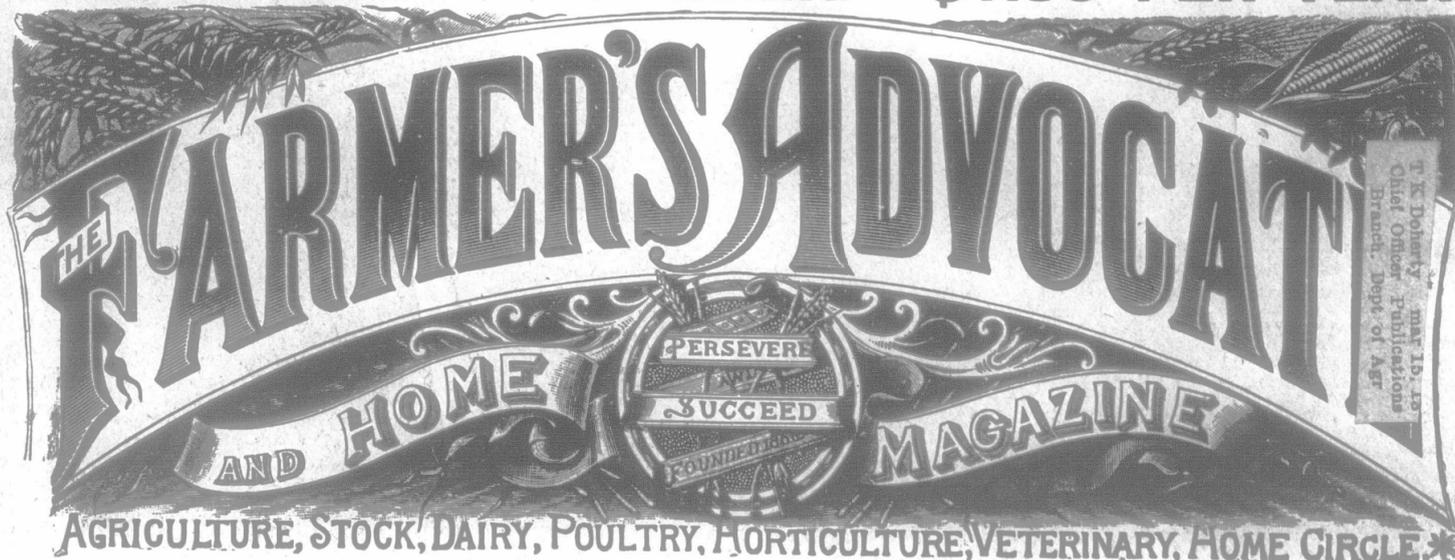


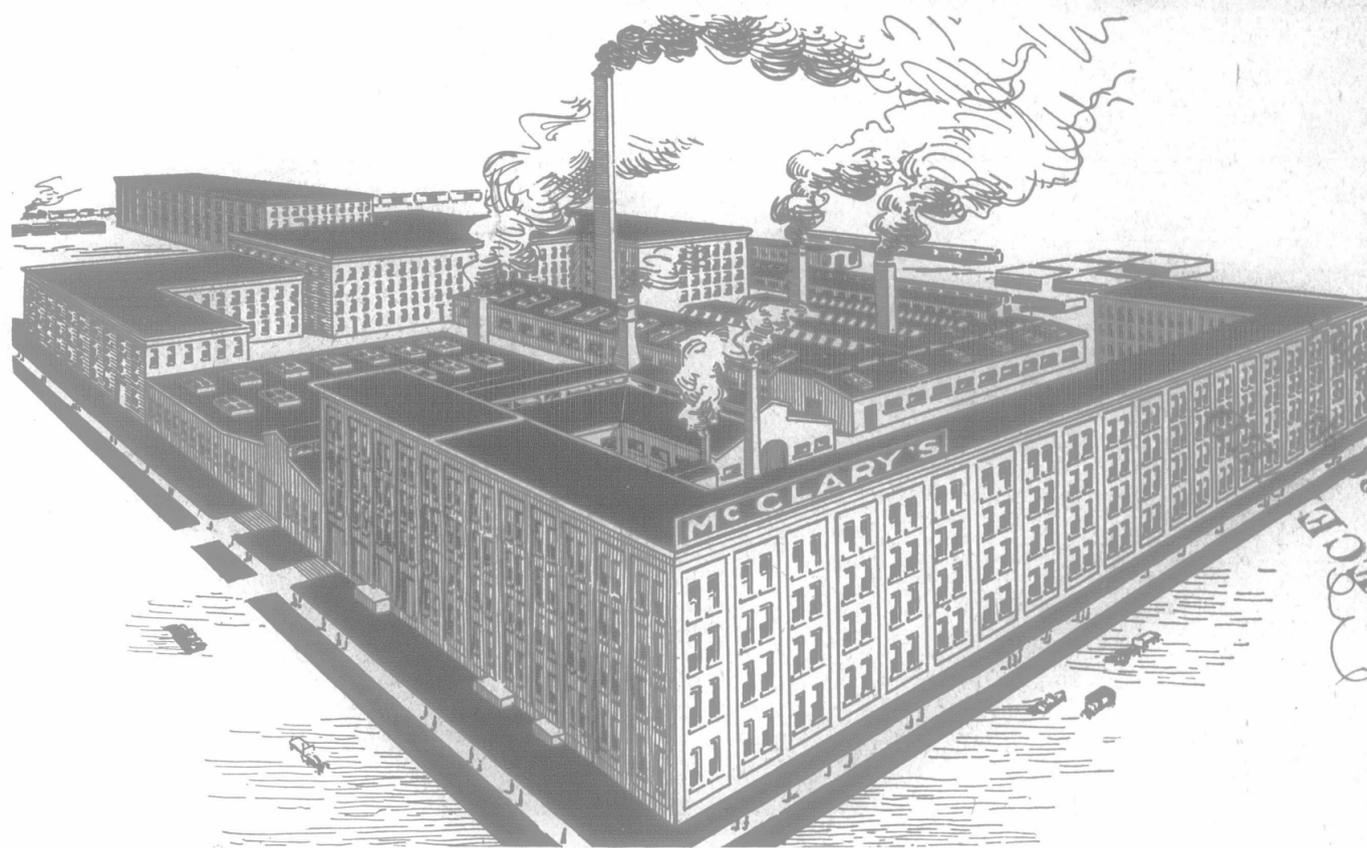
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

No. 1096



HERE you see the largest stove and range works in the British Empire. They are situated on the Grand Trunk track in London, Ontario. Flying sparks and hot cinders batter this roofing from without: fierce heat charged with destructive acids, attack it daily from within. But the McClary people don't worry much—because their buildings are protected with

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It is reasonable to suppose that the McClary people specified **Brantford Roofing** only after serious investigation. If they could have discovered a **more indestructible** roofing, they would have used it.

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This **imperishable** roofing costs no more than ordinary roofing. A postcard will bring our Big **FREE** Book (with samples). It contains facts you should know.

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

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

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With All Latest Improvements
The economical, practical tractor for modern farming. Light in weight, strong and powerful, easy to operate. The real one-man tractor for belt or field work.

Special Heavy Duty Tractor Motor
Long stroke type. Large crank shaft, connecting rods and bearings. One-piece cam shaft. The Gilson is the pioneer light weight tractor and no experiment. Will do any kind of farm work more cheaply than horses.



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Learn about the new Gilson before you buy a tractor. Write GILSON MFG. CO., 609 York St., Oshawa, Canada.



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First in velocity, first in accuracy, first in sureness of fire—characteristics that fill the game bag. These are the dependable qualities found in all



Dominion shells are superior in every way for Canadian shooting, because they are made under the identical climatic conditions in which they are used. The result is a shell that is thoroughly reliable under the most exacting conditions—absolutely sure in every particular. So sure, in fact, that each shell carries an ironclad guarantee. Sold throughout Canada by leading dealers.

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Special Interest to Farmers' Clubs

We secure "Help" for farmers from the country districts of the British Isles. Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get you "Help," about six weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay.

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

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Davies Fertilizers ARE

Money Seeds

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WRITE:

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It's warm praise to be ranked above all other farm machines, but it is in keeping with what all the agricultural world has been recognizing: Soils rebel when crop after crop is taken from them, without return of fertilizer. Witness the abandoned, worn-out farms of New England. Return every bit of manure to the soil by the spreader method. The I H C manure spreader will save you much disagreeable, hard labor, will spread evenly, and will make one ton of manure go as far as two tons spread by hand.

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are built to suit you, to do best work for the buyer in every case, to convince him that he has made the wisest purchase. Every detail in the construction has a purpose for which it was made after thorough tests and experiment. They have the maximum of strength and endurance, and their construction bristles with advantages.

You will find all styles and sizes in the I H C spreader line. They will cover the ground with a light or heavy coat, as you choose, but always evenly, up hill or down. There are high and low machines, with steel frames, endless or reverse aprons, but always giving best possible service. Tractive power is assured by position of the rear wheels well under the box, carrying nearly three-fourths of the load, and by wide rimmed wheels with Z-shaped lugs.

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At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;
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Will run on cheap fuels

"The Fairbanks-Morse Engines are the best we have in this part of the country. They are simple to operate and give the greatest amount of power for the least quantity of fuel."—M.F. MacLeod, Spring Hill, Que. In the construction of

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fuel economy and power efficiency are given special attention. The result is an engine that runs effectively on gasoline, kerosene or low grade distillate—maximum results at a minimum cost. The cost of engine distillate is less than one-fourth that of gasoline.

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The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co.
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6 h. p. horizontal stationary engine in the workshop will run grind-stone, lathe, drill, forge blower and other power tools.

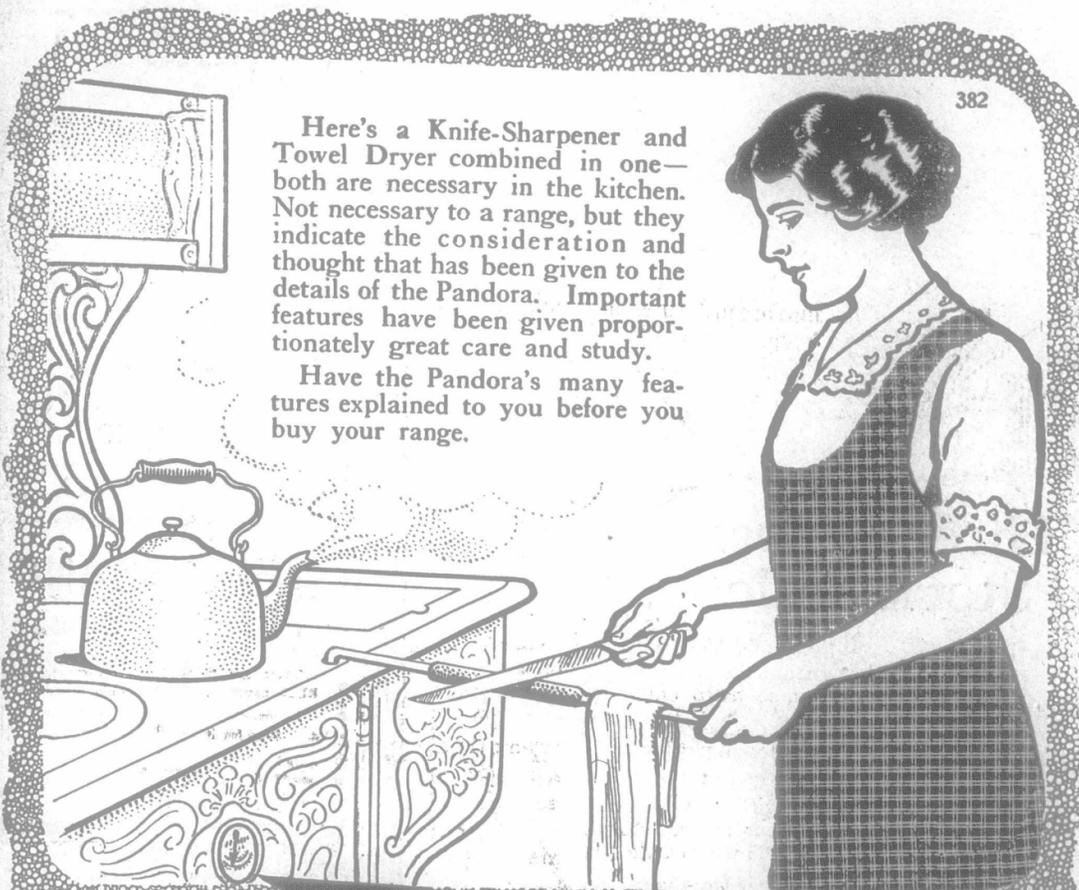
Send for this booklet—
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It is full of valuable information for the farmer and is free. Fill in the coupon and mail now.



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Have the Pandora's many features explained to you before you buy your range.

The accuracy of the McClary thermometer makes good baking a certainty—also adds a lot of satisfaction to the work.

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Pandora Ranges are sold everywhere by good dealers who back up our guarantee on this splendid range—McClary's

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SELF-RE-SPECT, your health, the health of your family, and the march of progress all call on you to replace the draughty, dangerous, and unsightly outhouse with an Indoors closet. You can do it inexpensively and readily with a

"Tweed" SANITARY Closet

Can be placed in cellar or elsewhere in any home. Requires no plumbing or sewage; only connection with stove-pipe to chimney-hole for ventilation.

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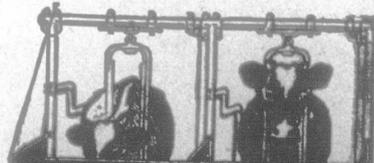


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prevents ruined udders, wasted feed, abortion, and protects health of cows so they are clean & give more and better milk. Send Book! tells all about stalls and stanchions. Catalogue Book about Litter and Feed Carriers. Also free for your name and address on postal. Also state if building or remodeling. Address now.

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All styles and sizes. Ask for catalogue No. 24.

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Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Huge profits in the business. Interested, send for catalogue.

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Largest manufacturers of Concrete Machinery in Canada.

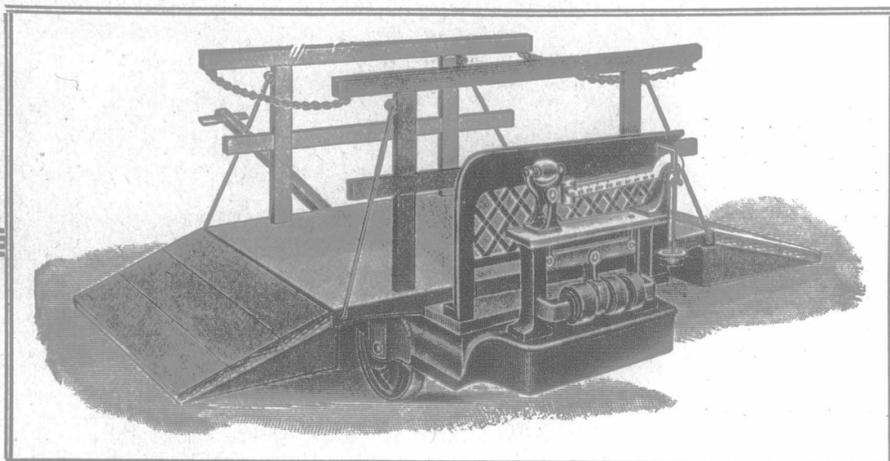
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can be cured, not merely of the habit, but of its cause. The Arnott Institute has permanently restored natural speech to thousands—is doing it to-day. Write for full information and references to:

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The Aylmer Three-Wheeled Wagon and Stock Scale

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

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

The wheels are large and encased.

All material and workmanship are first-class and guaranteed.

Capacity of this scale 2,000 lbs.

Size of platform without rack, 24"x36."

Why should YOU not weigh your stock and grain and ascertain where you are making money, so as to enable you to increase your profits.

This scale will pay for itself in a short time.

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

Let us hear from you.

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



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 24th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Thorndale (Leesboro') Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

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

Post Office Department } G. C. ANDERSON,
Mail Service Branch } Superintendent.
Ottawa, September 12th, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 24th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Thamesford (North and West) Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

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

Post Office Department } G. C. ANDERSON,
Mail Service Branch } Superintendent.
Ottawa, September 12th, 1913.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 24th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over London Junction Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next.

Printed notices containing further information may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London, London Junction, Crumlin and Rebecca, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

Post Office Department } G. C. ANDERSON,
Mail Service Branch } Superintendent.
Ottawa, September 12th, 1913.

BOOTS—Save nearly 5% buying from Factory direct. Agents Wanted. Send postage 4c. for large illustrated list and particulars. British Boot Co., 105 Portland Sq., Bristol, England.



With butter at the present high price every ounce of cream counts

Cream is more than ever a very valuable commodity these days, and it is doubly important that not a drop be wasted or lost.

If you are still using the "gravity" setting method you are losing a pound of butter-fat in the skim-milk for every four or five pounds you get.

The advantages of the DE LAVAL over inferior cream separators at all times are greatest at the season when milk is often cool and cows are old in lactation.

A DE LAVAL

Will Save Its Cost by Spring

Then why put off any longer the purchase of this great money saving machine? Put it in now and let it save its own cost during the Fall and Winter and by next Spring you will be just so much ahead.

Even if you have only a few cows in milk you can buy a DE LAVAL now and save its cost by Spring, and you can buy a DE LAVAL machine for cash or on such liberal terms that it will actually pay for itself.

The De Laval Dairy Supply Co., Limited
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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



QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY ARE MAIN ESSENTIALS IN A PIANO YOU GET THESE IN A

BELL PIANO

We take the time and pains to build them right.

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

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

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

The Excelsior Life

Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1889

Assets nearly

\$3,500,000.00

Excelsior's liberal up-to-date policy contracts. The best for protection, for investment or to provide a fund to liquidate mortgages, etc.



Absolute Security, Liberal Profits

Company being foremost in all desirable features. Desirable vacancies for agents to devote either entire or spare time to work. Apply to any branch office, or to:

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

LARGE FORTUNES

are rarely made over night. They are usually the result of years of hard work, careful planning and foresight. Protect your life's work by ample Life Insurance. Hard times show no depreciation in its face value—it's always worth par or a little better. Take on a little more Endowment Assurance in case some of your good things do not materialize.

The FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

HAMILTON, Home Office: ONTARIO

Guaranteed Investments

Why leave your funds on deposit at 3% when you can obtain 4½% through our guaranteed investments?

These investments are not only guaranteed by us, but have the additional security of first mortgages on improved real estate, which are specifically allocated to the investor.

The Fidelity Trusts Company of Ontario

Dominion Savings Building, LONDON

T. H. PURDOM, K. C., President.
W. J. HARVEY, Manager.



DON'T BUY A PIANO until you find out all there is to know about the

Sherlock - Manning

20TH CENTURY PIANO

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value"

Write direct for particulars.

THE SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO CO.
London (No Street Address Necessary) Ont.

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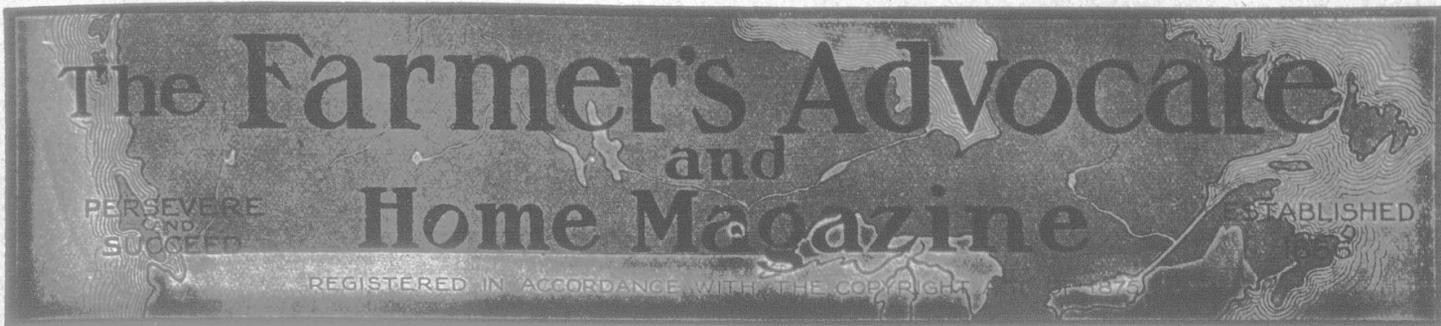
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VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1913.

No. 1096

EDITORIAL

An unexpectedly early harvest is being garnered in the Canadian West.

"Philanthropy," observes "Judge," "is the most effective form of advertising." Just so,—and it is also a neat way of drawing red herrings across the trail after large favors have been secured by capitalists at the public expense.

Some little things are big. More farmers have spoken to us about Peter McArthur's article on round-headed bolts than about any other since he commenced his popular correspondence for our paper. At one time or another, we have all had just such an experience. The article voiced a grievance which we hope may be remedied.

The Okanagan United Growers, Ltd., are said to have contracted for the export of 30,000 boxes of apples to Australia on the basis of \$1.40 per box f. o. b. Okanagan points. "The Farmer's Advocate" of Winnipeg raises the question why this fruit should be sold for export while inhabitants of the Prairie Provinces are eating about one apple for every ten they should eat—and would if the fruit were cheaper. Fruit rotted in Okanagan last year while poorer American apples retailed on Prairie trains at ten cents apiece.

Several carloads of plums, shipped from Forest, Ont., to Manitoba, are reported almost a total loss through delays in transit, and lack of re-icing the refrigerator chambers. They were due to reach Winnipeg in five or six days, but did not arrive until nine and eleven days respectively. There is little encouragement, with such results, to produce choice fruit for the consumer, and now would seem a timely opportunity for those who betimes are so exercised for the development of east-and-west interprovincial trade to bestir themselves so that the people who have largely built the railroads will enjoy a decent share in their operation.

The Ohio Farmer makes caustic comment upon the "grub" served by concessionaires at the state fair. "All of the lunch counters are about equally bad, and the dining halls are worse than the lunch counters. * * * Some of the boys were sick from the stuff they had to eat. * * * Those who secure concessions to sell food, should furnish some guarantee as to the quality of their offerings." Similar criticisms would apply on many Canadian fair grounds, though, of late years, there seems to be some improvement. There are places where, if one goes early on days that are not extra busy, he can secure a tolerable meal for half a dollar. Seldom for less.

Says the New York Independent, discussing the appalling record of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, which has killed seventy persons and injured four hundred by wrecks on its system in the last twenty-seven months: "We would like to see a law enacted making it a criminal offense, punishable by a heavy penalty, for an engineer to run past a danger signal, no matter what happened as a result. But we would make the culprit, not the engineer, but the railroad. A few fines of five thousand dollars each, paid out of the treasury of the railroad, might do much to make its engineers obey danger signals."

Educating the Farmer.

A good deal of deliberation is occasioned these days by the important necessity of "educating the farmer." City dwellers and townfolk have been taking a charitable interest in the problem. Their solicitude is beautiful, and with the aid of their keen business insight no doubt a satisfactory solution will be found. But it is so difficult to help "the farmers." Some of them are unkind enough to make insinuating enquiries about the motives behind all this "educational" propaganda. They are even ungenerous enough to ask whether it is altogether disinterested, and a few forward ones go further and declare it is wholly selfish. Talk about ingratitude! It would serve "the farmers" right to let them go on in their slipshod ways, and perish in their tracks. Still, that can't be done, either, for citizens must have bread, and the cost of living is going up and up. The only hope of keeping it down is to persuade the tiller of the soil to produce more. So the citizen realizes that he has far too much at stake to countenance a policy of laissez-faire. Willy or nilly, the farmer must be "educated." Everybody knows our land is capable of producing twice as much as it now does, and with bigger crops there would be lower prices—a bigger loaf for a nickel, and a larger chop for a quarter. Yes, the farmer needs "educating"; there is no doubt about it. We must spend more on the Department of Agriculture. A few more commissions might help. Beefsteak is dear—let us boom beef raising. Cheese exports are declining—whooop up the dairy business! The export bacon industry has gone to the dogs—send another commission or two over to Denmark to find out what is the matter. We need more sheep to consume weeds and furnish mutton and wool—issue a pamphlet and get more articles about sheep into the agricultural press! Start the poultry writers scratching out reams of copy about profits of chicken raising and egg production. Renew all efforts. Bend every energy to the Great End. Let us see whether we can't cut the cost of living in two! But what effect will it have on the price of farm produce? Hush, don't mention that. Perhaps "the farmers" won't notice.

Some Misdirected Effort.

In all seriousness we submit that it is about time for our agricultural spokesmen to penetrate the maze of superficialities which enshroud the rural problem, and get down to brass tacks. The effect of a successful concerted attempt to encourage agricultural production in Canada under present conditions, would be to reduce prices for most classes of farm products and to curtail profits. It is much of a kindness to the farmer to accomplish that?

But, do we not wish to see the farmer more highly educated, and have him produce larger crops? Most assuredly we do, so long as it is going to benefit him individually. We like to see each man who is engaged at farming doing as well as it is possible for him to do, living as well as it is possible for him to live, and enjoying as much education as it is possible for him to acquire. But the motive behind all the propaganda work referred to in the preceding article is a selfish one, and conceived not in the farmer's interest, but in the interest of city people. Our Departments of Agriculture are very largely maintained and bonused, not really to help the farmer but to help the consumer, the manufac-

turer, the banker and the transportation interests. It is all very courteously done in the name of the farmer—and, as usual, the farmer foots the bill.

Perhaps the best feature of all this effort to inflate agricultural production is its futility. Bulge a rubber bottle in one place, and it gives in another. Boost agricultural production in one direction, and it is liable to contract somewhere else, unless conditions favorable to expansion have been brought about by other means. The laws of economics will have play.

We do not for a moment pretend that every farmer is making out of his farm all it is capable of producing. More enterprise, more intelligence, more business ability would improve the showing in many cases. But human nature being what it is, we believe it is safe to assume that Canadian farmers are doing the best they can. Economic obstacles handicap them. The high cost of inefficient labor is one, the high cost of living, machinery, supplies, live stock and land are all factors which complicate the problem of making the farm pay. Let reformers grapple with these things first, and then come to the non-plussed husbandman with their beneficent schemes for doubling the production of his land. Lighten the economic burden on the farmer's back, and he may then be able to straighten it, look around and devise some means of increasing production himself.

Who Will Get Busy?

"The Immigration Department has succeeded in attracting people from the British rural districts. The next thing is to induce them to take up and till land in our rural districts. There probably never was another young country with great areas of fertile agricultural land, that had so large a part of its population assembled in towns and cities as Canada now has. The balance between city and country must be redressed if any progress is to be made in the work of lowering the cost of living."—Toronto Mail and Empire.

To state problems like the foregoing, is as easy as rolling off a log in the water; to solve them is another proposition. Any facile pen can reel off directions to the government to turn the tide of population to the farms, and decide with a sweep of ink that the balance between city and country "must" be restored, but the outcome of generations of misdirected public schooling and decades of systematic public policy in regard to industrialism, transportation and banking are not to be reversed in a day to appease the clamor for lower cost of living, and thus actually strengthen the disposition to live in town. What is needed, rather, is a still higher cost of living in order to bring people to their senses. Our Toronto contemporary has laid out for legislators, educationists and publicists, the greatest, most emergent program of public endeavor that has ever been tackled in this country. Are those who desire to have it solved willing to get down on their marrow bones and perform their share of the job, which means more than handing out a few additional millions for the promotion of agriculture?

Destruction of crops by hail for two years in succession in one part of Southern Alberta has given a strong impetus to the idea of mixed farming.

The Farmer's Advocate

HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
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8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post-office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles, per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
LONDON, CANADA

Bricks Without Straw.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate"

I have taken considerable interest in an article appearing on the first page of Sept. 4th issue, entitled, "The Man who Takes the Other Man's Price," and would heartily commend a careful re-reading by all subscribers to your magazine.

You might have made the matter still more forceful by adding, "And the Man who Pays the Other Man's Price," for these two considerations form the brand upon the farmer and provide a most dismal outlook for the agricultural profession. When a numerous and useful class of our citizens has no say in the "Meum" and "Teum" of commercial and National life; when, in the "give" and "take" of the product of its brain and brawn it is helpless, there becomes a situation somewhat analogous to that of the Israelite slaves in Egypt, who, when forced to the utmost in the making of bricks, were also required to find their own straw.

The situation is, indeed, galling to any who are not sufficiently Pecksniffian to lack sensitiveness—and the farmer who does not feel keenly the opprobrium of this helplessness is a dead-weight added to the already heavy burdens of his fellows. But it is by no means hopeless, neither is it devoid of redeeming features, if only it arouses the manly determination that farmers "never shall be slaves."

The farmer seems all along to be like Micawber—"waiting for something to turn up"; but now the crisis is reached and someone should proceed to place his world in a position consonant with its necessity, for large urban populations, with their attendant industrial activities, can never compensate for weedy wastes and deserted rural communities. Our national ideals demand the triumph of Canadian agriculture, and it is high time that great efforts be inaugurated to solve the "big problems" which "loom up mountainous on the horizon of the future."

Organization is a first necessity. It has proven its value in its initial stages in bringing producer and consumer together, and may be made a tower of strength applied to transportation, or the banking problem, or even Governmental policies.

Then education will do much, but there must be a different application of method than that now in use. The education which will help to save the situation must begin in our rural schools. To this end the introduction of the consolidated school system, and the addition to

the curriculum of a practical course in all those features attendant upon agricultural operations, would be of untold benefit in solving the labor problem and that of the depletion of rural population, which, if permitted to continue as they are, will one day prove a national menace.

This letter is becoming longer than I had intended, but, with your permission, will add another word. It has always puzzled me to know how our city dwellers can place the responsibility for the high cost of living upon the farmer, speaking as though he were exempt from its effects, when, in reality, he not only must accept the prices offered, but must also pay the prices of the high cost of living, for is he not a consumer? Has not his cost of production increased? And have not the prices received for his produce, in many if not most instances, remained stationary or else decreased?

You have certainly said a good word which should have the effect of helping the helpless to come into his own.

Elgin Co., Ont.

W. G. CHARLTON.

Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

In the beech woods in September we find a peculiar little plant known as beech-drops. It is found only under the beeches, because it is parasitic upon their roots. It does not manufacture its own food, but lives upon the sap already made by the tree. It is about eighteen inches in height and purplish in color, and, in place of leaves, possesses only a few purplish scales.

We have two classes of plants which do not manufacture their nutriment from the raw materials which are used by most plants—water and soil salts. One group is known as the parasites. These grow on a living plant, which is termed the host, and draw from it the sap which it has elaborated for its own use. The other class is known as the saprophytes, and they live upon dead plant material. All the fungi (mushrooms, toadstools, etc.) belong to one or other of these groups.

We have also several saprophytes among the higher plants, for instance, the Indian pipe, and the orchids called the coral roots.

The Indian pipe is an attractive plant, with its pure white, waxy stem and flowers. It has no leaves, but in their places bears white scales. It is found in the deep woods, and from its white appearance is often called "ghost plant."

There are some birds which we see more frequently on the fall migration than at any other time. One of these is the rusty blackbird. The male of this species, as he appears in the fall, is black with much rusty coloration about the head, neck and back. The female in fall is dark grey, and with more rusty color than the male. Both sexes in the fall have a light line over the eye. In the spring the male is a lustrous, slaty black with greenish iridescence, while the female is slaty black, with some greenish reflections on the wings and a pale streak over the eye.

This species breeds in Northern Canada, in swampy thickets.

The season for woodcock shooting is now open, but the sportsman finds this bird far harder to obtain than it was some few years ago. In fact, because of excessive hunting, and particularly because of shooting out of season for the market, the woodcock has become very scarce in nearly all parts of its range.

The range of the woodcock covers Eastern North America as far west as the ninety-seventh degree of longitude, and as far north as Southern New Brunswick, Southern Quebec and Southern Central Ontario. It winters in the south Atlantic and Gulf States.

The woodcock is an early migrant, arriving in Canada early in April or even in March.

This species has three structural peculiarities—the eye is large and set very high in the head, the tip of the bill is flexible, and the three outer quills of the wing are shorter than the other quills, and are narrow and very stiff. The flexible bill and the large, high-set eye are adaptations to its mode of feeding, as it feeds on earthworms for which it bores in moist places and seizes with the movable tip of the bill. The eye being high and far back, is more out of the way when boring than if it would be in the usual position, and, as it feeds at dusk, the large size of the eye gives it better vision in the half-dark. Often in damp places you will see little round holes which show where the woodcock has had its evening meal.

The call-note of the woodcock is a soft "que-rup", followed by a loud nasal "paek." In the mating season (early in May in Canada) the woodcock towers high in the air in the evenings and early mornings, and makes a fairly loud, sweet, twittering sound, probably with the short, stiff outer feathers of the wing.

The flight of this species is variable, not only in character, but in force and swiftness. Sometimes when the bird is flushed, its movements are seemingly labored and irregular as it zig-zags up

towards the tree-tops. At other times it flies with a swift regular motion.

While earthworms are staple food, it also eats such larvae of insects as are found in the ground.

The nest is a loose structure of grass and other vegetable matter, and is usually placed among the leaves in the more elevated portions of a swamp. The eggs are buffy in color, mottled or spotted with darker shades, and are generally four in number.

The woodcock is protectively colored, and, as long as it remains quiet, a woodcock on the nest is a very hard object to see.

It is high time that we had a law, and more-over a rigid enforcement of that law, prohibiting absolutely the selling of game birds, or, in fact, of game of any kind. Let those who would eat them go to the woods and get them. And even at that they should not be allowed to take too many, but there should be a limit set on the bag. The true sportsman goes to the woods for the enjoyment he gets from the outing in the fresh air, and not with a desire to make so much meat. Such a law would, therefore, not affect the real sportsman at all, but would put a curb on the game-hog and the pot-hunter, who are playing the mischief with our game, which we should consider it our duty to hand down to future generations as their rightful heritage.

Europe Through Canadian Eyes - V.

On the 16th of July we started for Lucerne by train. A rest from sightseeing had perhaps given our party a keener zest for it than usual. Anticipation ran high. We had not yet seen the snow-covered Alps. Though several peaks of these are visible from Zurich on clear days, the weather had been so persistently wet and cloudy during our stay, and the few days on which the sun did shine were so hazy, that only the nearer wooded hills were visible.

But again we were off, and all eyes on the look-out. Suddenly, as the train rushed on, someone called out, "See, there is snow!" "Where, oh! where?" was everybody else's cry. Following the direction pointed out, a whiteness on a distant peak could be observed. "But," said one objector, "that looks like mist." Yet even he was soon convinced that through the mist that clung around the mountain a patch of real snow was gleaming. But, as we still rushed along, our eyes soon feasted not only on patches, but on fields of snow, pure white, appearing on the slopes of rocky peaks that multiplied as we went.

Arriving at Lucerne about 11 a.m., we were promptly transferred to a steamer on the lake on which the city is situated. At once the visitor is struck with the singular and extreme blueness of the water. We have not been able to ascertain the real cause of this tinting of all the still waters of that part of Switzerland. The brawling streams are muddy enough. The "Rhône, so blue," as it flows out of the lake at Geneva, was, to us, but the culmination of many waters all of the same hue that we had sailed over or seen previously. There are some who say that as all water looks blue when clear, the exceeding blueness is due to unusual clearness only. But to us it seemed as if it might be owing to the presence of some chemical. Anyhow, it is blue. When after a sail of eight miles over the lovely lake, we landed and were taken on board mountain railway cars for the ascent of Mt. Rigi, we had the opportunity of seeing this color from a different angle. While we were looking down, the sky became overcast and in the gloom the shadow or reflection in the water of a mountain opposite was like deepest indigo.

Mt. Rigi is a little over 6,000 feet high, and the railway leading up to the summit from Vitznau, the village where we landed, is about six miles in length. The average slant of the floor of the car, as we went up, seemed to be about 15 to 18 degrees, or a rise of one foot in six. Each engine pushes up but one car, and is always below, never above the car, pushing as it ascends, backing as it returns downward. On the axle in the centre between two driving wheels, is a large cog-wheel projecting below the level of the rails and meshing into a sort of rail in the middle of the track. The boiler of the engine is built so as to be horizontal when on the incline, which makes it look as if broken down when seen on the level. It took about an hour to reach the top.

The crowd in our car had been together for more than a month, and, of course, felt perfectly free with each other. This will be borne in mind when their behavior that day is commented on. But what an excited lot we were! Most of the company were middle-aged, some much further on, some not yet at that stage. But as we ascended, passing now through a clump of forest, then emerging into the open where the lake below and the hills beyond were in full view; now crossing a bridge, with the tops of the trees bordering a rocky rivulet a hundred feet below



The Jungfrau. Scheidegg in Foreground, Surrounded by Mountain Pastures.

us, and next winding along the edge of a cliff a thousand feet or more in height, with smiling Swiss farms and houses on the slopes away below, we were like schoolboys let loose. Exclamations of delight, with long indrawn oh's of wonderment as lovely scenes were passed and others still more beautiful appeared, varied with jumping to the feet to see something on the other side of the car, were the order of the time. Everyone's voice was pitched on a high key with dozens exclaiming at once. Reverends and rev. doctors, missionaries, staid old elders, grim school teachers, matter-of-fact business men—all were alike. Not quite all. One good lady kept her mouth closed, and seemed as if possibly disgusted with the vagaries of the others. But only for a time. On a sudden she broke out into such extravagant expressions of delight as to outdo the others.

Arriving at the end of the railway and the hotel there at 1 p.m., the most of the party went in for lunch. The few wiser ones stayed out, and in the bright sunshine enjoyed the widespread scene around. Before the tiresome lunch, with its numerous courses, was finished a cloud came up and enveloped us, blotting out everything. Disgusted, we prowled around inside the hotel, longing for the sky to clear. It was miserably cold, too, and no place warm except the dining-room. Pretty soon it began to rain, then sleet, mingled with the rain, "ping'd" on the windows, and presently snow-flakes were seen and for a short spell a real snowstorm raged. The 16th of July it was, too. After a while the sky began to clear, and we ran to the real summit, a hundred feet or so higher than the hotel. How cold the wind was! But, as the clouds trailed off slowly to the eastward, what a view was spread before us! Six different lakes were in plain sight within the circle of vision, and one or two more there were, hidden by cloud, which continued to linger in one quarter. The obstacle of intervening hills was overcome because of our greater height. Alp behind Alp, with glaciers among the rocks, glowed in the sunlight. A steamboat on the lake below looked like a bug making a track on the water, and Lucerne, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, thirteen miles away, appeared a huddle of tiny huts. We were carried off, not as in the ascent, into ecstasies, but into rapture. For once expectation had been exceeded by the reality. Our thoughts of what we should see from a mountain top were blotted out of all remembrance by what we did see. The descent and return sail were accomplished under dull skies, with occasional rain. It was a tired crowd, somewhat awed, that gathered in the hotel at Lucerne that evening.

Next afternoon our tour led us over the Bernese Oberland. The name conveyed no idea to our minds. An ordinary railway ride was what we expected. Instead, we were drawn in three trains, by mountain engines, up dizzy slopes, along the crests of high hills, and at times on the face of towering steeps thousands of feet in height. Below us for a part of the journey was a level valley through which flowed a swift river, with an ordinary railroad alongside, whose trains looked like toys from our superior height. Mid-

way up the height, fronting us across the valley, could be seen a slight cut, a level line, which followed the indentations of the mountain and which we correctly judged to be a railway. In some way we by and by found ourselves on this very line, and, after sweeping around in great downward curves, we at last reached the level of the valley below and boarded a train on the riverside railway we had so much despised when seen from above. The day concluded with a sail over the length of Lake Brienz, landing at dusk at Interlaken.

Next morning we were up bright and early, anxiously scanning the sky in hopes of fine weather, for we were that day to make the ascent of that queen among Swiss mountains, the Jungfrau (pronounced, young vrow). Tourists have been known to stay weeks at Interlaken for a day fine enough to make the trip worth while. We had but the one day—no choice of another. To our delight, the mists which had beclouded the early morning sun began to break up and disperse about eight o'clock, and by nine, when we started, the glittering Jungfrau, twenty miles off, was in plain sight. Our ride thither and return was over roads similar to those of the day before, ending up on an electric line at a point 7,550 feet above sea level and just on the snow line. The scenery was also similar, though, of course, we had a nearer-hand view of glaciers, and mountain waterfalls were more in evidence. We went by way of Lauterbrunnen and returned by Grindelwald. Fertile valleys, with farm houses dotting

them, and villages at short intervals, were constantly in sight. Crops are grown wherever possible, and the fields too steep to plow are kept in grass, from which successive hay crops are cut. How the crop is gathered on some fields we never learned. It may be by being set rolling and then collected at the bottom. Another undiscovered secret is how these people on their little farms all make a living. This feature in Alpine scenery—the presence of houses and people and green fields—gives a charm to the landscape which for many years to come will be lacking in the Rockies.

There are four well defined zones on the Alpine mountains. First, as has been noted, the farm lands. Second, where the slope grows more precipitous and the rocks protrude, is the forest belt. There is a line about 5,000 feet up beyond which trees will not grow, and above this, where there is any soil at all, grass fields brilliant with flowers are again seen. This third zone constitutes the mountain pastures and reaches to the snow line. Lastly, the rocks and snows of the peaks, with not a green thing visible.

A considerable number of our party took a further ride of six miles almost entirely by tunnel to a point 11,000 feet high. We were somewhat disappointed in the view obtained there. Some who ventured further afoot on the steep snow slopes than the rest of us said they saw Interlaken, but for most of us the view was limited by other rocky summits, and took in nothing but rock and glacier. The remembrance of the wild and desolate scene of cold and barrenness in that region above the clouds seems likely, however, to last with us long after those of mere beauty have passed entirely out of mind. The end of the tunnel out of which we walked on to the snow slope was coated thickly with ice above, below, and on the sides. The Company who operate this tunnel railway have under construction an extension of the tunnel to a point exactly below the actual top of the mountain, to which tourists will be hoisted by elevators. The Jungfrau is but one of three peaks, though miles apart, of the same mountain, the Eiger, 12,920 feet; the Monch, 13,845 feet, and the Jungfrau itself, or herself, 13,540 feet above the sea. Those who remained behind at the "Scheidegg" were able by taking short walks to enjoy some fine views.

After the Jungfrau we expected no mountain scenery worth mentioning, as we were billed to start next morning from Interlaken for Geneva. Our way was by steam and electric railroad to Lake Lemman, and by steamboat down the lake to Geneva. The whole journey to our pleasure and surprise was one long-drawn-out delight. The route by land followed a deep valley in great part, the foreground being a succession of exquisite landscapes, with a skyline on either side of rock-topped mountains. We never realized before the possibility of so many mountains and such numberless scenes of beauty being massed together on a small portion of the earth's surface. We were never out of sight of snowy peaks the whole long day. Our sighs, as we drew towards Geneva in the gathering darkness, were those of utter satisfaction. We had seen the Alps, had been filled with them, and were content.

T. B.



Railway Up Mt. Rigi.

THE HORSE.

Judging from the increased interest shown in the Hackney horse classes at the recent exhibitions, and the larger entry forward, the high-stepper is going to "come back."

That colt which has just been weaned is just at the age where the right kind of care means a good horse at maturity, and where neglect and careless handling are most likely to cause his ruin.

The end of September or October is the time which most horsemen, who have tried it, recommend as most suitable for the fall colts to be dropped. It will soon be time to breed the mare for next year's autumn colt. If mares which have been suckling foals come in season again after the colt is weaned, as they sometimes do, it might be advisable rather than miss a year to breed her late and get a fall colt in 1914.

A heavy-draft horse requires an abundance of muscling. So often otherwise suitable horses seem to lack in this important requisite. This lack seems to be closely associated with narrow and shallow bodies and very fine bone, all of which combine to make the light-muscle horse more of a general-purpose animal than one best suited to move the heaviest loads day in and day out.

A regular reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" speaking of a certain team of light horses shown this fall, said that he much preferred them to an automobile. Well he might, for they are doubtless valued at a price higher than that asked for the horseless carriage. If wealthy people desire costly outfits the horse still is in the running, and can furnish the much-sought-for satisfaction derived from having something just a little better than the other fellow has.

Give the team which is every day on the plow a liberal supply of oats and well-cured hay. It is a crime to delay threshing the season's crop, and expect the horses to do the fall work on the bite of watery aftermath which they must pick from the pastures. Working all day and foraging all night gives the animal little time for rest, and to aid as much as possible give oats and allow the horse to eat hay for an hour or two each morning before going to work, and each evening before turning out, or, better still, stable nights.

Cool nights are now with us. Many are still turning their work horses out nights, and will continue to do so for some time. Where green feed is abundant in the fields and none too plentiful in the barns, there may be some reasonable excuse to continue the practice later in the season than otherwise would be the case, (but care should be exercised not to turn the animals out in a heated condition. It is best to let the horses cool down in a stable if they must be turned out, but, if they are working hard and get very warm each day, doubtless they would be more comfortable in the stable. At least avoid turning them out in cold rains.

General Purpose and Agricultural Horses.

Time and again is the question asked, "what constitutes a general-purpose horse, and what constitutes an agricultural horse, and what is the difference between them?" Picking up the prize list of one of our largest fall exhibitions we read: "A general-purpose horse is understood to be a clean-legged horse suitable either for wagon, buggy or plow. Mares or geldings four years old should not exceed 1,400 lbs. in weight; three years old, 1,200 lbs.; two years old, 1,000 lbs." In describing agricultural horses this list says: "Stock shown must be sired by a registered draft stallion any breed."

On many farms in this country the work is done by general-purpose and agricultural horses, and no more useful animals could be found as far as work is concerned. There is a place for the clean-limbed, comparatively heavy-bodied horse and also for the "agricultural" horse, which, in reality, is nothing but a small drafter. He has the form of the drafter, but there is scarcely enough of him to call him a heavy-draft animal. Many would not care to have their general-purpose horses and agricultural horses replaced by those of other types.

While we must admit that these two types, almost indistinguishable in many instances, have their place and are very useful animals under many conditions, there seems to be no really good reason why prizes should be given for breeding classes of these horses at exhibitions, and more particularly is this true of general-purpose animals. Remember we say "breeding classes."

It might not be advisable to cut out the harness classes, for these breeds, if they may be called such, although, as a matter of fact, they are no particular breed. The very fact that geldings are permitted to show in the breeding classes is sufficient evidence of the weakness of these classes. Breeding classes should be composed, in every case, of animals of one sex or the other, and capable of reproduction. If it is thought advisable it might be well to transfer the money, or part of it at least, from the classes shown on the line to harness horses.

classes of these horses. Breeding classes should represent a breed. The general-purpose horse is the chance result of crossing, which is never looked upon by stockmen as good practice.

Agricultural horses have, perhaps, a stronger claim for a place in the breeding classes than have general-purpose animals. The very name of the class appeals to the man on the farm. But the class admits grades, and, after all, is only made up as a general thing of horses too small to get in the money in the draft classes—a sort of pony drafter. It does not seem advisable to encourage the breeding of this class of animal on an extensive scale. The market demands the heavier type, and pays a premium on weight. What is the use of breeding inferior types? Agricultural horses have a place and many really good horses of the class are in the country, but it really seems as though the only place which they should get in fair prize lists is in the harness classes. Attractive exhibits are possible in these classes and are often made, but very often the same animals win in the breeding classes, and money might be spent to better advantage in increased numbers of prizes in some of the pure-bred breeding classes than in breeding classes for grades and crosses. This subject is worthy of the consideration of fair managements and horsemen generally.

LIVE STOCK.

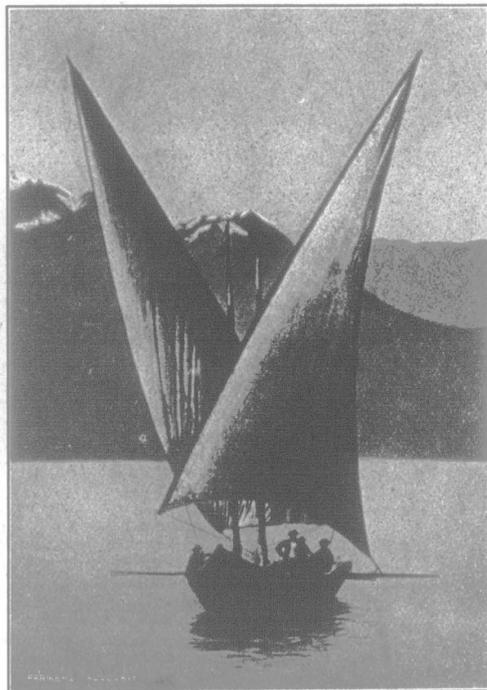
Already Canadian cattle are being bought for shipment to the United States.

Some cattle men of the West estimate that the lowering of the United States tariff upon cattle going into that country, will increase the average price of cattle in Western Canada by \$7.00 per head.

The hog market does not seem to be overstocked yet, although many predicted great drops in prices before this. Ten dollars per hundred-weight alive should assure the feeder a profit if the pigs are rightly cared for.

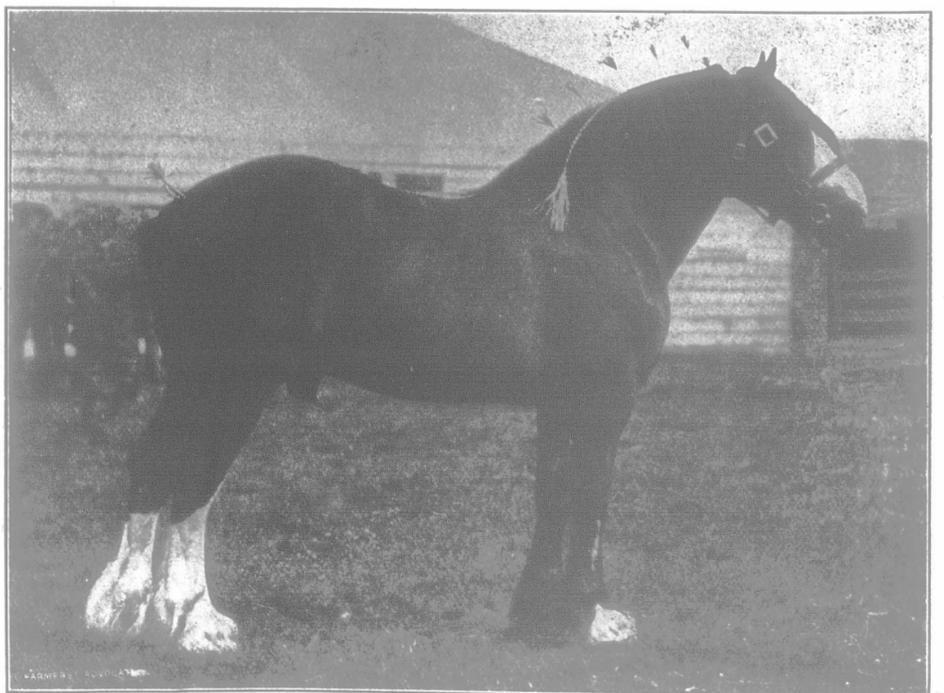
The increased demand for beef cattle should stimulate breeding. However, the number of this class of cattle has fallen off greatly while prices advanced in recent years. But we must remember that prices for dairy products and many other classes of farm products rose even faster than those for beef cattle, consequently the attention of producers was turned away from rather than toward the raising of beef cattle. Such is not likely to be the case now. Beef cattle will be raised and fed just so soon as the breeder and feeder can make more out of it than he can from directing his energies to other pursuits.

There are many lambs in the country which are still running with their dams, and drawing upon their vitality. Next spring, when weaning



Sailboat on Lake Geneva.

In showing general-purpose horses in the breeding classes, there is a danger that some on-lookers may see just the type of horse they are desirous of obtaining for their work at home, and may go back to their farms decided to breed a heavy-draft mare to a light stallion or a light mare to a draft stallion, feeling sure that the result will be just the type of half-way-horse desired. Such seldom results. All kinds of misfits are very likely to, and more often result than the getting of a really good general-purpose horse. These horses are scarce. Seldom is it that many high-class individuals are seen in the show-ring. They simply "happen" in breeding, and it seems like encouraging hap-hazard, cross-breeding to continue giving prizes for breeding



Fyvie Baron.

First-prize aged Clydesdale stallion and champion of the breed at Toronto, 1913. Owned and exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

time comes, the owner may wonder how it is that his lamb crop is so small, and why his ewes are not in better condition to feed lambs well. Many ewes are pulled down in flesh by big, rough lambs tugging at them at this season of the year, and, in this run-down state, are bred. Results are never so satisfactory as where lambs are weaned earlier, and the ewes allowed to gain up on good pastures before being bred again. If the lambs are still with their ewes at this late date, wean them at once and let the ewes have the run of the best grass available for a month or five weeks before breeding. This will give them a chance to commence gaining in flesh, and a better lamb crop may be expected.

A Strong Demand for Feeders.

Pick up what paper you will, and in its market columns will be found good stocker and feeder cattle listed at prices far above those which obtained for such cattle a few years ago. There is a growing demand and a correspondingly decreasing supply of this class of cattle; or, if the supply is not actually decreasing, it is, at least, not keeping pace with the expanding market for such cattle. The prices for good stockers and feeders do not leave sufficient margin between them and those paid for finished cattle to warrant the wholesale purchase of the stock, and yet the demand grows. It requires great care in feeding to make a reasonable profit on steers bought in between \$5.50 and \$6.00 per hundred-weight to be finished and sold out at something less than \$7.00 per hundredweight for the finished beef. Montreal market reports last week stated that the demand from American buyers was causing increased interest in the stocker-and-feeder-cattle trade. This looks like even higher prices, and keener competition for the best of Ontario's feeders. This is a good thing for the man who raises cattle to sell before finishing, but the man who puts the last few hundred pounds of fat upon the animal to make it ready for the butcher's block must buy carefully, feed carefully, and study his market conditions thoroughly, else his feeding will not prove extra profitable.

The largest packing interests of the United States are said to have operated in Montreal last week, and at once the market showed a briskness which had been absent for the previous few weeks, although, even then feeder cattle of the right sort could not be bought at low prices. Last week our Toronto market report showed as high as \$6.10 per cwt., paid for feeders, and demand brisk. It may be that the agitation which has followed the discovery that America has a shortage of beef cattle, has had something to do with the demand. When a commodity is scarce is just the time that people clamor for it. The United States feels the shortage of beef cattle even more than does Canada, and prices are higher over there than here, consequently their buyers are coming north for our stock, and it looks as though all the good stockers and feeders would be picked up early at comparatively high prices. If an increased demand and higher prices for the finished product follow, the beef industry should soon take on new life in this country.

There is a danger in high prices for feeders. Some owners will see more money for them sold as feeders, and the feed which they would have consumed disposed of at market prices than to have fed the cattle until fat and sold the finished product. Too many look only to immediate returns, and forget that the stock feeding and farming is a business of centuries, not years or seasons. If cattle are disposed of unfinished and grain and hay sold off the place, the fertility of the soil must suffer. The man who raises his own cattle to fat, should not, on principle, be tempted by the high prices for stockers and feeders. Surely he is in the best position to finish them at a profit.

The man with a lot of rough pasture land, who makes a business of raising young cattle to sell to those on tillable soil to finish, stands to make a nice profit upon his summer's pasturing. High prices mean profits for him. But increased prices for feeders should be accompanied by an increase in the price of finished cattle. There must be a reasonable spread between the purchase price and the sale price of the finished steer, otherwise the cattle-finishing industry does not stand upon the most solid basis. Of course, something depends upon the ruling prices for the various feed stuffs, but seldom do they fall so low that good cattle can be fed with any assurance of a reasonable profit with less than 1 1/2 cents per pound between buying and selling price. Buyers of feeders should keep this in mind, and, unless the cattle are of the right kind, 1 1/2 cents is none too much. The most profitable feeder is the better class of steer or heifer every time. Bought in at \$6.10 per cwt. now, means that they must be sold at from \$7.35 to \$7.60 when finished to make wages for the feeder and pay a profit on the feed consumed. If there is anything which requires good judgment and a careful study of conditions, both in the market end of the business and in the buying and finishing end, it is purchasing feeder cattle to fatten. The demand

for feeders shoves the price up, and it looks as though it was going to have the ultimate effect of raising the price of finished steers. We would say again, weigh the matter carefully, and buy, if at all possible, at a price which is sure to make profits possible.

Methylene Blue for Abortion.

Abortion among cattle ranks with bovine tuberculosis as a dairy scourge. It is believed to be caused by a certain germ (Bacillus abortus Bang) which has been isolated, but heretofore no satisfactory remedy or preventive agent except complete segregation has been found. A new discovery is now announced by the Vermont Experiment Station. As a result of several months trial, it is thought that a remedy has been found in methylene blue, an antiseptic dye stuff, oc-

calved at full term up to date of reporting, while thirty-five had not yet calved.

How does the drug do its work? A portion of the dose is absorbed by the blood, appearing there within thirty minutes. It is also claimed to destroy the abortion organisms in the digestive tract, a most important consideration, because it is now believed that the digestive tract is the principal avenue of infection. The absorbed portion is principally excreted by the kidneys, and discharged in the urine. The manure and the urine are somewhat colored. It is said that when twenty grams (two-thirds oz.) are administered daily for seven days, within fourteen hours from the first dosage the methylene blue content of the blood exceeds the effective strength of the fluid which, in the laboratory, proved sufficient to kill the abortion organism.

We conclude with directions given in the author's own words:

"How is it administered? During early trials

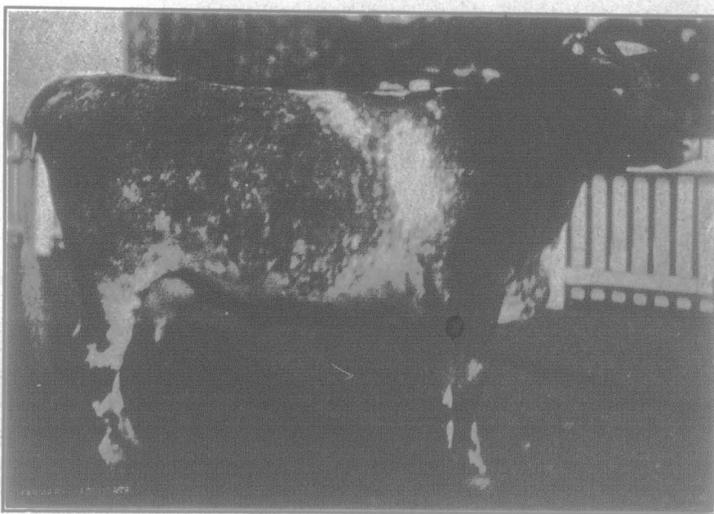
it was mixed with either the grain or silage ration. During later trials it was given in capsules introduced into the throat with a balling gun. This is the preferable way of administering the remedy, as the exact amount given can easily be controlled, and all chances of loss in manger and through refusal to eat the food are eliminated.

"What cows should be dosed? Reactors should certainly receive the treatment, but in our judgment, as has already been stated, it is often well to treat the entire herd wherein abortion has occurred or is occurring. The added expense seems to be the only reason for omitting any animals that have been exposed to infection.

"How much is given and how often? The opinion of the writer to date is that the treatment should be given early in pregnancy; that 10 to 15 grams (one-third to one-half oz.) doses (in capsules) should be given night and morning for seven days, and that after a four weeks' interval the treatment should be repeated for another seven days, and continued at four-week intervals during the period of gestation.

"What is the cost? Where obtained? The approximate cost of the methylene blue (medicinal) is \$2.50 per pound. Each gram costs about a half cent, making the daily dosage to cost about ten cents, and each week's treatment cost about 70 cents per cow. The material can be obtained of wholesale druggists. The medicinal, not the commercial grade, should be used. "The writer found in laboratory trials, that one part of mercuric chlorid in 10,000 parts of water destroys the bacillus abortus in from one to three minutes. This is one of the cheapest and most reliable substances for stable disinfection, and for this purpose should be used in the proportion of one to 1,000 parts of water.

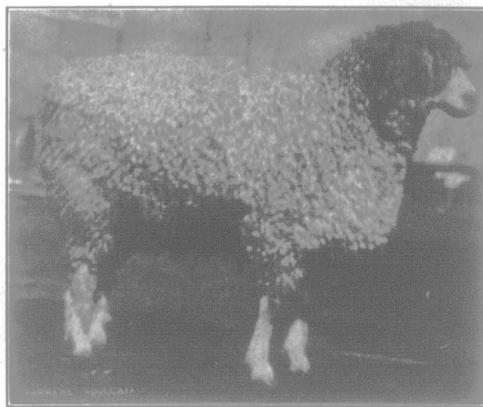
"A one to 1,000 lysol solution kills the organisms in from three to five minutes, and liquor cresolis compositus proved equally efficient while its cost is only about one-third of lysol. These, on account of their non-corrosive and less poisonous properties, prove very efficient for washing the animals and stable utensils. Both of these substances contain soap, which enhances their value for this purpose. A one per cent. solution of either lysol or liquor cresolis compositus has been found both safe and efficient for these purposes."



A Dual-purpose Cow.

First-prize milking Shorthorn cow at Toronto. Owned by John Gardhouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

casionaly used in human medicine. The Station Veterinarian, F. A. Rich, has been working on the subject of infectious bovine tuberculosis for fifteen years, and purposes publishing a comprehensive bulletin later on. He feels so confident of his remedy, however, that he has issued a preliminary bulletin. His method, he admits, may be modified as a result of further inquiry, but he considers the procedure already recommended to be safe and generally successful. In his laboratory experiments Dr. Rich found methylene blue much more rapid and thorough than any other germicide in destroying cultures of the organism, being twenty to fifty times more effective than carbolic acid. It was first used by Dr. Rich for abortion in cows on Oct. 15th, 1912, since which time it



Champion Cotswold Ram at Toronto.

Owned by E. F. Park, Burford, Ont.

has been in almost constant use in four herds selected for a preliminary test. It has been administered in amounts varying from five to sixty grams to cows in all stages of pregnancy. All the patients had reacted to a test showing the probable prevalence of the abortion organism. Abortion had been prevalent in all the herds. Only one animal of the ninety-two treated reactors had aborted up to the time of reporting on June 30, 1913, eight and a half months after the inception of the trials. She was a heifer which was seen to present marked signs of impending abortion on the second day of the treatment. It seems probable that this case had progressed too far for a favorable issue with any kind of treatment. Fifty-six of the reactors had

THE FARM.

Liability for Weeds.

A case of more than ordinary interest to farmers came before Judge Morgan and a jury at the County Division Court in Stouffville. The owner of a farm of 150 acres in Whitchurch Township, brought action against the tenant to recover the sum of \$100 damages to his land, which he claimed had been done through the negligence of the tenant, in allowing wild oats to grow and flourish on his property. The landlord brought large numbers of witnesses to prove that the land had been reasonably free from wild oats and other foul seed, while the tenant brought an even greater number, who swore positively that before his tenancy the farm was overrun with them. The evidence was of a most contradictory nature. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant dismissing the charge of negligence on the part of the tenant.

The wonder is that more litigation of this

nature is not heard of, but possibly familiarity with weeds has resulted in a species of deadening indifference. Such actions may be more frequent than one would suppose, however, for the reason that brought in the division courts, the cases are not officially reported as in the higher courts.

Septic Tank for a School.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We expect to do some remodelling to our school closets very soon, and find it somewhat difficult to know just what to build. We are quite interested in your description of the system installed at "Weldwood", and would like to know your opinion as to its being practical to suit our case. Our school is a rural one, with an average attendance of about fifteen. Our well would not be sufficient to supply the "flushing," but we could build a tank for that purpose.

The septic tank would have to be drained to the road-ditch eight or ten rods away; would this cause any trouble? If this system is not practical to our case, can you suggest any other and give dimensions? Any suggestions you can give us through your columns will be very welcome.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The septic tank should, for anything we can see, be adaptable to your needs, if you have water under pressure to flush the closets, but we could not recommend allowing the effluent to run into an open ditch along the roadside. Perhaps you could devise some other outlet. Could you not run a tile along the roadside? Perhaps a neighbor would allow you to lay a system of level tiles in an adjoining field and let the liquid from the tank sweep away here, thus enriching his land. With a line or two of draining tile, with suitable outlet, of course, laid a foot or so underneath the discharge system (which should be only about a foot deep) any possible bad effects from over-saturation of the soil should be guarded against. In light soil the lower tile might not be greatly needed.

Let us add one caution. To prevent a septic tank becoming "air-bound" from the pressure of gas generated within the tank, it is important to have a vent from the first chamber, and sometimes from the last one as well. The vent may be a two-inch or smaller pipe run up to whatever height may be necessary, perhaps as high as the eaves. Where the tank is a good distance from dwelling, roadside or driveway, it is not necessary to carry it up any particular height at all. A mere opening in the tank will do. The tank, as referred to by our enquirer, worked perfectly until it was mounded over with earth, then it became air-bound and began to back water up into the foundation drain, causing it to seep through into the cellar. A vent pipe was the remedy plainly indicated. When the tank was uncovered and a match lowered into the tank, a small explosion occurred. It is desirable that the first compartment of the tank have ventilation, but the second chamber it is desirable to leave air-tight, as the disintegration process is continued here by bacteria that flourish in the absence of air. The third chamber may have a vent if required. It is not always.

A Use for English Sparrows.

The English sparrow seems to have found a claim to usefulness. It promises to be of service in checking the alfalfa weevil. The spread of this pest has threatened the destruction of the alfalfa industry in Utah, Wyoming and Southern Idaho, and caused much alarm among growers in Wisconsin and other Middle Western States, who have feared introduction of the weevil upon seed. However, investigators claim there is no danger of distribution through seed supply, but there is every possibility of its being spread through hay from infested districts.

"The alfalfa weevil is a pest of foreign birth. It was first discovered in the fields of Southern Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia. Later it appeared in certain sections of the United States west of the Rockies. The pest passes the winter in crowns of alfalfa plants, patches of grass, weeds and litter, along fences, roads and ditch-banks. This has caused Western farmers to adopt cultivation and brush-dragging of their fields after removal of the first crop, and it is the most effective remedy known. Further control they seek by clean culture and shorter rotations of crops."

Some Alsike.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I enclose what I consider a very fine stalk of alsike clover, fifty-two inches long, grown on my farm here. Have you any to beat it? The seed was sown in May last along with oats, and it was cut on September 6th. The whole field, of about four acres, was a fine catch, from two to two and a half feet, most of it higher than the small wheel of the binder.

ALFRED A. FRASER.

Bonaventure Co., Que.

Another Distributing Pipe.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having seen the cut in Sept. 4th issue of your valuable paper, of a distributing pipe for silo, it seems to me it would be difficult to suspend in a silo without a roof. As I have followed the silo-filling business for the past five seasons, possibly a description of the pipes I used would be in season.

A platform 3 feet by 3 feet was made by crossing six pieces of 12-inch lumber 3 feet in length, nailed together, into which a hole was cut 2 inches in diameter. This was laid on two planks or poles across the top of silo. A hopper four feet in length and two in diameter



Champion Chester White Sow at Toronto.

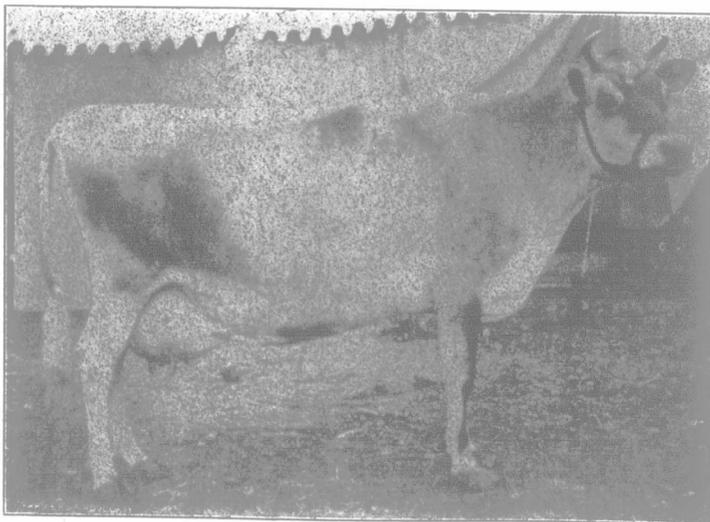
Owned by D. DeCourcy, Bornholm, Ont.

at top, tapering to 14 inches at the bottom, was inserted, to which the pipes (which are 9 inches by 10 inches by 2½ feet with the top one wide enough to fit over bottom of hopper) are hung. To put up, pull the hopper to the top, resting it on the planks, then pass the rope down through the hole in platform to the pipes below, to the top one of which it is tied, then draw them up until the top is above the platform, at the same time letting the other end of the rope to the bottom of the silo where it can be held, while the man at the top snaps on the hopper, which is then allowed to settle down in the platform.

The advantages are obvious. You have something to stand on to put up your pipes. In case of pipes getting plugged, it will not plug the pipes of the ensilage cutter, provided, of course, that the elbow is kept far enough above the hopper, and they could easily be cleaned out without disconnecting.

FRANK SHELTON.

[Note.—The only advantage we see in this pipe over the other is that there might be a little less danger of blocking the blower pipe in case the man in the silo let the end of the distributing pipe rest on a pile of cut corn. When that hap-



Twylish 11th.

Champion Jersey female at Toronto, 1913. Owned by Sir William MacKenzie, Kirkfield, Ont.

pens the pipe outside is sure to block very soon, causing a stop to clean it out. If the men in the silo watch themselves, this trouble can be avoided, except, of course, when it occurs from the corn being too wet or some other cause outside the silo. As for the erection and support of the pipe, the one illustrated can be erected and held in place over an open silo by laying a couple of planks across the top, having the flat under-side of the hood resting on one and using ropes through the ears to hold the hood up to the mouth of the blower pipe. The ropes may be tied to bolts in top of the wall or to

rings usually built into the wall of a cement silo near the top. In a wooden silo it is, of course, easy to drive a staple or two. The first year we used the distributing pipe, our silo was filled before the roof had been built.—Editor.]

Fall versus Spring Plowing.

In methods of farming there is scarcely any end. Variety is infinite, and probably always will be. Attempts to standardize agricultural practice to a single "best" system, or to a few such systems, have signally failed. While much of the variety exemplified throughout the country is due to a lack of study or system, still it is none the less true that individual conditions require individual adaptations—which is to say, individual methods. Plowing is no exception to the rule.

The relative advantages of Fall versus Spring Plowing are by no means a settled issue. There are many pros and cons, and no set of simple experiments can solve the problem, even for the particular farm on which they may happen to be conducted, much less for others. The question reaches out past the immediate effects upon crop production and relates itself broadly to the fundamental question of maintaining soil fertility. A sort of hazy notion prevails—and was voiced by a recent correspondent—that fall plowing has some sort of fertilizing action upon the soil. It has nothing of the kind. At best it can but help to liberate plant food by exposing the soil to the action of frost and percolation of water, bringing about a physical condition that is favorable to the conservation of moisture, the penetration of plant roots, and the bacterial and chemical processes which shall later on transform vegetable and mineral matter into soluble compounds. To these effects, and to the opportunity it affords for early spring seeding, may be traced the usual good influence of fall plowing upon crop production. Crops like corn and peas, which do not demand April seeding, often do quite as well, or better, upon reasonably early spring plowing, properly rolled and worked down.

A bare soil is usually a wasting soil. Plant food that has been or is being rendered available is washed away with surface run-off or leached downwards. "Use or lose" is nature's principle of fertility. The more constantly we can have crops occupying our land, the less will be our waste of plant food, other things being equal. Keep the fields clothed in green as much of the time as possible. These are points against the practice of fall plowing.

Yet, notwithstanding the force of all contra argument, fall plowing is a practice to be commended in most cases. As stated above, it opens the soil to frost action, thus improving its physical condition and assisting in the liberation of plant food. It opens it up to percolation of autumn rain water, thus securing in the subsoil a supply of moisture for next summer's growth. It affords an opportunity for moderately deep

plowing, which nearly all fields need, occasionally, at least. It advances farm work, giving men and teams a chance to seed early in spring, and early seeding counts for much indeed. Another point: Fall-plowed land may be worked promptly in spring and the stored-up moisture thus retained. Land not plowed till spring must be allowed to dry out somewhat to the depth of the furrow slice, and this, when turned, dries out further unless rolled and harrowed immediately. So that, altogether, a considerable proportion of the precious soil moisture is lost before seeding is accomplished. As a rule, fall plowing stands a dry season best. On waxy clay its advantage is especially marked. Such land if left till spring, must be plowed at just the right stage. If turned too wet, it will bake and clod; if left a little too long, it will become almost impossible to plow and will turn up hard and dry. There is a very short space of time during which such land may be spring-plowed under favorable conditions—not long enough to allow the plowing of a large field. Sometimes one part will be too dry before the hollows are fit to touch. Such land, if fall-plowed, will be mellowed by winter frosts and may be seeded under reasonably favorable prospects. There is something to be said for the early-autumn or late-summer plowing and working of such land, followed by

ridging late in autumn. Of course, in all cases, ditching should be well attended to.

A final and very important point in favor of fall plowing is its effect in controlling, or at least reducing, the numbers of three serious insect enemies—viz., cut-worms, wire worms and white grubs. It is of little avail to conserve fertility only to lose half one's crop through the depredations of these destructive pests. For all these reasons fall plowing is extensively practiced on well-ordered farms, though in the case of sod for corn there is much to be said in favor of winter manuring and spring plowing, except on heavy clay land.

THE DAIRY.

Feeding for Greater Milk Production

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In feeding for a large milk yield, the first requirement is the right kind of cow; second, feeding her to her full capacity with the proper feed. With poor cows fed to their capacity with the right kind of feed we cannot make a good profit, nor do we secure the best returns by feeding good cows an unsuitable ration. But good cows, fed all they will eat of a milk-producing ration, will return a satisfactory profit, provided they are given the required care at the same time.

A variety of food is desirable, and its digestibility should be considered. Cows should not be made to eat clover hay that has been cut after the blossoms have left it. Silage can be classed first in the economical food stuffs. Cows cannot consume and digest enough dry feed to work their milk-producing power to its fullest capacity. Without succulent, easily digested food they do not thrive and produce milk to the limit of their capabilities. The grain ration is where a good many fall down. Profits are derived from the amount of food consumed over and above the actual maintenance, so the feeding should be done with a liberal hand.

In my experience in feeding dairy cows, the following ration has given me better results than any other: silage, 35 pounds; alfalfa hay, 10 pounds; ground corn, five pounds; wheat bran, five pounds; linseed meal, one and a half pounds. One pound grain is fed for every four pounds of milk produced daily. This ration is properly balanced, that is, it contains the carbohydrates and protein in the proportion best suited to cows giving milk. It is supplied only when cows are receiving little or no feed in pasture. In other words, it is a late fall and winter ration.

In the absence of silage and alfalfa hay, a simple ration productive of good results can be made up as follows: clover hay, fed at will, one-fourth oats, one-fourth bran, and one-half corn-chop, the quantity of the three combined being regulated according to the capacity of the cow being fed. This ration may be changed somewhat, and still have practically the same feeding value. These slight changes in feed give a wider variety of rations, thus tempting the appetites of the cows and furnishing material that will help build up every tissue in the body.

The condition of the foods consumed by the dairy cow has much to do with the results obtained. Forage that is easily dissolved after being masticated yields up the most nourishment for the body, and the most can be utilized from such in making milk. Silage, grass cut when green, roots and any food which furnishes succulence, yields up the most and produces the best results. Grains which may be mingled with the roughage and yield their nutrient elements give the best returns, providing they are well balanced between the energizing, the building and producing kinds.

Surely feeding the dairy cows to secure the best results is one of the fine arts. It is a subject worthy of the closest study in all its phases. The dairyman who makes a study of his animals, studies his feed and the different methods of feeding them, and applies all that he can learn by his own observation and experience, and all that he can accumulate from the observation and experience of others, is deserving of the honorable title of the artist.

One question in connection with dairying on which there has long been a wide difference of opinion among dairymen and others interested in the subject of milk production, is the possibility of improving the quality of the milk by feeding. There are, however, no grounds for holding that good feeding increases the fat percentage. There is no evidence that will bear thorough investigation that the milk of a cow can ever be permanently improved in the percentage of fat by

any method of feeding which has ever been devised.

Notwithstanding all the advances which have been made in relation to the breeding of dairy cattle, the varieties of cattle with which most of us are acquainted still produce about the same per cent. of milk solids as twenty-five years ago, although, of course, in every breed there are individuals which do much better or worse than the average animal. For instance, there are Jerseys which produce milk with seven per cent. of fat; there are others which produce milk with less than four per cent. There are milking Shorthorns which exceed five per cent. of fat in the milk, and similarly there are Shorthorns which fall below three per cent. milk fat, and so the remark applies to every breed of dairy cattle.

It has been noticed that when a herd has been changed from one kind of food to another, a larger quantity of curd has been produced for cheesemaking. But this may result from either of these two causes; first, that the quantity of the milk has been increased, and with it the weight of solids, and second, the fact that the cows upon the food from which they were removed were not obtaining a sufficient quantity of feeding matter for their requirements. They may have been underfed. If an underfed cow is placed on an increased ration, that is, a ration containing a sufficient quantity of nutritious matter to provide for both her bodily wants and the manufacture of her milk, she will naturally produce a larger quantity of milk solids; but there is all the difference in the world between this action and the increased percentage of fat in the milk. A cow which yields 3.5 per cent. milk cannot, by any process of feeding, be transformed into a cow producing four per cent. milk.

To obtain a heavy milk yield and maintain the good health of the herd, it is needless to state that pure water and salt are absolute necessities. By far the greater part of milk is made of water, and, if there is not an ample amount in the system, there will be a decrease in the milk flow. None other but the cleanest of water should be allowed, to which the cows should have free access at all times, where practicable. Salt, too, should be available whenever the animals want it. This element stimulates the appetite and assists digestion and assimilation, which increase the flow of the fluids of the body.

I find it a good plan to keep rock salt under shelter where the cows can get at it at will, and then feed loose salt once a week in such quantities as cows will eat. I do not practice mixing salt with the feed, as I am aware some dairymen do, for frequently the cows would get more salt than they need, and thus the milk flow be reduced. Cows having salt kept before them at all times in separate compartments will not eat too much of it. An overfeed of salt to a cow that has been deprived of it for some time, acts like poison and produces an irritation in the digestive organs which results in scouring, a decrease in the yield of milk and a lowering of the health of the animal.

W. H. UNDERWOOD,
Johnson Co., Ill., U. S. A.

Losses from Incorrect Separator Speed.

Exhaustive tests recently carried on at the Purdue (Indiana) Experiment Station, indicate enormous aggregate losses from the incorrect operation of cream separators. The figures are so formidable that we hesitate to quote them. However, we may as well do so, explaining, however, that we suspect the carelessness responsible for the losses would not be found to quite the same extent in Canada. Here are the calculations:

"The average cow produces 3,500 pounds of milk, or 70,000 pounds for the herd. Run through a separator correctly operated, the butterfat would amount to 2,954 pounds, or 3,446 pounds of butter, which, at 80 cents a pound, amount to \$1,033.80. If the separator is operated at the lower 'guess' rate of speed as shown in the Purdue tests, only 1,699 pounds of butter would have been produced. At the same rate per pound, this would bring the dairyman only \$509.70, or a loss in a single year of \$524.10. This loss is sustained simply because of the need of a cream separator speed indicator—because the dairyman guesses at the speed of his separator."

It is very difficult for one to run a cream separator always at uniform speed without an indicator or watch to count by. Speed goes down before it is suspected, and a surprise count may show forty-five or less revolutions per minute when it is supposed to be forty-eight. At least one cream separator doing business in Canada supplies a pendulum indicator to its patrons free upon receipt of postage. Where this is not obtainable use a watch.

POULTRY.

Lay in a store of mangels, cabbage and such material for winter green feed.

Don't neglect to starve poultry for from twenty-four to thirty-six hours before killing.

Get rid of the cockerels this fall. It doesn't take them many months to "eat their heads off" in winter.

Finish the fattening poultry on a mash of finely-ground grain instead of whole grain, as is used on many farms.

"The hen that lays is the hen that pays," and the one which lays regularly from now until next April is a gold mine.

Always pick the birds clean and shape them, making an attractive offering, which will find ready sale at the top price on the market.

If it has not already been attended to, cull out all the old hens from the flock and fill their places with promising young pullets.

How about that poultry house? Is it cleaned and ready for winter yet? Filth and eggs seldom are found in the same pen, but dirt and disease go hand in hand.

If it is found necessary to buy a male bird or two for next season's breeding, now is the time to do it before the best have been picked up. Birds one-year-old are generally to be preferred to cockerels.

It would pay most poultry raisers well to fatten their cockerels before selling them. Place them in crates for three weeks, or, when this is not possible, shut them in a pen by themselves, and feed regularly until fat.

Do not cross breed the poultry. Very often people are led by big stories of breeders of other breeds to think that perhaps they have better breeds than their own. Maybe they have, but, crossed with another distinct breed, there is very little likelihood of as good results, let alone greater returns.

HORTICULTURE.

Mistakes in Fruit Packages.

Many basket-makers and fruit growers are making a mistake in the baskets in which they are packing their fruit. The two baskets in general use are the eleven-quart and the six-quart veneer. Some makers, however, put up a basket which is a six-quart veneer with an eleven-quart top and bottom, holding about eight or nine quarts. In many cases large peaches will not pack easily, three layers, into an eleven-quart basket, and two layers do not fill it. The intermediate basket is then very useful, as the height is about right for two layers of good-sized peaches. Also, in many cases, they do well for plums, and their use cannot legitimately be discouraged. Some of the makers of baskets, however, have stamped upon them the word "short." Here is where the fallacy and violation of the Fruit Marks Act comes in. The word "short" applies only to berry boxes, whereas this basket should have stamped upon its side the minimum number of quarts which it contains. If it contains nine quarts, that should be stamped upon its side, but if it only contains eight and a half quarts, eight quarts should be stamped upon the side of the basket.

The term "short" is unlawful in this connection, and also a "killer" to the favorable sale of the fruit, as the word "short" does not appeal to any buyer or consumer who is not very conversant with fruit packages and their contents. It would be wise for the growers to advise the makers to cease marking the word "short" on this type of basket, and, instead, have stamped upon the side or end the minimum of quarts which they will contain.

W. H. P.

With reference to Peter McArthur's article in this issue recommending tar paper as a protection for trees, it may be said that tar paper may be used to protect trees from mice, and, as a rule, it proves satisfactory, but there is said to be a certain tendency to cause sunscald. Ordinary plain building paper is free from this objection. Wooden veneer is the best thing for the purpose, and is, as well, a protection against sunscald, which occurs less readily where it is employed than on unprotected trees. The veneer may be obtained from factories in sizes suitable for the purpose, and may be used year after year. It is, however, rather expensive.

The Great Pumpkin Monopoly.

By Peter McArthur.

My enquiry of some weeks ago regarding the best way to protect the young apple trees from mice brought many replies. Strangely enough all except one recommended the same form of protection. The majority agreed that ordinary tar paper wrapped around the trunk of the tree from the ground for a height of about two feet is all that is needed. The paper may be tied on with binder twine, and the suggestion is made that after the work is done the twine should be brushed with tar to keep the mice from nibbling it loose. The one correspondent who suggested a different plan has had so much experience that I think it would only be fair to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to give his method in full. While I am inclined to adopt the method suggested by my other correspondents, because it looks easier, I admit that the other plan seems more thorough and business-like, and would perhaps be better where a large orchard is being protected. He writes:

"I was foreman for three years for a Montreal gentleman who had a farm thirty-three miles west of the city at Hudson Heights, where he had about four thousand young trees growing before I left. When I went there he had no foreman for the orchard division of the farm, and had lost between three hundred and four hundred trees during the previous winter by the mice girdling them. He had on hand a lot of wood veneering—about the same thing as the sides of a cheese box, only thinner—and his proposal was to get it ready to apply by laying it down in bunches of a thickness that a small bit would reach through, and bore two holes on one side about four inches from the ends. Balls of common wrapping twine were provided, and, after throwing the bunches of veneer into a large cooler or hot water long enough to soften them thoroughly, two or three men went to work at putting strings in each hole, and tying them sufficiently to keep them from falling out until used. Then, when the protectors (as we called them) went to the field, each was wrapped around a tree and tied with the two strings. I followed this suggestion once, but only once. The next year I thought out a quicker, and what proved to be equally as good a way. I will start with the taking off of the protectors. This should be done after a rain when the veneer is softened, and only a few of the strips will crack by being unwrapped from the tree. We used a horse and a dump cart which had a good high box. If there is a boy handy, it is well to get one to drive the horse and cart up and down between the rows of trees, while a man on each side takes off the protectors and tosses them into the cart. When this is full it can be driven to some out-house, and the protectors tiered up for the summer. After being used once they will, of course, keep the round shape, but when they are new they are flat. Just before the ground freezes again heat up a big cooler of water (we used one with a furnace under it) and throw in your protectors. When they are soft throw them out and throw in some more, and, while they are softening, spread the first ones out flat, one on top of the other. When this job was finished I took a quantity to the field in a push cart, and, with a helper to take one row, we went up and down with a ball of twine in a pocket (so that it would run from the inside of the ball), put the protectors around the trees loosely, and tied with one string around the center. When this was done, one took a small can of coal tar and a small brush and put a dab of tar on the string and protector in one place to hold the string from slipping down. It was done quickly and worked all right. See that the bottom of the protector is embedded in the earth a little, and the mice will not trouble you."

This plan should certainly be effective, but I am afraid I would have some trouble getting the veneering in this part of the country. On reading it over I noticed that those who recommended the use of tar paper did not say whether it should be removed in the spring, but I presume it should. I should also like to know how many years it will be necessary to protect the young trees this way.

* * * *

One of my correspondents, after giving the information about the use of tar paper, asked a question that has stumped me completely. I admit it was a perfectly fair proposition that if he answered a question I asked, I should answer one he asked, but I am afraid his question is too deep for me. It involves the whole problem of progress. Here it is:

"If a farmer discovers in his hard, practical experience on the farm some new method of agriculture or raising crops, why is he not justified in keeping it to himself, as he has to compete with all the world in his business? If a manu-

facturer discovers any new process of manufacturing, he does not straightway proclaim it to his business rivals."

Men have been trying to answer that question since they first began to think. Volumes have been written on the subject, and the solution is not yet in sight. My correspondent is quite right in his assertion that manufacturers keep their discoveries to themselves. Many of the greatest successes of modern times have been due to the discovery of improved methods that have been kept secret. There are secret methods in the manufacture of sugar, coal oil, steel, leather, meat curing, and practically all the great industries. Those who control them find that absolute secrecy is a better safeguard than any protection they could possibly get from the patent laws. Only in the practice of medicine is it considered necessary for a man to give to his rivals the benefit of his discoveries. A doctor who discovers a new method of treating a disease or alleviating human suffering, must give it freely to all other doctors or be expelled from the profession. This, I think, is a matter of professional ethics, and is not enforced by law. If the doctor keeps his treatment secret and develops a new patent medicine, he is permitted to sell it if he convinces the proper authorities that it is not injurious, but, as I understand it, he immediately loses his professional standing. As yet there has been little discussion of the rights and wrongs of this system as applied to farming. The men who have made valuable discoveries in agriculture have received but trifling rewards. Why should not the man who develops a new kind of wheat that ripens quickly and escapes danger of frost make a fortune from his discovery as well as a man who discovers a new and cheaper method of tanning leather or refining oil? I can recall only one instance of a case where a farmer profited by his special knowledge, and, in time, scientific agriculturists robbed him of his advantage. The story reached me from Manitoba, and it was about a farmer who found that there was big money to be made by raising pumpkins for the Northwest market. Though the vines would grow they would not bear, because there are no bumble bees to fertilize the blossoms. He discovered what the difficulty was, and attended to the pollenization himself. For some years he had a monopoly, and guarded his secret carefully, but finally a meddlesome lecturer at a Farmer's Institute meeting explained the whole matter, and now the pumpkin monopoly is a thing of the past.

* * * *

The answer of those who think that we should all have equal opportunity, is that trade secrets and patents should not be allowed to give their discoverers the monopolies they now possess. There are trusts in existence at the present time that owe their advantages entirely to the control of patents and trade secrets. In this way they make themselves just as burdensome as if they had their power through any other form of privilege. I think every one will admit that the discoverer of a new process deserves a certain amount of reward, but the question is, how much? After all, it is the consuming public that creates the value of anything that is produced, including even "The Farmer's Advocate," in which this is published. The public provides the market, and the greater the market the greater the wealth that is produced, but should all that wealth go to the man who developed the first idea? Edison has made millions out of the invention of electric light and other things, but he could not have made it if there had not been millions of people ready to take advantage of his invention. It is argued, therefore, that his inventions should be heavily taxed, so that the public would get its rights. Similarly it has been urged that if an author writes a successful book, there is a limit to the copyright protection that should be extended to him. His book is valuable only because there are hundreds of thousands of people anxious to read it. Obviously the same argument would apply to a successful paper. In fact there is no end to the ways in which this theory of unearned increment could be applied. In the meantime, all I can say to my correspondent is, that if I were in his place and saw a chance to develop a pumpkin monopoly or anything like it, I would make as much as I could before the scientists apprized my secret and gave it to the public. But the whole theory of the Farmer's Institute is that members who discover better methods shall tell about them to their brother farmers. Certainly the question is one that is not only difficult but dangerous.

The Nor' West Farmer complains that the prairie provinces were not recognized by the Fruit Branch at Ottawa when the latest pessimistic report on the Canadian apple crop was prepared. It reminds the government, however, that the prairies are the only part of Canada whose apple crop this year is above the average. There isn't very much of it, but it is extra good this year. The shortage of a million barrels or so in the Annapolis Valley does not seem so severe when we think of the good apple crop at Morden, Man.

A Shortage in Fruit.

There has not been for many years such an unsatisfactory state of affairs in Canada so far as the apple crop is concerned, says the September report of the Dominion Fruit Division. Unfavorable reports are general, except from a few localities. Drouth occurred in the early part of the season and caused a severe drop. Tent caterpillar, which might have been controlled by spraying, did much damage, and storms did their share. There is general complaint of apples and pears being smaller in size than last year. The average yield of fall and winter apples for the Dominion is estimated at forty-eight per cent. of a full crop. The Lake Erie counties report an excellent crop of most kinds of pears, but the B. C. crop is short. Plums were heavy, especially in the Ontario commercial orchards. Niagara district has a good crop of peaches, but in British Columbia there has been considerable loss from dry weather. A Winnipeg newspaper item stated that tons of peaches were rotting in the Lower Okanagan Valley, partly due to the fact that the canneries had not created any demand, and partly because there were no facilities for any but local sales. Grapes are heavy; tomatoes good, but not excessive. Codling moth is reported from practically every section of Ontario, particularly the Lake Erie counties. Apple scab is the prevalent fungus disease, being particularly bad among the Gravensteins of Nova Scotia. In England the prospects for all kinds of fruit are still favorable, and not above medium on the continent. The United States crop promises to be a little better than half what it was in 1912. From Glasgow comes word of a shortage of pears in the British Isles.

Apples Selling Well.

Sales of fall apples by co-operative fruit associations in different parts of Ontario are reported at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.75 f. o. b., \$2.50 being apparently the ruling price for No. 1's. Prices offered for apples on the tree run from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per bbl, buyer packing and furnishing barrels. Contracts have been made for winter fruit grading a good percentage of No. 1's and comprising a fair proportion of Spies at \$2.90 to \$3.00 per barrel f. o. b. Another sale was on a basis of \$3.00 for No. 1, \$2.50 for No. 2 and \$1.75 for No. 3, f. o. b. It should be remembered that these prices have been obtained by co-operative associations.

Reports of apple scab are quite variable. Some districts are bad, while others are practically unaffected. Oakville and St. Catharines districts report, practically no injury; others report losses ranging from 25 to 60 or 70 per cent. of the crop.

THE APIARY.

The Buckwheat Honey Crop.

The Crop Report Committee of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association met on Sept. 4th to consider the crop of buckwheat honey. It was found that 252 members had reported 239,400 lbs. from 10,463 colonies, being an average of 23 lbs. per colony. This is about the same average as last year, and the committee advises members to ask the same price as was obtained in 1912, i. e., 7½c. to 8½c. per lb. wholesale, depending on the size of package and the quality sold in one order. No buckwheat honey should be retailed for less than 10c. per lb.

The white honey situation is practically unchanged. A great deal of the crop has already been sold at prices recommended by the committee. Some of the dealers are making a determined effort to lower the prices, but in the judgment of the committee it does not seem at all necessary for any member to sell for less than the prices recommended.

FARM BULLETIN.

U. S. Corn Crop Short.

According to the United States Bureau of Statistics, the American corn crop prospect declined 12 per cent during the month of August. Less important changes were a reduction of 11.8% in buckwheat, 4.1% in white potatoes 3.9% in tobacco, and 1.6% in the estimate of the hay crop. Spring wheat, on the other hand, improved 4.3%, and oats 3.7%. The corn yield was estimated, on Sept. 9th, at 22 bushels per acre as against a yield of 29.2 bushels in 1912, and the yield at 2,351,000,000 bushels as compared with 3,125,000,000 in 1912, and 2,351,800,000 in 1911. The wheat crop is twenty-four million bushels ahead of 1912. The yield of oats is less, though greater than 1911.

P. E. I. Harvest Late.

Harvest is quite late here this year. At this date (Sept. 11th) cutting is not more than three-fourths done and very little is saved, as we have had heavy rains since harvest began. It looks as if it would take mostly all of the month to finish housing the grain crop. Oats are a bumper crop—heavy in the straw and well filled. Wheat is also above the average though there is still a little joint worm in evidence.

The potato crop gives promise of an abundant yield. Roots are excellent in general, but in some sections cut-worm thinned these early in the season. A serious enemy to the turnip crop is fast gaining ground here—namely, the "Club Root." Quite a few farmers report their turnip crop destroyed with it this year. This is a germ disease which, when it once gets started in a farm, will soon go all over it. If the affected roots are fed to stock, land on which the manure is used will be infected. The growth of the turnip is stopped by the formation on the roots of a number of big wart-like excrescences which completely destroy the fibrous feeders, and the turnip will be found to have lost all its hold on the ground and the least touch knocks it out.

There does not seem yet to be any successful treatment for this disease that is practicable over large areas. It is said that quick-lime applied at a very heavy rate a year previous to the turnip crop checks the disease somewhat. This is perhaps the most serious disease that has ever attacked P. E. Island crops, as our turnip crop is of great importance in our system of farming.

The disease attacks—besides turnips—rape, cauliflower and cabbage. Some farmers are considering the growing of mangolds instead of turnips, but mangolds have never been a success here with the ordinary farmer, as they seem to require a much richer seed-bed. However, we will have to learn to grow them, as we must have plenty of roots for stock. Fodder corn has made a very poor showing this season. It will not form any ears. Cold weather early in the season kept it backward. The best of our seasons are a little too short and cool for its proper development. Pasturage is still fair and the milk supply is good for the time of year.

A Flower Show was held in Charlottetown in the latter part of August. It was the first of the kind here, and was a pronounced success. The promoters of the show, as well as the public, were delighted with the very large display of beautiful and rare plants and flowers that adorned the tables in the Prince of Wales College Hall. The attendance at the show was very large.

J. A. Clark, Supt. of the Experimental Farm, had a very beautiful and artistically arranged display, which was much admired. W. S.

Canada's Crop Condition.

A bulletin issued Sept. 15th, by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce, reports the condition of crops and live stock at the end of August, and gives preliminary estimates of the yield of spring wheat, rye, oats and barley, as compiled from the reports of correspondents upon the appearance of these crops.

The weather conditions were favorable for ripening and harvesting the grain crops. In Ontario it was nearly all harvested by the end of the month, while in the Prairie Provinces, harvesting operations were about two-thirds completed, and it was expected that threshing would be general by September 10th. In the Maritime Provinces the harvest is more backward, being only general about the end of the month. The average condition of spring wheat is 88.43 per cent. of the standard of a full crop, which is represented by 100; oats, 87.85; barley, 87.07; rye, 80.49; peas, 80.81; beans, 78.67; buckwheat, 77.81; mixed grains, 89.04; flax, 85.06; corn, 79.78. On the whole these figures maintain the high standard set by last month's report and mark an advancement for spring wheat, oats and flax. Compared with the figures at the corresponding date last year, wheat is 88 to 84; oats and barley stand at 88 for each season; rye 80 to 84; mixed grains, 89 to 87; flax 85 to 88. Potatoes are 86 against 89 last month and 92 last year; turnips are 84 for both this month and last, as against 88 last year; mangolds are 83 against 84 last month, and 87 last year. Pasture has maintained its condition fairly well since last month having only lost one point, the figures being 81 against 82 last month, and 92 a year ago.

From the reports furnished by correspondents, the following preliminary estimates of yield are based on the areas sown. Of spring wheat the average yield per acre is provisionally placed at 21.41 bushels per acre, which, upon an area of 8,990,500 acres, makes the total yield of spring wheat to be 192,517,800 bushels. This quantity added to 18,481,800 bushels of fall wheat, as published last month, gives the total production of wheat as 210,998,800 bushels compared with the final estimate for 1912 of 199,236,000 bushels, and for 1911 of 215,851,000 bushels. The yield per acre

in 1912 was 20.99 bushels for fall wheat, and 20.37 bushels for spring wheat.

Oats, with an average yield of 40.98 bushels per acre on 9,646,400 acres, gives a total production of 395,341,000 bushels as against an average yield of 39.25 bushels, and a total yield of 361,733,000 bushels in 1912.

Barley, with a yield per acre of 31.05 bushels and a total yield of 44,440,000 bushels as compared with an average yield of 31.10 bushels and a total of 44,014,000 bushels in 1912.

The estimated yield of rye is 2,425,000 bushels for 127,200 acres, being a yield per acre of 19.06 bushels as against a total of 2,594,000 bushels in 1912.

For the three Northwest Provinces the total yield of spring wheat is estimated at 188,013,000 bushels; oats, 243,125,000 bushels; barley, at 28,156,000 bushels; rye, at 612,000, and flax, at 15,056,000 bushels, as compared with a total yield in 1912 for spring wheat, of 188,322,000 bushels; oats, 221,857,000 bushels, and barley, of 26,671,000 bushels.

The general condition of live stock is very satisfactory, being expressed in percentages of a standard of 100 representing a healthy and thrifty state, as 94.27 for horses, 91.37 for milch cows, for other cattle 93.54, for sheep 90.41, and for swine 94.83.

ARCHIBALD BLUVE, Chief Officer.

COTSWOLDS.—Alfred Servant & Sons, Overton, N. S., won first in all but ewe lambs, which was won by Retson.

LINCOLNS.—Albert Boswell, Frenchfort, P. E. I., won all firsts with an excellent line of individuals. C. Pugsley, Barronsfield, N. S., won many seconds.

OXFORD DOWNS.—J. E. Baker & Son, won first in aged ram, shearling ram, ram lamb, aged ewe and aged pen, with seconds in young pen. Burder Godwin, of Baie Verte, N. B., divided the honors with Mr. Baker.

HAMPSHIRE DOWNS.—C. Nunn won most firsts and divided the balance with A. Boswell.

CHEVIOTS.—C. Nunn won all firsts with a line of individuals that were a pleasure to see. This flock was a late importation of Mr. Nunn's and includes the best of breeding. Chas. Symes, of Minudie, N. S., won many seconds.

DORSETS.—G. L. Boswell won all firsts, but in aged ram and ewe, which were taken by Alfred Servant.

SWINE.

In this exhibit Yorkshires and Tamworths held the most prominent position among the breeds.

YORKSHIRES.—Yorkshires were represented by the herd of J. W. Callbeck, Summerside, P. E. I., who won most firsts on individuals and first on herd. C. J. Keiter, P. E. I., won many seconds.

Grain Growers' Message Replied to.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held its annual convention in Halifax, N. S., last week. It will be remembered that at the time this association was in annual meeting in 1912, the Western Grain Growers sent them a letter-gram which was received at an hour which they deemed too late for consideration. Following up this year The Grain Grower's Guide sent the following message: "After one year's consideration, is the Canadian Manufacturers' Association now willing to join hands with the Western Grain Growers in urging the Government to reduce the tariff upon British imports one-half that charged on foreign imports, to be followed by free trade with Great Britain in four years? By such an action the manufacturers of Canada will show that their patriotism is deep and abiding. Nothing would do more to strengthen the ties between Canada and Great Britain."

In reply to the request for an answer the President of the Manufacturers' Association wired:

"The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, through its accredited representatives, is always willing to confer with the Western Grain Growers or any other organization on matters of mutual concern. Three years ago we made advances in this direction to the Western Grain Growers, and sent one of our Secretaries to Winnipeg to extend the invitation personally to them. At that time there were, in our opinion, broad issues before the public regarding which a better understanding as between the farmers of the West and manufacturers generally was desirable. The Grain Growers did not find it convenient to meet us then, and, should they desire to do so now, no doubt we will hear from them through the proper channel."

R. S. Gourlay, President of the Association, in his address discussed many of the large questions of the day. While he believed that the Canadian tariff was in need of change, he also advocated stability as a characteristic essential to any good tariff policy, but stability, he said, should be predicated upon adequacy of protection scientifically graded through every schedule. He did not believe the woollen schedule in Canada was what it should be, and also thought that the iron and steel industries were not adequately protected. While it was not the desire of the Association to have higher duties all along the line, it was made clear by the speaker that the Association was unalterably opposed to any general lowering of the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada. United States tariff changes and imperial defence were dwelt upon at some length.

Co-operation Reduces Cost.

The value of co-operation in rural affairs is well illustrated in the experience of the Portage County Ohio Improvement Association in the purchase of fertilizers, says a report from the Ohio State University. Early this year, H. P. Miller, county agent, began an investigation of the fertilizer situation. He found that a 14 to 16% acid goods is the kind generally used, and that \$16 to \$18 was the usual price paid per ton. By some correspondence with fertilizer manufacturers, Mr. Miller finally secured a satisfactory price on a large quantity, with a contract calling for not fewer than 1,000 tons. He obtained such a price that after paying freight and allowing 50 cents per ton for handling at the place of distribution, the cost to the farmer was \$12.30, or an average saving of \$4 to \$5 on every ton. No great difficulty was experienced in securing enough orders for 1,000 tons, and, by September 1st, nearly 1,900 tons had been ordered and delivered. By the above it is plainly seen that co-operation in buying one article alone has resulted in a total saving to Portage County farmers of \$8,000 in a single year.

Big Classes at O. A. C.

Reports state that the regular classes at the Ontario Agricultural College, which opened its fall term last week, are the largest on record. The first-year students are so numerous that they practically fill the College residence, second, third and fourth-year men being obliged to get rooms and board in the city of Guelph. It is estimated that when things settle down and all have registered, that upwards of two hundred students will be enrolled in the first year alone. Only a few years ago this was thought a large number for all the years combined. There is a growing interest in the work of this great educational institution, and young men and young women from the farms are realizing more and more the need of a wider knowledge of their profession.

Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, Sept. 22, were 114 carloads, principally composed of cattle. There were no sales. At the City Yards there were 14 carloads, comprising 228 cattle, 58 hogs, 447 sheep and lambs, 58 calves. Trade was quite active; the bulk of the cattle consisted of stockers and feeders. Butchers' cattle sold at \$5.00 to \$6.55; cows, \$3.00 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.00; stockers, \$3.75 to \$5.25; feeders, \$5.30 to \$5.75; calves, \$5.00 to \$9.00; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.65; hogs were not sold, packers quoting hogs \$9.50, fed and watered; \$9.15, f. o. b. cars. It looked like another heavy run of live stock during this present week.

TOTAL LIVE STOCK.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	39	653	692
Cattle	658	12,307	12,965
Hogs	133	6,575	6,888
Sheep	1,144	7,652	8,796
Calves	127	1,985	2,112
Horses		34	34

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	86	379	415
Cattle	892	5,182	5,574
Hogs	624	4,743	5,367
Sheep	1,002	5,709	6,711
Calves	64	470	534
Horses		31	31

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 277 cars—7,391 cattle, 1,321 hogs, 2,085 sheep and lambs, 1,578 calves, and 3 horses, compared with the corresponding week of 1912.

Receipts for the past week were the largest in the history of the trade for the Dominion. On Tuesday two weigh-scales were kept busy from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., and then the cattle were not all weighed that had been sold, and notwithstanding the heavy deliveries prices ruled steady to strong for common, medium and good cattle, and from 10c. to 15c., and even 25c. higher, for choice butchers' and exporters. A very large number of stockers and feeders came forward, but the demand was sufficient to absorb them all, at strong prices.

Sheep and lambs were plentiful, but prices remained steady, the demand being large enough to take them all.

The calf market was very firm, the demand being greater than the supply.

Prices for hogs eased off about 25c. per cwt.

Exporters.—Swift & Co., of Chicago, bought 100 export steers on Tuesday for the London market. They averaged 1,414 lbs., and the average price was \$7.08 per cwt., which is about 25c. per cwt. of an advance over our last.

Butchers'.—Choice butchers' steers sold at \$6.60 to \$6.90; good, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.90 to \$6.20; common, \$5.50 to \$5.80; inferior to common, \$5.00 to \$5.25; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.65; good cows, \$4.75 to \$5.00; medium cows, \$4.00 to \$4.50; common cows, \$3.50 to \$3.75; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3.25; good bulls, \$5.00 to \$5.60; common bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.75.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand from Buffalo dealers and Ontario farmers was sufficient to take all the different classes of steers, heifers and bulls, although there were many of inferior quality. Steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$5.25 to \$6.00; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5.00; light inferior Eastern stockers, \$3.75 to \$4.50. Milkers and Springers.—Trade was good for choice milkers and forward springers. Prices ranged from \$45 to \$90 each, the bulk selling at a range of from \$55 to \$68. There was one cow sold at \$90; one at \$87; one at \$85; three cows at \$80, and several at \$70.

Veal Calves.—The market was firm all week. Choice veal calves sold at \$9.50 to \$10.00; good, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, \$7.00 to \$8.00; common, \$5.25 to \$6.00; inferior rough Eastern calves, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, light ewes,

sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00; heavy ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00; culs and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.75, the bulk going at \$6.50 to \$6.60; culs at \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, at the close of the week sold at \$9.75, fed and watered, and \$9.40 to \$9.50, f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

The horse market showed a little more life for the past week. The trade was nearly all local demand, very little enquiry from outside points.

Prices quoted were as follows: Drafters, \$200 to \$250, and occasionally \$275 was paid; general purpose, \$175 to \$200; expressers, \$175 to \$225; drivers, \$100 to \$150 each.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.75 to \$8.00; alsike, No. 2, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$7.50; alsike, No. 3, per bushel, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit and vegetables have been more liberal than for any week this season. Prices given are per basket when not otherwise quoted. Apples, 20c. to 30c., per bbl., \$2.50 to \$3.00; canteloupes, 35c. to 65c.; peaches, 35c. to 75c.; plums, 20c. to 65c.; blueberries, \$1.50 to \$1.75; pears, 25c. to 50c.; grapes, 50c. to 60c.; green peppers, 30c. to 40c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 30c.; gherkins, \$1.00 to \$1.50; green corn, dozen, 8c. to 12c.; vegetable marrow, 30c.; tomatoes, 20c. to 35c.; watermelons, each, 30c. to 45c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, solids, 25c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 24c. to 25c.; store lots, 20c. to 21c.

Cheese.—Old, large, 15c.; twins, 15½c.; new, large, 14c.; twins, 14½c.

Eggs.—Market firmer: new-laid 27c. to 28c. per case lots. Honey.—Market easier; extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, per dozen, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.30 to \$2.40; Canadians, hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.90; primes, \$1.60.

Poultry.—Receipts liberal, but of poor quality, not much better than skeletons in many instances, farmers not feeding them properly. Chickens, alive, 17c. to 18c.; dressed, 22c. to 23c.; ducks, alive, 12c.; dressed, 16c. to 17c.; hens, alive, 12c. to 14c.; dressed, 16c. to 17c.

Potatoes.—Receipts moderate; Ontarios, 75c. to 85c.; New Brunswick Delawares, 85c. to 95c. per bag, in car lots, track, Toronto.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, new, 84c. to 85c., outside; 87c., track, Toronto; Manitoba wheat, new crop for September shipment from Fort William, No. 1 Northern, 92c.; No. 2 Northern, 90c.

Oats.—Ontario, new, white, 33c. to 34c., outside; 35c. to 36c., track, Toronto; Manitoba oats, No. 2, 40c.; No. 3, 39½c., lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, 88c. to 85c., outside.

Buckwheat.—No. 2, 52c. to 53c., outside.

Barley.—For malting, 50c. to 53c., outside.

Corn.—American No. 2 yellow, 83½c., midland; 87c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. winter-wheat flour, now \$3.60 to \$3.65, seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.50; second patents, \$5.00, in cotton 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.80, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13.00 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$11.00 to \$12.00.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8.50 to \$9.00 per ton.

Bran.—Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23, in bags, track, Toronto; shorts, \$24 to \$25; Ontario bran, \$22 to \$23, in bags; shorts, \$24 to \$25; middlings, \$26 to \$27.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; city hides, 13c. to 13½c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 65c.; horse hair, 35c. to 37c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50

to \$4.00; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

WOOL.

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

Montreal.

Owing to the demand on the local market for stockers, feeding cattle and common bulls from American buyers there was a heavy run of these classes of stock. Trade was brisk, as representatives of a number of the American packing establishments were again present and caused a more active market. The feeling was firm throughout the cattle market. There was no change in the price of the better grades of finished stock, prices for the best finished steers being \$6.75 to \$7.25; common bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75; feeding steers at \$5.00 to \$5.25, and stockers at \$3.25 to \$4.25, in car lots. The tone of the market for butchers' cattle was stronger and prices advanced 25c. per 100 pounds. Picked lots of steers sold as high as \$6.85, good being \$6.40 to \$6.50, and medium \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt., in car lots. Sheep and lambs were weaker. Ewes sold at \$4.00, Western lambs at \$6.25 to \$6.50, and Eastern stock at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt. The market for calves was strong at 4c. to 4½c. per pound for grass-fed, or from \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Hogs showed a further decline, selected lots selling at \$10.25, straights at \$10.00, and sows at \$8.00 to \$8.25.

Horses.—Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200, and fancy carriage and saddle horses up to \$500.

Dressed Hogs.—In sympathy with the steadier market in live hogs dressed hogs showed less activity at \$14 to \$14.25 for abattoir-dressed fresh-killed.

Honey and Syrup.—White clover comb honey, 16c. to 17c. per lb.; extracted, 11½c. to 12c.; dark comb, 14c. to 15c., and strained, 8c. to 9c. Maple syrup, in tins, 4c. to 10c. per lb.; in wood, 7c. to 8c. Maple sugar, 11c. to 12c. per lb.

Fruit.—Oranges, \$3.50 per box; lemons, \$4.50; blueberries, per quart, 18c.; pears, per basket, 60c.; peaches, per basket, 50c.; plums, per basket, 75c.; apples, Duchess, No. 1, \$4.50 per bbl.; No. 2, \$4.00 per bbl.; watermelons, 50c. each; canteloupes, \$5 per case.

Eggs.—Prices advanced and a stronger feeling prevailed. Strictly-fresh eggs sold at 32c. to 33c.; selected, 29c. to 30c.; No. 1 candled, 26c. to 27c.; No. 2 candled, 20c.

Butter.—Less butter was offered and prices again advanced, finest creamery selling as high as 26½c., with the bulk of sales at 26c. Second quality sold at 25½c. to 25½c.

Cheese.—Receipts of cheese showed an increase and prices held firm. Finest Westerns brought 13½c. to 13½c. per lb., and Easterns, 13½c. to 13½c.

Potatoes.—Prices remained at 70c. to 80c. per bag, in car lots.

Grain.—Business was quiet. Oats, Canadian, Western No. 2, sold at 41c. to 41½c.; No. 3, 40½c.; No. 1 feed, 40½c. to 41c. Barley, Manitoba feed, 50c. to 51c.; malting, 63c. to 64c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 58c. to 60c. Corn, No. 2 yellow, 84c. to 85c.

Flour.—Manitoba spring-wheat patents, firsts, \$5.60; seconds, \$5.10; strong bakers', \$4.90; Ontario winter-wheat patents, choice, \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$4.85; in bags, \$2.05 to \$2.15. Millfeed.—Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24 per ton; middlings, \$27 per ton; pure-grain mouille, \$30 to \$32 per ton; mixed mouille, \$28 to \$29 per ton.

Hay.—No. 2 baled, per ton, in car lots, \$12 to \$13.

Hides.—Beef hides, 11½c. to 13½c. per fa.; calf skins, 15c. to 17c. per lb.; lamb skins, 50c. each; horse hides, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7 to \$9.30; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$7.40 to \$8; cows and heifers, \$3.90 to \$8.75; calves, \$8.50 to \$11.75.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.40 to \$9.15; mixed, \$7.85 to \$9.15; heavy, \$7.75 to \$9;

rough, \$7.75 to \$7.95; pigs, \$8.75 to \$8.00.

Sheep.—Native, \$3.75 to \$4.85; yearlings, \$4.85 to \$5.25; lambs, native, \$5.65 to \$7.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$8.85 to \$9.10; shipping, \$8.25 to \$8.75; butchers', \$7 to \$8.60; cows, \$3.50 to \$7.25; bulls, \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers, \$6 to \$8.15; stock heifers, \$5.25 to \$5.65; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$7.50; fresh cows and springers steady, \$85 to \$90.

Veals.—\$6.00 to \$13.00.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$9.00 to \$9.25; mixed, \$9.35 to \$9.50; yorkers, \$9.00 to \$9.50; pigs, \$8.50 to \$8.75; roughs, \$7.90 to \$8.00; stags, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.60; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$6; wethers, \$3 to \$5.25; ewes, \$2.50 to \$4.50; sheep, mixed, \$4.75 to \$5.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 18 5-16c.; Campbellford, Ont., 13½c.; Peterboro, Ont., 18 5-16c. to 13½c.; Madoc, Ont., 13½c. to 18 5-16c.; Kingston, Ont., 18 3-16c.; Brockville, Ont., bidding 13½c., no sales; Woodstock, Ont., 13½c. to 13½c.; Picton, Ont., 18 3-16c. to 18½c.; Cornwall, Ont., 13½c.; Napanee, Ont., bidding 13½c., no sales; London, Ont., bidding 18c. to 18½c., no sales; Watertown, N. Y., 15½c. to 16c.; Belleville, Ont., 18c., 18 1-16c., 18½c.; Ottawa, Ont., 13½c.

Gossip.

N. A. McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., announces in this issue some choice Oxford-Down rams for sale. See his advertisement in another column.

In the advertisement of boots for sale by the British Boot Co., Bristol, England, the figures 5 per cent., appearing in our last issue, saved by buying from the factory direct should have read 50 per cent. See the advertisement as corrected on page 1668 in this issue.

R. J. Hine, of St. Marys, Ont., offers on another page of this issue some choice yearling Oxford-Down rams. They are the best lot he has ever offered, being big fellows and well covered. Interested parties would do well to look up his advertisement.

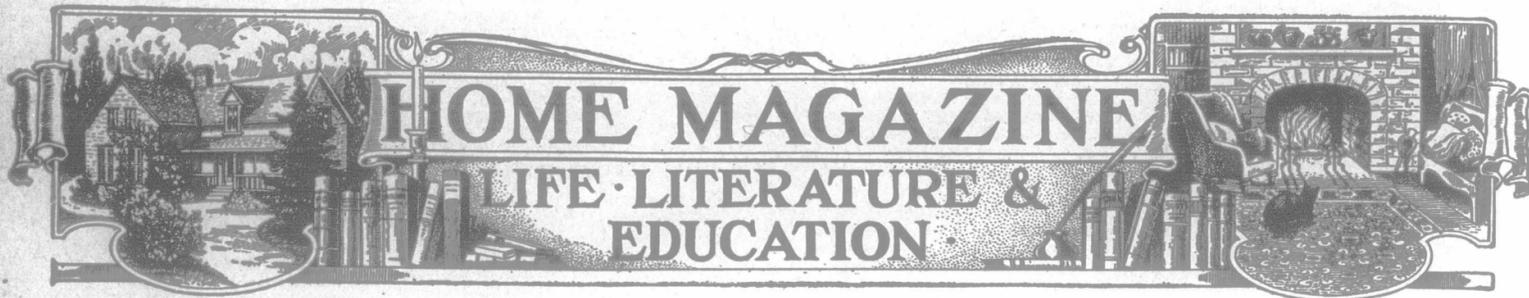
An attractive little booklet is the September issue of "Ford Times," an illustrated publication published monthly by the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan, and Ford, Ontario. It depicts clearly the place of the automobile in city and country and weighs the efficiency of Ford cars against that of horses and other makes of motors. Get a copy of this instructive booklet and read about the manufacture and operation of Ford cars.

Dr. D. McEachran, proprietor of Orma-by Grange Stock Farm, Ormstown, Que., writes that he is sailing from Glasgow Sept. 26th with eleven Clydesdale sires and two stallions from the stud of A. & W. Montgomery and five Shire mares and two yearling stallions from the Bramhope Shire Stud, Alderley. This, says Dr. McEachran, is the best importation made by him. All the animals were personally selected by Dr. McEachran, and all are extra big high-quality animals. These horses will be sold cheap. See them when they land.

A RAPID GROWTH.

The Toronto World in a recent issue showed a comparison between the Toronto live-stock market of ten years ago and that of the present day:

Ten years ago in the last week of July the Union Stock Yards of West Toronto were opened for the cattle trade. That week a total of 205 cars reached the new market; at the city market there were 155 cars of live stock; a grand total for the week of 360 cars. To show a closer comparison the receipts of the week commencing Sept. 14, 1903, are set forth. At the Union Stock Yards there arrived 160 cars of live stock and at the city market 192 cars of live stock; a grand total of 352 cars. The cattle in these cars numbered 5,367 head. This week the receipts at the two markets on Tuesday amounted to 362 cars of live stock, the number of cattle totaling 7,400 head. A day's trade now dwarfs a week's trade ten years ago.



Letters from Abroad.

In The Dolomites. - I.

EXTRACTS FROM HELEN'S NOTE-BOOK.

Cortina, Austria, August 21, '18.

Here we are at last in the Dolomites, and they are all my fancy painted them—and more. They are indescribably grand. I quite agree with the enthusiastic Irishman who said, "When you see them you will see that you would have regretted it all your life if you had not seen them." Uncle Ned says they are the "raggiest crags" he ever saw in his life.

Cortina is nineteen miles from a railroad, so we whizzed over here from Perarolo in the post-motor. It was a steady three hours climb with perfectly magnificent scenery all the way. Poor Aunt Julia had nervous spasms most of the way, and was in momentary terror that the motor-car would take a header into the yawning depths below. She was quite positive that we would never live to see Cortina, and that we were doomed to be a heap of mangled remains at the base of some awful cliff. It really was pretty scary at times, for we were whirling along a narrow shelf of rock with awful precipices above and below us, and the way that car spun around curves was certainly hair-raising. It went so fast that the crucifixes placed at danger points along the roadside seemed to be as close together as telegraph poles along a railway line.

But I didn't mind the danger as much as I did the cold. Coming from the soft languorous air of Venice up into these arctic highlands was a tremendous climatic change, and although we had provided ourselves with extra wraps the chill mountain air went through them as if they were made of gauze.

We reached Cortina in such a congealed condition we could hardly get down from our seats, but we managed to hobble to the tea-room opposite, where we gulped down enormous quantities of steaming tea. After that we began to thaw out and felt more cheerful, at least uncle and I did, but Aunt Julia looked sour enough to curdle milk.

I put in a horribly uncomfortable night. The temperature of my room was like midwinter in the Arctic. I went to bed with two sweaters on, a hot-water bottle at my feet, and five heavy blankets on top of me, and even then I shivered all night long, and was afraid to move for fear more cold air would leak into the bed.

But the next day was simply glorious. Uncle and I went for a long ramble in the hills, but Aunt Julia stayed at home writing postcards to her friends, telling them how miserable and uncomfortable she was.

The Dolomites (which take their name from a French mineralogist named Dolomieu) are quite unlike the Swiss Alps in form and color. They look more like gigantic coral reefs, and there is a theory that they are the work of the busy "coral" insect. Their outline is very broken and most fantastic, sometimes soaring upward into wild needles and jagged peaks, and sometimes assuming the most wonderful architectural forms, such as huge castles, frowning fortresses and mighty cathedrals. Then the color is so marvellous. Where the rocks have fallen off, the cliffs are a delicate salmon-color or a deep-red; where the peaks are unbroken they are of a soft bluish-gray. The effect is enchanting, especially when the sun is low. This morning at dawn the mountains were a solid wall of lemon-yellow; last night at sunset they were a ravishing rose-pink with soft white clouds nestling in the deep crevices.

But although the rocks look so im-

perishable, they are really unreliable, as, owing to their peculiar composition, they decompose rapidly, and have a habit of falling off in big chunks and rolling down into the valley below. It is not at all a comforting thought when you are crawling along a mountain path under an overhanging rock, to think that perhaps at that special moment that particular rock may drop—on top of you.

Cortina is poetically described in the guide-book as the Queen of the Dolomites, and likewise as the Pearl, but Uncle Ned says if he were going to christen the town he would be less poetical and more truthful and call it The Garage of the Dolomites. But Uncle Ned is apt to be cynical on wet days, and he hates automobiles like poison. I must admit, however, that he has considerable ground for his remark, for it does seem that every building in Cortina that isn't a shop or a hotel or a church is a garage. At certain hours of the day the main street near the postoffice is just one big bunch of snorting, crack-

the magnificent surroundings which make Cortina so popular. The town is charmingly located on the banks of the River Boite, which foams noisily through the valley in its rocky channel. On either side of it are green fields, pine-clad hills, and the giant peaks of the Dolomites. The air is so invigorating that the people here live to a great age. They say that in 1902 sixty of the one thousand inhabitants were above eighty years of age.

We arrived here just in time for the Emperor of Austria's birthday, which was really on Monday, the 18th, but was celebrated on Sunday, the 17th. I am glad His Majesty was no older than eighty-four years, because the cannons began to boom his age at daybreak. Of course, his age couldn't be boomed all at once, without shattering the nerves of the entire population, so the noise was spread out through the entire day, gunpowder spasms taking place every hour till the eighty-four limit was reached. The cannons were ably seconded by the

from all the countryside came to church in the morning and spent the day in town celebrating. A more melancholy form of rejoicing I have never seen—their way of being gay consisting of standing around in silent groups staring at passing objects. The passing objects were usually tourists, or kodakers, or flower-girls. The latter were Tyrolean maidens in native costume. The flowers were (artificial) edelweiss. Quite a rushing trade was carried on, the tourists contributing most of the money. The most bewitching and successful seller was a slim, fair-haired girl with peach-bloom cheeks and an irresistible smile. Uncle Ned said he wouldn't have a cent left if she didn't stop smiling at him. We learned afterwards that she came from Chicago, and was just doing it for a lark.

The holiday gave us a fine opportunity to see the peasants of this district, but we were not carried away by their beauty. Uncle Ned said they were the limit. The women were a sad-looking lot. They do most of the work in the fields and consequently are all tanned and wrinkled, with flat chests, horny hands and enormously large feet. The native costume, which is universally worn by the women of the peasant class, is very ungraceful. It consists of a black dress of thick woollen material, with a very full skirt and a very tight-fitting waist. It makes them look like boards above the waist-line, and like barrels below. Over this is worn a bright-colored apron and a flowered kerchief—this seeming to be the only touch of individuality in dress indulged in. The style of hair-dressing is very ugly. The hair is braided in a number of tight little braids at the back, and then looped up on the head at a very inartistic angle and skewered into place with silver pins. But the hat! It does seem as if no woman who could see herself in a mirror would ever put such a hat on her head. Girls of five and grandmothers of ninety-five wear exactly the same style of headgear. It is a low, round, black felt hat with a very narrow rim, trimmed with a black fluffy feather across the front, and two long black ribbon streamers at the back. The hats always look several sizes too small, and when the old women put them on top of a headkerchief, which they frequently do, they look more absurd than ever. Even the washerwomen at the public fountains wear their black hats while they scrub.

The children are dressed exactly like their parents, and consequently look like a lot of lilliputians. They look just as solemn, and seem to take life just as seriously.

The peasant women have a strange custom of taking their hats off in church. In all the Roman Catholic churches I have been in over here, it is an inviolable rule that women must not appear in church with uncovered heads (I believe St. Paul is responsible for this rule), but in Cortina the order is reversed. When the women enter the church they remove their hats just as men do, and do not put them on again till they go out.

In our rambles over the hillsides we noticed near almost every farmhouse a large open framework consisting of two high poles like the masts of a ship, and eight or ten heavy cross-bars. We couldn't imagine what they were for, but thought perhaps they were some kind of a protection against winter storms, or snowdrifts, or something of that kind. But no! They were "Jack-in-the-Bean-Stalks"—gigantic frames for drying beans. The beans are pulled up root and all and roped on these frames, and left there till they dry, after which they are beaten with sticks like one beats a



In the Dolomites—"Jack and the Beanstalk."

ling, thumping, tooting motor-cars, all making those fiendish noises and emitting those particularly disagreeable smells peculiar to automobiles just about to start.

Cortina in itself has no beauty, being just a collection of frame or plaster dwellings fringing the crooked road which follows the windings of the river. The Campanile, which is 256 feet high, gives the village a certain picturesqueness when seen from afar, but it is the climate and

town bells, which made such a wild clamor at dawn that all hope of more sleep was immediately put to flight.

The holiday celebration took place on an open space in the rear of the church. This space was roped in, garlanded with evergreens, and decorated with flags, and around it surged a crowd of people all day long. Inside the enclosure a band played at intervals, a penny lottery harvested a lot of coin, and a buffet provided drinks for the thirsty. The peasants

carpet. The beans fall to the ground, and are then gathered and made into a meal, which is much used by the peasants.

Cortina is a great center for mountain excursions. The only way to really see their grandeur is to go on foot, and that is the way the real enthusiasts do. But how they can ever walk with iron-clamped shoes on, that weigh about ten pounds each I can't imagine. On every mountain path one meets the inevitable German with his ruck-sack tramping along, with his hat hanging on his coat-button, and his chest bared to the air and sun. Sometimes he is alone, and sometimes he has his whole family with him, and sometimes he is on his honeymoon. It's a cheap kind of bridal trip, but quite as popular with the Germans as Niagara Falls is with Canadians.

The Windrow.

At the convention of the British Association, held recently in London, Eng., and which was attended by many scientists from Europe, Madame Curie was described by the president, Sir Oliver Lodge, as the "greatest of women scientists." Madame Curie possesses the modesty of genius and could scarcely be induced to speak at the meetings, either of herself or her work, even during the long discussion on radium, which was one of the features of the convention.

At the British Association Prof. W. H. Cadman, an archaeologist, announced that he had discovered the old Egyptian secret in poultry-breeding. Egypt, it is known, turned out 180,000,000 poultry annually from native incubators which were used in the same form for 5,000 years. Prof. Cadman stated that each incubating oven contained 7,000 eggs heated by small fuel supplies of chopped straw. For the last ten days, however, the heat was wholly supplied by the chickens in the eggs.

In Japan, says a recent visitor, the examples of thriftiness are amazing. On account of the rapidly growing population the people cannot afford to waste the value of a straw. Even the seaweed and octopus serve for food. Hill-sides that would be given up in America as absolutely unutilizable have been converted into rice fields in forty irrigated terraces rising above each other on a single slope and made permanent by walls of masonry. If there is no water, it can be carried to the topmost terrace of the farmers, and if the hillside is rocky, even soil itself may be taken from some distant deposit to the terrace.—Ex.

A half a century or more ago Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood was preaching the doctrine of equal rights, political and economic. She studied law, but was refused admittance to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Lockwood, however, refused to be denied, and succeeded in getting Congress to pass a law admitting women lawyers to practice before any bar in the States. 43 years she has been a member of the Supreme Court bar and still practices before it. In 1880 she forced through Congress a bill giving equal pay to men and women for doing equal work in Governmental departments. She has twice been nominated for President on the equal rights platform, and each time made a strenuous campaign. Besides her notable fight for woman suffrage Mrs. Lockwood has fought valiantly for universal peace, the betterment of Indian conditions, and the temperance cause.

Correct breathing is not only the best health-giver, but it is also the great beautifier and does much to give roundness to the figure and a healthy bloom to the cheek. Let it be understood that the human body consists of millions upon millions of cells; that each cell must have its quatum of oxygen to support life; that the more the cell breathes the more it lives; that a withdrawing of oxygen means a flagging, a slow-dying—consumption. Every cell that has sufficient oxygen for its needs is a healthy cell; the body that is composed of healthy cells is a disease-resisting body. It is known that the bacillus of tuberculosis cannot endure oxygen; therefore, to ward off consumption and other forms of disease enough oxygen

must be inhaled. From personal experience extending over many years I can say that the habit of full, easy breathing—i. e., filling the chest slowly from the diaphragm to the collar-bone without strain of any kind—will convert a fallow, muddy complexion into one of glowing health, for oxygen burns up the waste material, and it is eliminated from the body in a variety of ways. But what is not generally understood is that the vast majority of people cannot breathe fully and freely through the natural channel—the nose—on account of some congestion.—J. W. Williams, in the "Fall Mall Gazette."

Many who read these words may be far from the church of their fathers, cut off by distance or illness from helpful gatherings of Christians and the public worship of God. This is a great deprivation, and we ought to be careful how we needlessly cut ourselves off from open fellowship and communion with the other members of our Father's family. But, when the separation is unavoidable, God is able and willing to make good the loss. If you can't go to His house to meet Him, He will—if you earnestly desire it—meet you in yours.

Our Lord has told us that His kingdom is not contracted within outward and visible boundaries—like other kingdoms—but it is within the heart of each faithful subject. Like Ezekiel, an exile can be carried in the visions of God to the temple; and there, in the midst of his brethren, he can worship the Most High.

Those who go into the secret sanctuary where God loves to dwell—in a humble contrite heart—are drawn very near to all who love Him. It is possible to act like the dwellers in Jerusalem in Ezekiel's day, to claim a monopoly of church privileges and look down loftily on those who worship the same God in a different fashion. This is both foolish and presumptuous. Because God has given us great blessings, have we any right to speak as though we were favored children and better cared-for than our brothers? While we are admitted to His house, our want of humility may be separating us from our Father; while the people we look down upon as "unconverted" or "unorthodox" may be throwing open

to glorify God and serve our brother, and that he or she is willing to give their best for that object. But that is all. . . Our claim to be capable servants of our Master and incarnations of His life is judged in our little world by the good work we do; if as surgeons or nurses, by our skill; if as storekeepers and labor employers, by the clean deals we give. If we are second-rate in our work all our talking won't persuade men of our fitness for our position."

One who often seeks God, in the secret sanctuary of his own heart, cannot go out from that holy Presence to cheat his brothers or neglect the work given into his hands. Neither can he ruin his peace or the happiness of others by worrying about the future. A religion which inspires honesty, faithfulness and peace is a valuable possession, is it not? Troubles come, but they only ruffle the surface of such a life—the sure confidence in God's control of everything is unshaken. A man's barn may be struck by lightning and all his crops destroyed, but murmuring and lamenting does not restore the lost property and only makes the sorrow harder to bear. Why does God allow such calamities to happen? In good time we shall know. In the meantime we do know that it is a proof of unmanly weakness to lose courage and faith at the first heavy trial and difficulty. Who could admire a soldier if he gave up the battle in despair at the first real hardship? It is "worth while" to have something to bear, so that one may have a chance to bear it well.

A man once asked Lyman Abbott what reason he could have for believing in the love of God, when disaster came after he had done his best for ten years to raise peaches. "In the pink blossom was the promise of a bounteous yield; a killing frost, and all was over."

The answer he received was: "If the object of the Creator is the making of peaches, the illustration of your peach orchard would be a conclusive argument against belief in His intelligence; but if the object of the Creator is the making of men, just such exigencies as occurred in your peach orchard may serve an exceedingly useful purpose in the creation of character."

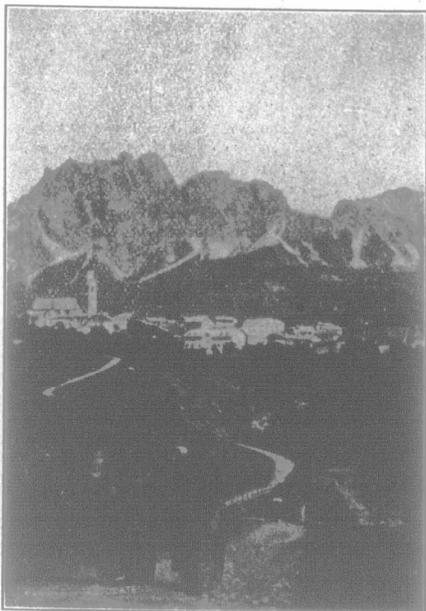
Though it is hard to see God's love, when facing our own troubles, we can all see that the world would be a very poor school for the making of men if it were proof against the entrance of trouble and loss of property. In the present the chastening seems to be meaningless, afterward we shall find that God was through it offering gifts of great price—gifts of courage, patience and trust.

"It is easy enough to be pleasant When life flows by like a song, But the man worth while is the man who will smile When everything goes dead wrong. For the test of the heart is trouble, And it always comes with the years, And the smile that is worth the praises of earth Is the smile that shines through tears."

As I said, it is easy to admire cheerful courage in the man who refuses to pity himself in the midst of trouble—but it is a different matter to be brave and unselfish one's self.

The Psalmist was greatly perplexed because he saw wicked men prospering, while he, when he was faithfully serving God, was plagued all day long and chastened every morning. The mystery of pain was beyond his understanding until he went into the sanctuary of God—then he understood how foolish and ignorant he had been.

In the sanctuary, kneeling before our God, we learn that if goodness always brought outward prosperity we should be very apt to serve God because godliness was profitable. If we are only honest in our dealings because honesty is good policy, we are not really honest at all. In the sanctuary we learn that if we



In the Dolomites. Peasants coming from church.

Re "Children of the Forest."

In connection with the story, "The Children of the Forest," based on incidents of eleven years ago, there appeared in a chapter in the portion published in our issue of July 31st a reference to a doctor having committed suicide. We have been informed that a thorough investigation was held at the time, and insurance companies and all others interested were satisfied that the doctor's death was entirely accidental. "The Farmer's Advocate" deeply regrets that any injustice should have been done his memory or that the family should have been in any way injured by a statement which this note retracts.

The last consignment of the story in question has appeared in our columns and matter is closed.—Editor.

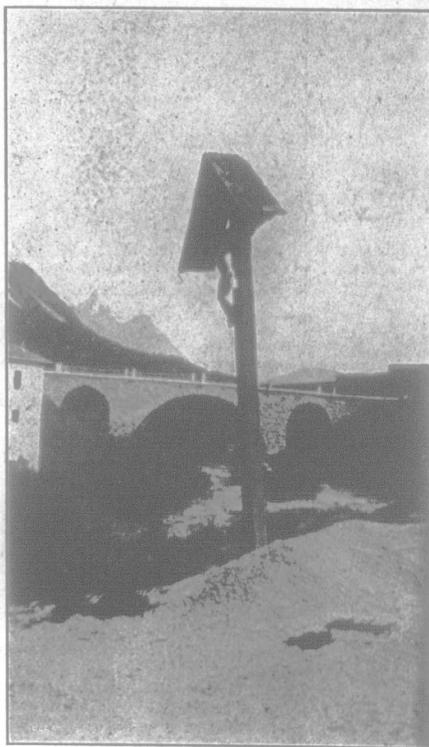
Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Secret Sanctuary.

Thus saith the Lord God. . . I have scattered them among the countries, yet will I be to them a sanctuary for a little while in the countries where they are come.—Ezek. XI., 16, R. V.

The prophet was a captive, far from the chosen city, an exile in a heathen country. But the spirit of a man is free, and Ezekiel was carried in a vision to Jerusalem. There, in the holy city itself, he found much wickedness going on. There were bold offenders who said recklessly: "The Lord hath forsaken the earth, and the Lord seeth not." There were others who boasted of their privileges as God's chosen, and said of their brethren in other lands: "Get you far from the Lord; unto us is this land given for a possession."

It was to encourage the exiles, and assure them that God was not far from them, although they could no longer approach Him in His visible temple, that the promise of our text was given. For a little while he would be a sanctuary to them in their captivity, then He would gather them from among the nations and bring them into their own land.



In the Dolomites. These crucifixes are placed at almost every cross-roads in the valley.

the doors of their hearts to welcome Him. The New Jerusalem has gates on all four sides, and all are opened wide. Your neighbor, who does not worship God in the same building as you do, may enter the City of God by another gate. He is just as dear to the Father as you are, and perhaps he may be pleasing Him far more than you.

Doctor Grenfell gladly welcomes helpers of all denominations of Christians, saying: "Nor have I played the censor in their right to help us by defining what they ought to believe before I allowed them to set to work. Before a member joins the permanent staff we must know he is in absolute sympathy with our aim



Residence of Sir Henry Pellatt, Toronto, Now in Process of Construction.

should secure all worldly possessions and be satisfied with them, we should miss the greatest good-fellowship with God. In the sanctuary we find out that God, and God only, can make us happy. Without Him we must always be restless and dissatisfied. "I am continually with Thee; Thou hast holden me by my right hand. . . Whom have I in heaven but Thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire in comparison of Thee." That was the cry of a human heart 3,000 years ago, and the heart is not less infinite in its needs to-day.

Bishop Paget says: "Hidden in all our trials is the will of perfect love. He is there, and through whatsoever way He leads us nearer to Him, we can find nothing but the advancing disclosures of His love."

Even in the secret sanctuary, at the feet of our Lord, we cannot entirely understand His dealings with us; but there we learn the invaluable lesson of Trust, and through trust find peace.

"Lord, we pray Thee that Thou wilt open our eyes to behold the heaven that lies about us, wherein they walk who . . . serve Thee with the clearer vision and the greater joy."

DORA FARNCOMB.

The Ingle Nook.

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

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Perhaps the accompanying pictures will suggest something that you have seen to some of you, who have been there, although they do seem somewhat beheaded in two instances. You see my camera was not large enough to take in towers and things—at least unless I went so far back that all detail must be lost. And you see, also, that whenever I go for a bit of a trip I want to share it with you all. If I were as rich as Sir Henry Pellatt, I might take you along in squads—he took the whole Queen's Own Regiment to England a year or so ago, I understand—but I'm not, so there it is! A-well, a-well! The mountain could not come to Mahomet, and so Mahomet went to the mountain. I cannot bring you all to me, and so I go to you with my little write-ups and my little snapshots.

* * * *

It was a rather fickle, yet wholly charming day, with sunshine glinting between rainshowers, upon which I got the pictures given you to-day.

We were down in Toronto for the Exhibition, and someone had said, "Be sure you go up to see the castle Sir Henry Pellatt is building." It was our last day, and so, rain or shine, we must needs venture.

An Avenue Road car up Yonge street, with a transfer to a Dupont car going west, took us to the very foot of the hill upon which the castle or palace—or whatever Sir Henry will choose to

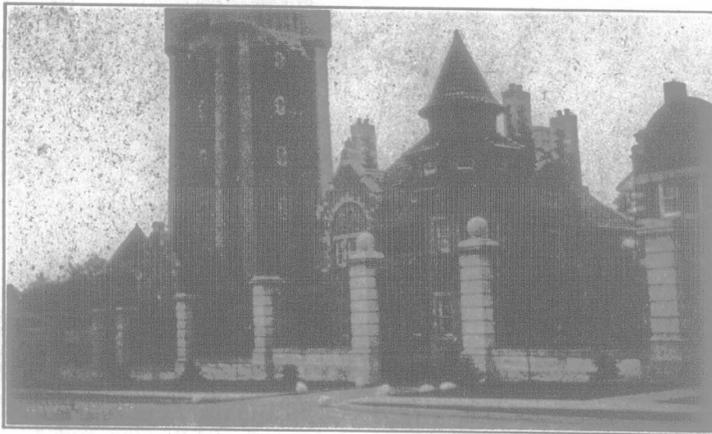
call it on its completion—has been rearing its height for the last two years.

On the way up, quizzing, as reporters will, everyone within reach, we heard, of course, a lot of "stuff," some of which may be true.

"Yes—the castle has been two years under way and is not nearly completed yet."

"There is an underground road leading from it to the stables. Oh, you must see the stables!"

"It must have cost millions—far more than the City Hall." (The City Hall is evidently a standard of reckoning in Toronto).



Sir Henry Pellatt's Stables from the North.

"It's built, you know, as a sort of composite of three castles in England. The far end near Walmer Road, is like Walmer Castle. I don't know what the other two are."

So the stories ran, and our curiosity increased.

After getting off the Dupont car a very short walk brought us to the stone steps that led to the height on which the big edifice is growing. Above, its walls of gray Crediton stone gleamed almost white as marble in the sunshine, its towers standing square-cut and very martial-looking for peaceful Toronto, against the blue sky. Nearer, and, for the moment, quite detracting the attention from the castle itself, was the wall enclosing the grounds, very new, and very much to the fore, a conglomerate of rounded "hardhead" boulders, set in cement ridged to outline each boulder, the whole topped by stone slabs.

"It cost a dollar to lay each stone," said someone; and one could accept the statement as true enough.

I did not get a picture of this wall, because at close range it obliterated the castle, but by referring to my snapshot of the castle itself you can form some idea, if you have not already seen the place, of the largest, finest and most costly residence yet erected in the Queen City—a huge pile, a little too new and raw in appearance as yet, perhaps, to more than indicate the beauty and stateliness it will attain when the mellowing influence of rain and sun and winter storm, and the kind greenery of clambering vines have done their work.

Within the wall the extensive grounds are to be made into a park which, it is said, Sir Henry will keep open usually to the people of the city—and very kind of him indeed that will be.

To the rear extends a large area containing almost 250 acres of land, devoted to gardens, greenhouses, poultry yards and stables, and, noting the luxuriance with which things seem to grow there, one does not wonder at all that Sir Henry captured first prize at the Exhibition for the best display of decorative plants.

And the stables!—red brick, peaked and towered and turreted, with glazed-tile roofs! Did you ever see the like? What a pity my camera was inadequate for the task! We should have liked to go through them—for surely such fine houses caged fine horses—but there was no one about from whom permission could be got.

"Sir 'Enry's own leave might be needed," a little maid, evidently a servant, assured us.

* * * *

"What an army of servants it will take to keep it up," said the Practical One, as we compared notes afterwards. "I'm glad I haven't the responsibility of looking after them. I'd rather live in a rose-covered cottage and be spared the bother."

"Indeed if I could afford it I'd just like to have a place like that," declared the Imperialist of the group. "Why, they say Sir Henry expects to entertain royalty there,"—with a fine emphasis on the "royalty."

"I don't care. I haven't ambitions," returned the other. "A little home and a few good neighbors for me."

poets from time immemorial sung of the simple life, and the rose-covered cot, and homely days?

Whatever you may think about it, when you next pay a visit to Toronto you will assuredly find the place one of the sights worth seeing. That is why I have written about it, JUNIA.

DILL PICKLES.

My Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—I have been a silent reader of the Ingle Nook corner for some time, and find it very interesting. I wonder if some of the members of the Nook would be so kind as to send a recipe for German dill pickles. Thanking them in advance. Wentworth Co., Ont. J. W.

German Dill Pickles.—Select smooth cucumbers of medium size, wash them and pack them in a cask, placing first a layer of dill and vine leaves, then a layer of cucumbers, and so on until the desired quantity has been obtained. Next make a brine in the proportion of nine quarts of water to one of salt, and pour through the bung-hole of the cask to well cover the cucumbers. After two or three days drain the brine from the cucumbers, boil again, and after it has cooled pour it in again; Leave the bung-hole open until the cucumbers begin to ferment, then close it tightly. The cucumbers should be weighted to keep them well under the brine.

ABOUT HOLIDAY-TAKING. CANNING CORN AND PEAS.

Dear Junia,—You were writing in the issue of August 28 about holidaying. I have often decided to visit some friend or attend some meeting, but afterward thought "How can I spare the time?" Yet I have gone in spite of my fear of not having time, and to my delight have had a splendid time, and perhaps learned something about housekeeping that would help me so much that I have actually saved time by going. Yes, by all means have a holiday once in a while.

Take holidays at home every once in a while. Put away everything that can possibly do without ironing, such as towels and everyday underwear, leave the beds airing while the sheets and pillowcases are being washed and dried, put them on the beds again; how nice they smell! Buy the bread and cold-cooked ham. Do without pastry and have plain desserts. The plainer the food, remember, the better for our health.

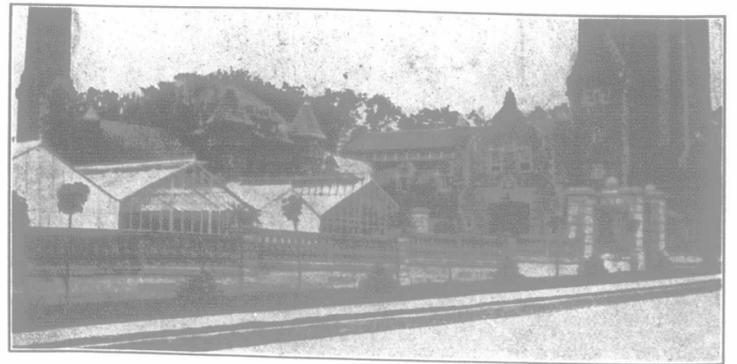
After all, we sometimes take a great delight in preparing for winter, and do not always pine for holidays, so here is a recipe for canning corn that is so simple that many of my friends have been pleased with it.

Canned Corn.—Cut the corn from the cobs, season in the proportion of twelve cups corn, one cup salt and one cup sugar. Place all in a kettle and cover with water. Let it come to a boil and then let it boil twenty minutes. Put in thoroughly sterilized jars, leaving about an inch of the liquor above the corn, and seal.

This year I did peas in the same way, and they seem to be keeping all right. MARGARET.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Your idea about taking a holiday at home, once in a while, is quite worth thinking about. Yes, plain meals may be far better for people than fussy ones, so long as the proper balance of food-



Stables and Greenhouses from the South.

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"Listen, Rose."
Bud reads:
"Madam, your own white hands are t' e
"first to touch FIVE ROSES.
"For nearly one mile it travels through
"hygienic automatic processes—more
"and more spotless.
"Till in a clear creamy stream it flows
"into clean new packages, filled full-
"weight by infallible machinery—sewed
"automatically."
"Goodness!" said round-eyed Rose.
Bud reads eagerly:
"Hand-proof, germ-proof. Every littlest bit
"of machinery is bright—polished like those
"piano keys of yours. FIVE ROSES is
"healthy flour, wholesome, none like it.
"Unbleached, too."
"Nobody touches my flour—but me," said
Rose.
Imagine such purity—get FIVE ROSES.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached  Not Blended

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED, MONTREAL

materials is kept up. After all, there is no breakfast better than one of cereal or eggs, toast and fruit; no dinner better than one of plainly-cooked meat and vegetables, bread and jam; and no "tea" better than one of good bread and butter, a raw salad or hot milk soup with biscuits, cheese, and Johnny cake or rolls with syrup or more fruit. Perhaps some men who are working hard will need cold meat for tea in addition, but that does not entail much extra preparation.

By the way, a friend who moved here recently from the United States said to me, "Why do Canadians always call supper 'tea'?" And I could only reiterate, "Why, indeed!" Supper used to be "supper" to us, and it's a good sensible word. "Tea" sounds rather better suited to the airy-fairy afternoon repast, spiced in before a late supper, and more commonly seen in cities than on farms, where people are, as a rule, too busy for such things.

LIGHT DESSERTS.

Could you give us some receipts for making light desserts and light pudding, also some for cooking apples.
Three Rivers, Que. K. D.

With the greatest of pleasure. Here are some that may be useful:

Apple Tapioca Pudding:—Soak ¼ cup pearl tapioca in 1 quart of water over night. If the fine tapioca is used three hours will be long enough. Next, boil in a double boiler until the tapioca is clear, usually about half an hour. Stir often, adding ¼ teaspoon salt when the cooking is about complete. Have 7 apples pared and cored. Place in the core cavity of each 2 teaspoons sugar, pour the juice of a lemon over all, put a dot of butter on top of each apple, pour the tapioca around and bake until soft. Serve with cream and sugar. The



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pudding should, of course, be baked in an earthenware or perfect graniteware dish. Tin often blackens an acid fruit.

Queen of Puddings:—Boil 1 cup milk with 1 dessert spoon butter, and pour it over 1 cup bread crumbs. Let soak a few minutes, then add yolks of 3 eggs beaten, the grated rind of a small lemon, and a tablespoonful of sugar. Mix, pour into a buttered granite dish, and bake until set. Take out of the oven, spread with 2 or 3 tablespoons jam, spread the top with the whites of the egg beaten stiff, sprinkle with sugar and set in the top of the oven to brown slightly.

Brown Betty:—Arrange alternate layers of bread crumbs and thinly-sliced apples in a pudding-dish, sprinkle over each layer a little sugar and cinnamon, and a few dots of butter. Finish with crumbs, and, if liked, pour 1 cup mixed molasses and water over all. Bake covered for ¼ hour, then remove the cover and bake ¼ hour more. Serve hot, with or without sauce.

Fruit Pudding:—Use any hot stewed fruit, fresh or dried,—berries are good—sweetened to taste. Take slices of bread from which the crust has been removed, spread each thickly with the fruit, then put in layers in a pudding-dish, having a layer of fruit on top. Lay a plate on top of the pudding, and let get thoroughly cold. Serve with cream (not milk) and sugar.

Oatmeal Pudding:—1 quart milk, 5 tablespoons oatmeal, add sugar, flavoring, currants or raisins and lemon-peel, also a little molasses and spice, if cared for, and bake in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal With Nuts:—Boil nuts in ordinary oatmeal porridge, and serve hot or cold with sugar and cream. Currants may also be added. As it is necessary that the oatmeal be very thoroughly cooked, it should boil from

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3 to 5 hours. May be cooked, say, on baking or ironing day and warmed over.

Rice Pudding:—Take 1 quart milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, 3 tablespoons raw rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake slowly for 3 hours, stirring often. The mixture should not be permitted to boil. Eat cold or hot without sauce.

Trifle:—Put layers of stale cake, raspberry jam or other odds and ends of fruit, and chopped nuts in a dish. Saturate the whole well with fruit juice (some use sherry), pour a boiled custard over, and serve cold.

Delicious Barley Pudding:—Simmer $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. pearl barley in a little water. Drain and add milk to cover, and a little flavoring. Add sugar to sweeten, also a few currants and a little candied peel. Put dots of butter on top, and bake in a moderate oven one hour.

Light Cornstarch Pudding:—Boil 3 cups water with $\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and juice of 2 lemons. When boiling add 3 tablespoons cornstarch and boil until clear. Let cool somewhat, then beat in whites of 2 or 3 eggs beaten stiff. Beat all 5 minutes. Serve cold with a custard sauce made with the yolks of the eggs, milk, sugar, and a little cornstarch, flavored with vanilla.

See last week's issue for apple recipes.

For the Fall Table.

Tomato Soup:—Have ready one pound ripe tomatoes, an onion, two potatoes, and one and one-half tablespoons salt. Pare and slice the potatoes and onion, and cook the slices for five minutes in a dessertspoonful of butter or a little less. Add the tomatoes, peeled and sliced; three cups water, and a teaspoon sugar. Simmer for half an hour, then strain through a potato-ricer, pressing the vegetables through. Return the soup to the stove and bring it to the boil, adding often. Heat one cup milk in a separate vessel and add to the rest, with seasoning, just before serving.

Orange Buns:—Take two small cups flour, two and one-half dessertspoons (rounded) of butter, one egg, a little milk, and peel of half an orange, grated, three tablespoons sugar, and two teaspoons baking-powder. Cream together the butter, sugar, and beaten egg, by beating them together for four minutes, then add the flour, milk, and grated orange peel. Drop the mixture in spoonfuls on a greased pan. Wash over the buns with a little white of egg, slightly beaten, place a bit of candied peel on each, dust over with sugar, and bake in a hot oven.

Fruit Cream:—Dissolve one-quarter box Cox's gelatine in a little boiling water and cool. Whip one cup thick sweet cream until stiff, add two teaspoons sugar and beat again. Add the gelatine and beat thoroughly. Add fruit of almost any kind, raw or canned, but, if canned, it should be drained. Raw peaches or plums, peeled and cut in pieces, sliced bananas, and canned pineapple or pears are particularly good. Put all in a mould and set in a cool place to stiffen.

Bread Pudding with Sauce:—Beat yolks of four eggs light and add the grated rind of a lemon. Mix one quart new milk with two cups fine bread crumbs and add the yolks and two tablespoons sugar, then turn all into a buttered pudding-dish and bake in a moderate oven until solid, but not too long or it will be watery; it should not boil. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs beaten with four or five table-spoons powdered sugar. Return to oven to brown. To make the sauce beat together very thoroughly one-half cup butter, one cup sugar, one egg, and one teaspoon vanilla. Just before using beat in two tablespoons boiling water.

Stewed Celery:—Use the poorer parts of four medium heads of celery cut the stalks in bits and cook in a little slightly salted water until tender. Now put two cups milk in a saucepan, add an onion, peeled and quartered, and simmer

together until the onion is tender. Add bread crumbs to thicken, the celery, one tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to season, simmer for three minutes and serve. Nice with chicken.

Ginger Pears:—Take eight pounds pears, peeled and quartered, six pounds sugar, one pint water, one-half pound preserved ginger, grated peels of three lemons and juice of one. Boil four to five hours very gently. A little of this is very nice with ice-cream, or as a garnish to desserts served with whipped or plain cream.

Oatmeal Gems:—Soak two cups rolled oats over night in one and one-half cups sour milk. In the morning add one-half cup molasses, one teaspoon (level) of soda, one teaspoon salt, one cup wheat flour, and two eggs. Mix thoroughly and bake in gem pans in a hot oven for fifteen minutes.

Salsify Soup:—Scrape six roots and put in water with a teaspoon of vinegar added to keep the roots white. Cut into bits and cook until tender in a little water. Add a pint or more of rich milk, one large tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon pepper. Boil up and serve with biscuits.

Pickled Red Cabbage:—Slice one head cabbage in thin strips, sprinkle lightly with salt, and let stand over night. In the morning drain well, put in a crock and cover with boiling vinegar, to which add one dozen cloves and two dozen peppercorns.

Jellied Grapes:—Put two cups washed and stemmed grapes in a deep granite dish, sprinkle with one-half cup boiled rice and one-half cup sugar, pour over one-half cup water, cover close, and bake two hours in a slow oven. Serve very cold with cream.

Fried Tomatoes:—Six tomatoes, one-half cup flour, one teaspoon salt, one-third teaspoon pepper. Scald and skin the tomatoes, and cut the large ones in three slices, the small ones in two. Put a little flour on a plate and mix with a little salt and pepper. Roll each slice of tomato in this and fry. Have the butter or dripping very hot when you put in the tomatoes, then cook very slowly.

Honey Cake:—One cup honey, one-half cup sour cream, two eggs, one-half cup butter, two cups flour, scant half teaspoon soda; one teaspoon cream of tartar. Mix and bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

Grape Catsup:—Wash and stew five pounds grapes over a slow fire until soft. Strain through a sieve and add two and one-half pounds sugar, one tablespoon cinnamon, one tablespoon allspice, one-half tablespoon cloves, one tablespoon pepper, one-half tablespoon salt, and one pint vinegar. Boil until a little thick and bottle.

Apple Puffs:—Make a batter of two eggs, one pint milk, flour to thicken into a batter, and one and one-half teaspoons baking powder. Fill teacups alternately with layers of the batter and apples chopped fine. Steam one hour and serve hot with flavored cream and sugar.

Stewed Red Cabbage:—Slice a small or half a large red cabbage, and put it into a saucepan with a little pepper and salt and no water except what hangs to it after washing or a very little more. Stew until tender, and when about to serve add two or three spoons vinegar and boil up. Serve with pork or sausage.

The Scrap Bag.

TO CLEAN A FELT HAT.

To clean a white felt hat brush it over carefully with a paste made of magnesia mixed with cold water. Let dry thoroughly, then brush off. Hot cornmeal is also good.

TO BRIGHTEN CARPET.

Sweep it with a broom dipped in strong salty water, shaking the broom well after each dipping to remove all surplus water. The broom should be damp, not wet.

IRONING COLLARS.

To iron collars or belts that have raised embroidery on them lay them right-side down on a thick fold of blanket or Turkish towel, then press as usual.

REMOVING MUD STAIN.

A raw potato is said to remove mud

stains from black clothes. Cut it in pieces and rub it gently over the marks.

TO RENEW OLD VELVET.

First brush the velvet well, then clean all spots with gasoline. Hang out on the line until all the gasoline has evaporated. In two or three days steam the velvet as follows: Have the cook-stove washed clean and just hot enough to make plenty of steam when water is dropped on it. Lay a heavy cloth of cotton goods, wrung out of clear water, on top, and when the steam begins to rise lay the velvet, face upward, on top. Brush the pile upward, and continue brushing until the velvet is dry. For small bits of velvet use an iron instead of the stove. Do not use gasoline in the house where fires are for fear of an explosion.

AMMONIA FOR DISHCLOTHS.

Put a teaspoonful of ammonia in the water in which the dishcloths are washed every day. Rub soap on the cloths and let them stand half an hour or so in the ammonia water, then rub out, rinse well and dry out of doors, in the sunshine if possible. This will keep dishcloths and towels very sweet and clean.

TO TAKE CASTOR OIL.

Mix the oil with orange juice and a very little sugar. Children will take castor oil prepared this way when they refuse it otherwise.

TO PREVENT DUST.

Spread damp cloths over each register whenever the furnace is shaken.

CARE OF BOOKS.

When bookcases are to be closed for some time sprinkle a few drops of oil of lavender on each shelf to prevent the books from moulding.

TO PEEL BOILED EGGS.

When eggs are to be peeled for egg salad or deviled eggs boil them in salt water. The salt cracks the shell somewhat and loosens it from the egg.

GREASE SPOTS ON FLOOR.

To remove grease spots from a kitchen floor sprinkle soda on the spot, then put on boiling water and scrub well with a scrubbing-brush.

FLOWERS FOR THE HOUSE.

If the work is carefully done almost any of the late fall flowers blooming in the garden may be put in pots or boxes and so saved from early frosts. Of course plenty of earth must be taken and the roots disturbed as little as possible. Salvia, cosmos, alyssum and verbenas are among those that have been successfully treated in this way and kept blooming after snowfall. A writer in Suburban Life states that asters bloom splendidly in pots in winter, if the seeds are planted in the fall. He also states that the following method has been used with dwarf nasturtiums: "Break off the branches and put in water for a week or two until tiny roots begin to form. Put them in pots and keep in the shade a few days, then place them in the south windows. They will grow and bloom all winter."

Having tried unsuccessfully various highly recommended receipts for dislodging selfish passengers from the coveted seats, the woman who swung from a strap in front of the sandy man tried talking at him to her husband. As a peroration to her harangue she said impressively, "If you, James, should ever be piggish enough to sit down where there was a woman in the car left standing, I would never speak to you again as long as I live." The sandy man looked up then. "Lucky devil," he said. "Not many of us could purchase peace at that price."

THE COUNTRY WALKER.

Rose Pastor Phelps Stokes, in an address on behalf of a New York country-week charity, told a quaint story.

"A little slum girl," she said, "stood for the first time in her life in a barn-yard—a genuine, old-fashioned barnyard, with its ricks, its lazy cows, its ploughs and harrows and what not?"

"The slum child drank it all in delightedly, then gasped, half to herself:

"An jest look at the chickens—all runnin' around raw!"

Fashion Dept.

NOTE TO MOUNT HEALEY AND WALTER'S FALLS.

We have received orders for patterns from the above places, but no name was signed in either case. We are holding the money for further instruction.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

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When ordering, please use this form: Send the following pattern to:—

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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7773 Blouse with Vest,
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22 to 34 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7872 Gathered Blouse with Square
Yoke, 34 to 42 bust.
7877 Two-Piece Skirt,
22 to 32 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7961 Cutaway Coat with Waistcoat,
34 to 40 bust.

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Offer the following list of Pianos, while available:

All have been taken in exchange on Sherlock-Manning Pianos or Players. Most of them during Toronto and London Exhibitions.

All instruments have been gone over in the factory and are in good working order.

WEBER SQUARE PIANO:

Rosewood finish, carved legs; 6 feet 4 inches long. Seven Octaves. Price \$75.00.

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Made in Boston, dark Rosewood, carved and curved legs, in good condition, is a bargain at \$100.

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Walnut finish. Turned up Fall. Round Pillars. Panel in front adjustable for Music Rack; 4 feet 8 1/2 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Two Pedals. Price \$175.00.

BELL PIANO:

Walnut finish. Boston Fall. Full length Music Desk with carvings; 4 feet 9 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Three Pedals. \$450.00 now \$225.00.

CLASSIC PIANO, manufactured by Mason & Risch, Limited:

Walnut finish. Boston Fall. Turned Pillars. Full length Music Desk with carvings on the upper corners; 4 feet 6 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Three Pedals. Has only been used about one year. Was \$400.00 now \$250.00.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANO:

Walnut finish. Boston Fall. Round Pillars with beautifully carved caps. Full length Music Desk with carved Panel. Pilasters Fluted and carved; 4 feet 7 1/2 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Three Pedals. Was \$500.00 now \$250.00.

HEINTZMAN & CO., PIANO:

Walnut finish. Boston Fall. Square Pillars with beautifully carved caps. Full length Music Desk with raised and carved Panels. Fluted and carved Pilasters; 4 feet 6 1/2 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Three Pedals. Was \$450.00 now \$250.00.

LANDSDOWNE PIANO Manufactured by the Nordheimer Co., Ltd.

Mahogany finish. Only been used about one year. Louis XV. design. Boston Fall. Carved and curved trusses and Pilaster ornaments. Full Length Music Door with carvings in the corners; 4 feet 7 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Three Pedals. Original price \$450.00, now \$250.00.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO:

Mahogany finish. Used in a private home about one year. Had the best of care and is really as good as new. Height 4 feet 4 inches. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Three Pedals. Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Scale. Was \$350.00 now \$250.00.

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Fumed Oak Finish. Used less than six months and then taken in exchange on a larger scale Sherlock-Manning Player Piano. Cannot be told from new. Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Scale. Full 88-note Player action. Is in the best of condition and fully guaranteed; 4 feet 6 inches high. Full seven and one-third Octaves. Was \$650.00 now \$450.00.

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Thoroughly overhauled and in splendid working order.

DOHERTY ORGAN:

Six Octaves. In use about one year. Was \$110.00 now \$57.00.

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Six Octaves. In use about one year. Was \$120.00 now \$67.00.

DOMINION ORGAN:

Six Octaves. 12 stops. 5 Sets of Reeds. Walnut finish. Mouse-proof Pedals. Full length Music Rest. Extension top with two Mirrors. Two Lamp Stands. Turn up sliding Fall. Was \$125.00 now \$75.00. Practically as good as new.

Terms arranged to suit convenience of purchaser.

Write promptly naming two or more instruments so you may have a second and third choice.

DO IT TO-DAY

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.
London, Canada



Electric Steel Wheels with Wide-grooved Tires

Are the ideal wheel for farm and road. Built to fit any axle or skein, of any height, any width of tire and capacity.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 8 Elm St., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.

Or NORMAN S. KNOX

47 Wellington St. East TORONTO, ONT.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormston P, Que.—The S. S. "Esperian" sailing from Glasgow 26th Sept., will carry—11 Clydesdale fillies, and two stallions from the stud of A. and W. Montgomery; and 5 shire mares and 2 yearling stallions from the Bramhope Faise Stud, Alderley. They are all of extra size and quality selected by me. They are well bought and will be sold at reasonable prices—see them before you buy elsewhere. D. McEACHRAN.

KNITTING MACHINES



Home knitting is quick and easy with any one of our 6 Family Knitting Machines. Socks and Stockings, Underwear, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, etc.—Plain or Ribbed—can be knitted ten times as fast as by hand, and for far less than they cost ready-made.

A child can work our machine. Besides your own family work, you can make good money knitting for others.

6 Illustrated Catalogues—No. 632—FREE. Agents wanted in every locality for typewriters and home-money-maker knitting machines.

Address:— **GREELMAN BROS.,** Box 632, Georgetown, Ontario

Thirteenth Annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair
TO BE HELD AT
Guelph, Dec. 9th to 12th, 1913
Liberal Classification
\$18,000 IN PRIZES
THIS IS
CANADA'S OLDEST WINTER FAIR
Get a Prize List from the Secretary
WM. McNEIL, President, London, Ont.
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Aylmer Superior Level Force Pump

For Hand and Windmill use. Has Six, Eight, and Ten-inch Stroke. Adjustable Base.



Fig. 36.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aylmer Pump & Scale Co.
Aylmer - Ontario

Sample Gasoline Engines
AT SPECIAL PRICES

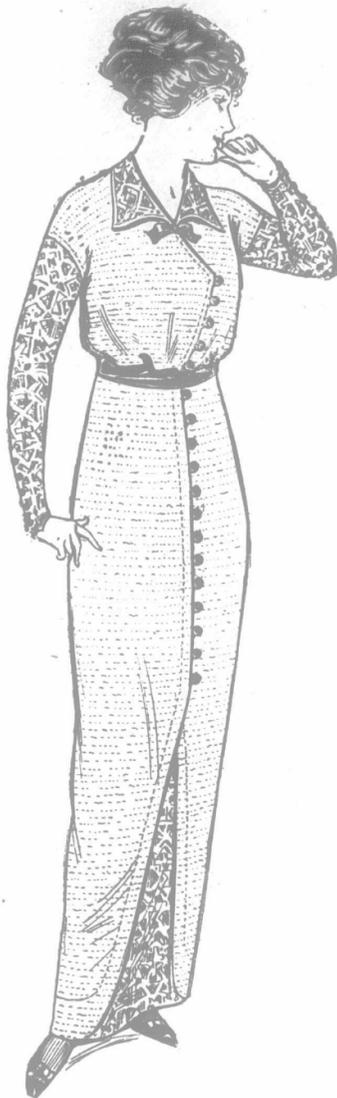
3 1/2 and 6 h.p. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new before leaving our factory. Prices and further particulars on request.

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Prize Chester White Swine-Winners High-class in type and quality, bred from winners and champions. Young stock both sexes, any age, reasonable prices.
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DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7532 Blouse with Long Shoulder and One-Piece Sleeve, 34 to 40 bust.
7916 Two-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7691 Blouse with Robespierre Collar, 34 to 42 bust.
7708 Four-Piece Suit, 22 to 32 waist.



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7680 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust.
7533 Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7871A Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.



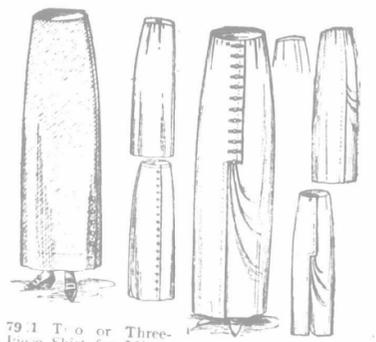
7963 Draped Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 44 bust.
7979 Loose Coat, 34 to 44 bust.



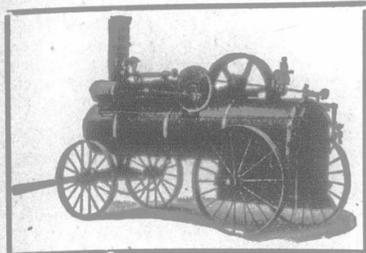
7960 Fitted Corset Cover or Brassiere, 36 to 46 bust.
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We have a splendid stock of good, rebuilt portable engines of different types and by different makers, from 10 to 18 horsepower; all splendid value at the prices we ask for them. Suitable for farmers' own use, silo-filling, threshing and other work. Ensure having your silos filled at the proper time by having one of these engines on hand to do the work. We also have several rebuilt traction engines and threshing machines to offer. Description and prices of our stock will be given promptly on request.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LTD. Seaforth Ontario



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Appin (Ekfrid Way), Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Appin and Ekfrid, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London. Post Office Department, } G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Mail Service Branch Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.



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MAIL CONTRACT

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MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa on Friday, the 17th day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Melbourne (Middlemiss), Rural Route, from the Postmaster-General's Pleasure, next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices of Melbourne, Middlemiss and Mayfair, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at London. Post Office Department, } C. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. Mail Service Branch Ottawa, 5th September, 1913.



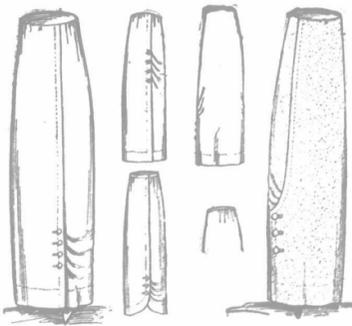
DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7864 Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. 7865 Sectional Skirt, 22 to 30 waists.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON. 7887 Fancy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. 7882 Four-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

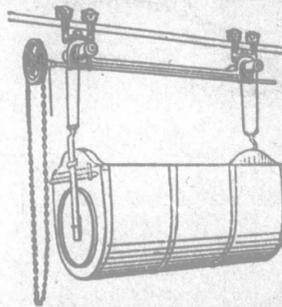


7973 Boy's Middy Suit, 2 to 6 years.



7916 Two-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. 7895 Two-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

BEATH Litter Carriers



LITTER CARRIER NO. 17 Endless Chain - Windlass

Wormgear requiring no dog or brake, heavy galvanized box, four-track wheels; has few wearing parts, cannot get out of order.

BEATH LITTER CARRIER NO. 19

A different type; has heavy steel frame, triple purchase hoist, extension handle, automatic friction clutch brake, heavy galvanized iron box, four-track wheels.

Ask for full particulars. Also particulars regarding Steel Stanchions and Stalls.

W. D. Beath & Son, LIMITED TORONTO, CANADA

SAVE-THE-HORSE



WE ORIGINATED the plan of treating horses Under Signed Contract to Return Money if Remedy Fails. You risk nothing by writing; it will cost you nothing for advice, and there will be no string to it.

OUR LATEST Save-The-Horse BOOK is our 18 Years' Discoveries—Treating Every Kind Ringbone—Thoropia—SPAVIN—and ALL—Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof and Tendon Disease—Tells How to Test for Spavin; how to locate and treat 56 forms of LAMENESS—Illustrated. Write, and we will send our—BOOK—Sample Contract and Advice—ALL FREE to (Horse Owners and Managers—Only).

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Ontario, also Binghampton, N. Y. Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse WITH CONTRACT, or we send by Parcel Post or Express paid.

The best farmers and stockmen use "CLAY" GATES 30,000 sold during 1912 THE CANADIAN GATE CO., LIMITED, 34 Morris Street, Guelph, Ontario.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion On Michigan Farm, big, stylish, good worker single or double, kind; need change blood or exchange milking shorthorns, apply—MacBain - Closter, New Jersey

LINDON OXFORDS A fine lot of yearling rams, ram and ewe lambs for sale, have been dipped if needed for export. R. J. HINE - St. Marys, Ont.

When writing mention Advocate

The Beaver Circle

Our Senior Beavers.

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

The Garden Competition.

Dear Beavers,—So the long summer is nearly over at last, and all the Beavers who have been working so busily at lessons, and gardens, and berry-picking and harvesting, are already beginning to look forward to sleighing and skating—and Christmas with all its joys.

So now it is high time—is it not?—that we were setting about finding out the result of our garden competition. Two or three of our young competitors dropped out for one reason or another—one because a big, ugly cow ate up all her beautiful garden—but, so far as we know, over forty have been working away satisfactorily at their gardens all summer, and are now ready to send in results.

HOW TO DO IT.

Send in your essays with photos any time between now and the end of October, the last day of October being the closing of the competition. Be sure to write on one side only of the paper, and sign your name, age, and name of post office, not only to your essay but also on the back of each photo sent in. Address all essays and photos to "The Beaver Circle, The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.," and write "The Garden Competition" in one corner of the envelope.

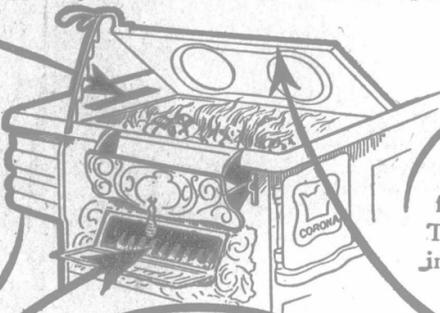
Now Beavers, the best of good fortune to you. PUCK.

A Range You've Been Looking For--The "Peerless Corona"

The three features shown in the illustration explain the name thoroughly—they lift the "Corona" into the "Peerless" class.

There are times when you want a strong fire quickly without heating your oven: Well—just slide the "Controller Damper" and the heat will not envelop the oven, but escape directly into the smoke-pipe.

These are *only a few* of our *special* improvements covered by *Canadian Patent No. 118,960*.



Note how the "Front Top Section" can be raised to any height, from one to seven inches. This makes broiling and toasting easy and convenient and puts the "Corona" into a class by itself.

Here you see the "Front Draft" on all our ranges—with right hand reservoir. The damper drops open readily so that ashes and clinkers can be removed with an ordinary poker without stooping. The "Front Check Damper" is adjustable and stays exactly as you want it.

You owe it to yourself to see this *splendid* and *durable* steel range before buying. If it isn't on your dealer's floor, write us for handsomely illustrated catalogues.

TUDHOPE-ANDERSON CO., LTD., ORILLIA, ONT.

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—It was in the year of 1899 that my mother and father left Old Ontario and came to New Ontario to chop down the green forest to make a home for themselves. When they came here there was only one other settler in the place besides ourselves, and the bush was all around, and lumbering was going on. The road went right past our door, so we saw them all, but now there are eleven settlers, and nearly all with nice homes. We have a beautiful home. We have a lot of land cleared now, and have eleven cows and a young team of horses, and hens, geese, pigs, dog and cat. We live near the Vermillion River, where there is a big drive on every summer. From it we get our water. My oldest sister is married now, and my oldest brother is working on the railroad near home.

When we were here for about two years my mother met a bear; since then there have been lots of them seen, and even yet we often hear the wolves.

Now Puck and Beavers, if this does escape the w.-p.-b., I will write again and tell you all about the little wild animals we caught and tamed for pets; and how the place is going ahead, if Puck will let me. Now, you will have to excuse this writing, as I have never been in school and only know what my mother taught me. Now I will close in case my letter will be too long. So, bye-bye.

From your honest friend,
MARGARETTA WILLIAMS.

Larchwood, Ont.

We shall be very much pleased to hear from you again, Margaretta. Your letter is very interesting.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your charming Circle, but I have long been a silent member, and my chief delight in "The Farmer's Advocate" is the Beaver Circle.

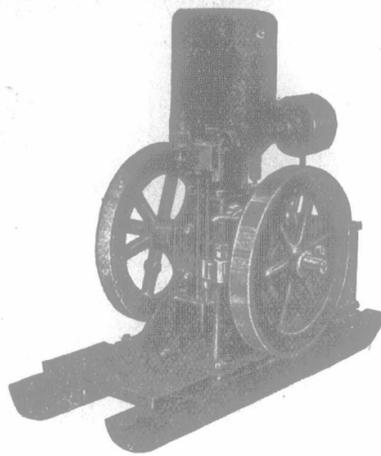
My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" as long as I can remember, and would not be without it.

I live on a farm of one hundred and twenty-five acres. I am rather opposite to Gladys Clark, who had five brothers and three sisters. I have five sisters and three brothers. We have many pets, but take most delight in our rabbits and pigeons.

There is a school very near our farm, but, for the last year, I have been attending a continuation school about four miles from our home. My teacher's name is Mr. Fitchett, and he is a favorite among his pupils. I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

ALEXANDER SCOTT.
Woodstock, Ont., R. R. No. 7.

(Age 15, Class V.)



THE POPULAR London Engine

Can be operated with satisfaction with no experience.

London Engines are shipped complete ready to run.

Quality at a low price.

Do more work for the same amount of fuel.

Guaranteed against freezing in vertical type. Sizes: 1½, 2½, 3½ and 4½ H.-P. Other sizes: 8 and 12 H.-P. horizontal.

London Gas Power Co., Limited

Ask for catalogue No. 18.

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Central Business College

STRATFORD, ONT.

The best Business Training School in Western Ontario; in affiliation with the **ELLIOTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, TORONTO**, the best Commercial School in that City. Write either School for free catalogue and learn what we can do for you. Enter at any time.

We place graduates in positions

Dear Puck and Beavers,—As I was looking through some of the earlier Advocates, I noticed that you said we should try and write good letters, not merely to escape the w.-p.-b., but to try and win a prize, and this is what I am going to do.

I am sending a story of two girls that disobeyed their mother, and how they succeeded. Here is the story:

There once were two sisters, Eva and Edith, Eva being the older. They had a mile to go to school, but this was not at all dreaded but fully enjoyed.

In the summer they quite often went through the fields, for they liked to pick bouquets of flowers. In the winter they were never allowed to follow this course, as it was quite dangerous with snow.

One night as they were leaving school, they thought they would like a trip through the fields. Mother wouldn't surely mind just once, and it was such a nice night.

As they were nearly half way advanced it began to snow very hard. The umbrella was raised, but it was of no

use whatever. Now, they should not have disobeyed. Edith began to cry, while Eva tried to soothe her; still they travelled on not knowing what to do, and beginning to feel very cold and uncomfortable.

As they were climbing the last fence and were on their own father's farm they noticed the sugar camp. They tried to hurry and obtain a little shelter, which was very difficult, but at last the camp was reached, and they were safe in it. They began to look around. Eva soon spied some matches. Then she lit a fire, and they both warmed themselves and ate what little food was left from their dinner.

As they were sitting warming themselves, they chanced to hear the barking of a dog. They soon recognized it as the bow-wow of their own dog Tiger. Now, they knew their father must be there, and, on opening the door, they saw him. Their joy can better be imagined than explained. As they hopped into the wagon they felt rather guilty. When they reached home they found their mother waiting anxiously for their arrival. They were both forgiven, and promised never again to disobey their parents.

Now Puck, I made this story up, not altogether to send to you, but principally to show how we are generally rewarded for disobedience. Don't you think that when we decide to do anything wrong we should think of what the result might be?

Now, if this is not worthy to be printed you must throw it into the w.-p.-b., for I know it is not nearly full yet. I would, of course, like to see it in print, but I can't expect to if it is not good enough, can I?

Your little Beaver,

WINNIFRED M. BAKER.

Southwold, R. R. No. 2.

(Age 12, Passed Entrance.)

P. S.—Would Winnifred Colwell please write to me.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have just finished reading the Beaver Circle, which I enjoy reading very much, also trying to guess the answers of the riddles.

I am out at my auntie's place now, spending my holidays, and they get "The Farmer's Advocate." I would like to live on the farm very much, as it is such a change from city life. This is the first summer I ever spent in the country, and I enjoy it very much.

Last year my brother and I went out West for a trip as we have several relations out there. We had a splendid time. The only thing was we did not have long enough to stay. I had to come home in September, as I was going to school. I am in the third form in collegiate. I like going to collegiate very much as the work seems so easy.

My oldest brother owns an automobile, and we have great sport riding in it. We motored up to Eugenia this summer to my auntie's, and I stayed up. We have a camp at the Falls.

I would have liked to go to Niagara, but I wanted to go to Pricerville on Civic holiday, while, if I went to Niagara, I would like to stay quite a while.

My cousin Violet and I are now going out to Flesherston. As my letter is getting long I will now close, wishing the Beaver Circle every success.

ELEANOR SMITH.

710 Bathurst St., Toronto.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to your Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for seven months, and likes it very much. We have been in Canada a year and like it very much, especially the winters; we have such fun in the snow. I enjoy reading the letters of your Circle. I have one sister called Ida; she is eight and is in the first class at school. I am in the fourth class. I like going to school. My sister and I have a flower garden and we take great care of it, but we water mother's garden as well as our garden. I will close now, hoping this will escape the w.-p.-b.

DOROTHY FARLEY.

Pointe Claire, Que. (Age 11 years.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and likes it fine.

ey should not began to cry, her; still they y what to do. y cold and un-

the last fence father's farm camp. They obtain a little difficult, but at ched, and they began to look some matches. nd they both te what little dinner. warming them- ar the barking ognized it as wn dog Tiger. ther must be the door, they better be im- s they hopped rather guilty. e they found usly for their forgiven, and disobey their

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le Beaver, M. BAKER. d Entrance.) Colwell please

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to Niagara, Priceville on I went to stay quite a re now going ny letter is lose, wishing ccess.

OR SMITH. o.

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FARLEY. 11 years.)

-My father dvocate" for kes it fine.

2 Styles of "Othello Treasures"

which are the most universally used in the farm kitchen. The WONDER WORKER and BAKER. Greatest Baker on Earth.

We baked over 2,000 biscuits with one firepot of coal. Can you beat that?



Large oven. Well proportioned fire-box for coal or wood. Special wood grates with every range.

Beautifully-illustrated circular for the asking. Ask your nearest dealer to show you this wonderful range, or write us for full information.

The D. MOORE COMPANY, Limited

HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Western Agents: Merrick Anderson Co., Winnipeg. John Burns, Vancouver, B. C.

I like reading the Beavers' letters. My father keeps bees. I have two sisters and two brothers. We have a dog which we call Rover, and two kittens, Ted and Tom. I have eight chickens. I love reading books. I have one of Elsie Books, Jock's Holiday, Life to Those That Are Bound, Tibby's Toyst, and several others. Most of them are Scotch, but I can understand them. We have a little black colt, but I cannot get near it. I think my letter is getting long; wishing the Beaver Circle success. LULU MAY GARDNER. Cookstown, Qus. (Age 12, Sr. III.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Here I am again, trying to correspond with you. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for twenty years, and would not be without it, because it is a paper of reading for men, women and children. We have two large cherry trees that were loaded, and two smaller ones that are hardly big enough to bear. We have seven large plum trees, called "Lombards," beside one prune and several other small plum trees. I tell you Puck we had quite a number of raspberries this year, and they were nice big ones, in our patch. We were picking some one day and in two hours picked four quarts. We are milking seven cows this summer, and that means labor. We get about forty pounds of butter and get about twenty-seven cents a pound for it. We have about one hundred chickens in all. There are about sixty chickens, about thirty-seven old hens, and three old roosters. My chat with you will have to cease. Hoping this will escape the w.-p. b. Ariss, Ont. TERESA BROHMAN. R. R. No. 2. (Age 10, Jr. IV.) You are quite a little farmer, Teresa, aren't you?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and I like reading the Beaver Circle very much. I am in the fourth book at school, and have two miles to walk. I have no sisters or brothers, but I have about eighteen cousins. I like going to school very much. I get up the cows every night and morning. We have a gate which opens and shuts easy on the pasture field. We use O. K. Stanchions, and they work so nicely that I can fasten and unfasten them for the cows to go in and out; I don't think I could do it with the chains. We have three little colts this summer. I think my letter is quite long, so I will stop. Frome, Ont. MARGARET COLE. (Age 10, Book IV.)

P. S.—I am giving an answer to Eula Terry's riddle. "What do you cut off at both ends to make it longer?" I say, "a ditch."

St. Lawrence Sugar

Suit Your Sugar Taste.
St. Lawrence extra granulated is now sold in three different sizes of crystals; all choicest and purest cane sugar.

Fine Grain (red label):
In this every grain from top to bottom is about the size of a pin point.

Medium Grain (blue label):
Like small seed pearls, even and white and marvellous of sweetness.

Coarse Grain (green label):
Like small diamonds and almost as brilliant, but quickly melted.

Order The Size You Prefer.

Every grain, no matter its size, is finest extra granulated pure cane sugar, shown by analysis 99.90/100 to 100% pure.

The weight is guaranteed as well as the quality.

Bags 100 lbs., 25 lbs., 20 lbs.
Cartons 5 lbs., 2 lbs.

St. Lawrence Sugar Refineries, Limited, Montreal.

THE DEMAND

Is increasing enormously
Can we tell you the Reason Why?

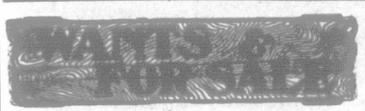
"A Trial Package will bring Enlightenment"

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEAS "ARE DELICIOUS TEAS"

BLACK, MIXED OR NATURAL GREEN
SEALED PACKAGES ONLY REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

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.

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AIM for Vancouver Island—Canada's most favored climate; suits middle-aged and elderly people well; good profits for ambitious men with small or large capital in business, professions, fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, manufacturing, mining, fisheries, timber, railroads, new towns, endless opportunities. Write to-day for authentic information. Vancouver Island Development League, 1-29 Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.

ALBERTA—320 acres, A1 dairy farm, two miles Neapolis; level land; no brush; 11 acres broken; fenced; beautiful house, painted; barn, sheds, etc.; flowing well. Only \$21 per acre; \$2,000 cash, balance easy. About this and other bargains, write George Grant, Herald Block, Calgary.

FARM for Sale or to Rent—212 acres rich clay; 100 under good cultivation; balance bush and pasture. Barn 60x90, cement foundation; cement piggery and henery; cattle-shed outside; Straight fences; commodious 11-room brick house, furnace; two acres orchard; plenty hard and soft water. Situated along side of a good town, population 1,200, high and public schools and churches; 1/2 mile from G. T. R. station. Apply, Jas. A. Wood, Drawer 276, Bradford.

WANTED, before Nov. 15, married man to work on farm. W. C. Good, Paris, R.R. No. 4.

WANTED—reliable farm hand, single, yearly engagement, position open. Give references, state wages. Walter Main, Elora, Ont.

HARAB FERTILIZERS

Make worn-out soils yield bumper crops.

VANCE & SONS, Rhode Island Reds Specialists of Ingersoll Ont., are offering 30 pairs of thorough-bred Indian Runner Ducks at \$3.00 per pair as long as they last. Box 369, Ingersoll, Ontario.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my third letter to your charming Circle. I saw my first letter in print, but guess my second went to the w.-p. b. I hope this one will escape the always-ready monster.

I passed the Entrance before vacation, and intend going on to public school for another year. I am ten years of age, but will be eleven in November.

As I am writing, a humming bird is flying about from flower to flower, sipping the honey and then buzzing away out of sight. I think the little bird has a nest around the trees somewhere as there are spruce trees around our yard, and I see him quite often. I have three brothers whose names and ages are: Earl 13, Clifford 7, Walter 1. We have a school garden at the school I go to. I have a row of carrots and two rows of flowers. My brother Earl passed the Entrance when I did. My teacher's name is Mrs. Bailey. I like her fine. I guess I will close with a few riddles, so here they are:

What is the most afflicted part of the house? Ans.—The window, because it is full of panes (pains).

Why is Westminster Abbey like a fireplace? Ans.—Because it holds the ashes of the grate (great).

Why is a bee-hive like a bad potato? Ans.—A bee-hive is a bee-holder; a be-holder is a spectator, and a specked 'tater is a bad 'tater.

What is it that looks like a cat, walks like a cat but isn't a cat? Ans.—A kitten.

Well, good-bye. Southwold, Ont. IRENE JONES. (Age 10, Book V.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am tempted to write to your busy Circle. For pets I have a dog, kitten, calf and a horse. We live on a farm of a hundred acres. There are no bad weeds on it of any account. We have a gasoline engine which does our grinding. The crop is very light. I have had a good time this summer. I was at the Sunday School picnic. I was out in a boat on the lake, and had a lovely time out on the water. It was very calm or I would have got out. I ran races in the afternoon and won one race. We had supper under the trees and thought it was fine. The children all sat at one table and the older ones sat at the other. I came home very tired after my day's fun. The same week the Women's Institute had a garden party. There are fifteen members. They had to provide the baking at it. I went to it, and had a good supper. The band was there. They sold ice cream at it. It was two o'clock when I got home. Our flower garden did not do well this year. It is mostly sweet peas and other flowers. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time. I guess I will have to close.

Blake, Ont. CLARENCE TOUGH. (Age 13, Book IV.)



This is one of four cups donated for the Best Horse, Beef Animal, Dairy Cow and Pen of Bacon Hogs shown at the Guelph Fat Stock Show this year.

THE WINNER WAS SHOWN IN PERFECT CONDITION

The difference between the blue and red is often merely a matter of condition. You've often noticed that. Most of the consistent winners at the Fall Fairs will tell you that there's nothing like

CALDWELL'S Molasses Meal

For getting an animal in tip-top condition in a very short time.

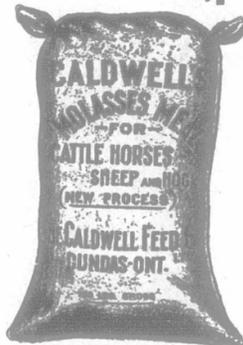
This meal is all food and an easily digested food—the only feed on the market manufactured entirely from Pure Cane Molasses.

We are again offering Silver Cups at Guelph Winter Fair for the best conditioned horse, steer, sheep and hog. No restriction as to feed.

If you own an animal with breeding enough to win, if shown in first class shape, it's easy enough to get him there with Caldwell's Molasses Meal. I tones up the digestion without scouring, eradicates worms. You will see that animal piling flesh and bone under a glossy coat in great shape. Ask the man who uses it.

If your feedman doesn't keep it write to us.

The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.



Statistics for the past fiscal year in Canada show that the output of cigar factories, breweries and distilleries increased during the year by 25 per cent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The trial of William Sulzer, Governor of New York, for "high crimes and misdemeanors" in connection with his office, began at Albany on Sept. 18th, with an array of counsel, probably the greatest that ever fought a case in the State of New York.

A new "cure" for cancer, called misothorium, a substance derived from thorium, a waste product in the manufacturing of gas mantles, is exciting great interest in Germany. Its power works by rays somewhat similar to those of radium, but more effective. The material is very expensive, but nearly all the towns in Germany have voted money to buy some.

The Women's Institute.

The Autumn of Our Lives Compared with The Autumn of Nature.

(A paper given by Mrs. M. W. Lumley at a meeting of the Iona branch of the Women's Institute).

Nature in the passing years gives to each a certain beginning, a period of growth, a time of completion, and a time of rest.

The autumn comes to us when the summer is ended, when the struggles of nature are over, the fruit ripened and all energy well-nigh spent. To the completion of all that is useful and needful is added the mysterious change that gives to nature her glorious coloring pictures of such splendor and majesty that the greatest of artists cannot begin to imitate it. Life as it is given to mankind follows the life of the year in vegetation. Childhood, youth, maturity, come and pass to most of us all too rapidly, then comes the autumn of life when we feel that we must go gradually and as gracefully as we can down the winter decline.

To those of us who have had our youthful eyes on the right goal this period of life should offer the greatest pleasure. If in youth we have tried to live honestly, to fill life with right-living, to have love for our neighbors, and devotion to our Heavenly Father, we may have the feeling in the autumn of life that we have attempted to do what was worth while, and that we have accomplished the effort during the passing years. We have the satisfaction that comes to all who succeed, and we can know, to some extent, how well we have done, for we can measure the love of others for us by the love we have shown them or have for them, and we can know in our own souls, by looking within, how much or how little we are devoted to our Creator. The power of youth, the knowledge of maturity were all working towards the completion of character, and it is given to each of us to be able to ascertain a fairly accurate opinion of the results.

But the autumn of the year always brings with it some shade of sadness, perhaps for a summer of drouth or blight, perhaps for the dreary outlook of a winter unprovided for. So does also the autumn of life come to some of us with some sense of feelings far removed from real peace or pleasure. It may be that this, the thoughtful time of life, is tinged with many regrets that we did not look on life differently in our younger days, and that we did not set our eyes on the better way. It may be that with our knowledge of life, gained through all the years, we are made sad by the carelessness and wastefulness we seen in others who are still young, who have not had their eyes opened to life's meaning and may some time give anything could they live over again the years now being wasted. And then, most sad of all is the autumn to those who see the winter coming without provision for it, who see the sorrows of age approaching, and are unable to look forward with faith to another springtime, where a new life awaits to lead one joyously into an existence in close relationship and blessed communion with the Father, our Creator.

Honor Roll:—Gordon Cornfield, Muriel Waters, Violet Plummer.

RIDDLES.

How many parts are there to a grammar? Ans.—Two.—inside and outside.

What has teeth and cannot eat. Ans.—A comb.

What goes "chink, chink," and never takes a drink? Ans.—Change.
Sent by Agnes Cobey.

A man rode up a hill and Yet he walked. Ans.—Yet was the dog's name.
Sent by Grace Hillier.

Upon a hill there is a mill,
After the mill there is a walk,
After the walk there is a key.
Ans.—Milwaukee.

What does the blacksmith manufacture?
Ans.—Fire-fly.
Sent by Marian McPhail.

What is it that belongs to yourself, and that is used by everybody more than yourself? Ans.—Your name.

What is the most modest piece of furniture in the house? Ans.—A clock, because it always holds its hands over its face.
Sent by Kathleen McPhail.

What is once in a minute, twice in a week, and only once in a year? Ans.—The letter "e."
Sent by Hilda Rodger.

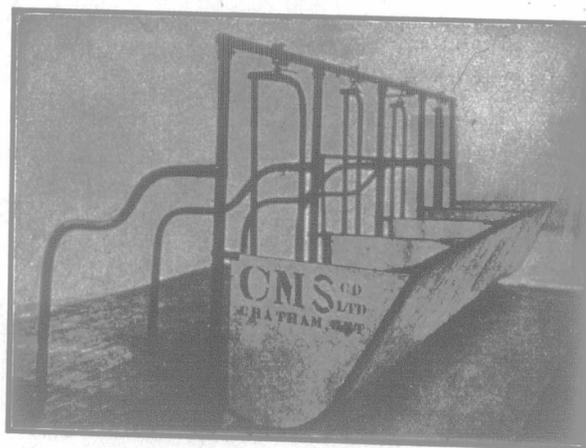
News of the Week

CANADIAN.

A new manual-training, domestic science and industrial school was opened at Collingwood, Ont., last week.

It was reported that Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the Chinese patriot, and one of the leaders in the recent unsuccessful rebellion against Yuan Shi Kai, was seen in Vancouver last week, en route to England.

It is said that Emperor William has recently made extensive land purchases in British Columbia.



The Chatham

"All-Steel" Stalls, Stanchions, Litter Carriers and Mangers

Are the latest and most improved. If you did not see our exhibit at London Fair, drop us a card to-day for free catalogue and full particulars.

CHATHAM MALLEABLE & STEEL MFG. CO.

Chatham, Ontario

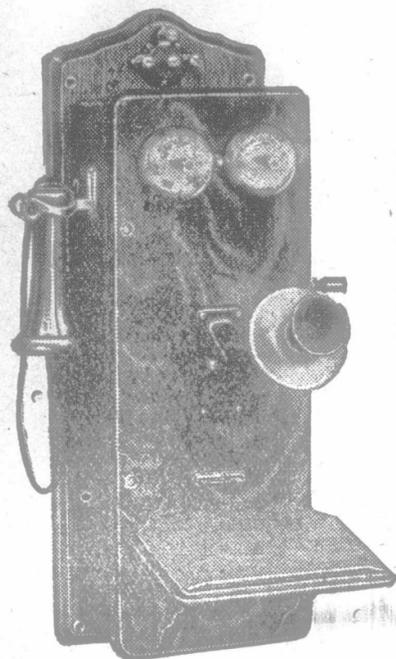
FREE-FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

Bickmore's Farm Account Book will be sent free to any farmer who will tell us who and where he is. This book is arranged to keep all accounts in simple form—more simple and certainly more practical than trying to remember them; shows what to charge against crop production; has a laborer's time record; and section for personal accounts. 64 pages, for ink or pencil. Not a cheap affair. Its quality is in keeping with BICKMORE'S GALL CURE, Not a soothing, healing salve, the old-time reliable horse remedy. Horses are now too valuable and too high priced to take chances of losing their services. Bickmore's Gall Cure heals and cures Hives and Saddle Galls; Kope Burns, Outlets, Scatches, Grease Heel, etc. You don't have to lay the horse off. Bickmore's cures while the horse works. Great thing for sore teats in cows. The work-horse trade mark on every box. None genuine without it. Be sure to ask for Bickmore's Gall Cure when you go to buy and do not take a substitute. Farm Account Book is ready. Send today.



WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Distr's, 8800 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

It's a Pleasure to Use These Telephones



THEY are the clearest talking and loudest ringing bridging telephones on the market. They are guaranteed to be superior in design, material and workmanship. They have several exclusive features that add to their efficiency. Made in wall phones, as illustrated, and desk or table styles. If you are operating a telephone line and not using our telephones and equipment, write for our Free Trial Offer. If there is no telephone line in your locality, write us, and we will tell you how to organize an independent municipal or local company. Ask for our No. 3 Bulletin—containing the latest information about building telephone lines. Also No. 4, describing our magneto telephones—is free on request.

SEND FOR A COPY.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited
20 Duncan St. TORONTO

Also manufacturing agents for the Magnaphone Co. under Mr. George R. Webb's Canadian Patents, No. 123363, No. 124537, No. 131145.

Thousands say 'It is the Best.'

CAMP COFFEE

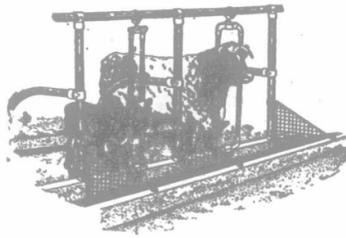
'Camp' has found a rousing welcome in many a thousand homes; why not give it just one try in yours — to-day?

It's the most quickly prepared — the most wholesome and the best-tasting of all coffees — the most economical too.

Grocers sell 'Camp.' Sole Proprietors—
B. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Coffee Specialists.
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WHEN you equip your stables, make sure that you get my SUPERIOR fittings, send for my big free book. I want you to know about my SUPERIOR ADJUSTABLE STANCHION, that you can adjust to fit from a calf to the largest steer in your stable, and my six other designs of stanchions, cow stalls, cow pens, calf stanchions and pens, water bowls, horse stalls and horse stall fittings. My SUPERIOR Sanitary Steel Stable Fixtures are the most modern made, and do not cost any more than the ordinary kind. Ask your agent about SUPERIOR STABLE EQUIPMENT.

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SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT CO., Fergus, Ontario

WINCHESTER



LOADED SHELLS
"LEADER"

The First Choice Of Wild Fowl Shooters

Wild-fowling is a severe test of the shooting qualities of a shotgun shell. Many shots are at long range and, as all shooters know, ducks and geese fly fast. The most successful wild fowl shooters use and endorse Winchester Loaded "Leader" shells. They have the desired speed, range, pattern and penetration, and are thoroughly waterproofed. A trial will convince you that they are the killing loads. They are loaded with all desirable brands and quantities of powder and sizes and weights of shot. All dealers keep them. Be sure to get the W brand.

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS WINCHESTER GUNS.



Where do we hide its brains?



SAID a dairyman: "Where do you hide the brains of that machine?" "Why, what do you mean?" asked our surprised agent. "Well," said the dairyman, "that Standard Cream Separator of yours is such a really wonderful machine; it seems to know just what to do and how best to do it, and it does some things so much better than any other separator I ever saw, that it really seems as if it must have brains of its own."

When you come to think of it, it does seem, as that dairyman said, that the

Standard

Cream Separator must have brains of its own. For instance, think how intelligently it looks after the oiling. You never have to think about seeing if there is enough oil in the neck-bearing or any other part. The Standard attends to the oiling of every gear and bearing itself. It also keeps the discs clean by automatically depositing the foreign matter from the milk in the space between the bowl and the discs edges. And it also, automatically, brings all the gears to a stop the moment you let go of the handle. But the way it gets the cream from the milk, only allowing one-tenth of a pound of butterfat to escape in every 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed, would do credit to the best money-making brains in the land. See this "brainy" money-making machine at our agents, or write direct for catalogue and easy-payment offer.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited, Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONT.
Sales Branches at Sussex, N. B.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Calgary, Alta.
AGENCIES ALMOST EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

CANADA Portland CEMENT

SOME men ask for so many bags of
"cement"—

Others, more careful, say they want
"Portland Cement"—

But the man who does the
best work insists upon get-
ting "Canada" Portland
Cement—

And he looks to
see that every
bag bears this
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Write the Canada Cement
Information Bureau, Mon-
treal, for a free copy of
"What the Farmer Can
Do With Concrete."

There is a Canada
Cement dealer in your
neighborhood. If you do
not know him, write for
his name.

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

See that every bag of Cement you buy bears the "CANADA"
label. It is your guarantee of satisfaction

"Othello" Treasure

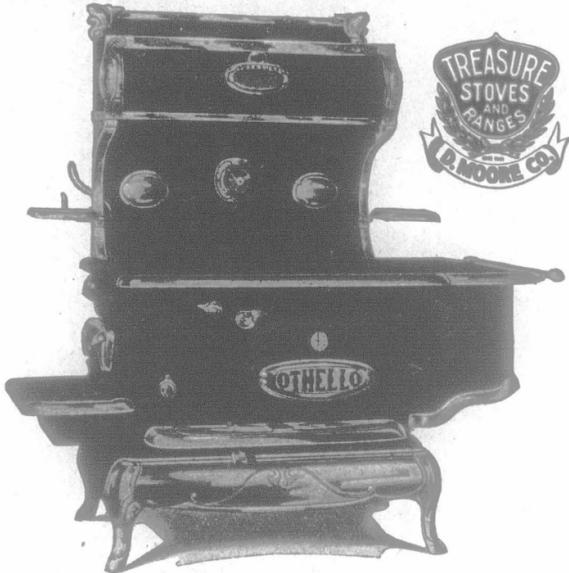
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Greatest
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Baked over 2,000
biscuits with one
filling of coal. Can
you beat that?
Ask to see it at
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for full information.

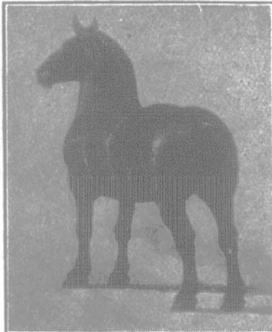
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Prize-
winners

Percheron Government Stallions Approved



OUR 1913 importation are safely
landed. Blacks and greys, 3-
and 4-year-olds. Prize-winners in
France, and Government approved.
They have the size, weight, style,
quality, character and action never
before seen in a Canadian importation
from France. Look us up at Toronto
and London Exhibitions and be con-
vinced. Our prices and terms are
never beaten.

R. HAMILTON & SON,
Simcoe, Ontario



CLYDESDALES---Stallions and Fillies

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

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

CLYDESDALES—Imp. Stallions and Fillies.

In the modern Clydesdale the three great requisites are breeding, size and quality. In my 1913 importation I have all the above as choice as the breed produces; also French Coach Stallions and Welsh Ponies. Correspondence solicited. L.D. Phone. James Torrance, Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

CLYDESDALES, Imported and Canadian-bred

With over 25 head to select from, I can supply, in either imported or Canadian-bred, brood mares, fillies, stallions and colts. Let me know your wants.
L.-D. Phone. R. B. PINKERTON, Essex, Ontario

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

Imp. Stallions CLYDESDALES Fillies Imp.

To the Clydesdale men of Canada we wish to say our 1913 importation are home, and we have some of the best show material in this country. More size more style, more quality, more character and better breeding than ever before, in both stallions and fillies. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville, Ont. Electric Cars every hour

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

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

Mount Victoria Clydes & Hackneys

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

Clydesdales for Sale

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

G. A. BRODIE - NEWMARKET, ONT.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

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.

Turkeys Lame.

Could you give me information as to what is the cause of my spring turkeys being lame? I have a small flock, of which one took this lameness when about a month old, and has not grown scarcely any, and now several of the same flock have the disease. They seem to walk in a hobbling way, as though the trouble was in their bodies. Their heads are very blue looking. They seem quite lively, and hunt their own living about the farm, but I notice them resting often.

A. D.

Ans.—It is difficult to answer this question. Is lameness the only symptom? It would appear that the birds are suffering from the effects of dampness. Do not house them too closely at nights, and keep pens well ventilated. It may be that blackhead is working on the flock. It might pay to send a diseased bird to the Bacteriological Department O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., for examination. They will be able to tell you the disease, if it is a contagious one. Do not allow the birds to run through long wet grass, and isolate, if possible, those affected.

Gossip.

Under the illustration of the first-prize Berkshire sow at Toronto, which appeared on page 1629 in last week's issue, the name of owner should have been Dolson in place of "Dobson."

THE 1913 WINTER FAIR AT GUELPH.

Preparations are well under way for the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair to be held in Guelph, December 9th to 12th, 1913. The premium list, which is to hand, shows a very attractive classification and a considerable increase in the amount of prize money offered over former years. Several extra sections have been added in the horse department. In the dairy cattle section, the prizes have been increased in several sections. In the swine department last year a class was provided for "any other breed, grade or cross"; this year the classes are provided, one for "any other pure-bred," and one for "grades or crosses of any breed." In the poultry department, several classes have been added, and the prizes for ducks are to be increased according to the number of entries, as is now the case in the classes for fowls. Quite a number of County Councils are offering special prizes for every section of the premium list being supplemented by one or more of these county specials. A copy of the list may be obtained upon application to the secretary, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

THE LAST WORD.

"So you were committed for contempt of court, were you?" asked the visitor.
"Yes," replied the ardent suffragette.
"You see, after the judge had got through lecturing me on my dastardly behavior I snapped my fingers and said, 'Fudge,' as loud as I could. He gave me ten days."
"Dear me!" said the visitor. "And what did you do while you were in jail?"
"Of, I embroidered the word 'fudge' on a sofa-cushion, and sent it with my compliments to the judge after I got out," said the lady, with an amiable smile.

OBEDIENT.

Mother—"Mabel, why do you take two pieces of cake?"
Mabel—"Cause, ma, you told me not to ask twice for it."—Puck.

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Painless Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce sores or blisters. 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.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.
ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.O. 250 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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 does not cure 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. Beautifully bound, indexed and illustrated.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, 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 Street E., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale—Jersey Bull Calf, Dropped March 13, 1913. Sired by O. A. C. Brampton Merger, son of Lady George. Fine dairy type. High-class animal. At reasonable price; \$45, including registration, f.o.b. Guelph. W. E. Gordon, 373 Paisley Rd., Guelph, Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three yearling bulls, four big, thick heifers and young cows of choicest breeding, due to freshen soon; all at prices that will surprise you.

Stewart M. Graham, Lindsay, Ont.

KEEPING UP WITH PROVIDENCE.

In Americus, Georgia, there is an old man who has quite a record for marrying. Four wives have died on him, and he has married the fifth. After the fifth wedding a neighbor met the old man's son and said:

"Well, John, I hear your father has married again."

"Yes, sir," said the boy. "Every time the Lord takes one the old man takes another!"—Saturday Evening Post.

Makes Lamé Horses Sound

Cures All Kinds of Lameness, Quickly, Positively, Permanently.

Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy is absolutely guaranteed to cure Bone or Bog Spavin, Ringbone, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, Shoe Bole, Sprung Knee, Lacerated and Ruptured Tendons, Sweeny and all other forms of lameness affecting a horse, **or your**



money back in a jiffy. It's a powerful remedy that goes right to the bottom of the trouble and cures the lameness in just a few days, and the animal may be worked as usual. Contains nothing that can injure the horse and heals without leaving scar, blemish or loss of hair.

Ask your druggist for Mack's \$1,000 Spavin Remedy—if he cannot supply you, write direct to us. Ask for our valuable Free Book, "Horse Sense" No. 3. If you are not positive as to the cause of your horse's lameness, mark on horse above where lameness occurs and tell us how it affects his gait, also tell age of animal. Our graduate veterinarian will diagnose the trouble and tell you how to cure it. This service is free.

McKellar Drug Co., Binghampton, N. Y.
LYMAN BROS. CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.
Distributors to Drug Trade.

Veterinary Drugs Pharmacy



Any kind of
**VETERINARY
DRUGS**

If you need any, write at once, when we will quote very low and reasonable prices.

Consultation by letter **FREE** of charge, with our

diplomed veterinary doctor. For any diseases, write and consult him now. **NATIONAL STOCK FOOD COMPANY**
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NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

GERALD POWELL,
Commission Agent and Interpreter,
Nogent Le Retrou, France,

Will meet importers at any port in France or Belgium and assist them to buy Percherons, Belgians, French Coach horses. All information about shipping, banking, and pedigrees. Many years' experience; best references. Correspondence solicited. P.S.—Nogent is in the heart of the Perche horse district.

Notice to Importers

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

HORSE AND CATTLE INSURANCE

Against Death by Accident or Disease
Specialties of Stallions, In-foal Mares, Track Horses, Transit, etc. Liberal policy issued by a Company operating under Federal Insurance Department's supervision.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET
The General Animals Insurance Company of Canada
Head Office: 71a St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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

Shires and Shorthorns

In Shire stallions and fillies, from the best studs in England, we are offering some rare animals at rare prices. Scotch Shorthorns of either sex or age, of highest breeding and quality. **John Gardhouse & Son, Highfield, Ont.** L.-D. 'phone.

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

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

1. Are tomatoes all right to pack when they have been touched with frost?
2. How old do ducks have to be before they start to lay?
3. Could you tell me through your columns where I could get a book about poultry?

Ans.—1. Do you mean "can"?

2. We are not aware that they "have to be" any particular age before commencing to lay. As a rule they commence at about ten months of age.
3. Through this office.

Share Farming.

Would you be good enough to let me know through your very useful "Questions and Answers" column if there are any hard and fast rules in relation to taking farms on shares? What proportion of the profits does the owner of the farm get? Which supplies the seed and manure, teams and feed, cattle, pigs, etc.? Being new to the country I know nothing of the rule or usual procedure in taking or letting a farm on shares and would feel thankful for above information from yourself or any of your readers.

Ans.—There is no hard and fast rule in leasing farms on shares. Where the owner of the farm furnishes seed grain, implements and live stock, the tenant generally gets from one-third to forty per cent. of the proceeds. Of course it varies in different localities, according to conditions. Where the tenant furnishes all or a part of the stock and implements he should, of course, get a larger share of the proceeds, in proportion to the amount of stock and the number of implements and machines he has of his own. This is a question in answer to which no definite rule may be laid down. Conditions vary so much in different localities and even on different farms in a locality that it is a matter between the tenant and owner of the land in every case and they alone can satisfactorily arrange the shares. However, we would like the experience of readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" on this question, which in some districts is a very live one.

Probably Roup.

What is wrong with our turkeys? We noticed one of the old ones scratching her head, and a short while after she commenced to swell under the eyes. We lanced the swellings and they discharged pus or matter. Since then it has spread into the young flock, and while we have lost but one, a great number of them are very very dumpty.

Ans.—This swelling of the head under the eye denotes roup. This starts first from a cold, unless the flock have had the run of land on which affected birds have previously fed, or have mixed with diseased birds. It is strange that more of them have not succumbed to the disease, which is usually very deadly. It is generally recommended to kill diseased birds and burn them, place the thrifty birds on new runs and clean and disinfect their pens. The first symptom of roup is a slight puff between the eye and the nostril, which indicates a slight cold, and will sometimes pass away in about two days. If it does not disappear in two or three days the trouble generally proves to be roup. Sometimes the disease can be cured, and in others recovery comes without treatment, but it is generally a deadly disease not to be tolerated in the flock, and the best method of fighting it is by destroying diseased birds and cleaning up the premises. You do not give full details of the symptoms in the question, consequently, to be absolutely sure, we would advise that you send a diseased bird to the Bacteriological Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., for examination. In the meantime isolate all diseased birds, and disinfect the premises.

Tommy—My ma's a suffragette.
Dick—That's 'nawthin'. Dad says a suffragette is always in the way.
Tommy—Always in the way? Nit.
Why, I ain't seen my ma fer two whole days.

GUNNS



STOCK & POULTRY FEEDS

Beef Scrap Charcoal Chick Scrap Poultry Bone
Beef Meal Bone Meal Oyster Shell Calf Meal
Crystal Grit Dairy Meal Hog Meal

Or any other line of stock and poultry food. Write:

GUNNS LIMITED,
West Toronto, Ontario

Buy from the factory

Save the Agent's profit

When it comes to fitting up the dairy stable you can save money by getting in touch with **DILLON'S**. Dealing direct with the factory cuts out the middlemen's and agents' profits. You can buy your stall equipment and staunchions at mighty interesting prices—as low, in fact, as the largest agent would have to pay—and the best quality goods at that.

DILLON'S STALLS and STAUNCHIONS

Write for information and prices before you place your order for equipment.
R. DILLON & SON OSHEWA
We also make Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hardware

THE AULD HERD AND PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

We have females of all ages and of the best Scotch families for sale. Those interested should come and see us. Correspondence invited.

A. F. & G. AULD Eden Mills, Ont. Bell 'phone. Guelph or Rockwood Stns.

Shorthorns—I have ten young Shorthorn bulls, some fit for service now. Part of them are bred, and made so that they are fit to head the best herds in any country, including the champion and grand champion fat good feeding kind, that will produce money-making cattle; some of them are bred from the best-milking Shorthorns, and the prices of all are moderate. I have Shropshire and Cotswold rams and ewes of all valuable ages. Write for what you want, I can suit you in quality and in price

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

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

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

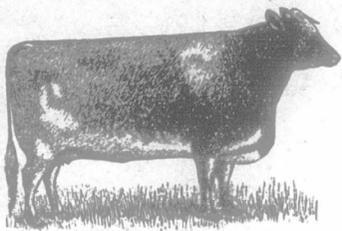
SHORTHORNS of breeding, style and quality. If in want of an extra choice herd header, carrying the best blood of the breed, or a limited number of right nice yearling heifers, write us; we can supply show material of either bulls or females. **Geo. Gier & Son, Waldemar R.R. No. 1, Ont. L.-D. 'Phone**

MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS OF RICHEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE SCOTCH BREEDING, and of high-class type and condition. I can supply young bulls and heifers—Clarets, Roan Ladys, Mildreds, Stamfords, etc. L.-D.-'Phone F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONTARIO.

DAIRY-BRED SHORTHORNS
We have for sale, Scotch- and English-bred Shorthorns. A few bulls of improved breeding on big milking lines; also other pure Scotch and heifers of both breed lines. **L.-D. 'Phone G. E. MORDEN & SON, OAKVILLE, ONTARIO.**

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES
Our Shorthorn offering for October and November includes 7 good young bulls from 9 to 15 months old. A catalogue of our Clydesdales will be mailed on application.
W. G. PETTIT & Sons, Freeman, Ont. Bell 'phone Burlington Jct. Station, G. T. R.

Willow Bank Stock Farm Shorthorns and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855; flock 1848. The imported Sruickshank Butterfly bull Roan Chief = 60865 = heads the head. Young stock of both sexes to offer. Also an extra good lot of Leicester sheep of either sex; some from imp. sires and dams. **James Douglas, Caledonia, Ontario**



Absolute Dispersion Sale of High-class Shorthorns

At Myrtle Sta., C.P.R., on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1913

Mr. John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, will sell his entire herd of 35 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorn cattle, absolutely without reserve. This herd is the result of a lifetime. Breeding high-class in quality, type, breeding and individual merit. Thirty-one females and four young bulls. Also, there will be

sold, a number of high-grade Clydesdales, one registered Hackney mare and a full line of farm implements.

Terms: Cash, or 12 months on approved paper, with 6%.

Lunch at 11 a.m. Sale at 12 sharp.

Auctioneers: WM. MAW, Whitby, Ont.; CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont.

Geo! what a light!

Send for this handy **ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHT** Every Farmer needs it.

Press the Button and get a brilliant Electric Light. \$1.00 by mail, post free. Send to-day.

CANADIAN CARBON CO., 65 West King St., Toronto

Aberdeen-Angus of Show Form and Quality. For this season my offering in young bulls and heifers are toppers, every one. Show-ring form and quality and bred from show-winners. T. B. BROADFOOT, Fergus, Ont., G.T.R. and C.P.R.

MOLASSES FEEDS For Dairy Stock and Horses
Write for FREE samples to
CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY
TORONTO

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

N. Gargill & Son, Gargill, Ont.

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

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

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913
Shorthorns and Leicesters

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

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO

Oakland—42 Shorthorns

Here is a herd of breeders and milkers. Only one young bull left ready to go, and he is a good one. We also offer our two stock bulls, -72692- and -81845-. Write your wants. Price sells.

JNO. ELDER & SONS, Hensall, Ont.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds. Berkshires

In Shorthorns am offering cows and heifers and calves of either sex. In Cotswolds have ram and ewe lambs and breeding ewes for sale. In Berkshires have a nice lot ready to ship.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ontario.

Spruce Shorthorns & Leicesters

Present offerings young cows and heifers in calf from good milking families. Also a choice lot of Leicester rams and ewes of all ages.

W. A. Douglas, R. R. No. 2, Caledonia, Ont

CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

All bulls sold out some time ago, but have still several fine heifers and good cows for sale of rare value, Scotch-bred and of good individual type. Heifers in calf and being bred to our superior stock bull. DR. T. S. SPROULE, Markdale, Ont.

FOR SALE—A number of Registered Oxford Down ram lambs from show stock. Write for information. Prices moderate. N. A. McFarlane, Greenoak Farm, R. R. No 2, Dutton Ont.

When writing mention Advocate

Gossip.

Clydesdales shipped from Glasgow for Canada the first week in September were consigned to J. D. Eadie, Hillsgreen, Vars, Ont., and Edward Dingman, Stratford, Ont.

Cows in Belgium wear ear-rings. The law requires that when a cow has attained the age of three months it shall have in its ear a ring to which is attached a numbered metal tag for taxation purposes.—Farmer's Gazette.

A. Watson & Sons, St. Thomas, Ont., breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Holstein cattle and Yorkshire hogs, won the prize for best string of five Hackney horses at this year's Canadian National.

Volume II. of the British Holstein Herd-book, issued by the Secretary and Editor, George Hobson, Bedford Square, London W. C., shows that the breed is making rapid headway in the Old Country. It contains the entries of bulls from number 863 to 2297 and of cows from 5200 to 18846.

Thos. Barr, the noted breeder of Ayrshire cattle, at Hobsland, Scotland, with Mrs. Barr, is visiting Canada. They were interested spectators at the ringside at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, Ont., while their favorites were being judged, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the showing made by the popular Scotch breed of dairy cattle at this show. Some of the best of our imported Ayrshire cattle in this country were bred at Hobsland.

Extirmo is the name of a well-recommended English preparation for destroying rats. It is supposed to kill and mummify them, leaving nothing but the dry pelt or shell in a comparatively inoffensive state, with no danger of epidemic if the rodents die under flooring. One form of the poison is made for destroying beetles and cockroaches. Extirmo is said to be now used by the Port of London Authority and the principal docks and ship owners. Look up advertisement in this issue.

A. P. Westervelt, manager of the new National Fat Stock Show, to be held in Toronto in November, was busy conferring with stockmen during the exhibitions at Toronto, Ottawa and London, and reports having found a large number of them willing to exhibit. He estimates that five or six of the buildings in Exhibition Park will be required for the new show. Cattle are to be shown in the Stock Arena and horses in the Transportation Building and horticultural products in the Government Building.

HIS SNAP.

"I gorry, I'm tired!"
"There you go! You're tired! Here I be a-standin' over a hot stove all day, an' you wurkin' in a nice cool sewer!"
—The Masses.

The Most Complete Line of Farm, Dairy and Cheese Factory Supplies in Canada "The De Laval Line"



of dairy, creamery, cheese factory and farm supplies is by far the largest and most complete in Canada. Only equipment and supplies of the highest grade are handled.

Milk dealers, creamerymen, cheesemakers and dairy farmers must have modern equipment of the very best grade in order to secure the largest margin of profit and to maintain and hold the confidence of their customers.

Users of De Laval supplies and equipment are offered a higher grade product, insuring economical operation and better prices for their product.

We have just issued new and complete catalogs covering our various lines and we shall be pleased to mail you a catalog covering whatever supplies you may require. We have also issued a new cream separator catalog, illustrating and describing all the latest De Laval improvements. This is by far the most attractive cream separator catalog ever printed and copy will gladly be mailed to any cow owner upon request.

De Laval Dairy Supply Co. Limited

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA

MONTREAL WINNIPEG PETERBORO VANCOUVER

SHORTHORNS

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

MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

Five bulls from 8 to 15 months—3 roans and 2 reds. Females of all ages. Eleven imported mares—4 with foals by their side, 5 three-year-olds, and 2 two-year-olds; all of the choicest breeding. Catalogue of Clydesdales mailed on application.

BELL PHONE. BURLINGTON JCT. STA. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

5 Shorthorn Bulls 5—We have for sale at moderate prices 5 Scotch Shorthorn bulls, including one of our herd bulls Also a number of high-class heifers and heifer calves
A. J. HOWDEN & CO., COLUMBUS, ONT.
Myrtle, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Long-distance phone

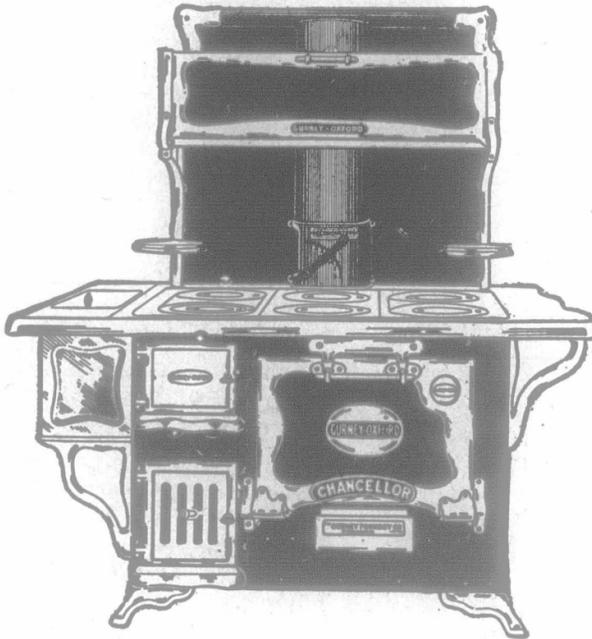
Irvine Side Shorthorns

We are offering just now some very choice Scotch-bred heifers, high-class in type and quality, bred in the purple; also one right nice yearling roan bull.
L.-D. phone. JOHN WATT & SON, Salem, Ont.



Gurney-Oxford

Why is it
The Best
Range
Procurable



It stands to reason that the foundry of national reputation for its equipment of the most notable hotel, restaurant, and institutional kitchens throughout the Dominion, also makes the best range on the market for the home kitchen.

This Gurney-Oxford range is the result of over seventy years' experience and experimental study of improvements to benefit the woman who toils in the kitchen.

Even Baking

By means of a Divided Flue Strip, the heat is divided evenly over the top and down the back and sides of the oven. A pan of biscuits in the front and back of the oven will brown with perfect evenness without having to change their places many times during the baking. The two back lids of the range also receive an equal

cooking heat that will boil two kettles at the same time.

Perfect Control

The entire range is controlled practically by one handle, called the Economizer. It turns around on a series of six notches to determine the exact degree of heat required. Such control saves time, fuel and labor.

Saving of Fuel

Then again the Special Reversible Grate saves coal bills by burning the coal to a fine white ash. No unburnt coal can lodge in the rounded corners of the firebox.

It's Sanitary Too

Its smooth, clean top is polished and requires no black lead.

The Gurney-Oxford is "different" from all other ranges—its exclusive devices make an irresistible appeal to every woman.

SOLD BY MODERN HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited

Toronto - Canada (Y)

MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

GINSENG

For the season of 1913 we are offering one-year-old roots, two-year-old roots, stratified seeds and new seeds at greatly reduced prices. Write for Price List.

I. E. YORK & Co., Waterford, Ont.

Dungannon Ayrshires—For high-class Ayrshires write us. We can sell mature cows, heifers, heifer calves, and one 4 mo., old bull calf; also the unbeaten stock bull, Chief of Dungannon 27159, and Yorkshires.

W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

High-class Ayrshires—If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lbs-a-day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam or sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy.
D. A. MACFARLANE, Kelso, Que.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

ALEX. HUME & COMPANY,

Menie P.O., Ontario

75 Hillcrest Ayrshires

Our Ayrshires are selected and bred for big production, and show-ring quality. Many of the heifers we are offering are grand-daughters of the two Ex-World's Champions, Jean Armour, Rec. 20,174 lbs, and Primrose of Tanglewyld, Rec. 16,195 lbs. F. H. HARRIS, Mount Elgin P. O. & Stn.

City View Herd of Record of Performance AYRSHIRES

One two-year-old, one yearling, one calf, males only, for sale, from R. O. P. cows, and sired by bulls from R. O. P. dams.
JAMES BEGG & SON, R. R. No. 1, ST. THOMAS, ONT.

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

Gossip.

The illustration of the Shorthorn bull, Baron's Pride =72491=, which appeared in our issue of Sept. 18th, represents one of the best breeding bulls of the breed in Canada. He had for sire Missie Champion =48278=, and is out of Pine Grove Clipper 5th, by British Knight =25206=. His dam is one of the best milkers in Senator Edwards' herd, and his full sister is one of the best cows in the herd. A number of young things by this bull, including some choice young bulls and also some cows in calf to him, are on hand and for sale. Mr. Gibson considers this bull one of the most satisfactory sires he ever had and thinks so much of him that cows in his herd are carrying their fourth calves by him. Some good Lincoln rams and ewes are also offered, yearlings and lambs.

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS.

The noted swine-breeding establishment of John Harvey, of Frelighsburg, Que., has again this year rounded up another successful season of the leading shows of Quebec, finishing at Ottawa, and, as has been the case for many years, has covered itself with added honors. As has been stated in these columns on several previous occasions, Mr. Harvey is the most extensive swine breeder in Canada, having on his farm Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Chester Whites, Hampshires, Duroc-Jerseys, and Poland-Chinas. And yet he makes a success of all the breeds, as his wonderfully successful show career is positive proof. No matter what a man's wants in breeding swine he can get them supplied from the Frelighsburg herds, any age, any sex, any breed, of either commercial or show-yard quality.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ont., writes: "I am sending you change of advertisement, not because the last has not been doing good work, but because I believe that special attention should be called to the Shorthorn bulls, the Shropshire and Cotswold rams that I now have. I have sold twelve young bulls in the past three weeks, and I still have ten that are as good as I have ever seen in any herd. There are Scotch bulls of the best blood, in the best condition, fit to make winners any place. There are good useful straight and well-bred bulls to get good commonsense cattle of the thick, easy-feeding kind, and there are two bulls coming on, bred from a champion cow over all breeds in the dairy test, March calves of good form, that will suit somebody wanting that kind. I will be glad to show them or to describe them to any of your readers. Good young bulls were scarce last year; they will be much scarcer this. There are not many good rams left, so would advise those in need to get what they want; the price is not very high."

Attention is again called to the advertisement running in these columns of a clearing auction sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle, the property of D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont. This is a fine herd of purebred milk producers, and everyone going into milk production or the breeding of purebred cattle of the black-and-white breed cannot well afford to miss this opportunity. There are twenty-one cows in milk to choose from, not an old cow in the lot, and a number of heifers rising three years just ready to go ahead and make money for their new owners. None of these cattle have been heavily pushed to make or break records, and all of those over a year old have recently been subjected to the tubercular test with not a single reaction. This means something. Healthy, thrifty cattle are what every herd should be composed of. The young stock coming on has been well cared for and is particularly promising. The herd header and a few young bulls make another attractive feature of the offering. Any one of these is suitable to go into a herd and do at good. Cows in the herd will make up to 13,000 lbs. of milk this season. Further notice of breeding and production will be given in coming issues. Remember the date, Oct. 22nd, and plan to attend the sale.

Waiter—"Will you take tea or coffee?"
Exhibition Visitor—"Whichever you call it."

Buy from the Factory

Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range

you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

Our free book shows you exactly what the range is like. It describes each point clearly, and we guarantee our range to be just as represented.

You might as well save the retail profit. Mail the coupon to-day.

Dominion Pride Range

Polished steel body—unbreakable doors and castings—beautifully nickelled



Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa.

Cash or Credit We Pay Freight

Please send Book.

Name _____
Address _____

FALL AND WINTER Milk or Cream WANTED

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

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

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

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

Cream Wanted

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

Toronto Creamery Company, Limited
Toronto, Ontario

Pure Salt is worth buying.

RICE'S PURE SALT

is all salt. Insist on it.

North American Chemical Co., Ltd.
Clinton - Ont.

Milk Wanted

For milk route in Windsor

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

The Maples HOLSTEIN Herd

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

WALBURN RIVERS, FOLDENS, ONTARIO

Glenwood Stock Farm 2 YEARLING BULLS FOR HOLSTEINS SALE, out of big milking strains; at low figure for quick sale. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, WARKWORTH, ONT.** Campbellford Station.

Holstein—Fit for service, a brother to sire Canadian-bred Champion Queen Butter Baroness, 33.17 lbs. butter in seven days. His dam the only cow in Canada with two granddaughters averaging 31.71 lbs., and six averaging 27.56 lbs. in seven days. **Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler.**

DON JERSEY HERD Offers young bulls and heifers for sale; heifers bred to Eminent Royal Fern. **D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO.**
Phone L.-D. Agincourt. Duncan Stn. C. N. R.

When Writing Mention Advocate

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Education for Dentistry.

Would you be kind enough to mention in your next issue of your valuable paper what subjects are necessary to take up at High School in order to be a dentist?

A. S.

Ans.—For such information consult your nearest High School or Collegiate teacher.

Alfalfa for Seed.

When is the proper time to cut alfalfa for seed? Second crop on account of dry weather seems rather thin, but has some ripe seed in it, and now is thickening up considerably. Some in blossom and others coming in blossom. Should I wait for this or will I lose more than I gain? The clover is on a heavy-clay field.

I. M. C.

Ans.—Third-growth crop is no doubt coming along with your seed crop. We do not know what to advise in such a case, and would welcome the experience of readers. Our opinion is that it will probably pay to cut when the second-growth crop of seed is ready. The third-growth intermixed will make feed if cured satisfactorily, but will certainly complicate the curing process. Cutting for seed should be done when the greater proportion of the seeds are hard, but not sufficiently ripe to shell.

Curing and Smoking.

1. Can you give me a dry pork-packing recipe?

2. Can you give me an idea as to how to build the smoke hole or "fire hole," for a smoke house of the following dimensions: Height, 8 feet; length, 6 feet; width, 6 feet; all built of spruce lumber?

S. A. J.

Ans.—1. To salt pork dry, take a mixture of four pounds good fine salt, one and one-half pounds of good brown sugar and two ounces of saltpetre and apply it to each 100 pounds of meat. Repeat the application three times for hams and shoulders and twice for bacon, rubbing the mixture well in, but always waiting until the first application has "struck in." It will require about three weeks to complete the operation.

2. You need no smoke hole in a smoke house. Build about as tight as you can without battens. As a rule, this will give about the right condition of ventilation. Too much wastes smoke, too little smothers the fire and does not give the meat a chance to dry off, as it should to a certain extent.

Spanish Fly.

1. Please give Latin for Spanish fly.
2. Is it good for blister? Give directions how to use.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Cantharides.

2. Two ounces cantharides added to four ounces alcohol makes a prompt and effective blister. A mixture of two drams each biniodide of mercury and iodide of potassium in eight ounces of alcohol or water makes a good absorbent blister. A good paste blister consists of two drams cantharides or biniodide of mercury mixed with one ounce lard or vaseline. Many practitioners prefer a mixture of one dram each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury with one ounce of lard or vaseline. When using liquid blisters, a little is applied with smart friction once daily until the desired degree of irritation or blistering is produced, after which sweet oil is applied until the scale caused by the blister has fallen off, when treatment may be repeated. When paste blisters are used, the hair should first be clipped off the parts to be blistered, and the patient tied so that he cannot reach them with his mouth. The blister is then well rubbed in; in twenty-four hours the parts are again well rubbed with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer sweet oil is applied. The head may be now let down and the parts oiled every day until the scale comes off. If further blistering is advisable at least four weeks should elapse, for fear of destroying the hair roots by too frequent application. Application of a bandage to a blister intensifies its action.

IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Miss Redbud—"Do you think he will love me when I am old?"

Miss Pa'isade—"There's one consolation. You will soon know."—Puck.

Great Dispersion Sale of

70 REGISTERED AND HIGH-GRADE 70 Holstein Cattle

25 cows in milk, 31 heifers (all supposed to be in calf), 11 heifer calves and 3 bulls; also one reg. Clydesdale mare in foal, the property of **Wm. Johnson & Son, Avon, Ont.**, will be sold without reserve on Lot 3, Con. 6, North Dorchester Tp., on

Tuesday, September 30th, 1913

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Trains will be met on morning of sale, Putnam, C. P. R., and Springfield, M. C. R. Catalogues on application.

T. MERRITT MOORE, W. G. DEAN, Auctioneers.

WM. H. JOHNSON & SON, Proprietors, Avon, Ont.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE

OF 47 HEAD OF REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

at

Hillview Farm, Komoka, Ontario

(10 miles West of London on C.P. and G.T. Railways. C.P.R. Stn. on Farm.; G.T.R., 1 mile.)

on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22nd, 1913, at 1 o'clock Sharp, Storm or Fine.

This comprises one of the best herds of dairy cattle in Western Ontario. The twenty-one cows in milk are a grand lot of producers, including a number of specially promising two-year-olds. Five choice yearlings are a feature of the offering; and nineteen calves, eleven heifers and eight bulls are second to none, being fashionably bred and showing high individual merit. All these cattle, over one year old, were subjected to the tuberculin test in May and not a single animal reacted.

C. P. R. noon trains going both ways will stop at Komoka on day of sale. Catalogues on application to **D. Campbell, Prop., Komoka, Ont.**

LINDSAY, POUND & DIBB, Auctioneers.

JOHN McPHERSON, Clerk.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

REMEMBER:—Pontiac Korndyke sired the bull that sired the new 44-pound cow Do you want a sire to use that has such transmitting ability? If so, secure a son of Pontiac Korndyke, or Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the strongest bred Korndyke bull in the world.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, N. Y.

Near Prescott, Ont.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another servicable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pletertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire,—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale. **E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.**

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Herd headed by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, whose near dams and sisters, 12 in all, average 33.77 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, has a record of 36.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 lbs. in 30 days—world's records when made. We are offering several females bred to this bull, also a few bull calves.

J. W. RICHARDSON,

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A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.
L. D. 'PHONE FINGAL, VIA ST. THOMAS.

Come and Inspect, or write, should you want stock that are great combined along with show-ring conformation. No bulls of any age for sale at present. **Oxford Co., G. T. R.**
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Evergreen Stock Farm High-class Registered Holsteins

For sale: A few choice young bull calves and females, all ages; good enough for foundation stock
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Several imported cows and bulls for sale. **Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.**

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

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Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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Our present offering is a number of superior OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty ewes, either by imported sires or sires imported. Also five superior HAMPSHIRE ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON,
Phone Guelph 246-2. **ARKELL, ONT.**

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Southdown Sheep
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

I will exhibit Southdowns at Toronto and Southdown and Angus at London shows this fall, and would like to meet anyone interested in either of these breeds. Write for circular to

ROBT. McEVEN, Byron, Ontario
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SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS

We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearling ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and the stock ram imp. Hamtonian 379th.

WM. BARNET & SONS,
R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ont. Phone

Choice Leicester Sheep

Good covering, best quality. Also Banded Rock fowl, Emden geese. Prices reasonable.

G. A. GREEK, TROUT CREEK FARM,
Box 52, Lucknow, Ont.

Tower Farm Oxford Downs—16 shearling rams, (1 imported) 3-year-old ram, ewes, rams and ewe lambs; all from imported and prize-winning stock. A quantity fitted for show.

E. Barbour, Erin P. O. and Stn. L.-D 'phone

Shropshire Sheep for Sale

Pedigreed Shropshires Shearling Rams and Ram Lamb. Prices right. Apply

W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs—Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, Harriorton, Ont.

Making High-priced Pork While Grinding Their Own Feed



Agents wanted in every town and district.

Shipments made from

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MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

We have a reputation to maintain and we have the stock equal to the occasion. The demand for good Yorkshire never was greater than at present, and we have anticipated this and so are prepared to fill your order, large or small. We have farmers' pigs at farmer's prices, the easy feeding quick growing kind, of the approved show ring type. Our present offering consists of pigs of both sexes; four mons. old and under. Pairs not related. S. H. Jack 28515 Imp. and S. H. Romeo 27th 38668, our two sires heading the herd, are impressing their progeny with great size and beautiful type. Write us your wants and we will attend to them promptly and satisfactorily.

H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Ont.
Long distance 'phone Shedden Station

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Bred from prize-winning stock of England and Canada. Have a choice lot of young pigs of both sexes, pairs not akin, to offer at reasonable prices. Guaranteed satisfaction. **Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.**

SWINE OF ALL BREEDS FOR SALE

Yorkshires, Tamworths, Berkshires, Hampshire, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, and Duroc-Jerseys. I have constantly on hand both sexes of all ages. Show stock a specialty.

JOHN HARVEY, Frelighsburg, Que.

Poland-China Swine—The home of Canada's leading winners; see them at Toronto Exhibition; also high-class Shorthorns. Young stock of either sex, both breeds to offer. Prices easy.

Geo. G. Gould, Edgars' Mills, Ont. - Essex Co.

Gossip.

Artemus O'Neil, of Denfield, Ont., one of the pioneer breeders of Hampshire hogs in Canada, although not showing at London Exhibition, this season, had some nice young stock on the grounds for exhibition purposes. Mr. O'Neil is offering some high-class stock. Look up his advertisement in this issue.

Gramadyne Stock Farm Co., whose address is 656 Parkdale avenue, Ottawa, is offering in the live-stock advertising columns of this paper Yorkshire and Tamworth swine of either sex and any desired age. This is one of the largest swine-breeding firms in Eastern Ontario. They have been breeding Yorkshires and Tamworths for many years. Their breeding stock is carefully selected, and there is none better in this country. At the Ottawa fall and winter shows, in the largest and strongest swine exhibits seen at any Canadian show, and no doubt at any show in America, the Gramadyne entries are always among the leading winners. Their stock is large and the type the best. They are extensive breeders and parties wanting breeding stock can get their wants supplied no matter how high their standard.

KELSO AYRSHIRES.

As has been the case for many years, the old-established and high-standard-producing herd of imported and Canadian-bred Ayrshire cattle, owned by D. A. Macfarlane, of Kelso, Que., was again represented at the big show at Ottawa, where, in the strongest competition brought together at any Canadian show, they won second on Canadian-bred cow, third on dry cow, second on three-year-old cow, second on yearling heifer, first on heifer calf, third on the get of sire, and third for young herd, a grand showing considering the company they were up against. And more remarkable is the fact that all the younger things are the get of the great breeding stock bull, Imp. Lessnessock Scottish Thistle. Mr. Macfarlane has never done any official testing, but private weighing reveals the high-producing standard of the milking end of the herd, the average on grass alone being around 50 to 52 lbs. a day. Breeders of experience know what this means, and the big demand and sales year after year, going to different Provinces in Canada, the United States, and as far away as California, surely indicates the appreciation of the quality of Ayrshires bred by Mr. Macfarlane, at Kelso, Que. For this season's trade are three young bulls, one of them second at Ottawa, and all richly bred, also females of any age.

A HIGH-CLASS SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

Owing to the acceptance by John Bright, of Myrtle, Ont., of the position of Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, which necessitates his removal to Ottawa, he will, on Thursday, Oct. 16th, 1918, at his farm, within two minutes walk of Myrtle station, on the C. P. R. line between Toronto and Montreal, hold an absolute dispersion sale of his entire herd of Shorthorn cattle, numbering about 85 head. Comment on the quality of this herd is not necessary. Established many years and kept up to the highest standard. The herd is one well known by Shorthorn breeders from one end of the country to the other. A review of the blood lines of the herd shows five Jilts, five Miss Ramsdens, five Duchess of Glosters, three Crimson Flowers. Four are daughters and granddaughters of Imp. Queen of Sunshine, a daughter of King's Guard, bred in the Royal herd of King Edward. One of these daughters is sired by the great bull, Imp. Gold Cup. Others in the herd trace to the old and popular Lavinia and Symes tribes. For many years Mr. Bright has paid particular attention to breeding only from the best milkers of the herd, selling off all those that did not give a profitable flow, so that in the sale will be many excellent milkers. In following issues will appear a full review of their breeding, individuality, etc. Catalogues will be furnished on day of sale, but not before, as Mr. Bright's other duties will not allow time.

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THEN write us a post card TO-DAY. Simply write the word "Roofing" and your name and address—that's all. We'll send you full particulars by return mail.

We'll show you why Galt Steel Shingles make the best and most satisfactory roof for your barn—your stable—or your home.

It's worth your while to know this, and the cost of knowing is but One Cent (for the post card).

Just reach over and get a post card from your writing table NOW—before you turn this page. Address it to

13

THE GALT ART METAL CO., LTD.
252 Stone Road, Galt, Ont.

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

This fall I have the best lot of lambs I ever bred. I have plenty of show material, bred from the best stock procurable in England. Order early if you want the best. Ram lambs, shearlings and ewe lambs Yorkshires of all ages.

J. A. CERSWELL, BOND HEAD P.O., ONTARIO
Bradford or Beeton stations. Long-distance 'phone.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—In Shropshires there are 50 shearling ewes, 50 shearling rams. In Cotswolds there are 25 shearling ewes, 25 shearling rams. Ram and ewe lambs of both breeds. My ponies are the kind which are in great demand, being well broken and reliable. See my exhibit of ponies at the Exhibition.

(Blairgowrie Farm) JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ont.

GLENALLAN SHROPSHIRE—We have something choice of lambs, sired by a Cooper ram. Flock headers of highest quality a specialty. Shearling and Ewe lambs.

R. MOORE, Manager
Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds In my 1913 importation of 60 head just arrived are show rams and ewes, field rams and ewes of both breeds. I also have 50 home-bred yearling rams and ewes, and a fine lot of ram and ewe lambs. Will be pleased to hear from you if interested in sheep as "No business no harm" is my motto.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont., Pickering Stn., G.T.R. 7 miles. Claremont Stn. C.P.R., 3 miles.

Woodburn Berkshires are founded on the famous old Sally tribe, noted for big size, length of body and strength of bone. We can supply pairs and trios not akin. Show stock a specialty. Also high-class Cotswolds, ram and ewe lambs, shearlings.

E. BRIEN & SON, RIDGETOWN, ONT.

HAMPSHIRE SWINE Both sexes and all ages, from imported stock. Prices reasonable.

C. A. POWELL, ARVA, ONTARIO
Four miles north of London.

Hampshire Swine I have a choice lot of Hampshire belted hogs for sale. Will be pleased to hear from you, and give you description and prices.

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From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, Cainsville P. O. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

DUROC JERSEY SWINE Twenty-five sows bred for fall farrow; a few boars ready for service; also one Jersey bull, 11 months, and two bulls, 6 months old, out of high-producing dams. **Mac Campbell & Sons, Northwood, Ont.**

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

Large White Yorkshires Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock from the best British herds. Write or call **H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.** Long-distance 'phone. **C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

Gramadyne Yorkshires & Tamworths Gramadyne Stock Farm Co., 656 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, can supply Yorkshires and Tamworths, either sex, any age, bred from prize-winners, none better. Long-Distance Phone, 3874, Ottawa.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns bred from the prize-winning herds of England. Have two choice young bulls for sale 10 months old, out of large deep-milking cows and also some choice cows. Tamworths both sexes. **CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.**

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The EASY polish Makes Shoes Last Longest

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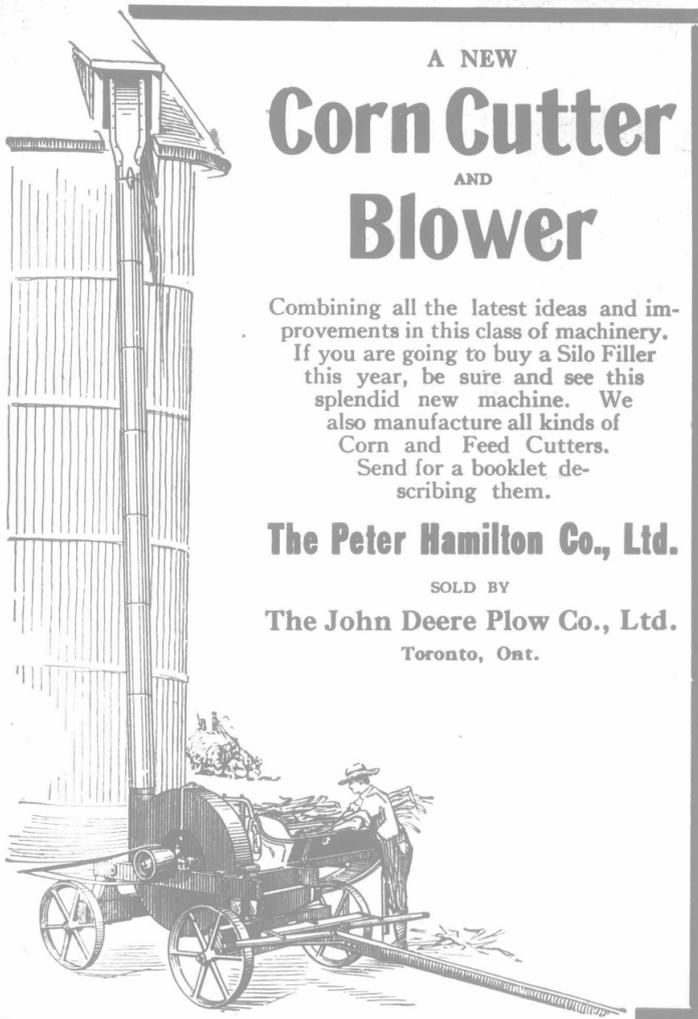


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THIS line is for general purpose plowing. Both plows have a strong, all-steel frame, with easily-operated and convenient hand levers. Each frame is carried on a large land-wheel and on front and rear furrow wheels, which have dust-proof, self-oiling bearings.

Both furrow wheels are connected to and controlled by the pole. This arrangement results in easy guidance.

Bottoms, with knife or rolling colter, for any kind of soil, are supplied to meet the needs of each buyer.

THE "Beaver" Plows are prime favorites. They have remarkable sales. They meet general farming needs perfectly. Get the "Cockshutt" Catalogue for full details.

Write to-day for full particulars and Catalogue detailing "Beaver" Plows. It comes for a post card. Write to-day.

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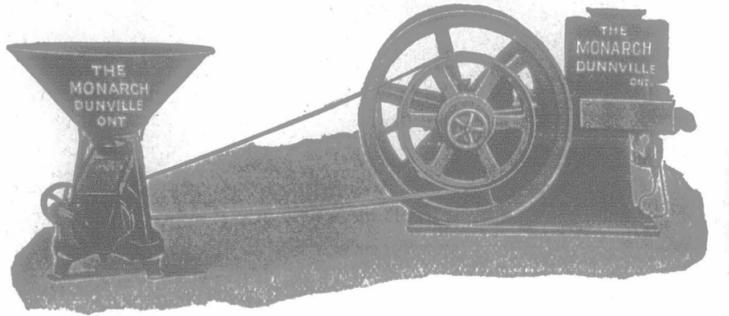


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You are losing money every day by allowing stumps and boulders to occupy the richest and most productive parts of your farm. Why not remove them with C. X. L. STUMPING POWDER? The cheapest and quickest method known for clearing land. Write to-day for our Free Booklet.

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THE farm engine is making tremendous strides. It entirely changes farm routine—solves the hired-man problem, saves physical labor—gets more work done on a farm in quicker time. For sure, steady dependability and low fuel cost, the "Monarch" stands by itself. We have hundreds of enthusiastic customers. Why are you not a "Monarch" owner? Every Cockshutt or Frost & Wood agent can now sell you a "Monarch" right at your home. Write us, or see them.

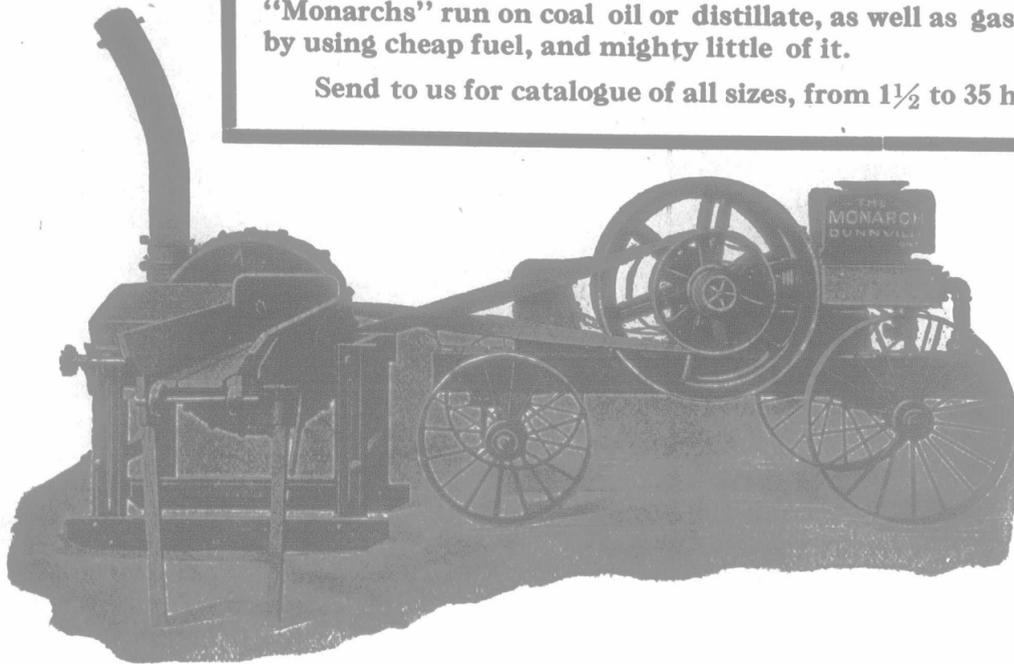
THIS shows an 8 h.-p. "Monarch" grinding chop at a cost of 2c. a bag. You know how long a trip the ordinary mill-haul means—the hours of time off your farm—the money tolls you pay of 5 to 8 cents a bag. Well, the "Monarch" will run a plate grinder for you, and clean up 10 to 20 bags an hour. A few hours' time the new way means chop enough for a month, and saves a \$5 bill every month of winter—\$20 to \$35 a season, according to the size of your stables.

Get a "Monarch" to do your farm work swiftly and well. Save yourself time and labor now spent on many such chores, and spend them on other things—get double work done.

Write for the "Monarch" Catalogue.

LET this winter be one of achievement! With a "Monarch" you can by yourself, clean and bag grain, grind chop, pump water, shred roots—do work in half the time, and fatten several extra head of cattle. Remember, "Monarchs" run on coal oil or distillate, as well as gasoline—they save their cost by using cheap fuel, and mighty little of it.

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THIS shows a big "Monarch" outfit, ready to give ample power for cutting silage and blowing it into the highest silo in the country. After that, it will run threshers, or do other heavy work. Remember, with a "Monarch" the fuel cost is proportionate to the power used. Also that "Monarchs" are easily run, and run steadily fast, slow, or any way the work demands. Write us for the catalogue, and for name of nearest Cockshutt or Frost & Wood agent.

YOUR money in a "Monarch" Engine brings you the best carburetor ever put on a farm engine. This carburetor is specially designed for the "Monarch." It makes starting easy, even in winter blizzards. It saves you fuel in an astonishing way, when you compare the fuel record with that of average engines doing the same work.

Buy a "Monarch," and you get a very simple engine of few parts—this means fewer breakages, less money for oil, less adjustments, lighter engine as a whole, but stronger individual parts. For instance, in a "Monarch" you get a high-carbon connecting-rod, and an "over-size" crank shaft.

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