Hasbrook Mining Company was formed. We nursed the little mother back to health, and then Billy and I prepared to move onward. I had thought, from her fearful introduction to the desert, that the older Frieda would leave as soon as possible. But, to my surprise, she decided to stay at the mine.

"You will be lonely!" I said to her. She looked off at the unspeakable reaches of the desert levels and at the tender, brooding sky, that Arizona sky that touches the heart like the smile of God.

"Yes, I may be lonely, but I shall stay," she said.

And I, who also had the charm of the trail upon me, understood.



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### The Wisdom of the Foolish

In our search for wisdom among the people we find for anyone who has some practical sense, and who can take plain, old-fashioned common sense, as well as who will help you to find your way through among the many paths, and who meet our needs, and who are not a sad disillusion.

In most cases, that

be wise have not any more than ourselves the secret of life. They can give judicious advice, they have thought much and deeply about things, but we cannot help observing in their private character and family relationships the same human weakness, the same difficulty in deciding for the best, the common mistakes in the treatment of their children that in short, they suffer like ourselves from the same perplexities.

As I have grown older, I have learned

to the society of the conspicuously wise people, and more to that of the ordinary foolish human being who thinks it quite sufficient achievement to get through life decently with the aid of good luck. Often the wisdom of the former is chiefly self-confidence, or a kind of cleverness that snatches at worldly success, or the gift of tactful speech. I heard it remarked of a woman: "You would think she was very wise and clever to hear her talk, but she does the most foolish things!" And, "she is a very sensible, wise woman, but do you think she manages that son of hers very well?" None of us dare risk having our bits of wisdom put to a neighbor's test. And, again, wise people have to be extremely tactful and humble-minded to avoid rousing resentment. In our secret hearts we hardly ever like those who know better than ourselves. We may profess to admire them in the pulpit, on the platform, or in the pages of a book, but as our familiar friends we see their faults, their inconsistencies, their superiority which is a silent reproach to ourselves. But where human wisdom disappoints me most is that it always fails to meet my case. What is right for you might be wrong for me. I have made serious mistakes in life through following unquestioningly the counsel of really wise people, who spoke out of the fulness of their own experience, but who could not possibly enter into mine.

The plain people who have no wisdom to spare, so to speak, these are the ones whom I now find helpful. In ordinary talk, as they are telling me humble details of their family life, they are unconsciously teaching me many good lessons—all the more because they would not pretend that they had anything to teach. The common wisdom—the wisdom that cries aloud in the marketplace—is what we are glad to turn to at last; something which we can all understand, and which meets the common lot.—Scottish Farmer.



GOSSIP.

BALMEDIE ABERDEEN - ANGUS.

Admirers of the black Doddies wishing to see them in the best possible fit, the highest types of the breed, and bred on the most popular lines, can surely satisfy themselves on visiting the splendid Balmedie herd of T. B. Broadfoot, of Fergus, Ont., or looking up Mr. Broadfoot's exhibit at Toronto Exhibition. The bull lately in service, Elm Park Ringleader 6th, for two years winner of second place at Toronto and London in the aged class, has proven a veritable wonder as a sire, his get being practically all put up on show-ring lines, and those now on hand, including several young bulls and a number of heifers, are certainly a choice lot, and all in prime condition. The present stock bull is Proud Elmar 2nd 4529, winner of first at Nebraska State Fair, first at Denver, Col., second at Springfield, Ill., and third at Chicago, is one of the great bulls of the breed, beautifully fleshed, and very even, sired by Elmar Lad, and out of the Pride-bred cow, Proud Preston Lassie. The female end of the herd on blood lines represents the Mayflower, Corskie, Kyma, Pride and Keepsake tribes, among which are such big, thick, choice ones as the Toronto champion, Kyma 11th, which never was in better flesh and bloom, although she is now suckling a choice heifer calf. Other extra choice ones are a three-year-old Mayflower; a two-year-old Pride, and a two-year-old Corskie, a senior yearling Keepsake, and a junior yearling Mayflower, besides a trio of heifer calves. They are a lot that will surely add many honors to the already long string won by representatives of this herd in past years at Toronto and London. The young bulls are an exceptionally choice lot, big, thick-fleshed and sappy; a grand lot of coming herd-headers of quality and breeding. Mr. Broadfoot has also a small but well-selected flock of Oxford Down sheep, all in extra nice condition. A peculiar feature of this year's crop of lambs is that every one is an ewe lamb. All are for sale, as Mr. Broadfoot is going out of sheep raising.

ORCHARD BEACH HEREFORDS.

The splendid quality and show-yard type of the great herd of fifty-odd head of Hereford cattle, the property of L. O. Clifford, of Oshawa, Ont., speak volumes for the ability of their owner as a breeder and fitter of the world-famous beef breed of whitefaces. Seldom indeed has a herd of any breed been brought to such a high standard of excellence in so short a time as the Orchard Beach herd, under the management of their present owner, due to two principal causes, starting the herd on the best foundation obtainable, and then giving them proper care and proper feeding. Anyone acquainted with the breed in Canada will remember that last year at the leading shows in Ontario, this herd practically cleaned up the prize lists, and this year the herd is fully 50 per cent. stronger than ever before, being immensely strengthened by large importations from the leading herds across the line, numbering among the show string for 1911 such grandly-bred and high-class individuals as the main stock bull, Refiner, bred by James Price, Lacrosse, Wisconsin, sired by the famous Blackstone, a son of the renowned American champion, Lamplighter. On prizewinning lines, Refiner is one of the best bred bulls in America, and as an individual is a show bull from the ground up, remarkably even all around, and particularly good over the shoulder, on the back and in his lines. Second in service is the show yearling, Bonnie Brae 31st, also bred by Mr. Price, sired by the undefeated champion, Bonnie Brae 3rd, and out of Sister Perfection, a daughter of the \$10,000 bull, Perfection, and grandam Milly May, who was junior champion at the World's Fair, St. Louis. This is a model young bull, straight, thick and even. Another coming champion, and one of the best young bulls alive, is Bonnie Brae 35th, also a son of Bonnie Brae 3rd. He is a half-brother to the Chicago junior champion female of 1909, being out of the same dam. Besides these, there are several young bulls sired by the well-known several-times Canadian champion, Bourton of Ingleside, and out of

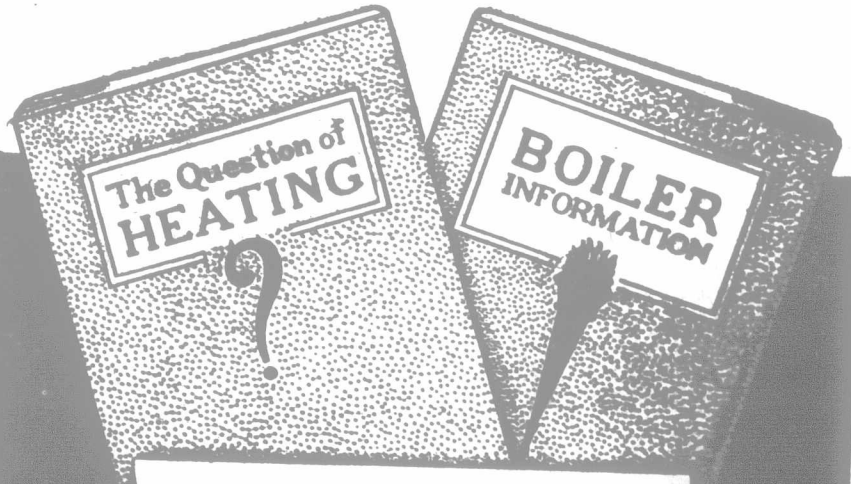
dams that have won honors at leading Canadian shows, a strictly high-class lot of young bulls. Among the females are such great ones as Amy 1th, many times champion; May Queen, bred by W. T. Vannatta, Indiana. She was first in her class last year at Toronto, London and Guelph, as a two-year-old. Rosetta, also bred by Vannatta, was junior champion last year all around, and as a calf was second at Chicago. She was sired by the renowned Prince Lad. Beau's Columbia, by Acrobat, is another model show heifer that last year was second in her class all around the circuit. She is a half-sister to the Chicago junior champion bull of 1909. We might go on recording many others of equally choice individuality and breeding did space permit. Suffice it to say, the herd is now over fifty strong, and strictly high-class, and anything is for sale. Look them up at Toronto Exhibition.

KITCHENER WHEAT.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, responding to a toast at the luncheon of the Suffolk Agricultural Show, referred to the introduction of the famous Chevallier barley by his grandfather, Dr. Chevallier, of Aspall, near Ipswich, and related that when in India he had procured for Boer friends in South Africa, Thibetan wheat, said to be immune from rust. Last March, when in Nairobi, East Africa,—a grand country, with a magnificent climate, now entering the number of wheat-exporting countries,—he was shown, he said, a plot of Kitchener wheat, possessing the satisfactory peculiarity of being unaffected by rust. This had been obtained from South Africa, 2,000 miles away, and was a product of Boer wheat, blended with that which he had sent from Thibet, and to which, without his knowledge, his name had been given. His Lordship concluded by stating that, as his grandfather's name had been handed down in connection with barley, so his was now attached to a special kind of wheat, and that if any of his 'friends there would like a sample of "Kitchener wheat" he had no doubt that it could be procured.

VENEER MANUFACTURED AND USED IN CANADA, 1910.

Statistics for the amount of veneer manufactured or used in Canada during 1910, have just been compiled by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. Including natural and imported veneer, 92,066,000 square feet, valued at \$768,500, were produced or used in Canada in 1910. This is an average cost of \$7.47 per thousand square feet. Of this amount, 90.9 per cent. was native wood, and consists of 14 species; the most important of these were birch and maple, which, together, form over one-half of the total native woods. These were manufactured into veneer in the hardwood belt and were used chiefly for furniture, panel work and vehicles. Elm and basswood are next in importance, and together form about one-third of the native wood. These two species of veneer are made by smaller mills in the fruit district, and are used for fruit baskets, packages, and cheese boxes. Imported woods, \$140,687, amounted to one-tenth of the total amount of veneer used. These were more expensive than native woods, costing on the average \$17.48 per thousand square feet, and were used for more extensive furnishings. Oak veneer constituted over one-third of the total importations, and was used chiefly in the manufacture of medium-priced furniture. Tulip was second in importance, forming one-fifth of the total. This species of wood is very pliable, and is used in the curved parts of vehicle bodies and automobiles. Mahogany, Spanish cedar and Circassian walnut, were used in small quantities, and imported indirectly from Africa, the West Indies, and South-east Europe, respectively, being used for high-class furniture, musical instruments and pianos. Circassian walnut is the most expensive of these—costing 63.80 per thousand square feet. The diminishing supply of beautiful finishing woods is constantly tending to make the use of veneer more general, for in this way a fine and beautiful appearance is given to a cheap and inexpensive base. Clear boxes in Canada are nearly all made from Spanish cedar, about one one-hundredth of an inch thick on a pine or tulip base.



These two booklets tell you just what you want to know about heating your home—let us send you the one you want.

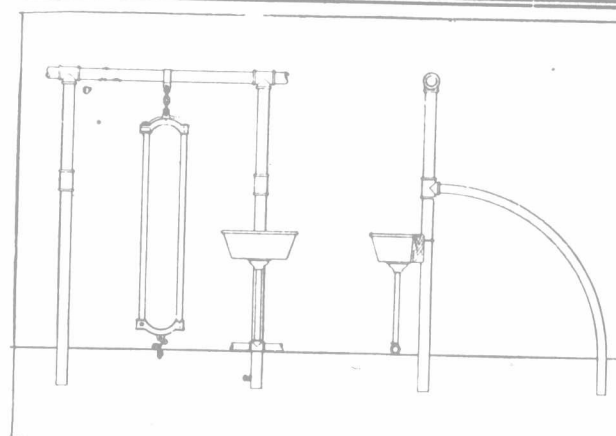
One tells chiefly about warm air systems, the other about hot water heating and steam heating.

Just write a post-card and mail to-day. It will pay you.

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TORONTO WINNIPEG  
Showrooms: 22-26 Queen St. East  
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Comfortable, Sanitary Stables mean More Milk, and More Milk means More Profits

COMPLETE STABLE EQUIPMENT

of every description, including Woodward Water Basins, Stanchions, Iron Stalls, etc., can be installed in YOUR stable at a very low cost. You will then have an up-to-date stable in every way. Your cows will be comfortable, your stables will be easy to clean and your increased profits will pay for the equipment in a very short time. Ask our nearest agent, or send for our Free Catalogue, and see for yourself that the claims we make are founded on facts.

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G. R. COTTRELLE

201 Temple Building, Toronto, Ont.



**Horse Owners! Use**  
**GOMBAULT'S**  
**Caustic**  
**Balsam**  
*A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure*  
**The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or Blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.**  
**The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.**

**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 Adviser.**  
*Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.*  
**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
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**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 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:*  
**J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,**  
**171 King St. E. TORONTO, ONT**

**ABSORBINE**  
*Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cure the Lameness and stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. \$2 a bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 2 E free.*  
**ABSORBINE, JK** the liniment for mankind. Reduces strained, torn ligaments, enlarged glands, veins or muscles—heals ulcers—allays pain. Price \$1.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.  
**W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Ca.**

"Say, Pop, what's a pessimist?"  
 "A pessimist, my son, is one who, of two evils, chooses them both."

People are glad of your presence in proportion as you help them to feel that life is a good thing.

**DODD'S**  
**KIDNEY**  
**PILLS**  
**CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES**  
**RHEUMATISM**  
**BRIGHT'S DISEASE**  
**DIABETES BACKACHE**  
**NO. 23 THE PR...**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
**Miscellaneous.**

**FEEDING OATS.**

Would you advise cutting up sheaf oats for cows in winter, or would you prefer threshing and grinding? In either case, the oats would be fed with silage and some roots.  
 H. D. C.

Ans.—While we have never tried this method of feed storage ourselves, we know dairymen who practice it regularly and think well of it. It is a question whether many of us incur excessive threshing bills. No doubt the fear of destruction by rats influences some farmers against leaving grain to be fed from the sheaf.

**CHICORY.**

What is the enclosed weed. It was found growing in alfalfa, the first year's seeding.  
 W. T. W.

Ans.—The weed is chicory (Cichorium intybus). It is a perennial, with a long, thick root, and is sometimes found in clovers and grasses, and particularly in rich, low-land pastures. Sow clean seed, and a short rotation of crops, will suppress it. It is not often seen in good farming districts, except as a wayside weed. Individual plants can be killed by close cutting, and applying salt to the root.

**GOVERNMENT MONEY FOR DRAINAGE.**

Does the Government lend money to farmers in Ontario for drainage purposes? If so, what is the rate of interest? How much would they lend to one man? What security would they need? When has it to be paid back?  
 J. R.

Ans.—Yes; the Government lends money for drainage purposes, under the terms of the Tile Drainage Act. The procedure is as follows: The party wishing to borrow the money applies to the township council, which passes a by-law, if one has not already been passed, authorizing the reeve to issue drainage debentures. These the Government buys, and the township lends the proceeds to the applicant. The rate of interest is 4 per cent., and the money is regularly repaid in 20 equal annual installments. However, the balance remaining unpaid at any time within 20 years, may be paid in one lump sum, the proper discount being allowed for payment before due. No security is required, the money is simply repaid in taxes on the land. Not more than \$1,000 may be loaned to one man, and the amount loaned must not exceed three-fourths of the estimated cost of the drainage. A copy of the Tile Drainage Act may be seen at the township clerk's.  
 WM. H. DAY.

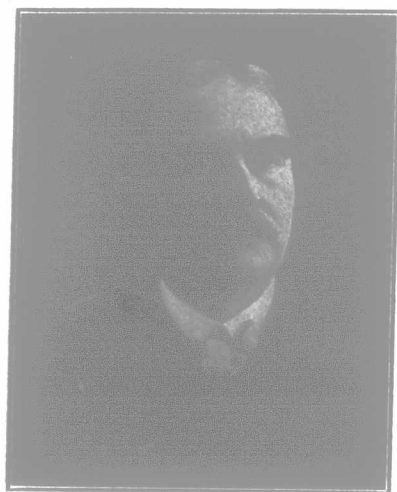
**HAND-RAISING A FOAL.**

1. I had a mare foal August 8th; she died on the 9th. What would you suggest as the best method of raising the foal?  
 H. E. R.

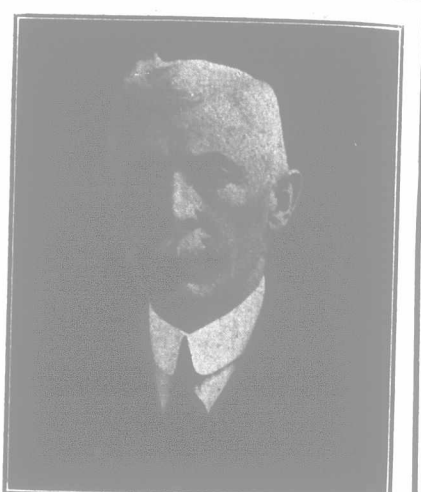
2. Will millet be a fit feed for the colt in the winter months, it being sowed late, and cut before it seeds?  
 H. E. R.

Ans.—1. Feed the colt the milk of as fresh a cow as possible, the poorer in butter-fat the better. Sweeten the milk with sugar, and dilute with warm water. Feed frequently at first, about a teacupful every hour. A little lime water should be used in each feed. Care must be taken to keep the bottle or other vessel out of which the milk is given scrupulously clean. Castor oil may be used in checking the scours which so frequently trouble hand-fed foals. The quantity of diluted milk should be increased with the growing needs of the animal, and the feeds can be made more infrequent, and whole milk gradually substituted. The colt should be taught to eat as soon as possible, and even soon be taught to drink milk from a pail. Grass, ground oats, and some of the best feed for the orphan foal.

2. Millet is a good feed for a foal, especially in winter. It is a good feed, and should have a little sugar and bran. Never give a foal a concentrate.



WM. SMITH



FRED. RICHARDSON

We want to meet you at our stable at the **CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, from Aug. 28th to Sept. 13th**, where it will only be a pleasure to show you our **New Importation of**

**30 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND MARES.**

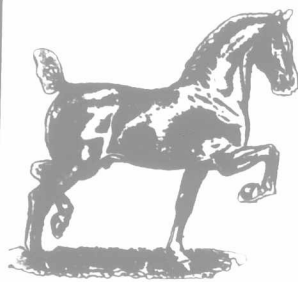
**SMITH & RICHARDSON,**

**Columbus, Ontario.**

Myrtle, C. P. R.

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**J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager**

**Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies for Sale**

Second shipment since March. Stallions from \$500 up to \$5,000. Fillies and mares in foal, from \$250 up to \$600. Don't be fooled or misled, but come here and convince yourself. 'Phone connection.

**J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and Lu Verne, Rock Co., Minn., U. S. A.**

**Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, P. Que., Canada**

**IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES**

Owing to the rough voyage experienced by my May importation only six were offered for sale, and were sold. The balance, consisting of two three-year-olds, one four-year-old, two two-year-olds and six yearlings have now completely recovered condition. These, with a few home-bred ones, including two yearling stallions of great promise, are now for sale at very low prices, considering their quality and breeding. Don't miss this opportunity of securing heavy-boned, highly-bred young ones cheaper by far than you can import them. Terms liberal.  
**DUNCAN MCEACHRAN.**

**ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE**

Imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALE and SHIRE HORSES, PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. A choice importation of the above animals was personally selected in June. For further particulars write:

**J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.**

8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.

**Bay View Imp. Clydesdales** We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line. **John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS**

To all lovers of Clydesdale and Percheron horses in Canada, I wish to say that about Aug. 1st I will sail for Scotland and France for another shipment, and intend to bring a high-class lot of show horses. Wait until you see them. Look up my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.  
**T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT.**

**Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.**  
 We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.  
**T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.**

**JUST ONE 3-year-old Clydesdale Stallion**

left. A well-bred colt that will make a ton horse. Price right for quick sale.  
**BARBER BROS., GATINEAU PT., QUEBEC.**

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES**

My latest importation arrived June 6, 1911, ranging in ages from 1 to 4 years, and are all of good quality and large type. Have also a couple of stallions for sale at right prices. Long-distance phone.  
**GEORGE G. STEWART, Howick, Que.**

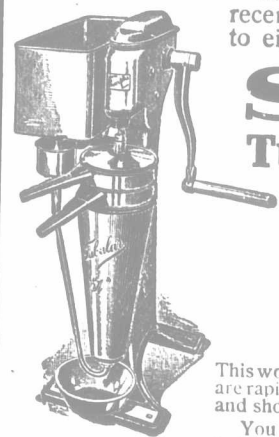
**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine.** Prices reasonable.  
**Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.**

**Please Mention The Advocate**



# 100 YEARS' WORK

And Only  
One Dollar and Fifteen Cents  
For Oil and Repairs



A regular Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator recently finished work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy. Here is the record. It proves that

## SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separators

are The World's Best.

Size of machine, No. 4 Tubular  
Capacity per hour, 500 pounds  
Total pounds separated, 2,600,000  
Total turns of crank, 14,352,000  
Total cost of oil, 75 cents  
Total cost of repairs, 45 cents  
Time used in oiling, 15 minutes  
Time repairing and adjusting, 20 minutes

This wonderful record was made by a regular Tubular—just like Tubulars that are rapidly replacing all others. Write for illustrated account telling all about it and showing how the parts of this Tubular resisted wear

You will finally have a Dairy Tubular because it contains no disks, has twice the skimming force of others, skims taster and twice as clean. Repeatedly pays for itself by saving what others lose. Wears a lifetime. Guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. Our local representative will gladly show you a Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 193,



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

# Central Canada Exhibition

Ottawa, Sept. 8th to 16th, 1911

Larger appropriations of prize money for horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry. \$16,000 in cash prizes, and over 100 gold medals and other trophies. Extension in grain and horticultural exhibits.

### LESSONS ON DAIRYING INDUSTRY

Five acres added to grounds. Airship flights. Spectacular reproduction of grand naval review at Coronation. Gorgeous day and night fireworks, vaudeville, midway, and numerous other special attractions.

WRITE FOR PRIZE LIST

E. McMAHON, Secretary.

# The IDEAL Green Feed Silo

NOT AN EXPERIMENT  
BUT A TIME-PROVEN FACT



Don't waste your time and money on an experiment. Our silos have been tried and proved for years. Are built from lumber thoroughly treated with a specially-prepared wood preservative, and have other important points of superiority. Free catalogue on application.

THE OLDEST COMPANY IN CANADA  
BUILDING SILOS.

Canadian Dairy Supply Company, Limited  
592 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

**Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.**, Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very choicest breeding, and of a very high class, at prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan: the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.

**Salem Shorthorns** I am offering a number of heifers, different ages, for sale. They are bred in the purple and should interest any body in search of the right kind.

**J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONT., ELORA STATION.**

**Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales**

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from foals 2 years of age off. **Harry Smith, Hay, Ont. Exeter Sta.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. Sta. **Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.**

**ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES**

**H. M. VANDERLIP**, Importer and Breeder, **Calnsville, Ont.** Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Radial in sight of farm. Bell phone.

### GOSSIP.

#### ANOTHER SELECT IMPORTATION.

J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont., owner of Rosedale Stock Farm, about ten miles west of Toronto, has recently made a new importation of pure-bred stock, personally selected, consisting of Clydesdale and Shire horses, ponies, Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, of show-ring character and quality, and the best of breeding. With this reinforcement, Rosedale Farm is better stocked than ever before with high-class male animals, as well as females. Included in the Clydesdales recently imported is the choice young stallion, Rycroft's Model, a grandson of the great show and breeding horse, Everlasting, a big colt of good quality, and with the choicest of legs and feet. The yearling filly, Lady Laurier, sired by the renowned Baron's Pride, is an exceptionally big, useful filly, and few mares with such breeding have been imported to Canada. Rebecca Foster, a bay three-year-old, by Baron Wigton, by Blacon Baron, by Baron's Pride, is a big, good mare, with excellent breeding. Annie, another big three-year-old mare, has for sire the champion, Perfect Motion, grandsire the great breeding horse, Baron of Buchlyvie. She has excellent bone, quality and action. A bay four-year-old in-foal mare that will take some beating is Georgina Buntin, by Star of Cowal, by Hiawatha, grandsire Baron Lawrence, by Baron's Pride. The Shires are represented by the big brown three-year-old, Gillibrand Swell, Nottingham David, a beautiful bay two-year-old is, without doubt, the best young Shire horse imported to Canada in recent years, having the size of a three-year-old, and the quality of a Clydesdale. Only by paying a big price was he secured. The Shire, mares and fillies, ranging in age from two to five years, are a big, quality selection, such as will suit the Canadian trade. A selection of these horses, and others not mentioned, will be shown at Toronto Exhibition. In Shorthorns, Mr. Gardhouse has representatives of such noted families as the Nonpareil, Jilt, Crimson Flower, Marr Beauty, Village, and other choice tribes, at the head of which is the recently imported Prince Lavender, bred by Geo. Harrison, Gainford, Darlington, England. A few choice young bulls are for sale.

#### THE GREAT JERSEY SALE.

High-class individuality and big producers is aptly descriptive of the seventy-five head of Jersey cattle to be sold by Thompson Porter at the Union Stockyards, West Toronto, on Thursday, Sept. 7th, 1911. Included in the sale are the two sterling stock bulls, Golden Fox of Dentonia, and Stockwell Lad, the former a five-year-old, sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, a son of Imp. Flying Fox, dam L. Nellie of Dentonia, a daughter of the Toronto champion, Flying Fox's Burnette. Thus it will be seen that this bull carries the best and most popular blood of the breed in America, and as a sire he has few equals, as the younger ones in the herd will prove. The other is a two-year-old, bred by A. B. Lewis, Fredericksburg, Va., sired by Imp. Stockwell, who sold at the Cooper sale in 1908 for \$11,500, dam Topsy Girl. As his breeding would indicate, this is an exceptionally choice bull, and his get gives great promise. Besides these, there will be sold nine other young bulls of serviceable age, and some bull calves, all the get of the two stock bulls just mentioned. The females are all bred from St. Lambert foundation, and for several years past have averaged from their cream alone, not counting the skimmed milk nor calves, from \$110 to \$115 each per year, and in private test averaged from 14 to 20 lbs. of butter in seven days, among them being such grandly-bred ones as Fontaine's Belle of Dentonia, bred by T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., sired by Blue Bell's Blue Fox, the sire of the \$15,000 bull, Noble of Oaklands, dam that great cow Fontaine of Linden Grove. Besides her grand breeding, she is now giving 40 lbs. of milk a day, and is a show cow all over. Included in the sale are three of her daughters, a two-year-old, a yearling, and a calf. The average yield of the thirty-odd cows in milk is from 35 to 40 lbs. a day, and for two-year-old heifers from 25 to 30 lbs. a day. Parties interested should make a note of the date and lay out to attend this important dispersion.

# BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle is the only absolutely weathertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. A shingle to be proof against the severest storms must have at least a **three inch overlap**. The

## Eastlake Steel Shingle

is the only shingle that has that much. The so-called four-lock shingles have only an inch and a quarter overlap—not enough

to keep out the drifting snow and rain, so this proves the "Eastlake" the only waterproof shingle.

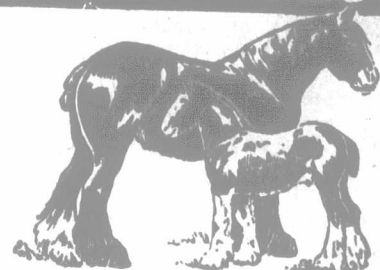
The roofing problem is solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.

"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle.—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1753



# INSURE YOUR HORSES



A small premium will secure a policy in our Company, by which you will be fully insured against any loss resulting from the death of your mare or its foal or both. Policies issued covering all risks on animals, also transit insurance, at all times, in all cases. Prospectus free on demand.

## General Animals Insurance Co. of Canada,

Dept. D, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.  
OTTAWA BRANCH:  
No. 106 York Street, Ottawa  
Toronto Agency: G. A. Cassar,  
Room 2, Jane Building, Toronto, Ont.

#### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

**Gerald Powell**, Commission Agent and Interpreter, **Negent 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.

#### KESWICK, No. 10,144, Record:

2:18 1-4 Chestnut stallion, about 1,200 lbs., sound and kind to drive; won gold medal at Toronto Fair 1912, and sire of such good ones as Maud Keswick, 2:03 3/4, and many other fast ones; for sale cheap. **J. C. ANDERSON**, Morganston, Ontario Colborne, G. T. R.

#### Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

I am offering for sale young bulls and heifers of the highest types of the breed. Show stock in show condition a specialty. Bred on the most popular lines. **Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus Sta., Wellington Co., Ont.**

#### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Any number of females for sale at easy prices and terms. Correspondence invited.

**Glengore Stock Farm, GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props. Alton, Ont.**

#### Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Stock all ages, and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to

**ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.**

#### ABERDEEN - ANGUS

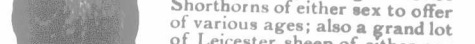
Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.**

#### WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns and Leicesters

Herd established 1855, flock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex to offer of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex—a few imported ones to offer.

**JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario.**





## Nerves Were A Wreck. Could Not Stand The Least Noise

Miss Florence H. Perry, Courtland, Ont., writes:—"I wish to write you a short letter telling you of the help I received from the use of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago my nerves were a real bad wreck and was so nervous I could not stand the least noise. My sister had taken your pills and advised me to give them a trial. I took three boxes and saw they were helping me so I kept on taking them until I had used five boxes, and I can say in true words that I am strictly cured."

To anyone troubled with their heart or nerves we would strongly advise them to take a course of our Heart and Nerve Pills as we feel confident that they will do them a world of good.

If your druggist or dealer does not keep them, we will mail them direct on receipt of price—50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



### Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

During the present month an offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario  
Long-distance Bell phone.



### Glenburn Stock Farm

A few Shorthorn heifers about a year old; good colors and individuals. Berkshire pigs of the Large English sort.

JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Quebec

### "The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns

Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO

### OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72692 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

### Maple Lodge Stock Farm

1854-1911  
A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearlings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals and choice breeding.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

### High-class Shorthorns

I have on hand young bulls and heifers of high-class show type, pure Scotch and Scotch-topped, sired by that sire of champions, Mildred's Royal. If you want a show bull or heifer, write me. GEO. GIER, GRAND VALLEY P. O. AND STATION, ALSO WALDEMAR STATION.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right.

Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

### Shorthorns

Choice selections of bulls and heifers at all times for sale at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Hagersville, Ont.

### Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock for sale of either kind or sex. GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O. Erin Station C. P. R.

### Scotch Shorthorns FOR SALE

Three choice young Scotch bulls fit for service; two roans and one red. Bred rom imp. stock, also females of all ages. Bell phone. A. C. Pettit, Freeman P. O., Ontario.

### Shorthorns and Swine

Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers, safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the fall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material. ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.

### GOSSIP.

#### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

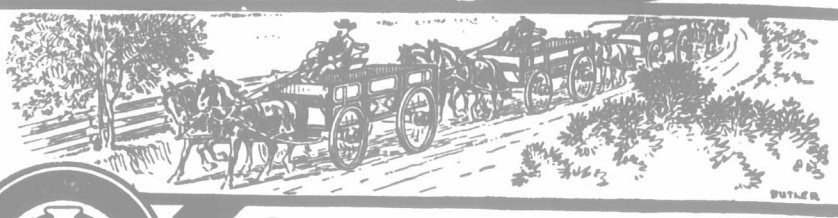
The enviable reputation for excellence of breeding, type, character and show-ring quality, held by the Pleasant Valley herd of Scotch Shorthorns, the property of George Amos & Sons, of Moffat, Ont., is justly theirs by merit earned in honest competition, winning as they have several championships and grand championships at Toronto, and all on animals bred in the herd, with the exception of the bull, Old Lancaster (imp.), and the string fitted for this year's competition looks like adding many more honors to this noted herd. The breeding cows are imported and Canadian-bred, representing such fashionable tribes as the Nonpareil, Orange Blossom, Broadhooks, Roan Lady, Cecilia, Rosebud, Secret, Wimple, Mysie and Fragrant, many of them daughters of the grand champion, Old Lancaster (imp.), and winners of various honors at Toronto. Several exceptionally choice heifers grace the herd, notably the three-year-old Meadow Girl, a Kilblean Beauty-bred daughter of the great show bull, Bud's Emblem, winner of first prize as a yearling at Toronto and Chicago, and as an aged bull at Toronto; and a yearling, Mysie, sired by Imp. Ben Lomond, a full sister to the 2,000-dollar heifer, Lomond's Mysie. She gives promise of developing into as good an individual as her illustrious sister. Another very showy heifer is a yearling Cruickshank Victoria, sired by Lancaster Floral, a Flora-bred son of Old Lancaster (imp.). Other high-class show heifers are a yearling Orange Blossom, by Imp. Ben Lomond; another half-sister, by the big, thick bull, Waverly, a son of the champion, Mildred's Royal, and out of the champion, Gem of Ballechin. Springrove Beauty is a candidate for championship honors, sired by Imp. Queen's Counsellor. There are very many others of equally high-class type, breeding and quality, did space permit of their mention. The chief bull in service is Scottish Signet, a red son of Old Lancaster (imp.), dam Imp. Scottish Queen, a Jilt, by Scottish Prince. He is thus a full brother to the \$2,500 heifer, Pleasant Valley Jilt, and a son of the grand champion, and a show bull himself from the ground up, beef to the heels, remarkably even from end to end, and very mellow. There are several young bulls coming on that look exceptionally good for coming herd-headers, one a Broadhooks, another a Nonpareil, another a Cruickshank Fragrant, still another a Mysie. Parties interested would do well to look up the exhibit from this herd at Toronto Exhibition, when the Messrs. Amos will be pleased to furnish any information asked for relative to breeding, etc.

### TRADE TOPIC.

The interests of farmers will be especially well looked after in the educational features of the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, September 8 to 16. Lessons in butter-making will be conducted by Government experts in a fine dairy building. Facility will be given those interested in cattle and horse judging to follow the judges in their work. Many applications have been made by makers of farm implements and other labor-saving devices, to make displays, and every encouragement has been given them to exhibit. No fee is charged, and power is provided free for those wishing to show machinery in operation. There will be a vast amount to learn for those inclined to pick up new ideas. The cold-storage for cheese placed in the dairy building is a splendid improvement. In the large refrigerator installed, cheese will improve in flavor, and sell better at the end of the Fair, than if placed on the market at the beginning.

### CORRECTED.

At a dedication festival service at a country church the following announcement was made by the vicar: "The collections taken will be devoted to the arch-fund, and not, as erroneously reported on the service papers, to the arch-fund."



## OWNERS ARE PROUD OF I H C WAGONS

There is a certain pride in owning a wagon that you know is built of the highest quality materials obtainable—a wagon that is not only attractively finished with the best paint and varnish, but which also gives perfect service, day after day, and year after year. That's why I H C owners are so proud of their wagons.

If you want to be proud of your next wagon—choose one of these two in the I H C line—

## Chatham or Petrolia

The loads they carry, the roads they traverse, and their wonderful durability make others wish they had bought a Chatham or Petrolia.

Chatham Wagons have a long record for satisfactory service in Canada. Made with hard maple axles, oak bolsters, sand boards, rims, and spokes, and oak or birch hubs—they represent the highest standard of wagon construction. When you buy a Chatham wagon it is with the assurance of getting the utmost service and satisfaction out of it.

Petrolia Wagons are constructed of first quality woodstock which is thoroughly seasoned by being air-dried. The ironing is of the very best. The inspection of each part is most rigid.

Be sure to call on the I H C local agent, get a pamphlet, and let him show you one of these wagons. If you prefer, write the International Harvester Company of America at nearest branch house for any information you want.

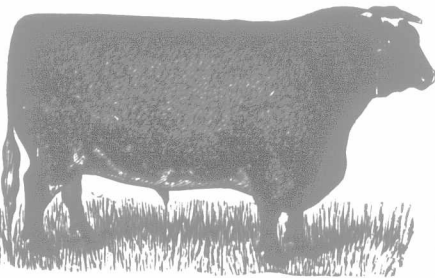
### IHC Service Bureau

This Bureau is a clearing house of agricultural data. It aims to learn the best ways of doing things on the farm, and then distribute the information. Your individual experience may help others. Send your problems to the IHC Service Bureau.



EASTERN CANADIAN BRANCHES:—International Harvester Company of America at Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; St. John, N. B.

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated) Chicago U S A



### ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.

ARE OFFERING  
15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchesses of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe, which have also been famous in the showing. Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont.

## Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:  
Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.  
Long-distance phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., 1/2 mile from farm.



### SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION. JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Manager, Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale I am offering, at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or amongst them. A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GUELPH, ONT.

Pleasant Valley Farm Shorthorns—Herd headed by Scottish Signet, and consisting of females of the leading Scotch families. Have for sale several good young bulls; also cows and heifers. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. GEO. AMOS & SONS, MOFFAT, ONTARIO  
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph, C. P. R., half mile from station.



## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

### DR. J. M. STEWART'S LIGHTNING COLIC CURE

Is the result of thirty years of careful study of the causes and effects of colic. Colic kills more horses than all other diseases combined. Our remedy stimulates and relieves affected parts immediately, and by its laxative properties cleanses and removes the cause.

Absolutely no bad after effects, as is the case with ninety-five per cent. of the cures on the market.

Colic may kill your horse or cow within one hour, unless you have this remedy for instant use. Why risk the loss of a valuable animal when you can have this remedy at hand. Cost per bottle containing two doses only 75 cents. We refund your money if it fails. Write the

**PALMER MEDICAL COMPANY, LIMITED**  
Windsor, Ontario.

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE,  
EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND

Exporters of pedigree live stock of all descriptions.

FACILE PRINCEPS.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.  
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.,  
G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER. Toronto, Ont.

### DON JERSEYS!

Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.

**DAVID DUNCAN, DON, ONT.**  
Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection.

**High Grove Jerseys** No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams. **ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.**

## HOLSTEINS

### MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ont.

**Lake View Dairy Farm** I have several of noted Francy breeding, also daughters of Sir Admiral Ormsby. Present offering: Bull calves and heifers. **W. F. BELL, BRITANNIA BAY, ONTARIO.**

**MINSTER FARM**  
**Holsteins and Yorkshires**  
**R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St.** Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

**Homewood Holsteins!**  
We will have a few members of our herd at Toronto Exhibition. Also a few choice bull calves, one yearling, for sale. We would be pleased to meet our customers there. **M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springford, Ont.**

**Holstein Cattle**—The most profitable dairy breed. Illustrated descriptive booklets free. **Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of America, F. L. HOUGHTON, Secy, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.**

### THE LEXICON OF SPORT.

"Pa, what is a football coach?"  
"The ambulance, I suppose."—Pittsburg Observer.

### GOSSIP.

Volume 76, of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, has recently been issued by the Society, and a copy, by courtesy of Secretary John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill., received at this office. This volume contains pedigree records of 8,389 bulls, and 10,999 females, calved before April 20, 1910, and a list of members of the Society, numbering nearly 6,000, showing it one of the strongest, if not the strongest, breed society in existence.

Volume 8, of the South Devon Flockbook, published by the South Devon Flockbook Association of England, has recently been issued, and a copy received at this office, thanks to courtesy of Secretary W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Strand, London. The volume contains pedigree records of 1537 rams, a list of flocks, the list of members of the Society numbering over 140, and the by-laws of the Association.

### NEW IMPORTATION OF SHIRES.

Porter Bros., of Appleby, Ont., a short distance from Burlington Junction Station, G. T. R., are again to the front with a splendid importation of Shire stallions and fillies landed a few days ago. As importers and breeders of Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire swine, Porter Bros. are rapidly taking their place among the leading firms of stockmen in Ontario. Just now, on their splendidly-equipped farm, Maple Leaf, are an exceptionally choice lot of the above several breeds, the Shires being particularly strong. At the head of the stud is the noted show and quality horse, Baron Kitchener 356, gray in color. He is a rare representative of the breed for smoothness, style, quality and action, and has to his credit as a sire very many prizewinners, including champions. Another very choice stallion is the gray four-year-old, Proportion (imp.), by the famous Nailstone Ragjacket, dam Tuttlebrook Fuchsia (imp.). This is a straight Canadian type of Shire, big, smooth, clean, flat bone, big feet, and a grand mover. He has to his credit as winnings, first at Toronto and London, and several seconds. His dam is also in the stud, a mare of choice quality that has championship honors to her credit. She is now suckling a rare nice filly foal, by Baron Kitchener. Another stallion is the brown yearling, Sir Dewey 766, by Baron Kitchener, and out of the great show mare, Rose 145. Last year this colt was third at Toronto and first at London. Prominent among the many good females is the last year's Guelph champion, Kitchener's Topsy 371, a gray three-year-old, by Baron Kitchener, dam Regent's Lofty (imp.). She is a superb mare, very large, and has the quality and action of a Hackney. Among the new comers is the bay two-year-old, Tuttlebrook Sunflower (imp.) 685, by Maze-moor Harold, a grandson of the renowned Prince Harold. Another two-year-old is Tuttlebrook Ladylike (imp.) 695, by The Black King. The yearling fillies, of which there are three new comers, are Tuttlebrook Flirt (imp.) 684, a black, by Finstall Landmaster; Wilsford Sophio (imp.) 693, by Lovehurst Squire, and Tuttlebrook Bloom (imp.) 694, by The Black King. These are a big, drafty lot, of the kind popular in this country. Rose 145, by Imp. Pride of Hatfield, has a right choice filly foal by Baron Kitchener, and Viola 185, by Pride of Morning, has a horse foal by the same sire. Any of these are for sale. Look them up at Toronto Exhibition.

The Shorthorns are up to their usual high standard of excellence, of such fashionable tribes as the Princess Royal, Cruickshank Lovely, Fancy and Waterloo Princess, at the head of which is the immense big, thick bull, Heather King (imp.), by Lovat's Heir, dam Jilt 30th, by Count St. Clair. This is exceptionally choice breeding all around. Several young bulls are coming on for next season's use, which will be for sale. The Hampshire hogs are essentially high-class, the stock boar being the three-times Toronto champion, Earl Grey 3211, a hog of remarkable smoothness, and very even. The breeding sows are also high-class, among them being the Toronto first-prize sow of last year, which has a litter by the stock boar three months of age. Both sexes are for sale at present.

## HIGH CLASS JERSEYS BY AUCTION



AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS,  
WEST TORONTO, ON

Thursday, Sept. 7, 1911

COMMENCING AT 12.30 HIGH NOON

Mr. Thompson Porter will sell by Auction, absolutely without reserve, as the farm has been sold, his entire herd of 80 head of St. L. and Golden Lad Jerseys, consisting of 30 cows and 15 two-year-old heifers in milk, 25 heifers and calves under one year, 9 young bulls fit for service, and the two stock bulls Golden Fox and Stockwell Lad.

The cows are mostly St. L. family, being rich, heavy milkers, the test for the herd being 5.9 per cent., with a number of them going over 40 lbs. of milk per day. Two are of Fern Lad breeding, "Fontaine's Blue Bell" and "Brilliant's Fontaine," with their beautiful son and daughter, Lady Viola, being half sister to Noble of Oakland's, the Coopers \$15,000 bull, and the \$7,000 whole herd well worth being sought after, especially now, as the Jersey cow has proved herself to be the richest and most profitable producer of both milk and butter, so says the report of the 120 days testing for the cheapest producing cow of all breeds at the St. Louis Exhibition when the Jerseys took 15 prizes out of a possible 16. For more particulars see catalogue.

Terms of sale 5 months' credit by giving approved bankable paper. Bids by letter in order. Catalogue on application to:

Auctioneer: **J. H. SMITH**  
**THOMPSON PORTER, Proprietor,**  
1520 St. Clair Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

**Brampton Jerseys** Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. **B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Prince De Kol Posch; dam was champion two years in succession at Guelph dairy test. King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke; the record of dam and two nearest dams on sire's side average 32.12. Young bulls and females for sale.

### J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

#### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD—HOME OF:

Pontiac Korndyke, the only bull living that is the sire of four 30-pound daughters, and the sire of the world's record cow for seven and thirty days.

Rag Apple Korndyke, sire of eight A. R. O. daughters that, at an average age of 2 years and 2 months, have records that average 17 1/4 lbs. each, and over 4.2% fat for the eighth. Three of them made over 20 lbs. each.

Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, whose dam and sire's dam average 33.61 lbs. each or 7 days, which is higher than can be claimed for any other sire of the breed.

We are offering some splendid young bulls for sale from the above sires, and out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke and Rag Apple Korndyke.

**E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK**

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

More high-record cows in our herd than in any other in Canada, including the champion Canadian-bred three-year-old, and the champion two-year-old of the world for yearly production. The sire of these champions is our main stock bull. We have a large number of heifers bred to him that will be sold right to make room for our natural increase. Also bull calves for sale. We are booking orders for spring pigs, also sows safe in pig. We invite inspection of our herd. Trains met at Hamilton when advised. Long-distance Bell 'phone 2471 Hamilton.

**D. C. FLATT & SON, MILLGROVE, ONT. R. F. D. NO. 2**

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Can offer service bulls and bull calves sired by Count Hengerveld Payne De Kol, and out of dam with official records from 20 to 24 pounds butter in 7 days. Write for catalogue giving full particulars, or, better still, come and see them. Telephone.

### E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONTARIO

#### CENTRE AND HILLVIEW HOLSTEINS

Offers two June bulls, nicely marked, out of Record of Merit dams and Bonheur Statesman, whose daughters are testing high price of these; \$70.00 each f.o.b. Woodstock. Also younger ones. Long-Distance Telephone. **P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Ont.**

### Silver Creek Holsteins

We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. **A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont. Woodstock Station. Phone Connection.**

## Holstein Bulls

From high-class, officially-tested cows. Ready for service. Also bull calves. **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook, Ont., York Co. Toronto Shipping Point.**

### THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree. **Walburn Rivers, Folders, Ontario**

### STONEHOUSE Ayrshires

The champion Canadian herd for 1910 at the leading shows. 32 head imp., 56 herd to select from. R.O.P. official records, the best and richest bred types of the breed. Anything for sale. Young bulls, females all ages. **HECTOR GORDON, HOWICK, QUE.**

### Ayrshires

Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

### Ayrshires & Yorkshires

Special offerings at low prices from the Menie district: Bulls fit for service, 1911 calves. Dams of all are: some with good official records; others, if their owners entered them, would make good records. Many females, any desired age. A few young Yorkshires. **ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT.**

### Choice Ayrshires

Good tests, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.**

### Ayrshires bred for quality and quantity.

All young stock, have from one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Two young bulls of 1910, males only for sale. Write or 'phone. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.**



## Cholera Infantum is one of the Most Fatal Diseases of Young Children

Mothers should look well after their children during the hot summer months, as this is the time of year this trouble is most prevalent.

If any of your children become troubled in this way it will not pay you to experiment with some new and untried remedy.

Get one having stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over 65 years and we have yet to hear of a case of cholera infantum it has not cured.

Mrs. S. S. Johnstone, Oshere River, Man., writes:—"About four years ago I gave Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a good test.

"My oldest son, five years old, got very bad with cholera infantum; two days after my next son took it; and the third day my little girl also took it. I doctored with all kinds of things but they kept on getting worse and the doctors could do them no good. I then started the Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and after two or three days could see a difference, so kept on with the treatment, but they were so bad it took about two weeks to complete the cure.

Different people have asked me how I saved my children's lives that time, and I always say it was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I am, now, never without it in the house."

Price 35 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Maple Grove Yorkshires ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST.

Present offering: Twenty-five sows bred to farrow from Aug. to Oct. All first-class, bred to No. 1 quality boars. All big, roomy, growthy stock, and ranging from six months to two years old. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer, but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D. and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.

H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO.  
Shedden Station, P. M. and M. C. R.

## Duroc - Jersey Swine.

Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house.

MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, NORTHWOOD, ONT.

## Hillcrest Tamworths

I ship to all parts of Canada and United States. Stock Boar, Bred Sows, and Exhibition Stock. Bell phone. Herbert German St. George, Ont.

**SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS**—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Red Cap cockerels and pullets. W. E. WRIGHT, Gleanworth P. O., Ont.

### USEFUL CHARITY.

"She is very liberal in her charities," said one woman.

"Yes," answered the other, "liberal, but not always practical. For instance, she wanted to send alarm-clocks to Africa to aid sufferers from the sleeping-sickness."—Washington Star.

THE "wash-up" before meals takes but a minute when you use "SNAP". The dirtiest dirt disappears before it like magic.



At your dealer's—

### GOSSIP.

Ed. Howe, of "Potato Hill Farm," observes that it takes but two horses to pull a 40-horse-power automobile out of the mud.

### ANOTHER GRAND LOT OF PERCHERONS.

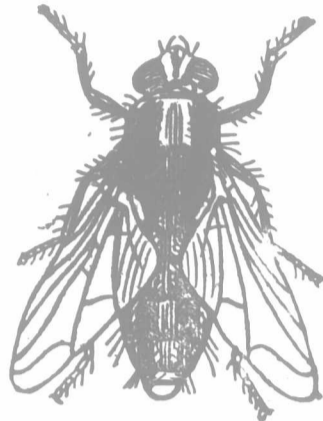
John Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ont., well known as the leading Canadian authority on Percheron horses, has lately arrived home from France with his 1911 importation of Percheron stallions and fillies. Eleven stallions from two to five years of age, and four fillies, two and three years of age, were the lot just landed. All interested in this popular draft breed of horses will remember the high-class character and quality of Mr. Hawthorne's 1910 importation, which practically cleaned up the board at Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions last fall, including first, second and championship at Toronto for aged class, and first, second and third in three-year-old class, as well as championship at Ottawa. They were considered to be the best lot of Percherons ever landed in Canada up to that time, but better, and still better, is characteristic of the Canadian trade demand for breeding stallions these days, and certainly in this lot just landed Mr. Hawthorne has risen to the demand by bringing out an exceptionally choice lot, particularly good at the ground, with the nicest kind of clean, flat, lanky bone, the wearing kind of well-sloped pasterns, and big, wide feet, which, coupled with their great size, high, straight, speedy action and beautiful form, make them a most decided acquisition to the draft horse breeding stock of Canada. The numbers given for those we shall especially mention, are their Canadian registration numbers, although all are registered in the Studbook of France, and in the Canadian Percheron book, many of them with four and five registered dams. Hauleux 2200 is a gray four-year-old of immense size, which, when conditioned, will weigh at least 2,250 lbs., and his underpinning is everything desired; he is full of draft character, and, withal, of most beautiful contour; he is sure a great horse, without doubt one of, if not the greatest, draft horses that ever crossed the water of any breed. Galihier 2203 is a dark gray, five years old, clean cut as a Hackney, style and quality all over; a great show horse. Gaulois 2204 is a black five-year-old, weighs the even ton, and has remarkable quality and style, great big feet, and sloping pasterns; he is well broken to harness, and moves remarkably well. His 2207 is a black three-year-old that weighs 1,800 lbs., a colt of superb quality and style, as well as abundance of draft character; a great show horse. Another three-year-old is Intact 2201, a gray, 1,780 lbs. in weight, a big, thick colt, with faultless underpinning, that will make them all go in the ring. For those that don't want so big a horse, but all the style, action and quality that can be wrapped up in a bit of horse skin. Jade 2206, a gray two-year-old, 1,610 lb.-colt, will fill the bill. He has five registered dams, white mane and tail; a perfect specimen of equine perfection, with the action of a Hackney. Directly opposite him, for big, extra draftiness, is the gray two-year-old, Journaliste 2198, weighs 1,780 lbs., has 11½ inches of bone in front and 12½ behind, girth 7 feet, and his underpinning has quality to spare. He was this year fourth at the leading show of France, held at Nogent, Latrou; he will make away over the ton. Others are two gray four-year-olds, a gray three-year-old, and a black two-year-old. The fillies are equally up to as high a standard as the stallions, big in size, and on the best kind of quality underpinning, with big feet. They are one black three-year-old, two black two-year-olds, and two gray two-year-olds. Jurastenne 2119, a gray two-year-old, weighs 1,655 lbs., has four registered dams, is quality all over, and is safe in foal. Julienne 2118, a black two-year-old, weighs 1,470 lbs., a high class show filly. Fraje 2120, a black three-year-old, has five registered dams, and weighs 1,620 lbs. Julie 2117, a black two-year-old, weighs 1,410 lbs., etc. An inspection of the lot will repay anyone, and improve the purchase of a big-class draft horse, and why at this time. All are for sale, and can be seen at 15 Bond Street, this 17th inst.

The destruction of the house fly is a public duty. Almost every American State Board of Health is carrying on a crusade against him.

His filthy origin and habits, and the fact that his body is generally laden with disease-producing germs, makes him one of the greatest enemies of the human race.

If the housekeepers of Canada will use

## WILSON'S FLY PADS



persistently, this peril would be tremendously reduced.

### PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

### Monkland Yorkshires

7 months or age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. MATTHEW WILSON, FERGUS, ONTARIO

I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R. Georgetown, G. T. R. W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

### Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

### Willowdale Berkshires.

For sale: Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton. J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton, Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

### MAPLE VILLA YORKSHIRES AND OXFORDS

A grand lot of boars fit for service. Some splendid sows to farrow to first-class boars. 30 ewe lambs, including 2nd pen at Winter Fair. Long-distance phone Central Beeton.

Bradford or Beeton Sta. J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head, Ont.

### Morrison Tamworths—Bred from

the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 2 to 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. Chas. Currie, Morrison, Ont.

### ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio improved Chester White Pigs.

Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.

### First-Class Exhibition Stock for Sale BOTH SEXES Leicesters

Lambs that are hard to beat; sired by my big imported ram, Burnside Speaker. One of my ram lambs would creditably head your stock.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM, LENNOXVILLE, QUE  
J. H. M. PARKER, Proprietor

### SHROPSHIRE BARGAINS AT FAIRVIEW

Choice shearing rams sired by grand champions, and out of the best of dams. We have in the lot flock headers and showing propositions. We guarantee them to be as described.

See representatives at Toronto's Canadian National. J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO

### LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by

MR. HENRY DUDDING,

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE, STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND

### Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

COLLIES.—That win at the shows and make excellent workers. Railway station, London.

**SOUTHDOWNS**—Do you want a fine-fitted Southdown to win out with at the shows, and to put some good new blood into your flock? I am now taking orders, and you will advantage in ordering early. I guarantee to please you, and at reasonable prices.

**ANGUS**—The first offering since founding the herd. Bulls and heifers for sale of showyard quality, and the choicest breeding.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

### Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Claremont Stn., C. P. R.

### CATTLE and SHEEP LABELS

Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

### American Shropshire Registry Association

Has the largest membership of any live-stock association in the world, and is steadily growing. Life membership \$5.00, no yearly dues. Write for information.

J. M. WADE, SECRETARY, LA FAYETTE, INDIANA



GOSSIP.

John Racey, Lennoxville, Que., writes that he has for sale Shropshire shearing rams and ram lambs, Berkshire heifers and calves, and young Berkshire sows.

A pure-bred Black-faced Scotch Highland ram, yearling preferred, is wanted by E. T. Gay, manager of Maplewood Stock Farm, Attica, N. Y., as indicated in the advertising columns in this issue.

Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont., on the Streetsville to Orangeville branch of the C. P. R., breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, owing to the drought and scarcity of feed, offer for sale cows and heifers of this breed, of good type and quality at reasonable prices.

THE 1911 IMPORTATION OF SMITH & RICHARDSON.

Smith & Richardson, of Columbus, Ont., have arrived home from Scotland with their 1911 importation of Clydesdales, consisting of nine stallions and twenty-one fillies. This is without doubt away the best lot the firm have ever imported, and they have brought over many good ones that were winners in Scotland and winners in Canada. In this lot the predominating features are big size, choice quality, draft character, and popular breeding, all of which combined make the ideal in draft horses, and certainly the firm showed their fitness as judges of what constituted this much desired combination in the selection just landed. In the lot is much show material, from the aged class down to the yearlings, and we shall not be at all surprised if the tricolor ribbon at Toronto next week is found decorating the Columbus stables. Their many friends will be pleased to know that a large entry will be out for comparison at the Toronto Show, where Messrs. Smith & Richardson will be pleased to meet all interested in the great Scotch drafters. The fillies are an extra nice lot, nineteen two-year-olds and two three-year-olds, whose breeding represents the most noted sires, and many of the most noted brood mares in Scotland, many of them with four and five registered dams. A few of the sires represented are the great Kirkcudbright prize horse, Iron Duke, by Everlasting; the H. & A. S. prize horse, Crusoe, by Marcellus; the Royal champion, Diploma, by Everlasting; the Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward; the noted Canadian champion, Royal Choice; the H. & A. S. champion, Benedict, by Baron's Pride; the famous Canadian and American champion, Sir Marcus; the great breeding horse, Baron Ruby, etc. The following two or three are representative of the right royal breeding of the entire lot: Miss McDougall, a bay two-year-old, by the champion, Benedict. This filly has four registered dams, and is a big, toppy, quality filly. Another with five registered dams is Bess of Langbarns, a brown three-year-old, by the popular champion, Sir Marcus, dam by the noted prize horse, Prince Resemblance. Still another with five registered dams is Helen Scott, a bay two-year-old, also by Benedict, dam by the popular Elator. Outside of the few choice show fillies which cannot be bought, this lot is made up of the best that were for sale in Scotland, selected from a large number, with the size and quality of underpinning that Canadians love, and it looks as though Smith & Richardson's will be headquarters for high-class fillies for the coming season. Prominent among the stallions is the bay-roan seven-year-old, Hyacinthus 11251, by the Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward, dam by the Glasgow first-prize horse, Prince Fortune. This is one of the great horses that have left the land of the breed; he is big, smooth, even, grandly quartered, a stylish top, and a faultless bottom, put up on championship lines; his action is straight, close and true; look out for him when the ribbons are being distributed. Another big, smooth horse of extra character and quality is the brown five-year-old, Nevay Baron, by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Baron's Best, by Baron's Pride, dam by Queen's Herald. This is one of the ton kind that has the character and quality to make him what he is, a great horse. Lord Hugo is a brown three-year-old, a coming champion, up to a big size, stylish in carriage, flashy in quality, sensational in action, sired by

the great Sir Hugo, dam by the no less renowned Lord Melbourne, granddam by the £1,300 Lord Colum Edmund. Another of equal high-class character, quality and style is the black two-year-old, Dunure Christian, by the world-renowned Baron of Buhlyvie. This is a high-class colt that will reach the top with age and condition, as he has the size and quality. A yearling that looks like a winner in any company is Kelvin Pride, a bay, by Baron Kelvin, dam by Prince Attractive. He is a very smooth, thick colt of quality; a coming show horse. The firm were never so strong in high-class horses as now, from yearlings up. With imported and Canadian-bred, over twenty will be on exhibition at Toronto. Look them up.

AN UNKNOWN POST OFFICE.

The burly farmer strode anxiously into the post office. "Have you got any letter for Mike Howe?" he asked. The new postmaster looked him up and down. "For—who?" he snapt. "Mike Howe!" repeated the farmer. The postmaster turned aside. "I don't understand," he returned stiffly. "Don't understand!" roared the applicant. "Can't you understand plain English? I asked if you got any letter for Mike Howe!" "Well, I haven't!" snorted the postmaster. "Neither have I got a letter for anybody else's cow! Get out!"—London Answers.

An editor was sitting in his office one day when a man entered whose brow was clothed with thunder. Fiercely seizing a chair, he slammed his hat on the table, hurled his umbrella on the floor, and sat down. "Are you the editor?" he asked. "Yes." "Can you read writing?" "Of course." "Read that, then," he said, thrusting at the editor an envelope with an inscription on it. "B"—said the editor, trying to spell it. "That's not a 'B,' it's an 'S,'" said the man. "'S'? Oh, yes, I see. Well, it looks like 'Soles for Dinner,' or 'Souls for Sinners,'" said the editor. "No, sir," replied the man; nothing of the sort. That's my name—Samuel Bruner. I knew you couldn't read. I called to see about that poem of mine you printed the other day, entitled 'The Surcease of Sorrow.'" "I don't remember it," said the editor. "Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the villainous title of 'Smearcase To-morrow.'" "A blunder of the compositor, I suppose?" "Yes, sir; and that is what I am here to see you about. The way in which that poem was mutilated was simply scandalous. I haven't slept a night since. It exposed me to derision. People think me a fool. (The editor coughed.) Let me show you. This first line, when I wrote it, read this way: 'Lying by a weeping willow, underneath a gentle slope.' That is beautiful and poetic. Now, how did your vile sheet represent it to the public? 'Lying to a weeping widow, induced her to elope.' 'Weeping widow,' mind you! A widow! Oh, this is too much!" "It's hard, sir—very hard," said the editor. "Then take the fifth verse. In the original manuscript it said, plain as daylight, 'Take away the jingling money, it is only glittering dross.'" In its printed form you make me say, 'Take away the tingling honey; put some flies in for the boss.' I feel like attacking somebody with your fire shovel! But oh, look at that sixth verse. I wrote, 'I'm weary of the tossing of the ocean as it heaves.' When I opened your paper and saw the lines transformed into 'I'm wearing out my trousers till they're open at the knees,' I thought that was taking in an inch too far. I fancy I have a right to murder that compositor. Where is he?" "He is out just now," said the editor. "Come in to-morrow." "I will," said the poet; "and I will come armed."

Rupture Cured Without Operation

No Hospital or Doctors' Bills; No loss of Time from Work, and Not a Single Penny to Pay if You Don't Get Better.

No longer any need to drag through life in the clutches of rupture. No operation, no big expense to stand in your way. And not a single cent's worth of risk. Think of that!—you who have spent dollar after dollar without finding a thing that has done any good. You who have been afraid that some day you'd have to risk the dangers of operation—you who dread the surgeon's knife because you know it results in permanent weakness or death about as often as in recovery.

And, in addition—while you go on working, remember—it soon overcomes the weakness which is the real cause of rupture—

Does it by MASSAGING the weak ruptured parts—All entirely automatically. And this stimulating massage strengthens just as EXERCISE strengthens a weak arm—in most cases soon makes the ruptured parts so strong that no sign of the rupture is left. That is how the Cluthe Truss has cured some of the worst cases of rupture on record—cured many of them after everything else, including operation, had proven utterly useless.

Free Book Tells All About It.

So that you can judge for yourself, we want to send you—free—our cloth-bound book of advice.

It sums up all we have learned in 40 years of day-after-day experience. It deals with rupture in all its forms and stages; explains the dangers of operations; puts you on guard against throwing money away.

And it tells all about the Cluthe Truss—how little it costs—how it ends all expense—how it is water-proof—how it has no springs, band, belt or elastic around your waist, no leg-straps, nothing to pinch, chafe, squeeze or bind. And how you can try a Cluthe Truss entirely at OUR risk.

Write for the book to-day—don't put it off—this book may be the means of adding many years to your life and of restoring you to full strength and usefulness. Simply say in a letter or postal: "Send me your book." In writing us, please give our box number.

Box 109 — CLUTHE INSTITUTE  
125 East 23rd St., New York City

The minute it takes to write for this book may free you from suffering for the rest of your life.

Trusses Like These Are a Crime.



In the last 24 years more ruptured people have been cured without operation than by all the operations ever performed. Cured without being in bed a single day—without losing a single hour from work. Cured by the wonder-working Cluthe Truss (Cluthe Automatic Massager)—something so remarkably beneficial that in 99 cases out of every 100 relief is immediate, and in most cases cure begins at once. For this is far MORE than a truss—far more than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

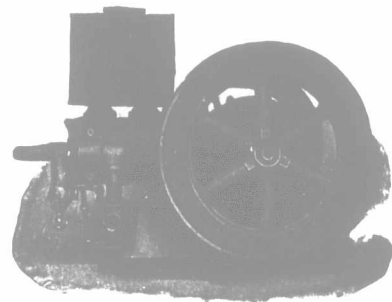
Try It at Our Risk.

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss that we are willing to let you prove, by trying it at our risk, just what it will do for you. If it fails to hold your rupture securely in place, when working and at all other times—if it doesn't do you a world of good—then it won't cost you a single cent. All guaranteed in writing.

Cure Takes Place While You Work.

A Cluthe Truss—right from the first day—will put an end to all danger of your rupture coming out.

You Can Rely On a Barrie Engine



RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto  
ONTARIO DISTRIBUTORS FOR  
Canada Producer & Gas Engine Co., Ltd.  
Barrie, Ontario.

Just start it. A Barrie Engine is built to go without constant attention or regulation. The 3-H. P. Engine shown in illustration is very popular with progressive farmers. It is mounted on skids, with Battery Box and all connections made. It's all ready for you to start it going.

Write for catalogue giving complete description.

Poultry Fencing that is Stronger than Seems Necessary

We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Dept. B Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



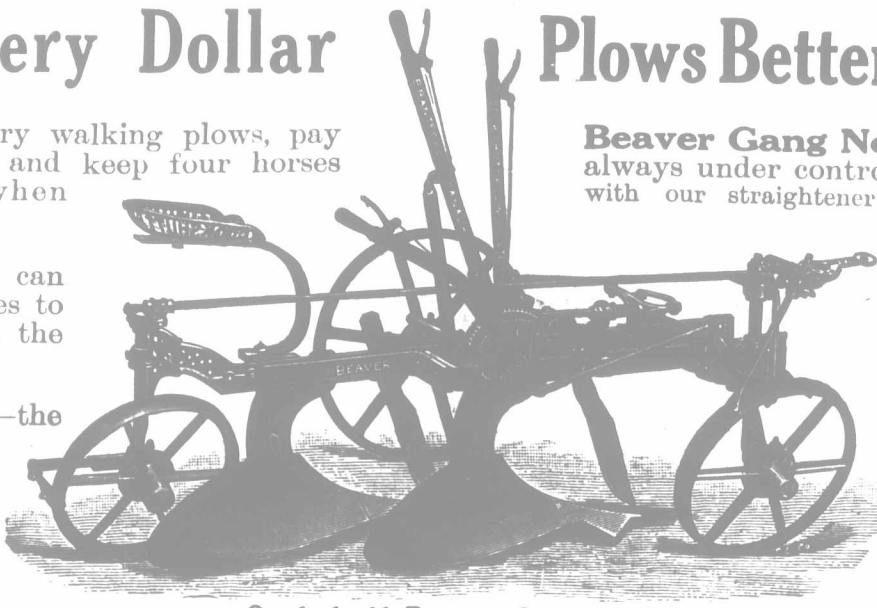
## This Beaver Gang will Reduce Your Plowing Expenses 40c. on Every Dollar Plows Better-Quicker-Easier

**W**HY use two ordinary walking plows, pay two skilled men and keep four horses working hard, when there's a better way?

Simply hire any lad who can drive, hitch up three horses to this Beaver Gang and tell the boy to go ahead.

He needn't be an expert—the plow is so simple and easy to operate.

And this Gang plow will make better furrows, plow quicker and save you nearly half your plowing expenses, than if you used two ordinary walking plows. Read



Cockshutt Beaver Gang

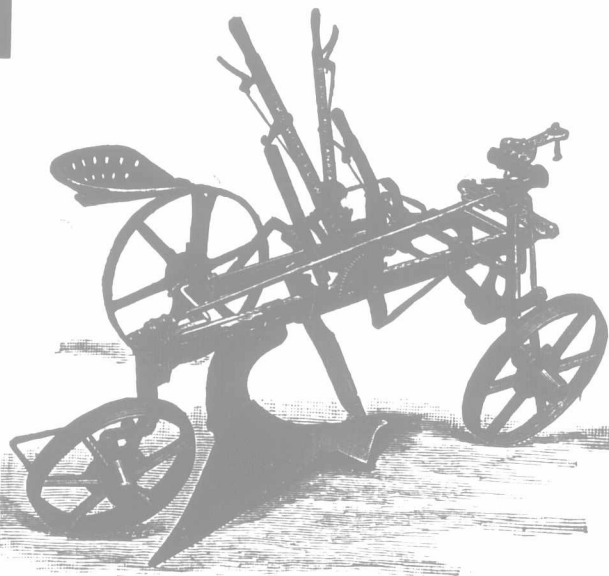
**Beaver Gang No. 1**—Wheels of this Gang are always under control of driver, and this, combined with our straightener device, enables the operator to keep an absolutely straight furrow. The cushion spring on land wheel axle arm, takes the strain off the wheel when striking obstructions in rough work. The high beam ensures good clearance. This plow is also built with adjustable beams, which can be set for wide or narrow work.

Our new lifting spring for furrow wheel makes it possible to raise the plows without effort. The land wheel is extra large, making the plow run steady and easy. Can be supplied with wide or narrow bottoms, knife colters, shares, tripletrees and wrench. We cannot recommend this plow too strongly to farmers who want

good work done quickly and cheaply—the great demand we have for this Beaver Gang is sufficient proof of its efficiency.

### This Plow Draws as Light as an Ordinary Walking Plow

This Beaver Sulky has all the features of the Beaver Gang. The beam for carrying the plow is made of extra heavy high carbon steel, making it a perfect plow for hard work. The wheels are absolutely dust proof, are always under the control of the driver, and are so arranged that the plow will automatically adjust itself to the



Cockshutt Beaver Sulky

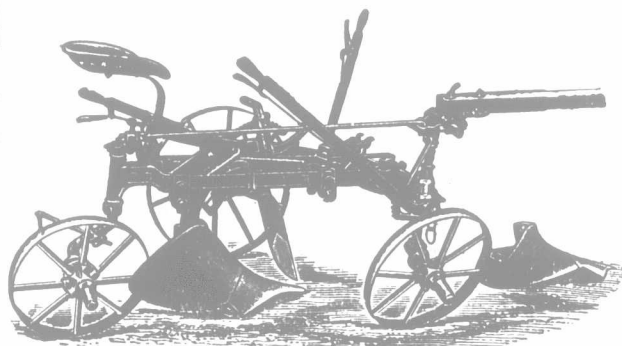
### Does Better Work — Ensures Rest for Driver

unevenness of the ground. The land wheel is extra large—a great advantage in operating the plow. The plow can be easily raised by means of our new lever and spring lift and bottoms can be supplied to suit any soil. This is without question the lightest draft sulky plow made and we know it will give full satisfaction under all conditions.

### This New Footlift Sulky Leads All Others

For clay land we recommend our Judy bottom, which turns a furrow from 7 to 10 inches wide. For loamy soil our No. 21 bottom is most suitable—it turns a furrow from 10 to 12 inches wide. The excellent reputation of these bottoms make detail unnecessary.

The distinctive feature of this plow is the **Footlift Attachment**. The levers are within reach, but need only be used to give the plow the width and depth of furrow, for once the plow is leveled, it is operated entirely by the footlift attachment, thus leaving the operator's



Cockshutt New Footlift Sulky.

both hands free to manage the team. A special device locks the plow up when raised from the ground, and locks it down when set for work. Can be fitted with rolling colter, knife colter or jointer. This Footlift Sulky is away ahead of any other sulky plow in America—it is up to the minute in improvements, and will easily outclass any other sulky plow on the market.

Let us arrange with one of our dealers to show you this implement, because we know that its superiority will be readily appreciated.

### You Can Change the Bot- toms for Different Soils

The "COCKSHUTT" Catalogue is a safe guide for all implement buyers. You need it NOW, before you decide on the plow you will buy. It can be had before you have bought. Save money and regrets by writing to-day.

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Sole selling agents for Canada, West and North for FROST & WOOD FARM IMPLEMENTS.