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VOL. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 16, 1913.

No. 1072

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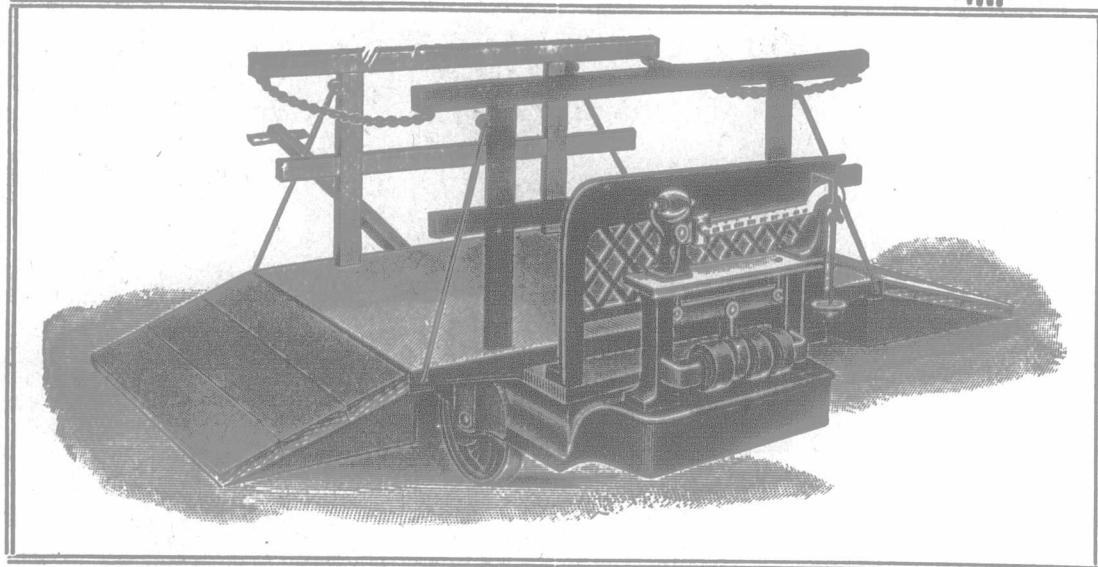
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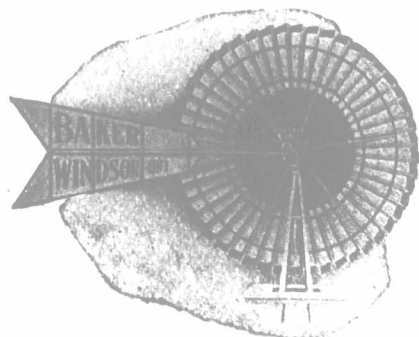
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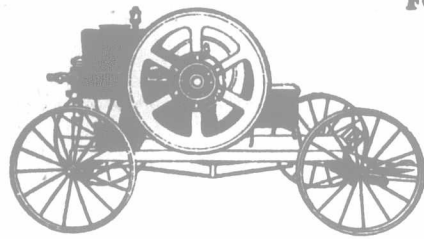


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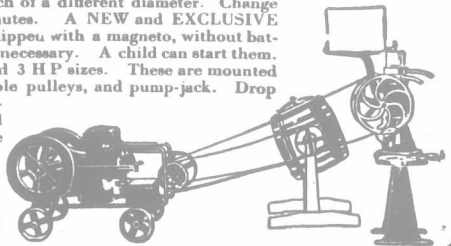
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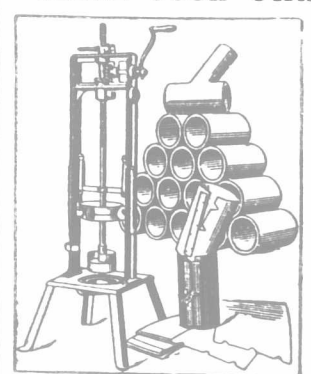
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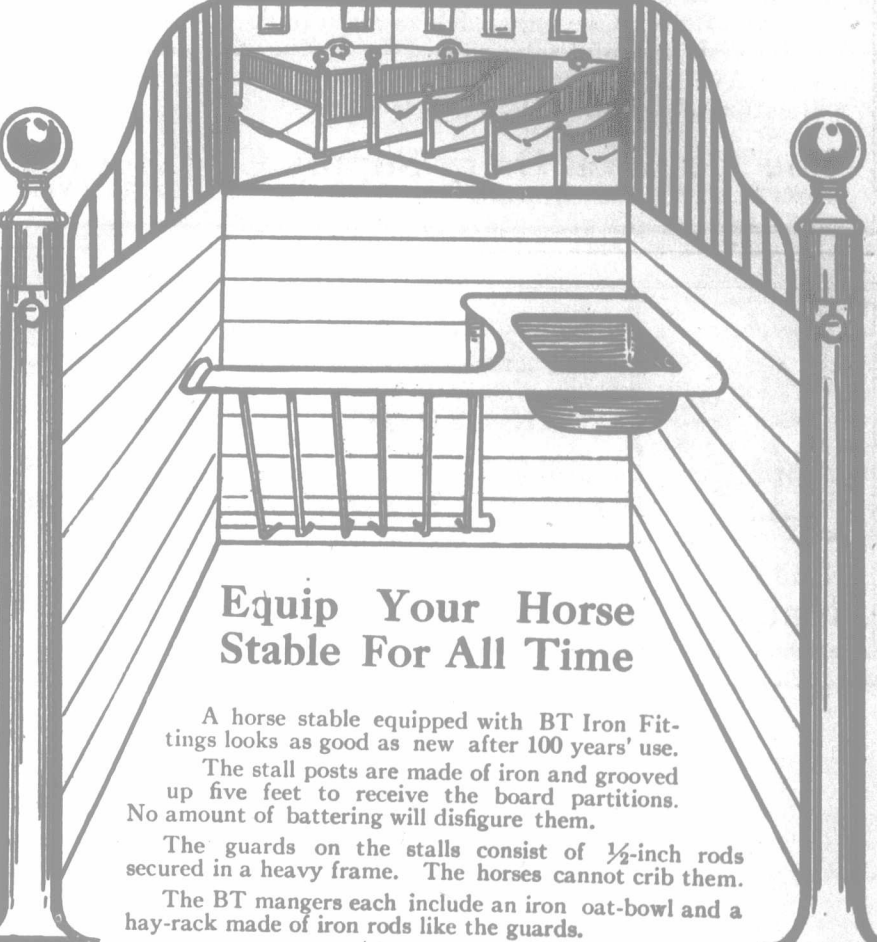
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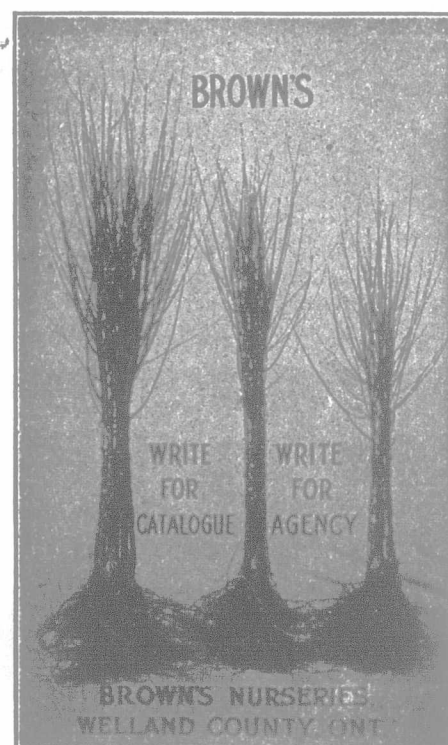


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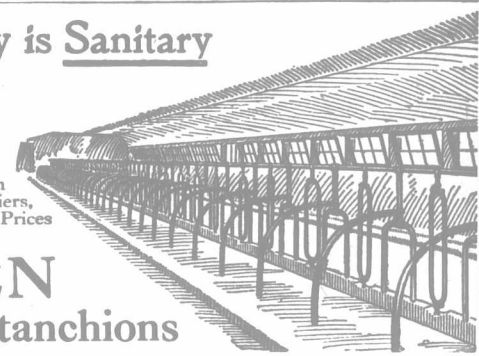
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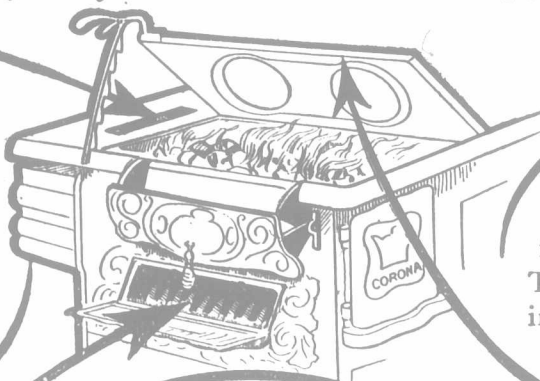
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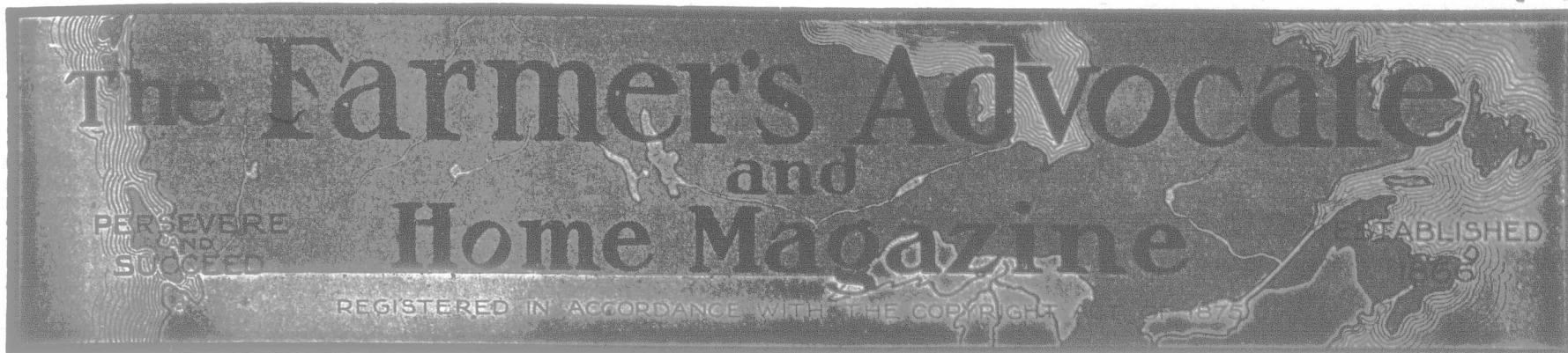
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Vol. XLVIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 19, 1913.

No. 1072

## EDITORIAL

What price did the last lot of beef cattle bring?

A dry autumn has one good feature, it is a splendid time to kill weeds.

As a storage battery for dairy cows or fattening cattle, commend us to a well-filled silo.

Watch beef-raising and dairying make a race of it now that the United States tariff is lowered. Both must benefit.

The dying year passes with a blaze of golden color, which baffles the genius of earth's most gifted painters.

Like virtue, rearing good live stock may be its own reward, and it does not stop at that, but goes on accumulating like compound interest.

When New York City dining-rooms require something really choice in muskmelons for the table, the proprietors send to Montreal Island for them.

People who have been following the oft-repeated counsels of "The Farmer's Advocate" to raise their own good dairy heifers, are likely to realize increasing reasons for doing so in the near future.

In supplying United States markets with animal products, Canada possesses one impregnable advantage over Australia and the Argentine Republic. It is easier and cheaper to ship across the road or over the river than to pass the tropics and thousands of miles of ocean; but we may learn a good deal from our competitors in the transport of the finished product.

"Shall we advance by rule of force or by rule of right and reason?" These are the words of B. N. Langdon-Davies, now touring Canada representing the Garton Foundation of London. Mr. Langdon-Davies addressed the students of Toronto University, pointing out that, "The only way to do away with the country's trade is to kill off its population." War, he believed, is due to the failure of heads, not to a failure of hearts.

Michigan has eighty-five miles of cement roads. When pavements extend throughout the country, and Hydro lights adorn each farm gate-post, which some say is to be a reality, and with rural free mail delivery operating in many sections, and rural telephones almost numberless already, the only drawing card the city will soon have will be the five-cent movies, and these cannot compare with the beauties of the gorgeously tinted foliage as it appears at this season.

"To have no social problems is better than curing social problems," was the sagacious observation of Hon. Herbert Samuel, British Postmaster-General, in one of his recent Canadian club addresses. As a visiting statesman, he could not well have given the makers of legislation, under which the people will live in this land, more salutary counsel. To avoid the growth of conditions detrimental to the interests and well being of the masses, is to render the country far greater service than trying to cure evils once they have grown up.

### Study Live-Stock Markets.

Few of the producers of live stock in this country know just how business is transacted on the large live-stock markets to which they have access. The marketing end of this branch, like that of many other branches of agriculture, has been neglected by the man on the land. He has in the past concerned himself with production, largely to the exclusion of all else in connection with his business. He counts on selling to the butcher or drover, who, from time to time, visits his stables and looks over what he has to sell. He seldom thinks of marketing his own stock, possibly to a great extent because he is not familiar with the operation of the stock yards to which he could ship, or because he does not understand well enough the business of buying and selling as carried on at these markets. Out in Minnesota the problem has been solved through co-operation. A number of stock raisers have gone in together for mutual benefit, and have hired a manager to look after the shipping and disposal of all their live stock. Rural mail delivery and rural telephones have made it possible to inform directly from the office all the farmers connected with these co-operative shipping associations of the days upon which shipment is to be made, and it is also equally easy for farmers to acquaint the manager with the amount of stock they have ready to ship. The manager is in touch with commission men operating on the large markets, and to them the stock is sent to be sold. He understands the market to which he ships.

Co-operative shipping must be a great boon to the districts in which it operates. The seller of the stock is familiar with its marketing. Why is it not possible for the individual feeder, in districts where no such co-operative organizations are established, to become posted upon market operations as they are conducted at the various stock yards to which he could profitably ship?

It is well to be posted at all times upon marketing—not only to be conversant with prices from day to day, but to know the extent and methods of conducting business on each market. It is advisable to know what it costs to market cattle at the stock yards—what feed costs, how sales are made, commissions charged, inspections necessary, and all the details in connection with buying and selling cattle, sheep and swine on the open market. Marketing is a live subject just now. Keep informed.

There is room for much co-operative effort in shipping live stock, and until associations of this kind are formed many farmers could profitably assist each other by two or three or more joining forces and shipping together. This is often practicable with cattle. With hogs it would generally require a larger number, but whether a man arranges for and ships his own stock or not, he should know just how business is done on the market to which his stock goes. Last week "The Farmer's Advocate" outlined the methods followed on the Buffalo live-stock market, and this is followed up in this week's issue by a like account of Toronto live-stock markets. Read them and find out how live cattle, sheep and hogs are bought and sold. Endeavor to get as good a knowledge of the selling and marketing part of the live-stock business as you have of the breeding and feeding. It is about as essential.

### Canadian Dairying and the United States Tariff.

The searchlight has been turned with all its power upon the effect the new United States tariff is sure to have, and is having upon the beef cattle markets in Canada. The first and foremost commodity of commerce between the two countries discussed by journals on this side and in the United States has been beef cattle in all their grades from stockers and feeders to the finished product. Perhaps it is due to the increasing scarcity of this type of cattle in both countries and the higher prices paid at American stock yards, that the attention of two nations has been focussed upon this one branch of the producer's business. While all the light possible has been shed during recent weeks upon the status of the beef-cattle markets North and South, another branch of agriculture, which must inevitably feel the results of the change, has seldom been thought of, let alone given publicity by those making special studies of the changed conditions. The dairy industry has been the "dark horse," and, as is frequently the case, the "dark horse" may yet beat the field, and what was an un-thought-of outsider may gallop home the winner. There is now no doubt but that our beef-cattle market has felt the change. The first Monday after the Underwood Bill became law both Toronto and Montreal beef-cattle markets showed an unusual buoyancy, and prices advanced on both. Prices are almost sure to remain higher in the future. There must be more of an equalization between the United States markets and our markets as far as prices are concerned. If this applies to beef cattle, why not also to dairy cattle and the large number of dairy products?

During the past few years dairying has been making rapid strides in Canada and the United States. Cities have grown rapidly, and rural population has drifted away from the land. A campaign for a sanitary milk and milk-products supply has been waged even more vigorously over there than upon this side of the line. Milk, cream, etc., must be clean and must be produced under conditions of comparative cleanliness. Farm labor has grown scarce and scarcer the past few years. All these things have combined, with others, to make a growing demand for milk, cream, butter and cheese, and certain patented manufactured products made from milk. The regions adjacent to the largest cities have experienced the keenest demand, and cheese factories and creameries have, in some cases, been closed, owing to the inroads of other branches of the business. The dairy industry is so diversified, and so many are the products of it that it is not easy to estimate to what extent the new tariff will affect it.

While investigating operations on the Buffalo market recently, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" heard a drover ask \$110 for a grade Holstein springer. This shows that dairy cows are in demand. At that time the same class of cow was selling on Toronto markets around \$70 each, although that week two or three made as high as \$100. New York and other States in recent years have not had enough dairy cows to lower the price of dairy products. There are millions of urban dwellers to be fed in the large cities, and milk, or some of its products, enters into the daily ration of nearly all. Dairymen there are engaged in producing milk, not, so much in breeding milk cows, and, with the duty

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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

off, there seems to be no good reason why they should not draw from Canada to supply the cows to fill the places of those whose day is done as profitable producers. Some dairymen in Western Ontario believe that many of our good grade dairy cows will be picked up and taken into the United States. If the cows go milk must be produced in smaller quantity, for a time at least, until the new market exerts an impetus on the breeding business in Canada.

In the past, in sections of Canada bordering on, or not too far removed from, large United States cities, a cream trade was developed. If it was found profitable to ship cream into that country with a duty of five cents per gallon, we might reasonably expect an increase in the export of this product now that the duty is entirely removed. The same may be said of milk, which formerly had a duty of two cents per gallon and is now free. With these markets wide open, there cannot but be keener competition for the output in this country, especially in districts near the border.

The raw material goes in free, but butter and cheese still are dutiable but to a reduced extent, the tariff on each being reduced from six cents per pound to two and one-half cents per pound. We understand that Canadian cheese does not stand in high favor in the United States market where a more open, softer product meets with approval. Nevertheless, prices are higher over there than here, from two to four cents per pound in the country towns, and, in the city of New York, cheese was quoted last week as high as 17½ cents per pound for finest quality whole-milk goods. The difference in butter prices at present is not very great, but what there is favors the United States market, and our Montreal market correspondent informs us that a

difference of one cent per pound net will influence a shipment of butter across the border. It takes very little to turn the tide in some instances.

This is the state of affairs. The ultimate outcome may be, to some extent, a matter of conjecture, but the signs point to increased interest in dairying as well as in beef production. If the United States dairyman comes after our dairy cows, and the United States cities draw upon our supplies of milk and cream and other dairy products, it looks as though our dairymen had a busy time ahead of them breeding and raising cows for their brother dairymen to the south, and, at the same time, raising enough to keep up a growing supply of milk for our own and United States cities. Let us turn the light for a while upon the effect of the new tariff regulations upon Canadian dairying.

### Nature's Diary.

By A. B. Klugh, M. A.

The season of the fall migration of ducks is now at hand. We have in Canada a great many species of ducks, which belong to three classes. The first class comprises the Fish-ducks, often called She'll-drakes and known to ornithologists under the name of Mergansers. They have narrow bills with toothed edges, adapted to seizing and holding fish. We have three species belonging to this class, and the males of all three are handsome birds, but the male Hooded Merganser, with his large-crested head, is particularly striking. The ducks of this group are not much esteemed by sportsmen on account of the fishy flavor of their flesh.

The next class consists of the river and pond ducks, such as the Mallards and Teal, and among them are found many species much sought after by the hunter.

One member of this group, the Wood Duck, was at one time a common breeder along the streams of the wooded portions of Canada. It has unfortunately been hunted with such persistence that it is now a very rare bird in the more settled parts of the country.

It is perhaps the most beautiful of all the ducks, the male having the upper part of the head and the crest glistening green and purple, the side and front of the lower neck and the breast a purplish-chestnut, prettily marked with several chains of angular white spots, the sides yellowish-gray, with black and white wavy bars, and the under parts a pure white. The female is a much more obscure bird, as is the case with all the ducks, gray and yellowish-brown, mottled with dark gray.

The Wood Duck makes its nest in hollow trees and the young are carried out in her bill by the mother.

Another of this group, the Black Duck, is now the commonest breeding duck in Eastern Canada, still breeding in large numbers in extensive marshes. The name Black Duck is a misnomer, as the bird is really a mottled dark brownish-gray.

The Mallard is a rather rare duck on migrations in the East and is rarer yet as a breeder. A few breed in the marshes of Southwestern Ontario, but the main breeding ground of the Mallard lies west of Manitoba. The moulting of the male Mallard is interesting. In August the Mallards seek out some secluded reed-margined pond, and both sexes lose their wing-quills, so that they are able only to swim and dive, not to fly. The drake is a very conspicuously colored bird in his usual dress, but while his wing-feathers are falling out and being replaced by new ones he assumes the brownish, inconspicuous plumage of the female and in this way probably escapes many enemies. As soon as the flight-feathers have grown once again this temporary dress is discarded.

The Mallard is a fresh-water duck and winters as far north as open water is to be found. The greater number winter in the southern half of the Mississippi Valley, and for many years this was the source of a large part of the market supply. Almost incredible numbers were slaughtered. At Big Lake, in Arkansas, one pot-hunter in a single winter sold eight thousand Mallards, and from this one locality over a hundred and twenty thousand were sent to market during one winter. Fortunately, both Arkansas and Missouri now forbid market shooting.

The third group of ducks are known as the Sea Ducks from the fact that they spend the winter along the sea coast. They breed mostly in the sloughs of the West. In this group are found many ducks much sought after for the table. Chief among these is the Canvas-back. This species is among epicures supposed to have the finest flavor of any wild-fowl. It feeds in the fall very largely upon the wild celery and this plant is supposed to impart the particularly fine

flavor to its flesh, but as many other species also feed extensively upon this plant, it would seem that as far as the epicure is concerned there is more in the name than in the flavor, and many a Red-head and other duck is enjoyed under the name of Canvas-back.

The main breeding ground of the Canvas-back is just east of the Rockies, in Alberta. It used to winter in immense flocks on Chesapeake Bay, but it has been so much hunted there that few winter there now. It winters along both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The Blue-bill is another member of this group. It is quite a striking bird with its abruptly-marked black and white coloration. It is sometimes called "Raft Duck" from its habit of lying out in open water in large raft-like flocks.

Another member of this group is a peculiar-looking duck with a musical voice, known as the Old Squaw or Long-tailed duck. Most of the ducks have only a quack or a squawk as a note, but the Old Squaw has a series of soft, nicely-modulated notes which sound as though they were played on some reed instrument.

The Old Squaw breeds on the Arctic Coasts, and winters on the Great Lakes and along both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

### Europe Through Canadian Eyes--VIII.

A GROWING SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

It is interesting to inquire into the origin and growth of the democratic spirit in England as compared to its rise and progress in Holland. Even since the Norman conquest, at which time the authority of the king and his chief barons was absolute and unquestioned, the people of England have been steadily limiting the power of their rulers and transferring it to themselves. Not by revolutions, except in the case of Charles I., but by patient and increasing recognition and assertions of their rights, has this process gone on and is still going on. In King John's time it was the barons who forced his unwilling hand to sign the Magna Charta. Since then the strife has been taken up by so-called lower and yet lower orders of society, until, at length, we see the working man stoutly standing out for his share in the conduct of affairs, and dictating to party leaders the policy they shall pursue. The people of Holland, on the other hand, from the earliest period of their history, were impatient of any authority except their own. Having to cooperate in the construction of dikes to keep back the sea and make their land habitable, "a particular habit of union, goodwill, and reciprocal justice" was developed in them. This habit of mind tends not only to mutual respect but also to self-respect, and a feeling of equality one with another which will brook no tyranny. This independence of spirit, exhibited from the very first, though often savagely repressed by aggressive monarchs of other European countries, was never entirely crushed. In the sixteenth century the king of Spain was the absolute and harsh master of the country, but the Hollanders not relishing such ruling rebelled, and after a stern struggle of eighty years had their independence established, and recognized by the Powers in 1648. The leader in this long contest was William, Prince of Orange, known as William the Silent. His grandson, another Prince of Orange, became William III., of England, and his praises are lauded every twelfth of July. William the Silent freely sacrificed his personal property and spent his energies in order that Holland might be freed from the Spanish yoke, but was assassinated before the work was completed. To hear the Dutch speak of him makes one realize what hero worship means. The royal family of to-day is regarded with an affection that is unique among the nations, because of being his direct descendants. But the kingdom is virtually a republic and proud of its liberties, and should the house of Orange cease to be or cease to occupy the throne, no attempt to set another family in its place would be tolerated. They are content as they are; out of gratitude to the house of Orange lavishing affection and attention on Queen Wilhelmina, but guardedly cherishing their right to govern themselves.

In Germany the democratic spirit is growing rapidly. Our informant was a German pastor of Basel, who, though opposed to the Socialist party, freely admitted that it was becoming increasingly dominant. He warmly supported the Kaiser, because the latter favored religion, was deeply religious himself, while the Socialists were openly opposed to anything of the kind. He wished us to distinguish, however, between the Socialists of Germany and those of the same name in America. Some American Socialists, he said, are really anarchists, while the Socialists of Germany would merely be classed as radicals in our country, a very different thing.

The monarchy is gone in France, never to return, so our French friends informed us. They did not dispute the fact that was suggested to

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them that there was still a party that favored a return of the old regime, but that party consisted, they said, almost solely of old titled families who could not easily become reconciled to the loss of special privileges, and who naturally longed to have the good old times back again. But that party was small and steadily diminishing in numbers. The success of the French Republic has not only been a matter of surprise to other peoples, but has brought deep satisfaction to the French people themselves. Those interviewed,—university men, members of the learned professions, those engaged in commercial and mechanical employments—all seemed to have but one mind on the subject. They rejoiced in new-found power and were full of hope as to the future.

Switzerland, the land of freedom, is governed by a lot of Rats. There is first the Kantonsrat (pronounced raht) which is the local governmental body of the canton, then higher in office is the Standerat, the forty-four members of which are elected, two from each of the 22 cantons, and the Nationalrat, a body of about 150 members, elected by the people every three years, one representative for each 20,000 of the population. These two bodies together form the legislative assembly, (Bundes-versammlung) and choose the seven members of the Bundesrat, the highest body, to whom they depute the executive power. The Bundesrat chooses one of their own number as President, but his influence and power are but slight as compared with those of the American or French Presidents. The local assemblies, the Kantonsrats, are, in many of the cantons, composed of a large number of representatives, that body in the canton of Zurich, for instance, having 211 members. To the interest the debates in these local assemblies excite, says Chamber's Encyclopedia, is no doubt to be attributed in a great degree the intelligence and public spirit of the Swiss.

Self government in Switzerland began at a much earlier date, and is enjoyed in fuller measure than in any other important country in the world. The leading men of the Forest Cantons met on the Rutli meadow, Nov. 7th, 1307, and resolved to expel the Austrian bailiffs. They were successful in the war that followed, and in 1352 eight cantons entered into a perpetual league, which was the foundation of the Swiss Confederation. This great struggle was, according to legend, precipitated by the Austrian, Gessler, in ordering William Tell to shoot the apple on his son's head. He, as every school boy knows, succeeded in doing so, but, roused by the cruelty of the command, afterwards shot Gessler through the heart. The noble statue of him which stands in his native city Lucerne, courage and conscious integrity in every line, pictures Tell as a masterful man with whom it was dangerous for tyrants to trifle.

In the 17th century the Swiss, in great numbers, were employed as soldiers in foreign service, and proved by their valor that independence did not lessen courage or fidelity. The French king, Louis XVI., had a bodyguard of Swiss soldiers, and in an attack on the Palace of Versailles in the troublous years of that monarch this guard defended the king until the last man of them was slain. The stairway down which their blood ran was pointed out to us. The French nation, in grateful remembrance of that heroic deed, afterwards had the famous statue "The Lion of Lucerne" carved on the face of a perpendicular rock in that town. None who have seen that work will ever forget the expression of faithfulness unto death which is seen in the attitude of the dying lion, as with his last remaining ounce of strength he steadfastly holds down his right paw in defence upon the shield of France.

No important measure can become law in Switzerland until it has been approved by vote of the people. And again, should there be any question upon which the people feel strongly which has not been introduced by the legislature, on a petition signed by 50,000 men that question must be submitted to the people and settled by their votes. Had such laws prevailed in our country the question of reciprocity would have been settled on its merits by those interested, entirely free from any party red-herring trails, and the navy question also would not be left to be squabbled over by politicians, but would have been definitely decided by those who should decide such things, the people who have to foot the bills.

Our observations all indicate constant growth of the democratic ideal in the European countries visited, and the firm attachment to it where longest in force.

The obliteration of the line which divided the so-called governing class from the governed was accompanied by temporary disorders of a violent character, but, on the whole, it has been entirely to the advantage of all. The bursting of the bonds, by which it was thought to hold the common people in serfdom or semi-serfdom, has set free powers of mind and heart which have changed this old earth into a new world. In the words of Julian Hawthorne, "It is the brains of the common people that have wrought the

mighty change; their personal interests demand that they go forward, and their fresh and unencumbered minds show them the way. The great scientists, the inventors, the philanthropists, the reformers, are all of the common people; the statesmen who have really governed the world in this century (the 19th) have sprung from the common stock."

sunny Sunday afternoons. A little exercise and a chance to roll and also to stretch their tired limbs will do them good.

Over-head feeding racks are not the best method of feeding long straw or hay to horses. The nearer the method of getting the feed approaches the natural condition the better.

"Our Dumb Animals" gives the following as a remedy for sore shoulders and sore backs. Tannic acid, 1 oz.; spirits camphor, 1 oz.; alcohol, 8 oz. Add water to make one pint. Apply freely.

If feeding heavily on oats, add a little bran to the ration. Bran or a few roots should form a part of the rations of all horses being fed large quantities of grain after coming in from grass in the fall.

Feed little hay at noon unless the horse is to have an unusually long noon spell. It is better for the animal to rest with a feed of grain than to gorge himself with hay while tired, and immediately previous to going again to strenuous work. Give the big feed of hay at night, and only a small allowance morning and noon.

**Interfering, Speedy-cutting, Over-reaching.**

Few are the horses which move straight and true with no faults to be found with their action. Many otherwise attractive and useful animals drop in the estimation of buyer or judge when they are asked to move out and show their paces. There are certainly many cases, says a writer in *The Farmer and Stockbreeder*, where some defect of action proves itself to be of far more serious import than the very worst fault of conformation. This applies with particular force to horses used for fast work, hunters, saddle horses and harness animals, for the faster the pace the more likely is defective action to be productive of mischievous results; and in conformity with this well-known fact one may come across many instances where a horse which is faulty in its action, suffers no real inconvenience in consequence of this disability so long as it is going at a slow pace, but it is greatly handicapped thereby immediately the pace is greatly increased.

It is not, of course, implied by this that the question of action is not also a matter for material consideration where cart horses are concerned. Far from it, for in this class of horse, too, a true, well-balanced and faultless style of moving is a highly desirable attribute, inasmuch as the action has a decisive bearing upon the usefulness and suitability of heavy draft horses for their work. It is a fact that actual faults

of action, as a general rule, make themselves felt much less in the case of slow-working horses than in light-legged horses for fast work, while the occurrence of certain defects of this kind, such as speedy-cutting, for example, likewise over-reaching, is confined exclusively to horses of the latter type when going at a fast pace, the heavy cart horse, practically speaking, enjoying complete immunity therefrom.

Undoubtedly the most common form in which defective action manifests itself in an actively detrimental manner consists in brushing or cutting (interfering). This varies in intensity, but even in its mildest shape it is always most objectionable, while in severer cases it is not infrequently little short of disastrous, for a horse that habitually brushes badly is liable to be a source of continual trouble and annoyance

Cases of brushing may, broadly, be divided into two different categories, according to whether the trouble is merely temporary and curable, or whether it is of a chronic order and admits of no cure, though possibly it may be palliated by some suitable method of shoeing. In the former case, its underlying causes are, so to speak, adventitious in character and transient, such as weakness, want of condition and the greenness combined with awkwardness of action



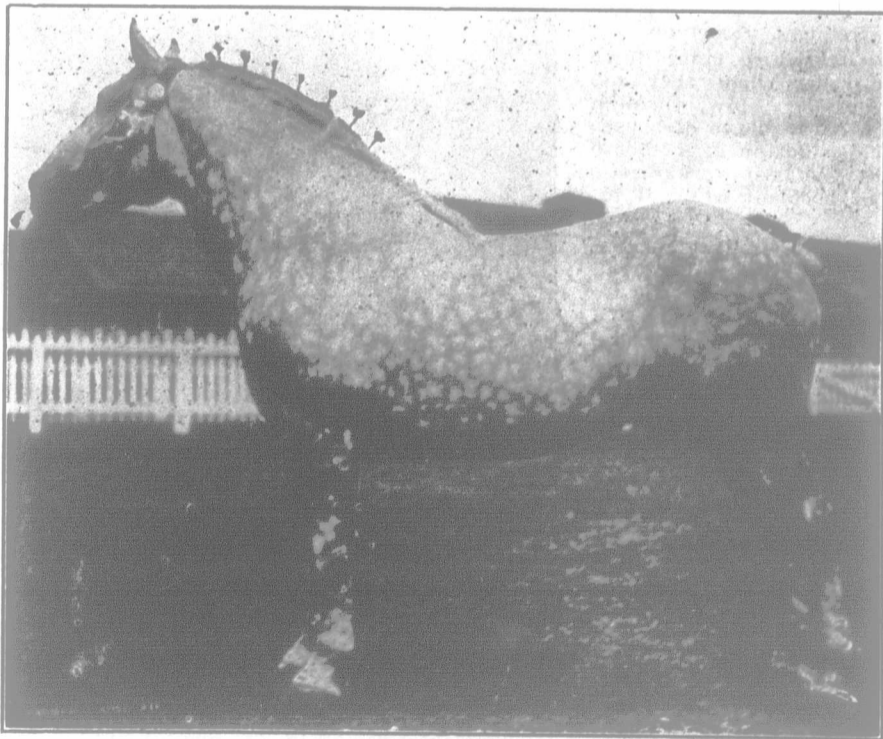
In Remembrance of William Tell.

**THE HORSE.**

Make application early to have your stallion inspected.

Get the teeth of all old horses examined before placing them upon dry feed for the winter.

Cleaning the horses should be as regular a part of the teamster's day's work as the feeding of them.



**Ichnobate.**

Champion Percheron stallion at Toronto. Exhibited by Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont.

See that the horse has a good bed of clean straw each night. Anything which adds to his comfort means dollars to his owner.

Short stall partitions are responsible for many accidents through kicking, and cause many comparatively quiet animals to begin this vicious habit.

Let the work horses out for a short time on

which characterizes young horses when they are first brought into work. The trouble will, in cases of this kind, right itself of its own accord in course of time, but such cases hardly concern us here, as defective action is not really at the bottom of it in these circumstances. It is the permanent and incurable form of brushing which is so objectionable. This arises from deeper seated causes, a principal one being undue closeness of the action, which results in the feet, either in front or behind, being carried within the line of the opposite limb when the horse is moving, causing the fetlock to be brushed or hit by the other foot. The fact of a horse going close does not necessarily give rise to the evil, but as it very commonly does so, and indubitably predisposes a horse to brush, close action is a fault that cannot be rated too seriously. Legs which are badly or not truly placed underneath the body, and abnormalities in the position of the feet, such as turned-in toes, a condition commonly described as pigeon-toed, or turned-out toes, are other causes which are responsible for cutting. A variety of special devices are resorted to in the shoeing of horses which are given to brushing, with the object of remedying the trouble, such as the use of feather-edged and knock-up shoes, but though these may, in favorable cases, minimize the evil, they are not often found to be entirely successful in overcoming it. The best safeguard always is to let a horse which has a tendency to brush wear a fetlock boot or boots—as the case may require—so as to protect the limb from injury. But in a serious case of brushing even this expedient will not, by any means, ensure complete immunity from bruises and consequent lameness. Certainly it is a fatal mistake ever to buy a horse which brushes badly, for an animal of this kind will never give satisfaction, at any rate, not if wanted for work at fast paces, though possibly it could be regulated to slow work with more satisfactory results, as under these circumstances its cutting propensities, as we have seen, will not entail such injurious effects.

Speedy-cutting is liable to be productive of the most dangerous consequences. Speedy-cutting consists in a fore leg being hit just below the knee by the opposite foot when a horse is trotting, and the pain inflicted when this happens may be so intense as to bring the animal down to the ground, dropping as if shot. The risks which such an accident involve will readily be understood. Repeated blows resulting from speedy-cutting will generally cause a bony enlargement to form on the part which is hit, or, at any rate, leave a scar, so that little difficulty will be experienced in finding out whether a horse is subject to this defect of action when contemplating a purchase, and if there is any indication of it the horse should be avoided at any price. A special kind of leg boot is used in cases of speedy-cutting, but while this may lessen the effects of the trouble, it will not obviate the risk incidental to it. Speedy-cutting is in particular specially liable to occur in high-actioned horses, but fortunately it is not of very frequent occurrence.

Horses are occasionally caused to come down in a similar manner, as happens when they hit themselves a bad speedy-cutting blow, through hitting a leg lower down in consequence of brushing or owing to very close action. A horse liable to this mishap is at the best very unsafe to use, owing to the risk of accident which it involves.

Over-reaching is also a common fault. It consists in a fore leg being struck into or hit by a hind foot. Serious injuries and cuts may be inflicted on the back tendons or the heels in this way. Sometimes horses with perfectly good and true action will accidentally over-reach, but in this case the mishap occurs only as an isolated and exceptional instance, whereas when faulty action causes the trouble, it is permanently repeated on and off at intervals. A horse afflicted with a propensity to over-reach should wear a suitable kind of boot or legging as a protection for the leg against being cut by the hind shoe when struck into. Over-reaching occurs mainly when a horse is cantering fast or galloping, and it often happens in jumping, especially in the case of unpractised jumpers. A horse is also liable to inflict a cut on the heel of a fore leg with a hind foot when forced to trot a faster gait that it can conveniently compass.

Frequently, defective action results in stumbling or tripping—or blundering, as many horse-men prefer to call it. There are, however, various other underlying causes besides a faulty and sluggish action which may occasion such insecurity of foothold, including fatigue, want of condition, a bad carriage, a lazy disposition, weak or unsound legs, and an excessively heavy forehead. Stumbling is by no means necessarily associated with low-striding action, as is often assumed, though probably the greatest proportion of stumblers and trippers are to be found among horses possessing what is known as a daisy-cutting style of motion, but the defect not infrequently affects also high-actioned animals. A useful safeguard in cases where there is a propensity to stumble is to keep the horse well on his mettle.

Forging, also known as clicking, calls for brief notice, this oftentimes being a concomitant of unbalanced action or a slovenly gait. Apart, however, from the fact that the sound which is produced by forging is annoying, and that it proclaims the horse's action to be abnormal, this failing is innocuous, for it gives rise to no untoward consequences. It can, moreover, in most cases be cured by adopting suitable remedial measures.

### How a Western Farmer Winters Idle Horses.

How best to winter the idle horse is a problem confronting horse owners East and West. On most farms in Eastern Canada, as well as on the Prairie, there is not work in harness for all the horses which are found necessary for the tillage and harvest seasons. A writer in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man., describes his method of handling horses in winter, and there are points in it for horse owners in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces, as well as for those situated in the West.

"An idle animal of any kind soon becomes a vexed question. It is very unnatural for a horse to be idle. If kept so for any length of time cooped up in a stable, he becomes irritable to ailments, discouraged and lifeless. It does not and will not pay to keep a horse in idleness.

"Much of the difficulty in horses not being in full trim for work in spring is simply because they have lost courage, vitality and energy by being idle during the winter months when there is nothing to do. To take 15 to 50 idle horses out every day during the winter season and exercise them sufficiently to keep them in normal heart and condition is an undertaking very few farmers care to tackle. We have come to the conclusion that to throw a horse upon his own resources during the daytime to rustle for part of his living, he will generally reach spring a horse full of courage, muscle, vivacity and energy, capable of doing his full share of the work required of him. Horses that are idle are generally overfed, and those allowed to run at large night and day are apt to be underfed. Each method unconditions a horse for heavy continuous work.

"As soon as continuous heavy work ceases in the fall, we continue the ordinary feeding for two or three weeks in order to rest and put them in good heart and condition. We then gradually knock off the heavy feeding until winter feeding begins. In the morning we practically feed nothing, simply give them all the water they will drink and turn them out to the prairie and bluffs

and have never had a horse go back on us during the season's heavy work.

"We do not work the idle horses during winter if it is at all possible to avoid it. All the winter work is done with teams kept and fed for the purpose. We stable at nights and on very cold and stormy days. Under no circumstances do we leave them out over night. We have followed this combination plan for years and unhesitatingly advise its adoption and practice. We doubt very much if there is a more satisfactory, lazy and economical system of wintering idle horses and colts. It is nature's plan combined with a little commonsense aid by man.

"Two to four weeks before work begins in spring we commence to feed and exercise up to full rations and work. As for grooming, we must admit we are just a trifle lazy. The most aesthetically groomed horse we ever saw, would if turned out, fix up his grooming in fine shape at the first piece of naked plowing he came to. Still it is well to brush off snow, ice or dirt, with a soft brush on their return to the stable, being careful not to disturb nature's arrangement of the winter coat too much.

"Cautions: In case of the necessary use of an idle horse do not overwork or overdrive him. Do not overfeed. Do not allow him to stand in the cold or wind. Do not immediately turn him out of doors after work. Many horses are ruined in violating these negatives."

This article, written by J. E. Frith, of Saskatchewan, emphasizes what we have always laid particular stress upon—exercise. Every horse owner should see to it that his horses, particularly the colts, get all the exercise possible during the winter months. Several hours each day (excepting, of course, very stormy days) should be spent out of doors.

## LIVE STOCK.

Finish the cattle.

Produce what the market demands.

There is a movement started in Pennsylvania to raise more calves. Watch it spread.

Buck lambs are not wanted on the market. Next spring should see castration of grade lambs in general practice.

There is a big demand for stockers and feeders. There is almost sure to be an equally strong demand next spring for finished beef.

When the rancher is entirely driven out by the grain farmer, where will the cattle come from unless more of the veal calves are raised?

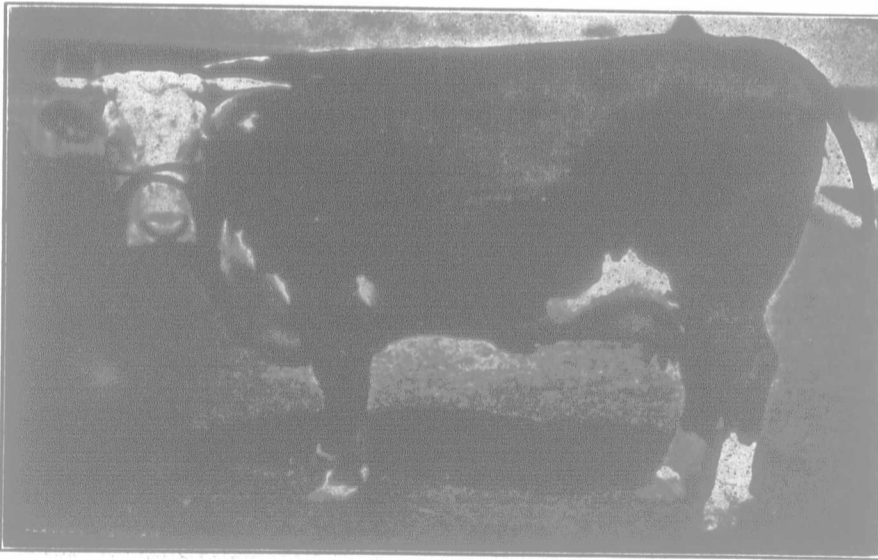
When a veal calf, at 160 pounds, sells as high as a yearling steer did a few years ago, is there any wonder many of these youngsters are slaughtered?

Do not sell the grain this winter. Get a big price for it as finished meat or as milk or some of the products made from it, and have the greater portion of the plant food it contains to spread on the fields for a bigger crop in 1914.

"Not one man in a thousand has accuracy of eye and judgment sufficient to become an eminent breeder." These are the words of a noted breeder of Shorthorn cattle in the United States. But it must be added that training and observation can do considerable.

The buyer of stockers, the feeder, the butcher and the exporter all want the low-set, deep, thick, even-fleshed type of animal. There is room for improvement in the type of bulls being used in many sections. Get rid of the scrub sire, and plan to make something of the calves rather than to kill them at birth.

If all the live stock marketed was as good as the choice types, how much greater would the feeder's net returns be? A visit to a few of the large markets reveals the fact that too great a portion of the offerings consists of inferior stock, apparently due more to bad breeding than to bad feeding, although the two quite frequently are closely connected.



Miss Brae 26th.

Champion Hereford female at Toronto, 1913. Owned by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ontario.

for the day. During the day their mangers are filled with oat, barley or flax straw. Their stalls are cleaned and bedded with fresh clean wheat straw. Some kind of grain, a sheaf of oats or barley or a couple of pints of boiling-hot trash from the fanning mill is given to them in the evening on their return from their day's grubbing. This evening ration is varied in quantity so as to keep them in good condition. Salt is accessible to them in the yard. Vegetables of any kind are "sweet bits" to them and are highly relished at any time.

"This system of feeding done regularly keeps the horses and colts out all day with a sure return to the stables in the evening. These horses are not idle. They get regular and continuous exercise, and each spring are in the pink of working condition, and will fill the bill all summer. Since this system and method of wintering horses was adopted and practiced we have not lost one animal from carelessness in feeding and exercising.



**Our English Correspondence.**  
AN ENGLISH FAIR.

We are on the verge—at the end of September—of closing down our outdoor show season, and it was my lot to attend, on September 24th, one of the great single-day shows in Great Britain, that held at Altrincham, eight miles from Manchester; and to which 30,994 people paid admission. Shires and milking Shorthorns prevailed in farmers' classes; in those sections which appealed most to suburban folk, hunters, saddle horses, Hackneys and harness horses appealed most strongly. There was one class of Hackneys which stood out far above all others.

Last spring, in London, the Hackney Horse Society instituted a saddle-horse class for the first time after a lapse of a considerable number of years, but it turned out a dismal failure, all the prizes going to second- and third-rate carriage horses.

At Altrincham a saddle class was decided amongst first-rate carriage horses, which was worth going miles to see. The catalogue called them "Roadsters," which is a word peculiar to Cheshire, and the five horses to come out gave a half-hour's thrill to all those who knew what they were watching. Robert Black (York) was responsible for two of the exhibits, Gay Boy and Happy May. The former, however, is really owned by Martinez de Hoz, the Argentine millionaire, who bought Craganour. Gay Boy gave a brilliant show, going very high, very corkily, and his flag was carried gaily to the finish, while his manners were perfect in all respects. Everyone thought he must win, but gradually, yet surely, he was worn down by his stable-mate, Happy May, a smaller animal and a neat shower, generous in action, and not flashy. Third to them came the peerless harness mare, Philip Smith's Melbourne Princess, which gave a beautiful show of balanced action, and is withal a real quality sort.

In the remaining saddle classes Philip Smith's Haddon Marphil won the district, and Happy May got home in the open under 15-hands class. Robert Black's The Swell won a storming class of saddle ponies, beating J. E. Agate's Take Princess after a hard duel.

Hunters were a credit to Cheshire. England's best brood mare, for two years past, has been W. H. Shier's (Hartford) Beechnut II., and she had no difficulty in winning, while her bay foal, by Red Sahib, just as readily took his class. This bay is the best of the three Beechnut II. has thrown, and possesses perfect shoulders and the best of gun-barrel bone.

A. E. Hesketh (Worleston) won the Hunter's Improvement Society's medal with the three-year-old mare, Montress, a daughter of Rydal Head, and hence a bloodlike mare that also looks like carrying a man well to hounds for a hard day's work.

Altrincham is famous for its Shire geldings—the horses which even motor haulage cannot drive from the streets of Manchester and Liverpool. In the draft-horse classes the Duke of Westminster, A. C. Sparkes (Altrincham), Peter Walder & Sons (Warrington), Edward Davies (Partington), and Mrs. E. Pennington (Dunham Massey), led in strong competition. The breeding classes were topped by A. Grandage's (Alderley) Bramhope Paragon and his Duke's Double; James Gould's Kinoulton Countess and his Lynn Thumper, and J. W. Kenworthy's exhibits.

**MILKING SHORTHORNS FOR AMERICA.**

Shaw, the American lover of the milking Shorthorn, has despatched to J. J. Hill, St. Paul, U. S. A., 28 animals of undeniable milking qualities, selected from the famed herds of Adeane, Chivers, Lucas, Hobbs, Potter, Sanday, and Attwater. He has also sent over to J. J. Hill twelve Argentine cattle and three Aberdeen-Angus bul's, including one that cost \$1,000. Shropshire and Oxford-Down sheep complete the shipment.

**HEREFORD EXPORTS.**

The Hereford Herd Book Society have issued 370 export certificates as follows: Argentine and Uruguay, 181; Rhodesia, 54; United States of America, 50; Brazil, 42; Transvaal and Orange Free States, 35; British East Africa, 1; Belgian Congo, 3; Swaziland, 2, and Spain, 2. Peter Coats, Garthland Place, Paisley, a director of Messrs. J. & P. Coats, Ltd., is dead. On the opposite side of the Wye, at Sheepcote, Clifford, Hay, he kept a herd of Herefords and a stud of Shire horses. His successes in the show-yard were many, whilst constantly animals of his breeding were exported abroad.

**BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

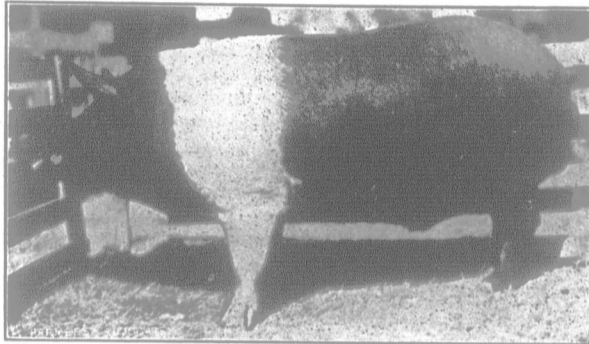
It was pleasant to read that, at your recent Toronto show, the Berkshire pig was in such great favor. He is generally regarded as the oldest of our pure breeds of pigs, for he was recognized before the white varieties first appeared—about 1851. The early specimens of the

breed, however, were larger than those of to-day—less fat, and producing in consequence a larger proportion of lean. The real Berkshire is black, with four white feet, a white mark on the face, and a white tip to the tail. In some cases the skin is a plum-shaded black, and in others a dense dead black; but the former is preferred, as it is usually accompanied by finer quality of meat. The Berkshire breeder, however, is distinctly handicapped by the necessity to produce the white markings, which limit his choice of breeding stock. However much they may be valued by the exhibitor—although they indicate 'purity' of blood when combined with the requisite type—they have otherwise no significance. A pig of larger size and still better quality is to be preferred to a show pig, however well it is marked. A good Berkshire should be fit for sale as a porker at sixteen to seventeen weeks, or for sale as a bacon pig at five to six months, so Profes-

visionally fixed, viz., Tuesday, June 30th, and the four following days. G. T. BURROWS.  
London, Eng.

**The Cost of Pork Production.**

The Kansas Experiment Station has done considerable work with hogs, and this is what the Superintendent says of the cost of feeding pigs: "For four years we have been breeding each season 45 sows, 25 of which were gilts. We have endeavored to determine the cost of the pigs raised from these sows when the average weight of the pigs was 50 pounds each. In doing this we have charged the old sow with all feed eaten—grain, hay and pasture—from the time one spring litter had been weaned until the next spring litter had been weaned. She was also charged with the feed eaten by her pigs until the 50 pounds weight had been reached. The sow was credited with the gain in her weight during the year. The young sow's record was kept in a similar way from about August 1 of her first year until a year later. In all our calculations we considered hogs worth \$5.90 per 100 pounds and corn 47 cents per bushel, as these were our average farm prices for seven years. We have charged the sow and young litter \$1.50 per year for alfalfa pasture. The old sows received no grain in the summer after the pigs were weaned; during the winter they were fed equal parts, by weight, of corn and alfalfa hay, and during the suckling period a liberal mixed grain and alfalfa ration. The young sows were pastured on alfalfa during the summer and fed a medium liberal grain ration, and were fed a full ration of three-fourths to two-thirds corn and one-fourth to one-third alfalfa during the winter. While suckling they were fed liberally. Calculating as indicated above, we find that the pigs at the weight of 50 pounds each have cost from \$1.25 to \$2.35 each, or \$2.50 to \$4.70 per 100 pounds. The average cost of more than 1,000 pigs in these tests has been slightly more than \$1.80 per head, according to the record obtained as indicated above."



**A Winning Hampshire.**

This pig took first place in the class under one year, at London, for C. A. Powell, Arva, Ont.

essor J. Long tells us. The old practice of feeding pigs to great weight is no longer tenable—time and money are lost in the process—for younger meat is more tender, it realizes a better price, and the money is turned over more quickly. A pig weighing 165 lbs., or thereabouts, alive and not excessively fat, will reach top price at the bacon factory—assuming that the fat on the back is not more than 2½ inches in thickness. For crossing for bacon production Berkshires are excellent—especially on sows with long bodies and deep sides, so that the flitch may be large. The common pig often carries too much lean—fattens slowly and is thin in the belly—where weight should be made. The Berkshire imparts better fattening properties, quicker feeding, and the pigs produced by the cross made thicker bellies, with more streaky meat for rashers of bacon, and while on this subject, the Board of Agriculture has just reminded British pig breeders that for factory purposes, buyers seldom purchase bacon hogs weighing more than from 160 to 200 lbs. Farmers, on the other hand, who want to produce bacon for home consumption, generally allow their pigs to attain a weight of from 280 to 320 lbs., and in many instances these weights are exceeded, especially in the case of old fat sows. Economy is sometimes effected when the latter are fattened in order to obtain an abundant supply of lard for domestic purposes, but where the object is simply to produce good quality bacon, farmers would do better to fatten out their bacon hogs at not more than 240 lbs. The nature and the quantity of the food fed to pigs largely determine their rate of growth; with well-bred animals there should usually be an increase of 20 lbs. per month. A pig eight months old ought, therefore, to yield a carcass of 160 lbs., and this is perhaps the most esteemed weight on the Old Country's market.

The dates for next year's Royal Agricultural Show, to be held at Shrewsbury, have been pro-

**An Experiment With Hogs.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The following is the description of an experiment which was carried out here some time ago. A litter of young pigs, eleven in number, were selected for the experiment. As one of these was found to be unfit for use, owing to its being misshapen and of smaller size than its companions, only ten were used. These, when one month old, were weighed and placed in a separate pen. The floor was of concrete, twelve feet square, with a raised sleeping platform in one corner. This was constructed of plank, and a two-by-four-inch scantling was placed along the outer edge to prevent the bedding falling off. The yard was large and roomy enough for plenty of exercise. It had one drawback, however, as the soil was so very soft that it was soon trodden into mud so deep as to almost prevent the pigs from moving about. It was found necessary to keep the pigs from this yard for several days, while drainage was provided. After this the yard was found to be quite serviceable.

The feed was carefully measured and every ounce consumed was charged. From May first to November first the pigs consumed on an average of three pounds meal each per day. This consisted of equal parts of oats, buckwheat and shorts. They also received about four pounds of skim milk each day of the test. The value placed on the buckwheat and oats was one dollar per cwt., and the shorts at thirty dollars per ton. The skim-milk was charged at the rate of 20 cents per cwt. The total length of the period was one hundred and eighty-four days. During this period the pigs consumed 1,840 pounds of



**Lincoln Shearling Ewes.**

Winners of first prize and championship at the Royal Show, Bristol, England, 1913.

cats, valued at \$18.40; 1,840 pounds buckwheat, valued at \$18.40, and 1,840 pounds shorts, at \$27.60. The skim-milk was valued at \$14.72. The total cost of feed for the ten pigs during six months amounted to \$79.12.

When slaughtered they were found to weigh an average of 160 pounds each. As the market was brisk, twelve dollars per cwt. was easily obtained.

The profit on the lot was as follows: 1,600 pounds, at 12c., \$192.00; cost of feed, \$79.12. This left a net profit of \$112.88, or \$11.28 on each animal.

The hogs were grade Berkshires and were from good mature breeding animals. The unthriftiness often seen in animals from immature and undersized breeders was not to be found in this lot.

The cost of tending to the hogs was offset by the value of the manure produced. This is an item that is very often ignored by those who in other respects are very exact in keeping records of the cost of production. Certain experiments at Cornell Experiment Station some years ago proved that the manure produced by this class of live stock is one of the best fertilizers.

J. H. MACDONALD.

Cape Breton, N. S.

### Figures on the Beef Situation.

A live-stock report issued by a large commission firm operating on the biggest live-stock markets in the United States, recently published a short article dealing with the cattle situation in that country. It gives some idea of the magnitude of the decrease in beef cattle. Dairy cattle have held their own, but in the last twelve years beef cattle have fallen off in numbers by 16,000,000, while the estimated increase in population was 12,000,000, most of which are city dwellers.

"The United States, which not so very many years ago was the greatest beef exporting country in the world, has witnessed a remarkable change. In 1900 there were 72,000,000 cattle on American farms. In 1912 the number fell to 56,000,000. Of the total number first given 52,000,000 were beef cattle, the remainder being cows and dairy stuff. Last year the beef stock had fallen off to 36,000,000, leaving the number of the dairy animals unchanged. This is an approximate decrease of 32 per cent. in six years. During this same time it is estimated that the population of the United States increased by 12,000,000.

"Should this tremendous shortage be added to annually for another six years, a very vivid imagination is necessary to realize what the price of beefsteak will be when the nation's total supply of cattle has reached 40,000,000, of which only half is beef stock, and its population has been augmented by another twelve million."

### Bruising of Stock Condemned.

In talking with a number of buyers on the Buffalo live-stock market recently, the subject of bruising stock through rough handling by drivers came up. It always pays to drive pigs, cattle or sheep without clubbing them. Bruised animals are not worth anywhere near the top price to the packer. Indiscriminate clubbing of hogs in loading is condemned by buyers one and all. All meat hung up showing bruises is severely discounted by the purchaser, consequently the price to the seller of the live stock in the market must be lower. In taking cattle or hogs to the station to ship do not use the club. Load them in the wagons with as little trouble as possible. Coax them rather than beat them; and, in driving cattle, do not allow stoning or clubbing. In loading into the cars it pays to take a little time and put the stock in the easiest way possible.

## THE FARM.

### Palatability of Sweet Clover.

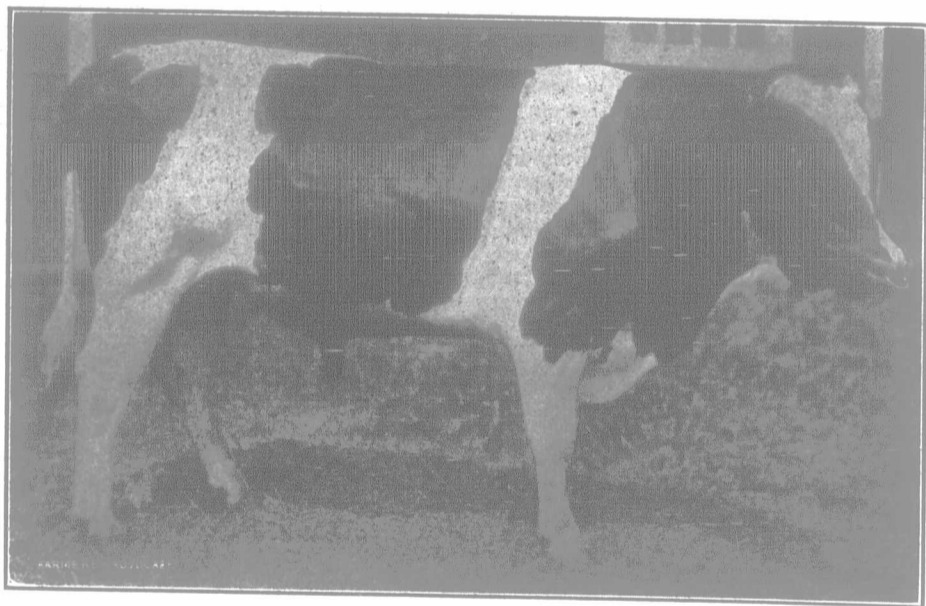
Much has been written recently regarding sweet clover as a crop to grow for feed. Some have praised it as being equal to or better than alfalfa and others have stated that it is a very poor crop to grow, condemning it on account of its unpalatability. In Farmers' Bulletin 485 of the United States Department of Agriculture, which is devoted to a discussion of the merits and demerits of this crop, there is given a very good account of the causes of stock not having a taste for sweet clover. The bulletin states:

"The chief drawback to the utilization of sweet clover is its bitter taste, due to cumarin, which causes animals at first to refuse it. In this respect, however, it is only fair to the sweet clover to note that stock will often refuse to eat a number of valuable leguminous forage crops when first offered to them. Milk cows have been observed to refuse an entire ration of alfalfa hay even when no other feed was available at feeding

time. This, however, was when it was first introduced to them. Shippers of cattle from the arid sections of the West, where corn is unknown, often have difficulty in getting the stock to eat corn fodder or even corn. One specific instance has come under observation where the cattle were fed corn with the dried husks attached, whereupon they ate off the husks and left the corn uneaten. When these cattle were turned on the green grass the following season, instead of eating the new growth they contented themselves with browsing off the dead stalks of the preceding season's growth, which presumably more closely resembled the desert grasses to which they were accustomed. Preliminary experiments with leguminous crops, even at the hands of careful experimenters, can not always be taken as final. In this connection it may be mentioned that when cowpeas were first tried in portions of this country it was found so difficult at first to induce stock to eat the vines, either when cured or made into silage, that even at a certain state experiment station the opinion was expressed that cowpeas were of no local value as feed for live stock. Subsequent developments proved that this crop has great possibilities even in the sections where the preliminary trials showed it to be very unpromising as a feed owing to the difficulty experienced in making stock eat the forage.

"Much greater difficulty is usually experienced in inducing the stock to become accustomed to sweet clover than is the case with other legumes, but the fact that in at least half of the states in the Union stock have become accustomed to eat this plant indicates that the natural distaste which stock at first show can be successfully overcome.

"Much effort is being given in several parts of the country to the development of a cumarin-free variety of sweet clover by selection and also by hybridizing it with smaller, less valuable species of sweet clover which do not have this bitter principle. Efforts are also being made looking to the introduction of less bitter strains from foreign countries. These efforts may in time prove successful, but at present they are not so important as it is sometimes thought, since stock



Homestead King Colantha Abbecker.

At the head of the herd of D. Campbell, Komoka, Ont. To be sold October 22.

can be readily induced to eat the ordinary sweet clover, and once they acquire the taste for it no difficulty is thereafter experienced in getting them to eat all that they require. It is also held that the cumarin or bitter principle reduces the danger of bloating. Cumarin is well known to physicians and druggists and for thousands of years has been used as a corrective, tonic, and antiseptic in intestinal disorders. The sweet clover starts its growth about two weeks in advance of the other ordinary pasture crops and at this stage is not especially bitter. When the cattle are turned on it at this time they are hungry for any green feed and eat it from the first, practically without exception. Close pasturing or an occasional clipping with a mower will insure the continued presence of the fresh shoots, which will thus be available throughout the season. The hay when properly cured is seldom refused by stock, but if they should refuse it a sprinkling of brine on the hay when the animals are salt hungry is usually all that is necessary to induce them to eat it. The rank flavor of sweet clover has been held by some to taint the milk when eaten by milk cows, but this is disputed by those who have utilized it on an extensive scale. Whether or not there is some narcotic principle in the cumarin, it is a well-known fact that once stock are induced to eat sweet clover for a few days they become quite fond of it, and will often leave grasses and other clovers to eat it. Its palatability, and probably also its digestibility, decreases with the age of the plant, and for this

reason it should be utilized at as early a stage as is practicable."

The writer has seen cattle refuse sweet clover time and again as odd plants of it were found in cured hay and in pasture fields where a few of these plants have grown the cattle did not eat them. Of course these cattle were not forced to eat the sweet clover and had never had their tastes educated to it. They had plenty of other feed. No doubt there are many feeds which the animal may not relish when first they are fed to it but which the same animal may in time acquire a taste for. Digestibility, however, depends to some extent upon palatability and the feed most relished, other things being equal, should give best results. While no doubt the plant has a feeding value where stock are taught to eat it, we must agree with the bulletin that there is room for much experimental work on this subject.

## THE DAIRY.

### Milking Machines in England.

In connection with the Bristol Show in England a number of milking machines were tried out in competition, and the official report on them, by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, has been issued.

Originally 17 machines were entered. Of these 13 arrived at the place of trial and ten actually competed. The trials were conducted by two judges, with the assistance of the Society's consulting engineer, three dairy bacteriologists and four stewards.

The judges in their report state that milking machines practically work on two fundamental principles, viz., vacuum plus mechanical pressure and mechanical pressure alone. The first of these principles seems to be that most generally adopted, the inventors having taken advantage of the vacuum controlled by a pulsator to obtain the mechanical motion by which the cow's teat is pressed by the rubber teat cup at the same time that the vacuum is present to draw the milk

from the teat to the receptacle. In this manner the machines imitate the sucking action of a calf, which must be admitted to be the best means of extracting milk from the cow.

In discussing the performance of the competing machines in connection with the points to which the special attention of competitors was called in the regulations, the report states that the practice of using rubber tubes should be condemned for several reasons, the most important of which is the fact that it is practically impossible to prevent the presence of bacteria on a surface such as rubber presents. "In other words," states

the report, "It is most difficult to clean thoroughly. Another point against the use of rubber tubes is the fact that they are apt to perish and crack where they are continually being bent out as is done in the case of placing the cup on the teats in most machines using a vacuum."

The first prize (\$121.67) and the Society's Gold Medal was awarded to a Swedish machine. This machine consists of four main parts: the teat cups, the conduits, the pulsator and the receptacle. These are combined in one unit which is attached to the cow by means of web straps, so that the weight of the unit is supported entirely by the cow; but unlike the majority of machines the milk ducts are made of celluloid, are transparent and very tough; the inner surface very nearly approaches the smoothness of glass, and so the milk ducts are quite easily cleaned. The teat cups are entirely supported on the celluloid duct tubes which are led into the milk receptacle through rubber ring washers; the latter are air tight but allow of practically a universal motion of the cups, including a telescopic motion, thus allowing the cups room for adjustment to fit any cow. The tube being transparent the attendant can at once see that all four quarters are milking properly, and by means of a tap, which is fitted to each tube where it leaves the cup, he can cease to operate any cup he may choose. The power required to work four machines is about one h. p., with a vacuum of 14 to 15 inches of water. The price of the four machines, sufficient to milk a herd of fifty cows, is \$389.33. From

two mornings' milkings of four cows this averaged 19 lbs. 6 oz. of milk per cow, the strippings averaged 1 lb. 4 oz. per cow, and the time taken was 6½ minutes per cow.

The second prize of \$48.67 and the Society's Silver Medal was awarded to an English firm. Their system consists of rubber-lined teats connected with the receptacle, by a length of rubber tube through which the milk is drawn. The receptacle stands on the ground. The tubes are usually cut and a piece of glass tube is inserted to enable the attendant to note the flow of milk. The intermittent action of the vacuum is attained by means of a double cylinder horizontal duplex pulsator which is fixed to the top of the receptacle. The price of this machine for milking 50 cows, which includes two machines with a double set of cups capable of milking four cows at one time, is \$535.33.

**Building up a Private Dairy Market.**

A great many dairy farmers who sell butter, or retail milk and cream, are confronted with the problem of getting the most satisfactory market possible for their produce. As a general thing, it is a comparatively easy matter to secure some kind of a market, but to obtain the most desirable market not infrequently requires considerable effort. In order to get fancy prices it is, first of all, quite essential that the products be of superior quality, and this is particularly true of milk. The consuming public are aware of the great dangers which lurk in dirty, unsanitary milk, and is willing to pay the producer a fancy price for milk whose wholesomeness is unquestioned.

To secure the best prices it is not enough to have products of superior quality, but whatever particular merits they possess must be forcibly brought to the attention of consumers. In other words, it is necessary to do a certain amount of advertising. If the milk is obtained from healthy cows in clean, well-ventilated, whitewashed stables, and if the udders and flanks of the cows are in a cleanly condition immediately before milking, and the cows are regularly tested for tuberculosis; if the milk is handled by clean, healthy attendants, is put in perfectly clean utensils, and is thoroughly cooled and aerated as soon as possible after having been drawn from the cow; and if, in addition, all this is certified to by a competent inspector, an increase in prices and patronage is certain to follow when such facts are placed before the public.

It is often the case that outside markets offer better prices for dairy products than does the home market. This is especially true of butter and cream. These products permit of long-distance shipping and there are many outside markets which may be glad to get them at fancy prices when the market at home may be entirely overstocked. No producer of dairy products should expect the market to come to him; he must seek the market, if he is desirous of obtaining, and does secure, the greatest profit from his vocation. That this is true I am thoroughly convinced from practical experience. A personal visit or correspondence with managers of cafes, hotels, restaurants, drugstores and fancy grocery stores in different cities, is an excellent means of securing more business and higher prices for the products.

Where one is just starting in the business of selling the products of the dairy direct from the farm, or is trying new markets, it is a good plan not to ask very high prices at the beginning. It is better for him to first demonstrate the merits of his goods. If these are of high order, consumers will gradually respond to the demands for an increase in prices rather than do without the products and use those of lesser grade. Too high prices at the start are likely to discourage prospective buyers and thus deprive the producer of an opportunity to prove the superiority of his products.

One of the essential features in building up a good private dairy market is uniformity of the products. Where this is lacking, improvements in other directions will be of little avail. On the other hand, products which are uniformly the same, or as nearly the same as it is possible to have them, week after week, and month after month, are likely to command satisfactory prices, even when of only medium quality.

Another matter of importance in establishing a good market is punctuality. If a customer expects his milk at a certain hour, it should be delivered to him at that hour; he should not be expected to wait fifteen minutes after the time has expired. It is better to be fifteen minutes too early than late. If one is shipping milk or cream, or butter, for that matter, he cannot afford to miss the train—even a single time. It generally means greater disappointment at the other end of the line than one would anticipate. One should always put himself in an attitude to please his customers. If criticisms come concerning the products, which are very apt to be made by persons hard to please, the seller cannot

afford to resent them. Usually there is a reason for the criticism. Endeavor to discover the trouble and remedy it.

Cleanliness and neatness in all things and at all times must characterize the dairy business. Milk wagons, cans, bottles, drivers, butter packages, etc., must present a clean appearance. External appearances count for a great deal in these days when sanitary matters are so important.

The name or monogram of the dairy placed upon the products guarantees genuineness and will assist in obtaining a better and more extended market. It is one of the best ways of advertising a product of superior quality.

If it is intended to sell cream for the manufacture of ice cream, it is important to get a market early in the spring. It is difficult to find one in the flush of the ice-cream season, because ice-cream dealers, as a rule, contract considerably in advance of the time they need the cream.

Where dairy products are shipped some distance, it is an important matter to determine beforehand the reliability of the buyer. It is well, even where milk and cream are sold locally, to investigate the standing of customers before their accounts have run up very high.

No argument is needed to show the advantage of selling dairy products direct to consumers wherever this is possible. It means the elimination of the middleman, whose profits are saved to the dairyman. W. H. UNDERWOOD.

Johnson Co., II.

**How Brown Whitewashed His Cow Stable.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Several times during the summer of 1913, farmer Brown said to his men, "The first rainy day that comes the cow-stable must be whitewashed." However, the men got no farther than

came out the nozzle—plenty of it around the pump and from almost every point, except the nozzle end. Farmer Brown then got a wrench and began to investigate. After taking apart everything that could be got apart, he found the trouble in the holes of the nozzle. These were plugged with limy material, very difficult to dislodge. As the holes were of the "winding-stair" variety, it was no easy task to get an opening through them. After trying jackknife, that handiest of all tools for a farmer, bent wire and various other things, a crooked nail seemed to solve the problem, and after several attempts, it was found that the water would spray nicely when the pump was operated. Having got the "won't work" out of the pump, the next thing was to prepare the whitewash. About half the bag of lime was emptied into a galvanized-iron washtub, used for catching the skim milk from the cream separator. Then cold water was added, and the whole mass stirred with a stick until a washtubful of milky lime was prepared. About a quart of common salt was then thrown in, and a pint of diluted disinfecting material, and stirring was again resorted to, and then the wash was put in the barrel through a strainer by means of pails. (This material was a good disinfecting solution for both the skim-milk receiver and the calf pails.) As none of the men seemed to know how to use the spray nozzle, or were unwilling to undertake the job, Brown manipulated the nozzle, while the men took turns at the handle of the pump. Considerable whitewash, was spilled on the floor of the stable, owing to defective packing around the pump, but this did no harm—in fact was good for the stable floor. There were a number of "chokes" in the nozzle during operations, as he apparently did not get all the limy substance out of the nozzle, and it frequently became loosened in particles sufficient to plug the outlets. By frequent use of the crooked nail after removal of the cap, the sprayer was kept going at a pretty good pace and the job completed in about two hours, including the separator-room. The stable is about 20 feet by 44 feet, with walls eight feet high. The separator-room is about ten feet by ten feet and ceiling eight feet high. As there was some material left in the barrel after the second lot had been mixed and after doing both stable and separator-room, the remainder was sprayed on the walls and ceiling of the pig-pen.

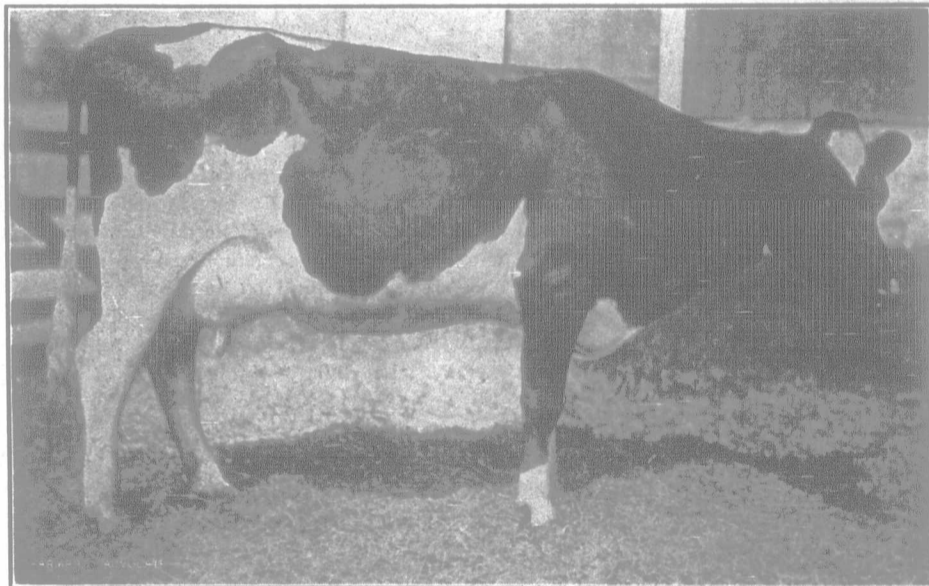
Whitewashing makes stables cleaner, brighter, lighter and more sanitary, hence should not be neglected. This is a job which should be done before the cows go into winter quarters, if it has not already been attended to. The materials are cheap, and the means for applying them are to be found on every farm—where a spray pump is not available, the wash may be put on with a whitewash brush, or with an old broom. The chief thing lacking on most farms is the will to do the work. "Where there's a will there's a way." Do not neglect this important job in the rush of fall work on the dairy farm. Some prefer to leave it until the flies are all out of the way, as they are apt to mark the walls and ceilings when they come in out of the cold. It makes little difference when the whitewashing is done. The main thing is to do it.

The objection to most of the recipes given for whitewashing is that they are too complicated, take too much time to prepare and cost too much for the average farmer. He desires something cheap, easily prepared and easily applied.

H. H. D.

There is some speculation now in the minds of dairymen over the new United States tariff. As the Canadian duty on butter remains at four cents per pound, and the United States duty is lowered from six cents per pound to two and a half cents per pound, it looks as though New Zealand butter will be shipped to United States ports rather than into Canada. Some dairymen express the opinion that it will be altogether diverted to American ports, and that in future Canada will get little or none of the New Zealand make.

Experiments have proved that milk will keep better in bottles wrapped in red-colored paper or made of colored glass.



Gipsy Girl 10739.

A cow with a great record, to be sold at D. Campbell's sale, Komoka, Oct. 22.

to buy a paper bag of "hydrated lime" one day when they were in town. This bag of lime stood in the granary of the barn for most of the summer, but the stable remained unwhitewashed. Now, Brown had a spray pump that had been used in the spring for spraying the orchard, but had been lying in an out-building since then, so he said to the men one wet day, "Please take the spray pump to the cow-stable and get the job of whitewashing done." The men reported that the "pump wouldn't work." The farmer remembered reading a fable when a boy about a meadow lark which had a nest in a farmer's field, and, as harvest time drew near, she overheard the farmer say to his son that he must see the neighbors on the morrow and get that field out. The little larks were very nervous and wished to move out at once, but the wise mother said there was no need to hurry, as, so long as the farmer relied on his neighbors to do the cutting, there was little danger of their home being disturbed. After waiting several days, and the neighbors not putting in an appearance to cut the field, the farmer decided to do the work himself, and so expressed himself in the hearing of the lark family. "Now, my dears, we must prepare to move," said Mrs. Lark, "because when a man says he will do a thing himself, it is likely to be done." (Not always, though, Mrs. Lark, your wisdom to the contrary.)

The next rainy day that came, Brown put on an old suit of clothes, got the men to help him load the spray pump and barrel on a wheelbarrow, and proceeded to find out why the pump wouldn't work. He put two or three pails of water in the barrel, and one of the men began pumping vigorously, but not a drop of water

## POULTRY.

### Getting Ready for the Winter's Egg Business.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"Forcing hens through moult" is generally conceded, I think, to be a mistake. A number of the poultry experiment stations gave it a fair trial, and most poultry experts now condemn the practice. The method employed was to almost starve the hens for a period of two or three weeks, in August, giving them just sufficient to keep them alive, then start gradually to feed heavily with rich food; the period of underfeeding had the effect of causing the old feathers to fall out, and the change to abundant rich food caused the new feathers to come in rapidly. The disadvantage in the method lies in the fact that the underfeeding caused the birds to get into such a weak, poor condition that the heavy feeding afterwards caused much sickness and many deaths. The fact is that greater care should be taken of hens in the fall, and particularly during the moulting period, than at any other time, and it is just at this time that most poultrymen neglect their old hens. Instead of reducing the feed in August, it is far better to increase it. More beef-scrap should be added to the mash, and if possible linseed meal to the amount of about 8 per cent. should be added from August to October. If no dry mash is fed, then the birds should be given all the sour milk they will drink,—in fact there is no more valuable food at all times, no matter what else is fed, than sour skimmed milk. If properly handled, yearling hens should have a new coat of feathers by the middle of October and be in condition to start laying again before the very severe weather comes. I take it for granted that none of my readers will have hens older than yearlings,—there is positively no profit in them,—in fact, they will lose money for you all through the winter, and no one should keep them.

According to my records, April-hatched pullets are from ten to fifty times as profitable for winter egg production as yearling hens, and are slightly more profitable in the spring and summer. If pullets have been raised on free range and hopper-fed during the summer, which is by far the most successful method, careful treatment and feeding is necessary when they are first put into the laying houses in the fall. They should be all moved into winter quarters before they commence laying, as moving them after they are once started gives them a considerable setback. It is a safe rule to have your laying houses cleaned, whitewashed and all in a "ship-shape" and the pullets comfortably settled in them by Oct. 1. They can then be kept confined until spring, or, if there is a fine, dry fall they should be allowed out, but after cold, stormy weather once sets in, they will do far better to be confined all the time, rather than let out one day and shut in the next, which keeps them dissatisfied.

The laying houses should be well ventilated, or, preferably, of the open-front kind, which simply means with an opening three feet by nine feet on the south side of the building for every four hundred square feet of floor space, this opening being always three feet above the floor, with the space below tight boarded. A frame should be made to fit closely over this opening on the inside, the frame being covered with factory cotton, and hinged on the top, so that it can be hooked up to the roof. This curtain should be hooked up—left open—every day through the winter, unless a storm is blowing from the south, and should be left open also at night, unless there is danger of the thermometer going below about 10 degrees. This should only be done, of course, when the north side and the ends are double-boarded and practically air-tight. With a house of this kind, if four square feet is allowed each hen in large pens of 100 hens, or five or six square feet per hen in smaller pens, the birds will do as well, and be quite as healthy when confined as when allowed their freedom. If they are kept in the basement of a barn, or in any house not properly built, I should say that it would be far safer to allow them their freedom at all times.

There is no method of feeding laying hens so successful as the dry-mash. If the pullets have been hopper-fed during the summer on a light dry mash, care must be taken not to put them too suddenly on a rich laying mash. The first three weeks or month they may be fed a mash

consisting of 200 pounds bran, 100 pounds corn-chop, 100 pounds feed flour, and 100 pounds beef-scrap. The second three weeks or month, 100 pounds of gluten meal should be added to the above, and, occasionally, or about every second month, 50 pounds of linseed meal may be added also. This mash is the "Maine Station" formula, and is the best I have ever tried. Where birds have not been hopper-fed before, the mash-boxes should be kept covered for the first week or ten days, excepting for a couple of hours in the afternoon. Then for a week or so they should be left open all afternoon, after which they can safely be left open, and always full, all the time.

In addition to the dry mash, grain must be fed. I use a mixture of equal parts by measure of wheat, oats and whole corn in the summer and fall and in very severe weather equal parts of wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat, scattered in a litter of good clean straw, four to six inches deep. It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule as to how much grain should be fed, but on an average ten quarts per day should be fed to one hundred laying hens, half fed in the morning and half late in the afternoon. Green food should be supplied at least four times a week—cabbages, mangels and sprouted oats being the best. Clean, fresh water should be always before them, and feed them all the sour skimmed milk you can.

The fall is the busy time for the poultryman, getting ready for the real business of the year, but just think of the coming winter, when all you have to do is to gather the eggs and take in the money—Perhaps!

Durham Co., Ont.

LEWIS N. CLARK.

### What to do with Roosters.

No doubt many of our readers have a number or surplus roosters this fall. True, they will sell well, but to make the most from them, we agree with C. G. Golding, who advises crate fattening in a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal", of Winnipeg, Man. Here is what he says:

During the spring and early summer the poultry man or woman has been devoting every known method to the production and raising of chickens. With the fall comes the question, "How can I best dispose of the surplus roosters?" and the object of this article is to point out the way the writer has found to be most satisfactory. It must be recognized as the first principle that the surplus cockerels, if intelligently handled and disposed of, will defray the expense of bringing the pullets to the profitable age of layers.

As soon as the cockerels have obtained a weight of about three pounds, they should be placed in fattening crates; a fattening crate may be any kind of a box with slats in front and bottom, divided so as to contain no more than four birds to the compartment; or the regulation crate as used by fattening stations. These crates may be placed in any dry, well-ventilated shed or outbuilding, which should not be too light. As the birds are placed in their compartments, they should be thoroughly dusted to destroy any lice, with a good louse powder, sulphur does very well or any of the commercial preparations. This operation should be repeated at the end of the first week, and again before killing time.

Withhold all food for the first 24 hours, then gradually get up to the full feed. For 12 birds feed 12 ounces for the first four feeds (two feeds per day), 15 ounces for the fifth feed, 18 ounces the sixth feed, and increase gradually till during the second week 12 birds will consume about 30 to 32 ounces. Care, however, should be exercised to see that no time are birds overfed, as this might result in their going off their feed, with a consequent loss of time and condition, any feed left in the troughs must be removed, and troughs turned over till the next feeding time. A very good ration for fattening purposes, is composed of two parts ground oats with the hulls sifted out, one part corn (or barley) meal, one part low grade flour, buttermilk or skim milk added to bring the mixture to the consistency of a pancake batter. Water may be used if milk is unobtainable, in which case add five per cent. beef scrap.

After 21 days of crate feeding, starve the birds 24 hours, allowing plenty of water to flush out the intestines, then kill by bleeding and braining, or dislocation, dry pluck and place in shaping trough till thoroughly cold, pack into boxes containing 12 birds of an even size to the box. And if far from the city ship by express to any of the produce houses doing business there, and you will find that you have disposed of an oft-times troublesome problem, in a most profitable manner.

## HORTICULTURE.

### Buy tried Varieties.

With fall generally comes a renewal of effort on the part of fruit-tree agents. They take advantage of the long winter evenings and days when farm work is not so pressing to call upon prospective purchasers of trees for next spring's planting and sometimes they start out early recommending fall planting. The average fruit-tree agent annually has "something new." True, new varieties are being propagated from time to time, and the artist with his highly-colored materials is able to depict a very attractive looking fruit from what in reality is a mediocre specimen of its race. The man not very familiar with varieties is very often easily induced to purchase from catalogue description and highly-colored reproduction trees of these new varieties and generally to his sorrow in later years. We must not condemn all new varieties, for some are really excellent, but unless the buyer knows something of them it is better to stick to older, tried and proven varieties. Know the varieties you buy. Colored plates and word pictures often exaggerate and no artist can produce flavor and texture, two selling essentials in all fruit. We would recommend all those contemplating setting out an orchard to get a copy of "Fruits Recommended for Planting in Ontario," not a new bulletin, but an Ontario Department of Agriculture publication containing lists of the different classes of fruit, with the best varieties named for different sections. It may not contain all the good varieties, but it has enough of them listed to suit any Ontario conditions. Avoid planting a large number of varieties. A few good ones are better than a large number of inferior quality. Buy what you want, not what the agent wants to sell, and, above all, do not get over-enthusiastic over untried new varieties.

### Russet Bands on Pears due to Frost.

On different occasions this fall we have been shown pears bearing a rather peculiar russeted ring around the centre. Some trees have been seen with the load of fruit practically all affected by this disease, if it may be called such. Russeting of fruit has commanded attention from fruit growers and botanists for some time. In the annual report of the Dominion Botanist, H. T. Gussow, there appears an illustration showing pears picked from a British Columbia orchard and very distinctly marked by this russeted ring, which is really frost belting or frost bands. In his description of these pears and the cause of the disease, the Dominion Botanist says:

"The pears, which were quite perfect specimens as regards size and taste, showed a perfect band or belt of brownish tissue just above the lower, broader portion of the fruit, resembling the well-known russeted condition with which we are familiar in the well-known Russet varieties of apples and pears (Golden Russet, Sheldon, Bosc). Medlars (*Mespilus*) as a general rule also show the russeted appearance spoken of. These pear fruits, however, showed only russet rings about three-quarters of an inch broad, while the remaining portions were normally green. Probably eighty per cent. and more of the fruits of this variety showed this appearance. It has been ascertained that apples like the common Golden Russet may be grown without exhibiting the roughish brown surface, and in consequence this condition may be considered as abnormal. Microscopical examination of all kinds of russeted fruits has shown that their appearance is due to the formation of corky cells, which certainly cannot be considered as normal on the surface of these fruits. The formation of cork cells is invariably an indication of an irritation of some kind. They may be produced artificially on any kind of fruit by very slight abrasions of the epidermal cells. Hence corky-cell patches of more or less large dimensions frequently occur when fruits rub against each other or against a branch. Chemicals also produce similar effects. The most common spray injuries from Bordeaux mixture become largely apparent by the formation of cork cells, likewise any substance that is likely to act destructively upon the waxy covering of fruits, may produce similar effects. Lastly, frost has been held responsible for the changes of the epidermal cells into cork cells. In many fruits, the russeted appearance is now regarded as typical, and while, strictly speaking, their appearance is due to their tender epidermal cells being injured by frost, nobody seems concerned about it. On the other hand, when any cause renders an otherwise perfect fruit patchy it is natural that the grower should seek the cause, as a drop in the market price is likely to result.

"The curious belt on the pears in this case is due, no doubt, to the influence of low temperatures, which prevailed during certain days. The curious feature of this case is the fruits showing this characteristic belt only, of a very uniform

size and at the same place. Frequently, one may observe, in these flask-shaped pears, the lower broader half totally russeted while the narrow tapering portion remains green. In some apples and pears the same phenomenon has been observed, forming a ring just around the calyx of the flower. Careful study for the reason of this difference in the formation of the belts showed that some fruits of different varieties of apples and pears are covered, in their very young stages, towards the calyx with dense masses of fine hairs. Sometimes these surround the calyx only and any moisture that may naturally be present through atmospheric conditions freezes and the underlying tissues become injured. In some varieties of pears, the hairs cover the calyx end for the greater portion of the fruit and a frost belt is produced just above them. The hairs naturally providing a protection. If any one interested will carefully examine the different fruits, this observation may easily be proved, especially in the case of the Boussock pears. Varieties of fruits commonly russeted very rarely show any hair covering. The injury thus shows itself of little consequence and growers need fear no alarm."

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**Thanksgiving Day.**

By Peter McArthur.

Here is Thanksgiving Day right on top of us, and I am all in a fluster. I am not sure that I am going to be thankful about anything. Isn't that dreadful? But the truth is that in my usual improvident fashion I forgot all about it. While other people were carefully saving up their thankful feelings for the official day, Oct. 20th, I just went along carelessly pouring out my thankfulness whenever it welled up within me. But that is not the way well-conducted people do. They are as methodical about their thanks as the woman in the story was about baths. When she had a stationary tub put in the house she exclaimed to an admiring friend, "It looks so nice I can hardly wait till Saturday night." As nearly as I can judge the world is full of just such careful people, and they never let a speck of thankfulness escape them until the right day comes around. They keep it in through all the long dreary year, and, then on the 20th of October, they will go about expressing it in a careful and business-like way. Since we have a Thanksgiving day that is naturally the day to be thankful on, people who look at things in that way simplify matters for the Recording Angel. They turn over their thanks in one neat bunch, and the matter is over with for another year. But much as I may admire people who are able to restrain themselves in this way I have no hope of attaining their perfection. Having formed the habit of living each day as I come to it, I may run the whole gamut of moods from boiled down pessimism to overflowing thankfulness between sunup and sundown. And yet—and yet—this way has its compensations. I am not sure that I would change if I could.

I was reminded of the fact that Thanksgiving Day is at hand by seeing some ducks being fed up for the occasion, and by being asked whether the celery will be fit to use on the 20th. As the indications are that both these excellent comestibles will be in prime condition by that time, I find myself bubbling over with thankfulness almost two weeks before the specified time. But I know that is all wrong, and I have set to work to figure out just how to be thankful like other people. To do this I am forced to review the happenings of the year, my hopes, ambitions and enterprises. While at this task I was struck by the thought that if we had a Grumblegiving Day as well as a Thanksgiving Day, it would be much more carefully celebrated. The first thing I thought of was the bugs, blights, pests, weeds and such things that I have been fighting with all summer. As I thought of them Thanksgiving Day seemed very far away. But that mood did not last long. After all they did not injure anything which I was over-poweringly interested in. Life itself is what I am chiefly interested in, and, while we have food, clothing and shelter, it is as good one day as another. I can be just as much alive mentally, physically, spiritually on one day as another. A rainy day is just as good as a sunny day if we manage to get in tune with it. And having got a fairly good hold of the truth that yesterday is dead and to-morrow unborn, I find that I really can not go away from the present day and the present moment to seek the sources of thankfulness. It will be the same on the 20th of October. I must find in it all that I shall be thankful for. I do not think I shall be disappointed.

In order to celebrate Thanksgiving Day in the popular fashion, one would need to keep books and strike a balance of good and evil. Let me try this plan. First, there is the orchard. The frost killed most of the blossoms; there was a

plague of green aphids in the spring; over half of the apples we have are scabby and deformed. Wow! If I were depending on that orchard for my happiness Thanksgiving Day would be a day of gloom. But let us look at the other side of the ledger. We have sold our apples for a top-notch price; we are getting more for our thirds than people used to get for their firsts; we even have a chance to sell our culls at a good price to a vinegar factory; the indications are that after all the orchard will yield a larger cash return than in any year of its existence, except last year, when we had a bumper crop of clean fruit and got top prices. Looking at things in that way I guess I can squeeze out a little thankfulness for the 20th after all. Then there is the young orchard. First let me grumble. The young trees came late in the spring; they were all dried out, and wise people said they would not grow; I was so late getting them planted and getting the ground thoroughly cultivated, that I did not get the corn planted between the rows until the middle of June. Now let us look at the other side. Over ninety per cent of the trees grew and put out a strong growth. The nurserymen did not ask to be paid except for those that grew. The corn escaped the frost and ripened splendidly. It is now being husked, and is proving to be the best crop of corn that has been on the farm in years. Tut, Tut! It looks as if I would eat those ducks in a cheerful spirit after all.

There are times when I think that a spirit of thankfulness is born in one rather than cultivated. When looking at things in this way I find it profitable to study the animals on the place. Somehow they seem to be very human in their emotions.

Their feelings are not complicated by efforts at reasoning, and in their every day conduct they reveal their true spirits most amazingly. Take the red cow for instance. Nothing seems to discourage her. She is too full of ambition to grumble about anything. If she doesn't manage to steal a march on me to-day she is quite sure that she will be able to do it to-morrow, and that keeps her in a constantly cheerful frame of mind. This year she had set her heart on getting into the corn field which was just across the fence from the pasture, but never once did she find an open gate or a break in the fence. She saw it grow from the first green sprouts to matured corn and never got a bite. It is now in the shock and being husked, but she still stretches her neck over the fence in the same hopeful way. She is going to get a feed out of that field before the year is out or know the reason why. Even if she doesn't manage it before the stalks are hauled in she'll find a gate open before the snow falls, and dig up the roots that were left by the hoe before she will give up her purpose. A cow like that is really an inspiration on the farm.

She was born that way and life always looks bright to her, because she always has something to hone for. Now, with the new cow, the one I bought, the case is entirely different. She must have come into the world feeling discouraged. She has faith in nothing, hopes for nothing, and is always in a mournful frame of mind. Though she gets all the pumpkins she can eat and a good bunch of corn stalks every night, she simply can't cheer up. When we open the pasture gate the red cow makes a rush for the stable and gets into the wrong stall and eats all she can of some other cow's feed before she is driven to her place. But the new cow stands mournfully in the pasture. It is quite true that there were pumpkins last night and the night before and many nights before that, but she knows there will be none to-night and she bawls dismally at the thought. Someone has to finally go out into the field and drive her in, and when she gets to her stall she no sooner starts to eat than she looks

over at what the other cows are having, and as well as she can with her mouth full, bawls complainingly that she didn't get as much as the rest, or that her pumpkins are not as yellow as the others. There is no satisfying her because she was born that way. It'll be the same on the 20th of October as on all other days. I wonder how many people in the country will be like her? As for me, I think I'll put a pumpkin just beyond the red cow's reach and cultivate a cheerful spirit while watching the hopeful way she will go after it.

**Cheese and Butter Likely to Go Across the Line.**

The New York Produce Review, in discussing the effect the new United States tariff laws is likely to have upon the poultry, eggs, butter and cheese business, says in part:

"The enactment of the new tariff law brings new elements into the United States markets for the products in which our readers are chiefly interested. In general the new law will broaden our sources of supply and tend to prevent the extremes of advances which were occasionally experienced under the old law. As to poultry, since we have usually had some surplus for export, we shall not expect any material effect in turning stock this way from foreign countries. As to eggs, our chief importation under ordinary trade conditions have been of canned and frozen eggs from China; and it is possible that the reduction in duty on these goods may add somewhat though not largely, to the quantity brought in. Shell eggs are now free of duty, and we may look for increased opportunities for importations at times. Canada, however, having been of late years a buyer of our eggs in quantity, can hardly have any surplus to send us. Present egg prices in the English markets, where goods are received from many European countries, are higher than usual, recent London quotations for various qualities being equivalent to a range of about 18 to 36 cents a dozen, with Danish ranging 24½ to 31½ cents, and Russian about 18 to 24½ cents.

"The present difference in cheese prices between our markets and those of Canada is sufficient to suggest the possibility of some future movement this way since Canada is still an exporter of cheese to a considerable extent, and might turn part of her surplus production this way without much affecting her own price levels. And new sources of butter supply are likely to be found in a broader range of the world's markets during our own season of lightest production—a circumstance which can hardly fail to affect the level of values here."

**QUICK RETORT.**

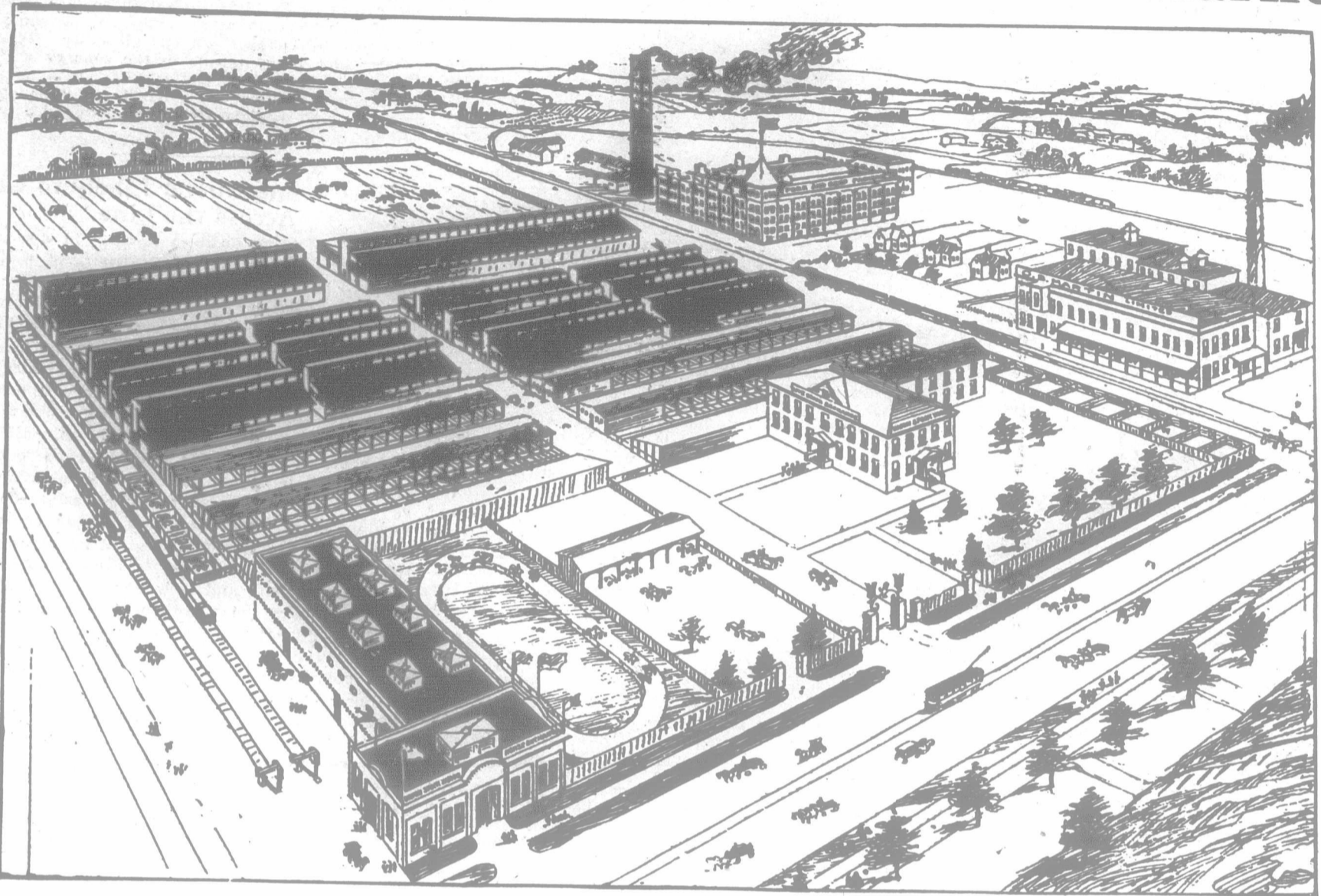
United States Judge Emory Spear, of the southern district of Georgia, recently had before his court a typical Georgia mountaineer, on a charge of illicit distilling, says the Philadelphia Record.

"What's your name?" demanded the judge.  
 "Joshua, Judge," drawled the prisoner.  
 "Joshua, who made the sun stand still?" smiled the judge, in amusement at the laconic answer.  
 "No, sir. Joshua who made the moonshine," answered the quick-witted mountaineer.  
 "And it is needless to say that Judge Spear made the sentence as light as he possibly could."



A Round-up Before Thanksgiving.

# Toronto, Ontario's Great Live-stock Market.



Toronto Union Stock Yards.

Showing Horse Exchange on left and Stock Exchange Building on right in foreground, with yards and barns at back, and packing plant to the upper right.

No one can conceive of the amount of meat consumed in Toronto and neighboring cities without viewing once the deluge of cattle, sheep and swine that are weekly coughed out of heavily-loaded cars into the capacious City and Union Stock Yards at Toronto. Weekly, half a million mouths, few of which are vegetarian in habits, require meat in the Queen City. Add to this the population of St. Catharines, Hamilton, London, Guelph, and cities to the east of Toronto as well, with their contiguous country, and you will form some idea of what is expected of the live stock of Ontario. It will explain away also your surprise at so much hurry and scurry about the yards as the cattle are rushed from cars to barns, fed, watered, sold, weighed, loaded again to be re-shipped or driven off to the slaughter house, where, in an almost unbelievably short time they are converted into dressed carcasses and ready to be disseminated for daily consumption.

The new Underwood Tariff Act has the farmer, drover and buyer all guessing what the ultimate results will be and what advantage will accrue to the live-stock industry of Ontario through the removal of the 27½ per cent. barrier, giving an easy access by an open door to the large markets of the United States. A meat shortage, a rising market, an unprecedented demand for stockers and feeders, and a decrease in animals of the beef breeds throughout America all tend to make the fall of 1913 interesting to stockmen. It is the intention of this article to describe the location, extent and management of the mart where interest and feeling are most intense, viz., the stock yards at Toronto—Ontario's great live-stock trading place.

There are in Toronto two distinct sets of stock yards, the City Stock Yards, situated east of Strachan Ave. and across the railroad from the Harris Abattoir plant, and the Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd., located at West Toronto, north of the C. P. R. tracks, facing on Keele street. Here there is an area of thirty acres given over as an exchange for live stock. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine are daily pouring into the little live-stock city, but they are, indeed, a transient quantity, for the same day they may be re-loaded or hurried away to the slaughter house, making room for others to follow in their ill-fated tracks.

In the southeast corner is the Horse Exchange, a substantial red-brick structure, with sufficient

space to accommodate two hundred horses in box and single stalls. Extending west and north of this building are wings, frame buildings, but clean and comfortable. Five hundred horses may be housed at one time at the Horse Exchange. The exchange employs an auctioneer and charges the owners of the animals \$3.00 per head for selling, or \$2.00 for offering when withdrawn or sold on a reserve bid. No charge is made for loading or unloading, but a fee of 60 cents per day is collected for feed.

North of the Horse Exchange and on the main entrance is the Stock Exchange Building. In it are located the offices of the live-stock commission agents, buyers' offices and branches of different banks. Accommodation is furnished to stockmen at reasonable prices in the same building, and in the basement, after a busy morning, buyer and seller, drover and stockman meet on common grounds—all hungry men.

#### THE UNION YARDS.

A few steps westward from the exchange building locates one in the midst of the cattle yards. Here in the different pens and alleys the casual observer, inexperienced with stock, would see nothing but herds upon herds of bawling, bovine brutes, but the stockman discerns at a glance, here a load of finished steers weighing, perhaps, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. apiece, there some stockers or feeders, and again milk cows, canners, skips and jennies. Twenty chutes on the south and twenty-eight on the north serve as intakes and exits between cars and yards. When the cattle are unloaded they are driven to the pens and alleys, where the commission agents, to whom they are consigned, usually transact their business. The alleys are paved with brick, and the pens are cement, brick or cobble stone. The total area occupied by the company is 900 feet wide by 1,800 feet long. Running crosswise of this space, broken only by alleys, are the barns or buildings where the cattle are comfortably housed, fed and watered. On the east are four barns, two north and two south of the main alley. West of that are the large cement barns, used likewise for cattle, but half-way between the main alley and the border of the yards are two more alleys, called the north and south alleys. These barns are kept clean, lighted and ventilated, and many cattle must oftentimes be surprised at the cleanliness of their new environments. Farther west are two more large cement barns, each 375 feet by 225 feet, in which the calves, sheep and swine are

stabled. There are weigh scales in each, where the stock may be graded, bought, sold and weighed all under the same large roof.

The yards are so arranged that 6,000 head of cattle, 4,000 sheep and lambs and 4,000 hogs can be accommodated at one time.

Situated on the main alley, almost in the center, is the stock yards office and cattle weigh scales. An atmosphere of business permeates this modest office. The crowding of cattle, the "Hey! Hey! Haw! Haw!" and their admonitions of the yardsmen, the sound of which no combination of English letters will convey, and the whang of the weigh bell all combine to fill the air with the din of busy business—buyers and sellers pass in and out, papers are interchanged and transactions recorded. In the office at the left sits the superintendent of the yards, J. H. Ashcraft, young, genial and courteous, but expeditious and exact in the transaction of business. Five or six hundred carloads of stock per week pass under his supervision. He is the mayor of the yards or the high court and tribunal.

#### METHODS IN VOGUE.

Ninety-five per cent. of the stock sold at the Union Stock Yards passes through commission agents' hands. Buyers from the large abattoirs and packing plants are there with their magic wands (huge canes) and many are the apparently heated arguments on values of the stock offered, waxing sometimes to words of violent animosity only to be forgotten in a moment through a joke or jesting word emitted by the more impetuous of the two contestants. The agents all belong to the one exchange and live up to a code of by-laws and fixed charges. The commission charges for buying and selling on the exchange are at present: Cattle, per car (for 18 head or over), \$10.00; smaller number of cattle than 18 head, 50 cents per head; sheep and lambs, double deck, \$10.00; sheep and lambs, single deck, \$6.00; calves, double deck, \$10.00; calves, single deck, \$6.00; mixed cars, \$10.00; sheep and lambs less than car lots, per head, 10 cents; ten calves or less per head, 15 cents; hogs, double deck, \$10.00; hogs, single deck, \$6.00; less than car lots, per head, 10 cents. An additional charge is made on the exchange to cover loss by condemnation of animals inspected by a Government inspector at the slaughter houses. This varies at different seasons of the year, but on the whole averages 17½ cents per head.

Employees of the yards unload the stock and care for them according to the direction of the

buyer and seller. A fixed yardage fee is exacted in remuneration for this service, which amounts to 25 cents per head for cattle, 10 cents for calves, 5 cents for hogs, and 5 cents each for sheep and lambs. Unless otherwise advised, the employees appease the hunger of the stock upon its arrival, but feed them only slightly, for those going to immediate slaughter would not be benefited by heavy feeding. Hay is delivered to the pens for \$1.50 per cwt., and whole wheat for \$2.50 per cwt. The actual cost for handling three carloads of cattle in the week ending Oct. 4th, 1913, amounted to \$189.79. This is made up of freight, yardage, feed, commission and insurance or inspection. The stock came 160 miles, freight charges for which were \$81.00, leaving an expenditure of \$108.79 for their disposal at the yards. Little complaint is heard as to the treatment the stock receives, but the drovers claim that at this time of high-priced cattle a little ill-treatment would quickly convert a probable profit into a substantial loss.

**OPERATORS.**

Chief amongst the many commission agents are: Joseph Wilson, Coughlin & Co., Corbett & Hall, Rice & Whaley, McDonald & Halligan, C. Zeagman & Sons, J. B. Shields & Son, T. Crawford & Co., H. P. Kennedy, A. B. Quinn, and Dunn & Levack. All charge the same fees for their services, and all are diligent in their duties to them by whom they may be employed.

Those buying the greatest number of stock are: The Harris Abattoir, The Swift Canadian Co., The Wm. Davies Co., Gunns Ltd., Matthews-Laing, The Montreal Abattoirs, Puddy Bros., F. Hunnisett, Chas. Muffit, W. L. Jifkins, Maybee, Waugh, Pringle, Woods, Noxon Bros., and others, taking from ten to twenty-five head per week.

**SOURCE AND OUTLET OF STOCK.**

All classes of cattle are marketed, from the choice steer, weighing 1,600 lbs., smooth and deeply-fleshed, down to the ancient, care-worn-looking cow, sharp on the back but still boasting a capacious paunch, with hook and pin-bones protruding, and with glaring eye, she speaks volumes of ingratitude on the part of her owner and unhesitatingly accuses him of non-support when in her most useful days she has ably repaid for care and feed. Much good stock comes from the Eastern counties of Ontario, but Western Ontario gets the credit for forwarding the better kinds. The "white-face" grade, from Lambton, Kent, Essex, Elgin and Middlesex, are hard to beat in Ontario and as a rule demand the highest prices. Devoted largely to dairying, the Eastern counties cannot conceal the milking strains inherent in their stock. The black and white spots, the black and fawn-colored noses, and the red and white colorations, with latent milking characteristics, brand them at once as being sprung from a grade or milking parentage.

Some cattle, mostly stockers and feeders, journey westward from Quebec, and help to fill the different grades and classes.

At this epoch in the live-stock business there is a place for every class and description. A few choice steers are bought for export, mostly by the Swift Canadian Company and the Harris people. Butcher stock is largely consumed in Toronto and neighboring cities, lying east and west. Hamilton, St. Catharines, London and Guelph all draw on the Toronto abattoirs for a quantity of meat. The stockers and feeders are diverted to sections where feed is plentiful, Western Ontario usually taking quite a heavy percentage. At the present time hundreds of carloads are going to the Buffalo market, and at the time of writing 50 carloads are on the road via Toronto, where they are being fed and watered. Some butcher cattle and light bulls are being conveyed across the line as well, and judging by the numbers of Americans quietly buying in the country and those dealing at the Union Stock Yards, a large number of Canadian cattle will in the next few weeks be feeding on American soil.

Such is the scarcity of hogs and so great the demand that few leave the city when once they arrive at the yard.

**KINDS AND TYPES.**

After the home demand is supplied little stock is left to fill an export order. The majority are butcher cattle and the most desired weight is 1,300 lbs., and down in steers with a somewhat lighter weight of 1,150 lbs. and downward in heifers. Feeder lambs go well at 55 to 65 lbs., but butchers' are more desirable at 80 to 110 lbs. Earlier in the season the lighter types come in, but at this season of the year they tip the scales at 100 to 115 lbs.

In the hog class an animal weighing 200 lbs. is the kind—long and deep in the side, not too heavy in the ham or shoulder, and not too fat. The hog from the corn counties of Western Ontario does not comply with the requirements of the Canadian market as well as those where corn is not so plentiful. Those from dairying districts usually present the best appearance, and show the better finish of the bacon hog. Under normal conditions hogs weighing over 220 pounds

would be docked, but, with the scarcity in the country and the present shortage of pork, little notice is given to over weights.

**BUSY SEASONS.**

October is a busy season at the stock yards. As many as 650 carloads of stock per week pass through during a busy period in the fall. The weekly average for the year is 450 carloads, and buyers declare that unless the calves are spared and farmers become more enthusiastic over the production of cattle, the steady home demand and outside requirements will soon deplete the country of available beef.

Loads of stock continually pour into the yards, but Monday is the busy day. October 6th saw 197 carloads, of which 4,400 head were cattle.

**THE CITY STOCK-YARDS.**

Situated as previously mentioned, opposite the Harris Abattoir, are the old City Stock-Yards. Their limits and barriers have been invaded on the south-west by the new city incinerator, and on the east by the new City Abattoir. The same hum and buzz is not so noticeable at these yards as at the Union Yards, but they present a stable appearance and contentment reigns, as it well might, for these yards have for many years been operated for the city's good. D. Walker, the Superintendent, for twenty-nine years in the city service, has watched the live-stock business in all its various phases of development. He is now middle aged, active, alert, genial and confident.

Business is transacted here much the same as at the Union Stock-Yards. The commission agents doing business belong to the same live-stock exchange and observe the same rules. Many local butchers purchase on the City Yards market, but all the stock is not utilized there. On October 7th fifteen carloads crossed the border for the Buffalo market from these yards.



The Late A. W. Smith.

**CITY ABATTOIR.**

Adjacent to the City Yards and east is the new City Abattoir under construction. When completed it will consist of two buildings, a powerhouse and rendering plant together, and the main building. The main building is 180 by 180 feet, three stories high, with exterior of pressed brick, and all exposed surfaces in the interior of enameled brick. The powerhouse is 65 feet by 65 feet, and the rendering building 100 feet square.

This plant is reputed to be the par excellence of all that is best in abattoir construction, and it is the object of the city to congregate the local butchers there to do their butchering under most improved sanitary conditions. Each butcher will have a stall for killing, and a room for chilling. This move represents a step in advance in the city regulation of its food supply, and care for the general health.

**THE OUTLOOK.**

What the ultimate result of the removal of the United States tariff will be in Canada, one cannot yet venture an opinion. True, it is cattle prices have risen as the market report shows, and true it is that Canadian and United States markets for similar kinds of stock will find an equal level. Our grass-fed stock does not compare favorably with the corn-finished stock of the States, and drovers and feeders must bear that in mind when studying market reports.

There is a great shortage of stockers and feeders, and carloads are crossing the line or be-

ing sold in Toronto at what formerly were considered fabulous figures. It is still problematical what interest the Argentine will take in Uncle Sam's household, but, under present conditions in the country, which cannot be altered in a short period, prices must remain firm for some time to come.

**A Noted Stockman Passes.**

Few if any of the large number of live-stock breeders in Canada are better known and more highly esteemed than was the late A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, Ont. Our many readers will learn with deep regret of his death, which occurred at his home about eleven o'clock Friday night, October 10th. Mr. Smith had not enjoyed the best of health for a number of years, and had been forced, on several occasions, to rest a while from his arduous duties. The past summer his health gradually grew worse, and his illness culminated fatally, but his end was sudden and unexpected. Notwithstanding his physical weakness he was a man possessing a great amount of energy, public-spirited, an ardent admirer of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, two breeds of live stock of which he was a very successful importer and breeder, and many times did championship laurels rest on representatives from the herd and flock at "Maple Lodge." He was a man with an alert, keen mind, and a wonderful capacity for executive work—a man looked up to by all those who knew him. He was born fifty-eight years ago at Victoria Square, in York Co., Ont., and two years later came with his parents to the farm upon which he lived until his death. His father, J. S. Smith, came to this country from Scotland, and was one of the pioneer Shorthorn breeders of Ontario, and a public-spirited man, who represented North Middlesex for several years in the Ontario Legislature. Like his father, the son became so interested in the questions of the day that he entered the political field, and represented the same constituency in the Federal House. He also filled many important positions on breed societies and fair boards, and his advice and counsel was always sought and highly esteemed on questions affecting live-stock conditions in Canada. He was a staunch advocate of the milking Shorthorn, and was a past president and honorary member of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. He had also held the presidency of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, the Leicester Breeders' Association, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, and was a member of the National Record Board, and a director on the Board of the Western Fair. In religion he was a Presbyterian. The late Mr. Smith never married. Readers will join with "The Farmer's Advocate" in extending their sincerest sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, whose face will be greatly missed at live-stock exhibitions and fair-board and breed-society meetings.

**B. C. Has a Good Exhibition.**

British Columbia's Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster closed on October 4th, after a very successful display of the products of the farm and factory, flock and herd of the Mountain Province and their neighbors to the east. The finer arts were not forgotten, but agriculture stood out plainly and mirrored the vast resources of which Canada's most western province proudly boasts. Each district exhibit was an exhibition in itself. Hay, grains and roots staple products of prosperous farms; dairy, poultry and apiary, symbols of progressive farming, were shown to flourish in the districts represented by their produce, while vegetables, melons, tomatoes and hot-house stuff all proclaimed the districts of Langley, Salmon Arm, Richmond, Chilliwack and Mission as fertile, favored by climate and agriculturally progressive. Langley took premier place with her splendid display, while other districts followed in the order they are mentioned. In addition to the district exhibits noted, Burquitlam, Maple Ridge, Kamloops, Comose, Revelstoke, and Cariboo all helped to engage practically the whole wall space of the immense Agricultural Building, and add tone, color and variation to the groups of exhibits. For fruit display alone Salmon Arm took first place, with Pentleton second. The displays were good, and do not belie the districts and conditions from whence they came.

Along with the other exhibits was one erected by the Dominion Experimental Station at Agassiz, in charge of P. H. Moore, the superintendent, and H. L. Keegan. The individual exhibits of roots, vegetables and fruits were first-class in quality and systematically arranged.

Entries in the draft-horse classes showed British Columbia to have a strong infusion of good Clydesdale blood, equal to the best. When the six-horse team of pure-bred Clydesdales, from Colony Stock Farm, would appear all eyes were turned in their direction, and patrons of St. Andrew would think aloud:

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

Capt. Watson's Baron's Craigie and D. Montgomery's Vedetta carried home the championships in the Clydesdale classes. Some classes were large, but the line-up of six two-year-old fillies was probably the best in females that came out.

Dairy stock was strongest in the cattle classes. Amongst those deserving mention in beef entries were the herd shown by Hon. T. W. Patterson and an individual by W. H. Mortson & Son. Galloways were championed by W. E. Tee's well-known herd from Alberta. Chas. Hope and Hon T. W. Patterson were the two contestants for the money with the Aberdeen-Angus.

Basil Gardon, of Dewdney, brought the great number of Holsteins to New Westminster. J. M. Steves, of Stephenson, had three rare animals, while J. W. Hollingshead and A. J. Thompson helped to swell the number of black and whites.

Four herds of Ayrshires, owned by Rowland Ness, W. H. Mortson & Son, Jas. Thompson and J. W. Clise lined up in competition. Clise was first for senior herd, with Ness second and Thompson third.

B. H. Bull & Son, from Brampton, Ont., carried off the heavy part of the money for Jerseys. In Guernseys C. Hawthorne, Bamford Bros., and Dr. Knight, all from the country surrounding Chilliwack, were the chief exhibitors.

Quite a few sheep came from the East, and these with native flocks made a splendid showing. Most all breeds were represented, and each one by a top-notch in its kind.

Yorkshires called out the greatest numbers in the swine classes, but Berkshires, Tamworths, Duroc-Jerseys and Poland-Chinas were brought there by some of the foremost breeders in Canada.

**Our Scottish Letter.**

September is the month of harvest ingathering and ram sales, and this year we have also had a fine trade for Aberdeen-Angus cattle at a series of sales held during the third week of the month. At these sales 228 head were sold at an average price of £32.8.9. The breeders of the "doddies" are quite pleased with this return, which indicates good, healthy trade, although nothing at all sensational. Customers for black cattle are cautious, and while buyers from overseas were not wanting, they were not numerous, and the demand was largely a home trade. The recommendation of the Aberdeen-Angus as a breed is, that to a man of moderate means it offers a better opportunity for founding a herd than does the Shorthorn. It takes almost a king's ransom to purchase Shorthorn females sufficient to found a respectable herd, hence moneyed men are much more numerous in the ranks of Shorthorn breeders than among the breeders of the black cattle.

Reference to Shorthorn breeders reminds us that one notable member of that company has recently passed away in Sir Richard Powell Cooper, Bart., the head of the world-famed firm of Cooper & Nephews, Berkampstead, manufacturers of sheep dip, and famous also as exporters of live stock of all breeds to many lands. Sir Richard was an extremely able business man. He was one of the small group of resolute men who determined that the Royal Agricultural Society of England would rise from its ashes, and he it was who guaranteed the society against loss when the itinerant shows were resumed at Derby in 1906. Happily success crowned the efforts of the society to such an extent then, and generally since, that no call has been made on any guarantor. Sir Richard Cooper was a genial man, and always willing to crack a joke with a friend. Yet withal his eye was constantly on business, and he did not miss many chances.

Shorthorn sales begin in the north next week, and there is every prospect of a good demand, although there has, opportunely for the Argentine breeders, been an "outbreak" so-called, of foot and mouth disease among the imported cattle in quarantine at Buenos Aires. It is just possible that this may come in handy as a means of keeping down the values at next week's sales. No

matter what reports may come from abroad, Collynie bull calves will make the usual high figures.

Ram sales have been indicative in general of good, healthy business among flockmasters. The month of August was phenomenally dry, and when the lamb sale season opened during its closing week prices threatened to be low. Turnips and swedes were not looking well, and foliage, as we term the aftermath of the hay crop, was far from being luxuriant. Feeders therefore operated cautiously, and prices did not rule as high as the scarcity of lambs on account of a bad lambing time seemed to warrant. September opened better. There has been a good deal, but not too much moisture, and while grain harvest has been a little hindered, the moisture has made such a difference on the green crop and foliage that no one is disposed to grumble. More recent lamb sales have felt the effect of this change, and greatly enhanced prices have been recorded during the past week for ewes and lambs. Imagine an average advance of 4s. 5d. on each of 15,000 Blackface ewes at Ayr, and you get some idea of the change which the moisture has made on the trade in sheep. The ram sales have reflected this change. All three leading breeds, Blackfaces, Border Leicesters, and Cheviots, have sold well, and while no record prices have been paid, some very good figures are recorded. The highest price paid for a ram of any breed in Scotland this autumn was £220, paid for one of Miss Templeton's lot of Border Leicester shearlings, at Kelso, by a Perthshire breeder. Blackface rams sold up to £180, paid for a South Brownhill shearing at Perth, and £160, paid for a Woolford's shearing at Lanark. The five Woolford's shearlings at Lanark, which won first prize, made an average of £80.16s. each, surely an extraordinary figure for five sheep. At Howich there was a good demand for certain classes of Cheviots, and two rams made £95 apiece. One was a three-year-old named Millknowe Model, and the other a yearling or diamond from Parkhall, named Parkhall Dandy. Prices for rams of any breed have ruled high, and Suffolks and Oxfords sold remarkably well at Kelso. The ancient glories of that great sale were revived, and the temporary hitch caused last year through the presence of foot and mouth disease in the immediate neighborhood, but across the border, left no evil effects, for which there is every reason to be grateful. Sometimes when the stream of trade is diverted it is loathe to return to its ancient channel. Happily this has not been the case with the ram sales at Kelso. The field there presented as live a spectacle as could have been desired, and old men were tempted to revive memories, and renew their youth.

I ought to have mentioned in the proper place that at the dispersion sale of the Congalton herd of Shorthorns caused by the death of Mr. Joseph Lee, 122 head made an average price of £28.8.8. The figure is not high, but it must be remembered that at a dispersion sale of this kind the public are always determined to get full value for their money, and this they did at Congalton, which is a beautiful place in East Lothian. Another notable sale was that of pedigree Clydesdales at Perth on 15th September. Ninety-six head made an average of £62.15.2, with which no fault can be found. The highest price recorded was 220 gs., or £231, for a two-year-old filly, a granddaughter of the celebrated Cawdor Cup champion, Chester Princess, dam of another Cawdor Cup winner, Scotland Yet. Another good price is 160 gs., or £168, paid for a yearling filly got by the big, good horse, British Time, which some time ago was exported to New Zealand.

Great interest is being taken here in the question of Small Holdings. The question has been talked about for long. Now that provision is made for satisfying land hunger, as it is called, progress has been phenomenally slow. The keenest demand for small holdings exists where there is least possibility of supplying it, and where land is reasonably plentiful, and moderately easy of approach, the demand is not great. It has been

borne upon some minds that a scheme of migration is a necessity if the hunger is to be appeased. In the Island of Lewis the hunger is great, and the land available of small extent, whereas in other parts of Ross-shire there is plenty of land, and a demand among the larger farmers for servants, such as these smaller farms are fitted to supply. The transference of families from Lewis to the east of the county would be a godsend to the people if they only knew it, but the Celt is a being of powerful tenacity, and he will do many things rather than forsake the place where he was born and bred. The homing instinct is in him very strong, and if a living of any kind can be scraped out of the rock, he is the man to do it. Increasingly men are recognizing that there is no royal road to the creation of small holdings, and if men occupying such are to prosper they must buy and sell on the co-operative principle, helping one another and standing loyally by one another. Another desideratum of the small holder is the command of ready money, and this defect in his finances is to be remedied by the establishment of Credit Banks. Where these are to be set up is not yet fixed, but once they are in working order we expect they will do good work. At the same time it must be remarked that the semi-publicity which the Credit Bank system demands from those who are its customers, are not relished by Scots people, and some time must elapse before much prosperity will attend such ventures.

A recent short visit to Holland and Belgium enabled one to see small holdings at their best. The Dutch small holder is a dairy farmer, but the Belgian small holder is a cropping farmer. The steadings of the two nationalities proclaim the fact, and in the nature of the case, the premises of the Belgian have not the same tidy appearance as the premises of the Dutchman. The latter may be seen in the fields of an afternoon milking his cows, all of which work is done outside, but the former, both male and female, are seen working in the fields at all hours. Such petite culture as Belgium boasts is only possible to those who, with their households, are willing to toil late and early to secure a competency. In the end of the day it can be done, but the farmer has to toil for what he gets, and is well entitled to his reward. A stranger cannot intermeddle with sacred things, but the impression left on one's mind is that the Dutch Boer is a good deal better off than his Flemish neighbor. Poverty one does not readily see in Holland, and this is doubtless due in large measure to the friendly feeling of brotherliness which prevails in each community.

Harvest here has been somewhat irregular. On the lowland farms harvest is over, especially in the earlier districts, like South Ayrshire, but north of the Grampians harvest is not so well advanced, cutting having just commenced, and the fields are full of stock. The crop is a fairly heavy one, and it is rare to see a sparsely-stocked field. Barley, or bere, as it is called in Caithness, is quite a superior crop, and oats are a fine crop. In some of the earlier districts where stacking was gone on with rather rapidly, there has been a good deal of heating in the stacks, and quite a lot of stuff has had to be put out after it was put in. This is a process much disliked by farmers, for very obvious reasons. It is a reflection on the farmers' skill, and none just quite like to proclaim on the housetop an incompetence. But there is no concealing the fact when this kind of work is to be carried on. All men see it, and need hardly be told what is the cause. Again, this process greatly increases the cost of harvesting, and hinders its speedy conclusion. In this, as in many other occupations, the motto holds true, "The more hurry the less speed."

SCOTLAND YET.

Buffalo is not the only market which is drawing cattle from this side of the line since the tariff revision in the United States. On the two days following the signing of the new Bill Canadian cattle were marketed in Detroit at the rate of a carload an hour.

**Markets.**

**Toronto.**

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 13, were the largest on record for one day in the Dominion, numbering 335 cars, comprising 7,577 cattle, 685 hogs, 1,444 sheep and lambs, and 451 calves. Trade active for good to choice, well-finished cattle. Export steers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; choice butchers' steers, \$7.25 to \$7.50; good, \$6.80 to \$7.20; medium, \$6 to \$6.75; choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; good cows, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners, \$2.50 to \$3.50; feeders and stockers, demand was

good, at steady prices. Choice, heavy steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium steers, \$5.60 to \$6; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75. Milkers and springers, receipts moderate, and prices steady, at \$50 to \$110 each. The bulk sold at \$65 to \$75 each. Calves, market firm, at steady prices. Choice veals, \$9 to \$10; common to good, \$4.50 to \$7.50. Sheep and Lambs—Trade active; prices firm. Sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.25; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Lambs, choice ewes and wethers, \$7 to \$7.50; buck lambs, at 75c. per head less. Hogs—Market easier. Selects, fed and watered, \$8.60, and \$8.25 f. o. b. cars, and \$8.85 weighed off cars.

**REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS**

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	63	659	722
Cattle	1,686	12,935	14,621
Hogs	80	5,639	5,719
Sheep	408	4,736	5,144
Calves	124	2,226	2,350
Horses	19	28	47

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	91	352	443
Cattle	1,372	5,325	6,697
Hogs	1,707	6,529	8,236
Sheep	1,659	5,678	7,337
Calves	96	506	602
Horses	15	63	78

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show an increase of 279 carloads, 7,924 cat-

tle, 1,748 calves; but a decrease of 2,517 hogs, 2,193 sheep, and 31 horses, compared with the same week of 1912.

The past week has witnessed a change in prices on account of the new American tariff admitting Canadian cattle free into the United States. On this account, many cattle were bought and held, in anticipation of the change, at prices much in advance of what they were some time past, and because of this, receipts were again very large last week. On Monday, there were over 200 cars arrived in Toronto. Both buyers and sellers were at sea, so much so that little business was transacted up to the noon hour. The sellers were asking from \$1 to \$1.25 per cwt. in advance of the previous week. Finally they came together, and nearly all the cattle were disposed of at an average advance of 40c. per cwt. over the previous week's



**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

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

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Branches throughout every Province of the Dominion of Canada.

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prices. The highest price paid for 16 choice steers of export quality, was \$8 per cwt., bought by a local firm. This same load would have brought \$7.25 the week previous, which shows an advance of 75c. for this class; the next high price paid was \$7.85. This load would have sold for \$7.10 the previous week, which was 75c. higher. Taking the trade on this basis, that would be 75 cents higher for the export class, and the extra choice butchers' steers. Choice cattle, such as the Americans want, were 75c. per cwt. higher; good butchers' cattle, 50c. higher; cows, and medium steers and heifers, little if any higher than for the previous week's quotations. This would probably average up 40c. per cwt. higher, which is not nearly as high as many of the people expected.

Exporters.—One American firm was prepared to purchase heavy export steers, but there was not enough to fill the order. This firm stated that they were ready any and every day to buy cattle, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., and would pay fancy prices for fancy cattle, and would ship them to England or New York, to suit the demand.

Butchers.—Choice, heavy steers, 1,250 to 1,350 lbs., sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75, and one extra choice lot of 16 steers at \$8, and this was 15c. higher than was paid for just such cattle at Buffalo; loads of good, \$6.80 to \$7.20; medium, \$6 to \$6.75; good to choice cows, \$5.75 to \$6.25; medium to good, \$4.50 to \$5.50; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$4 to \$6.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—Choice feeders, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., sold at \$6.50 to \$6.75; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$5.60 to \$6; steers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.75; Eastern stock heifers, \$4.35 to \$4.80.

Milkers and Springers.—Milkers and springers of choice quality brought fancy prices, ranging from \$55 to \$95, and one extra fancy Holstein brought \$125. Several car lots were shipped out that averaged \$70 to \$80 each, and one car averaged \$82 each.

Veal Calves.—Choice and good calves have been scarce all week, and prices were higher accordingly. Choice calves sold from 10c. to 11c. per lb.; good, \$9 to 10; medium calves, \$7 to \$8; common, rough Eastern calves, \$5 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep and lambs closed strong for the week. Sheep, light ewes, 100 to 130 lbs., at \$4.50 to \$5.25; ewes, 140 to 160 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.25. Lambs, ewes and wethers, selected, sold at \$6.75 to \$7.50, with bucks at 75c. per head less.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered, sold at \$8.85 to \$8.90; \$8.50 to \$8.60 f. o. b. cars, and \$9.10 weighed off cars.

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, new, 83c. to 84c., outside; 86c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, new, for October shipments, from Fort William, No. 1 northern, 88½c.; No. 2 northern, 87½c.

Oats.—New, white, 33c. to 34c., outside; 35c. to 36c., track, Toronto; Manitoba, No. 2, 39c., lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 61c. to 62c., outside.

Peas.—No. 2, 83c. to 85c., outside.

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

Barley.—For malting, 50c. to 57c., outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 75½c., Midland; 80½c., track, Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, new, \$3.55, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$4.60 in jute.

**HAY AND MILLFEED.**

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$13 to \$13.50 per ton; No. 2, \$12 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$8 to \$9.

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

**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**

Butter.—Market firm. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery solids, 26c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 27c.; store lots, 28c. to 29c.

Eggs.—Market firmer. New-laid, case lots, 35c.; cold storage, 29c.; cold storage, selects, 33c.

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

Honey.—Extracted, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; combs, \$2.50 to \$3 per dozen.

Potatoes.—Ontario potatoes, 65c. to 70c. per bag for car lots, track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts of poultry have been liberal, but of poor quality generally. Turkeys, 25c. to 28c.; geese, 14c. to 15c. 16c. to 18c. per lb.; fowl, 15c. to 16c.

Beans.—Imported, hand-picked, \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bushel; Canadians, hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.90; prime, \$1.60 per bushel.

**HIDES AND SKINS.**

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 18c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; city hides, flat 14½c.; country hides, cured, 13½c.; calf skins, per lb., 16c.; lamb skins and pelts, 20c. to 65c. each; horse hair, 35c. to 37c. per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 to \$4; tallow No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 7c.

**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; timothy, No. 1, per bushel, \$2.50; timothy, No. 2, per bushel, \$2.00; red clover, per bushel, \$5 to \$6.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**

While the receipts have been equal to the demand, they have not, during the past week, been nearly as large. Prices given are by the basket unless otherwise specified. Peaches, 35c. to 60c.; plums, 40c. to 60c.; pears, 40c. to 75c.; apples, 30c. to 50c.; per barrel, \$2.50 to \$3; watermelons, 30c. to 40c. each; canteloupes, 25c. to 40c.; green peppers, 30c. to 40c.; tomatoes, 30c. to 35c.; grapes, 20c. to 30c.; onions, Canadian, per bag, \$1.50 to \$1.75; cabbage, dozen, 65c.

**Montreal.**

Live Stock.—The passage of the United States tariff into law is generally supposed to have had a strengthening effect upon the Canadian cattle market. Trading here was quite active, and prices were tending higher, some fifty carloads having been taken to the United States during the week following the tariff change. Choice steers were selling at 7½c. to 7¾c. per lb.; fine, 7c. to 7½c., and good, 6½c. to 7c., while medium was 6c. to 6½c. Common sold as low as 4½c., while inferior stock ranged from 5½c. to 6½c. per lb. Sheep sold at 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. Calves were bought freely, grass-fed stock being taken by the United States at 4c. to 4½c. per lb., while local butchers took milk-fed stock at 6½c. to 7½c. per lb. Prices of hogs were fairly steady, being 9c. to 9½c. for selects, and 8½c. to 9c. for straight lots, weighed off cars.

Horses.—More horses were offered for sale, and as a consequence the tone of the market was easy. Demand was fair, and quite a few horses changed hands. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., sold at \$300 to \$350 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300 each; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200 each; broken-down, old animals, \$75 to \$125, and choicest saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There was a good demand for fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs, and prices were steady, at 13½c. to 13¾c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Demand was active and prices higher. Green Mountains were 70c. to 72½c. per bag, track, jobbing prices being about 20c. higher, ex store. Bags weigh 90 lbs.

Honey and Syrup.—The market was unchanged. White-clover comb was 15c. to 16c. per lb.; extracted, 10½c. to 11½c.; dark comb, 13c. to 14c., and strained, 7½c. to 8½c. Tins of maple syrup, 9c. to 10c. per lb., and syrup in wood, 7c. to 8c.; maple sugar, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Eggs.—Prices were still higher, but demand continued active. Strictly fresh eggs were quoted at 38c. to 40c. per dozen. Selected eggs were 30c. to 31c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled 27c. to 28c., while No. 2 were 21c. to 22c. per dozen.

Butter.—Butter held steady, although it is thought the American tariff change will put prices somewhat higher. Choice creamery was quoted at 26½c. to 27½c. per lb., in a wholesale way, and fine at 26½c. to 26¾c., while second grades were 26c. to 26½c. Dairy butter was steady, at 22c. to 23c. per lb.

Cheese.—Prices of cheese were the same as a week ago, being 13½c. to 13¾c. per lb. for Western, colored, and 13½c. to 13¾c. for Eastern. White cheese was practically on a par with colored.

Grain.—Oats were steady in price. No. 2 Western Canada quoted at 40½c. per bushel, ex store; No. 1 extra feed at 39c. to 40c., and No. 1 at 38½c. to 39c.

Flour.—Flour was unchanged in price. Manitoba first-patent flour was quoted at \$5.40 per barrel, in bags; seconds being \$4.90, and strong bakers' \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat flour was unchanged, at \$4.60 to \$4.75 per barrel, in wood, for straight rollers.

Millfeed.—Prices were very firm. Bran, \$22 per ton; shorts, \$24 in bags; middlings, \$27 including bags. Mouille was \$30 to \$32 per ton for pure, and \$28 to \$29 for mixed.

Hay.—Prices of hay were unchanged. No. 1 pressed hay, car lots, Montreal, on track, \$14 to \$14.50 per ton, while No. 2 extra was \$13 to \$13.50, and No. 3 \$12 to \$12.50.

Hides.—Hides were ½c. up all the way round. Beef hides were 12c., 13c. and 14c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively. Calf skins were 15c. and 17c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, and lamb skins were 60c. each, with horse hides ranging from \$1.75 for No. 2, and \$2.50 each for No. 1. Tallow sold at 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6½c. for rendered.

**Buffalo.**

Receipts of cattle last week totalled 8,500 head, big end of the supply falling on Monday—5,625—and Friday 2,000 head. Of the week's supply, something like 3,000 were Canadians. Comparatively small proportion of weighty steers, best in this line ranging from \$8.60 to \$8.85, and averaging around 1,150 lbs. Two loads of Canadians, averaging 1,219 and 1,342 lbs., respectively, but being strictly grassy, brought \$7.65 to \$7.85. Best grain-fed, weighty steers, were quoted at from \$8.50 to \$9; best handys, 1,150 lbs. and down, \$8.40 to \$8.75; light, medium, and common butchers', \$6.50 to \$7.50. There was a large number of fat cows and heifers in supply, the big end of these running, however, to medium and fair grades. Two loads of 975-lb. Canadian heifers brought \$7.65, best price in this line in straight loads, with some few odd head of fancys reaching \$8 to \$8.25. Fat cows generally ranged from \$4.80 to \$7.50, with canners and cutters at \$3.50 to \$4.75 generally, most canners being \$3.90 to \$4. The supply of stockers and feeders was liberal, being mostly Canadians, running in the main to less desirable grades. Best Michigan 800-lb. dehorned feeders, up to \$7.40 to \$7.50; best horned Canadians, \$6.50 to \$6.75. Bulls ranged from \$4.50 for light, stocker, and common ones, up to \$7 for best, fat butchering, and heavy kinds. Milchers and springers sold generally at \$60 to \$110 each. Trade, by reason of the liberal number of one kind of medium and commoner grades, ruled 15c. to 25c. lower on fat cattle; best feeders steady, and common stockers a shade lower. Bulls, and fresh cows and springers, were about steady. The demand was good for choice, handy, butchering grades, which were in limited numbers, and at the close local packers did

not get as many of these kinds as were wanted.

Quotations follow: Best dry-fed, weighty steers, \$8.75 to \$9; best Canadian, weighty steers, \$7.50 to \$7.85; best handy-weight steers, \$7.75 to \$8.65; common to fair, handy-weight steers, \$7 to \$7.50; best fat heifers, \$7 to \$7.65; light and fair kinds heifers, \$6 to \$6.75; best fat cows, \$6.50 to \$7.50; medium cows, \$4.85 to \$5.25; cutters and canners, \$3.90 to \$4.50; bulls, light to fat butchering and heavy, \$5 to \$7; best dehorned native feeders, \$7 to \$7.25; best Canadian feeders, \$6.50 to \$6.75; stockers, as to quality, \$4.50 to \$6.50; milchers and springers, \$35 to \$110.

Hogs.—Receipts for week ending Friday were 35,860. Market lower, almost from day to day, Monday starting off generally with a \$9-market for packers' weights and Yorkers, and Friday generally runs off packers weights at \$8.75. Pigs were higher middle of the week, but wound up Friday at about Monday's prices; bulk of good ones, \$7.25; skips or light pigs, \$5 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Total supply for week up to and including Friday, 28,800. Market irregular, prices for first five days ranging from \$7.50 to \$7.90 for top lambs, with culls from \$7 down. Sheep were strong all week. Ewes, \$4.50 to \$5; mixed sheep, \$5 to \$5.25; wethers, \$5.25 to \$5.50; top yearlings, \$6 to \$6.25, and cull sheep mostly from \$3.50 down. Two loads of Canadian lambs, running to coarse, bulky and heavy kinds, sold from \$7.25 to \$7.50 on the Thursday market. Sellers quote these kinds about a quarter under natives, but state that there is not over a dime's difference between best, handy Canadians, and top natives. In past years, prices have been the same, and if as good as Americans, will bring as much money now.

Calves.—Receipts of calves for the week closing Friday last, were something over 2,500, including 1,050 Canadians. Top veals, for the biggest part of the week, sold at \$12, Friday tops reaching \$12.75, and closed with the advance lost. Culls were quoted all week mostly from \$10 down. Best Canadian vealers sold up to \$12, while grassy Canadians ranged from \$4.25 to \$6, very few bringing above \$5.50.

Notes.—Consul's invoice should be obtained at point of shipment, as this is still required by the United States Government. When impossible to get this when shipping, commission men can bond them at Buffalo and make the entry at Fort Erie, but U. S. Collector here says shippers must take it out themselves when possible. Also, veterinarian certificate must accompany all stock. Secure these two papers and attach them to railway shipping papers.

**Cheese Markets.**

Stirling, Ont., 13c.; Campbellford, Ont., 13c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12c.; Kingston, Ont., 12½c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12 11-16c.; Brockville, Ont., bidding 12½c., no sales; Cowansville, Que., butter, 27½c.; London, Ont., bidding 12½c. to 12¾c.; Belleville, Ont., 12½c.; Perth, Ont., 12½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 15½c. to 16c.; Cornwall, Ont., 12½c.; Pictou, Ont., 12 18-16c., 12½c., 12 15-16c.; Napawan, Ont., 12½c.; Victoriaville, Que., 12c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12½c.

**Chicago.**

Cattle.—Beeves, \$7.10 to \$9.50; Texas steers, \$6.90 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$5.25 to \$7.75; cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$8.55; calves, \$7 to \$11. Hogs.—Light, \$8 to \$8.65; mixed, \$7.90 to \$8.65; heavy, \$7.80 to \$8.60; rough, \$7.80 to \$8.05; pigs, \$4.50 to \$8. Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$3.90 to \$4.95; yearlings, \$5 to \$6; lambs, native, \$5.90 to \$7.15.

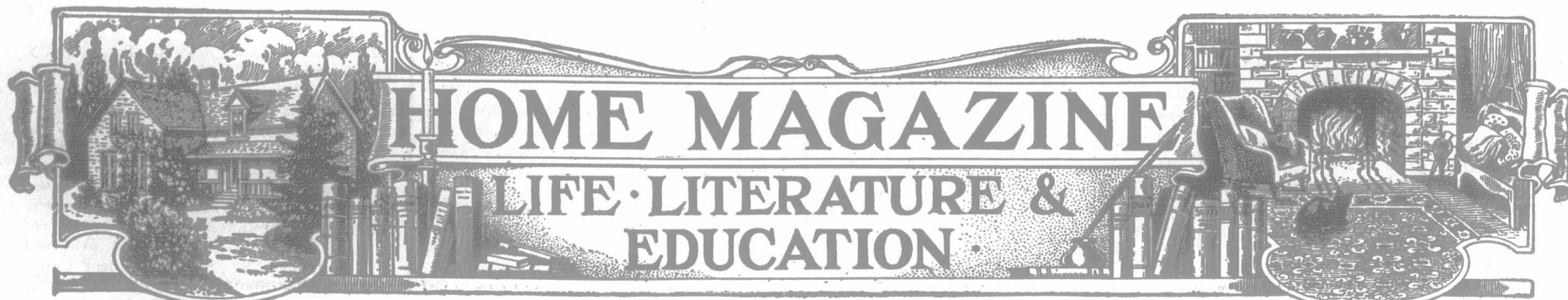
**Gossip.**

The name of the Percheron horse which appeared in our issue of October 2nd, was Liquide, a two-year-old, instead of Kif Kif.

Old Barber—You remind me of Daniel Webster, Senator. I used to shave him when I was a young man.

The Senator (greatly flattered)—How so? My brow?

Old Barber—No, sir; your breath.



### Thanksgiving.

What time the latest flower hath bloomed,  
The latest bird has southward flown;  
When silence weaves o'er garnered sheaves  
Sweet idyls of our northern zone;  
When scattered children rest beside  
The hearth, and hold the mother's hand,  
Then rolls Thanksgiving's ample tide  
Of fervent praise across the land.

And though the autumn stillness broods  
When spring was glad with song and stir,  
Though the summer's grace leaves little trace

On fields that smiled at sight of her,  
Still glows the sunset's altar fire  
With crimson flame and heart of gold,  
And faith uplifts with strong desire  
And deep content, the hymns of old.  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

### Little Trips Among the Eminent.

#### Men Notable in Canadian History.

##### Jacques Cartier.

[With acknowledgements to Parkman, Bourinot, Withrow and others.]

Jacques Cartier, "the real discoverer of Canada" (Withrow) was a native of St. Malo, that ancient town of the Western coast of France which, as Parkman tells us, "thrust out like a buttress into the sea, strange and grim of aspect, breathing war from its walls and battlements of ragged stone, a stronghold of privateers, the home of a race whose intractable and defiant independence neither time nor change has subdued, has been for centuries a nursery of hardy mariners." In the town-hall of the place his portrait may be seen to-day, the "bold, keen features bespeaking a spirit not apt to quail before the wrath of man or of the elements."

Who has not learned in childhood the poem which tells that "From the seaport of St. Malo on a smiling morn in May," Jacques Cartier sailed off to the westward to that strange land, smiling in summer yet so stern in winter that "the wind from Thule freezes the word upon the lip"? It appears, however, that it was upon the 20th of April, 1534, that the famous explorer set sail, with his two small vessels and a little company of 122 men, and filled with dreams of finding a passage westward to the fabulously rich lands of the far East,—the kingdom of Cathay.

In twenty days, without mishap, he reached Newfoundland, then passing the Magdalen Islands, which he described as "abounding in birds, flowers and berries," entered, on a hot day in July, the bay which he named, and which has ever since been called Baie de Chaleurs. Here, ostensibly, was a strait leading on towards Cathay, but sailing directly westward, land was again encountered, and, much disappointed, Cartier retraced his way and sailed northward, landed at Cape Gaspe and set up a cross bearing the lily shield of France.

At this point he found many Indians, a tribe, as it was learned later, that had come down from Stadacona, and so friendly were these that one of the chiefs permitted his two sons to accompany the French. As it transpired these young braves were taken to France, and, communication being established, became of great use to Cartier, telling him of the great St. Lawrence river—no doubt the dreamed-of passage to India—of strange tribes inhabiting the interminable forests, and, less accurately, of the wonderful rich kingdom of Saguenay, in which were to be found precious stones for the picking up.

From Gaspe the two little vessels pushed on as far as Anticosti Island,

but, possibly because necessary provisions were running short, a council was held and it was decided to set sail for France.

At the court of Francis I. Cartier told his story and exhibited his two young braves, much to the delight of the king, who promised him three better vessels for his next voyage.

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Early in the following year the vessels were made ready, and at last, on Whit Sunday, Cartier and his company reverently attended high mass in the Cathedral of St. Malo, and received the sacrament and the blessing of the bishop on the undertaking.

Winds, however, proved adverse, and the two little squadrons did not reach the mouth of the great river until the middle of July. Proceeding upward the vessels reached a small bay opposite Anticosti on the 10th of August, St. Lawrence's Day, and so it was named St. Lawrence's Bay, the name since extended to the river and to the great gulf at its mouth. The name "Canada" a Huron-Iroquois word meaning a collection of huts, he applied, by some misunderstanding to the country lying along the lower St. Lawrence.

From Anticosti Cartier pushed on up the river, the young Indians from Stadacona, whom he had taken from Gaspe, serving well as pilots. On the 1st of September the vessels passed the gloomy chasm whence issue, noiselessly, the waters of the Saguenay, and six days later arrived at the Isle of Orleans, which Cartier named the Isle of Bacchus because of the quantities of ripe grapes found on the wild grape vines there.

While here, from over the waters to the westward, came a fleet of canoes filled with dusky tribesmen,—Donnacona, the Algonquin chief from Stadacona and five hundred of his warriors—a visit of friendship and curiosity, for in those earliest days the red men were everywhere ready to welcome the white men from over the seas as demigods; they had not yet realized that these were but humans who, with inveterate purpose and insatiable desire of possession, were to drive the aborigines, step by step, to the corners of the earth, to vanquish forest and mountain alike, to harness the rapids and cover the waters with vessels and the wilderness lands with wheat fields and cattle pastures and thronging cities.

Twice ready to welcome the strangers because of the joy of meeting again the two young Indians who had been taken abroad, Donnacona invited Cartier to visit him at Stadacona, and accordingly the vessels pushed on once more, soon casting anchor at the mouth of the St. Charles, and in close view of the beetling cliffs whereon stands the citadel in the present city of Quebec.

At the earliest opportunity Cartier and a few of his men made the promised visit to the chief at the village which was found to be no better than a squalid hamlet of bark huts. "When, having satisfied their curiosity," says Parkman, "he and his party were rowing for the ships, a friendly interruption met them at the mouth of the St. Charles. An old chief harangued them from the bank, men, boys and children screeched welcome from the meadow, and a troop of hilarious squaws danced knee-deep in the water." Evidently the tide was in. Those who know the spot with its dormer-windowed houses crowding down to the water upon one hand, its trolley car rattling past towards the Montmorency and St. Anne de Beaupre, its little sailing vessels stranded far ashore at low tide, can imagine the scene with all its difference.

Donnacona had told Cartier of a greater town, many days up the river, news which hurried the decision of the Frenchman to remain in the country over winter. The proposed trip was, however, little to the liking of the Indians, who resolved to balk it. "One morning, as the ships still lay at anchor," we are told, "the French beheld three Indian devils descending in a canoe towards them, dressed in black and white dogskins, with faces black as ink, and horns long as a man's arm. Thus arrayed, they drifted by, while the principal fiend, with fixed eyes, as of one piercing the secrets of futurity, uttered in a loud voice a long harangue. They then paddled for shore; and no sooner did they reach it than each fell flat like a dead man in the bottom of the canoe. Aid, however, was at hand, for Donnacona and his tribesmen, rushing pell-mell from the adjacent woods, raised the swooning masqueraders, and, with shrill clamors, bore them in their arms within the sheltering thickets. Here, for a full half-hour, the French could hear them haranguing in solemn conclave. Then the two young Indians whom Cartier had brought back from France came out of the bushes, enacting a pantomime of amazement and terror, clasping their hands, and calling on Christ and the Virgin; whereupon Cartier, shouting from the vessel, asked what was the matter. They replied that the god Coudouagny had sent to warn the French against all attempts to ascend the great river, since, should they persist, snows, tempests and drifting ice would requite their rashness with inevitable ruin. The French replied that Coudouagny was a fool; that he could not hurt those who believed in Christ; and that they might tell this to his three messengers."

Leaving the two larger vessels at the mouth of the St. Charles Cartier embarked once more with the smallest, a galleon, and two open boats, and was soon making on past Cape Diamond, in the glorious autumn weather, delighted with the broad reaches of river that opened ever before, and with the picturesqueness of the stately banks now glowing with the red and gold of September.

At Lake St. Peter the galleon grounded, but, nothing daunted, the voyagers pressed on in the open boats, and, on the 2nd of October, reached the shore below the far-famed town of Hochelaga, at a point whence could be seen rude clearings covered with ripened corn, and, in the distance the forest-clad top of the mountain which Cartier called Mont Royal, the name which has since descended to the city of Montreal.

Here "a thousand Indians thronged the shore, wild with delight, dancing, singing, crowding about the strangers and showering into the boats their gifts of fish and maize; and, as it grew dark, fires lighted up the night, while, far and near, the French could see the excited savages leaping and rejoicing by the blaze."

Upon the following day the town was visited, and was found to consist of a number of large, low communal houses, thatched with bark and grouped about a central square, the whole encircled by a palisaded wall consisting of a triple row of tree trunks, provided with inside galleries and heaps of stones ready for defence.

Arriving at the central square Cartier and his party stopped, while "the surrounding houses of bark disgorged their inmates,—swarms of children, and young women and old, their infants in their arms. They crowded about the visitors, crying for delight, touching their heads, feeling their faces, and holding up the screeching infants to be touched in turn. The marvellous visitors, strange in hue,

strange in attire, with moustached lip and bearded chin, with arquebuse, halberd, helmet and cuirass, seemed rather demigods than men."

To Cartier they brought their sick and maimed and blind to be healed, and, knowing naught better to be done, he read a portion of the Gospel, to which his audience listened raptly although understanding not a word, and then giving them presents, he withdrew.

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On his return to Stadacona (Quebec) Cartier found that his men had occupied the time of his absence by building a palisaded fort on the bank of the St. Charles. Here the winter was spent, but many were the sufferings before spring. Insufficiently clothed or provisioned to meet the northern winter, illness soon made its appearance, and an outbreak of scurvy, which carried off twenty-five of the men, threatened to exterminate the little garrison. Probably more would have died so had it not been for a fortunate accident. When walking alone, one day, Cartier met an Indian who told him of a remedy "ameda," a sort of spruce tea which proved to be efficacious.

When the spring arrived Cartier prepared to return to France, but this time, unfortunately, committed an indiscretion which was to work him and his successors little good in future years. Anxious that the king should be impressed with the stories of the wonderful Saguenay country, he lured Donnacona and nine of his chief tribesmen on board, then set sail. Not one of the number ever came back. Unable, apparently, to withstand the climate and living-conditions of France, all died within a year or two.

#### CARTIER'S THIRD VOYAGE.

Once more was Cartier destined to visit the new world. In 1540 a French nobleman, the Sieur de Roberval, organized a colonizing expedition, choosing Cartier as his lieutenant, but fervor for the trip to Canada had, for the time, apparently, died out, and by royal permission the prisoners were ransacked to obtain the necessary complement of men.

On the 23rd of May, 1541, the vessels set sail and in due time arrived at Stadacona, only to be met by bodies of Indians in canoes inquiring for Donnacona and the other kidnapped braves. During the last sad winter at the little post the friendship of the Indians had cooled; now their tone became aggressive, hence it was not deemed safe to anchor in the mouth of the St. Charles.

Instead Cartier sailed on to Cap Rouge. It was now late in August, and while some of the men were set to work to hew out a recess in the forest, others were put to building a fort, and others to planting turnip seed.

Having seen the place reduced to some sort of order, Cartier went on with two boats to explore the rapids above Hochelaga, the same rapids to-day obviated by the Soulanges Canal, and whose power it is proposed to utilize for manufacturing plants. He returned late in the fall, only to find the men distrustful and homesick, and the Indians suspiciously holding aloof. Roberval, who had promised to follow immediately with the rest of the people for the colony, had not arrived.

Again fell the sullen winter, and with it illness and a deeper unrest. When spring came again with its wanderlust, its spirit of "go away from here," even Cartier was thoroughly discouraged. The colony was broken up and all set sail once more for France, Cartier bearing with him a few specimens containing mica flakes, which he supposed to be gold, and a few fragments of quartz-

crystal embedding, as he believed diamonds—the origin of the name, Cape Diamond, which has adhered to the bold promontory on which the citadel of Quebec stands.

Off the place where now stands the city of St. John's, Newfoundland, the sails of three vessels, bearing westward, were in sight. It proved to be Roberval with two hundred colonists. He ordered Cartier to return, but the navigator had had enough adventure for the present. Under cover of night, he gave the slip, and in the morning the vessels were nowhere to be seen.

But once more did he return (this voyage is disputed) to New France,—in 1513, when he was sent to bring Roberval home. That nobleman, in the meantime, had met with little but disaster in the encounter with cold, scurvy and famine, and the unfriendliness of the Indians. Moreover he had had trouble with the colonists themselves, many of whom were convicts, to an extent which had necessitated that he should hang some and imprison others.

In May, 1544, for the last time, Cartier set sail for France. Henceforth he lived quietly, dividing his time between his country house of Limoilu, and his town house in St. Malo. The former, it is said, is still to be seen, a quaint structure of stone, rude in construction and consisting of a kitchen and a hall below, with two rooms above.

At St. Malo, Cartier died, on the first of September, 1557.

**Travel Notes.**

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Berchtesgaden, Germany. September 8th, 1913.

Back again in the land of "Verboten" and uniforms. We ran straight into officialism as soon as we stepped off the train, the reason being that we had no tickets to show, as the conductor had not returned them to us. The pompous gate-keeper refused to let us through the gate, and having looked it in our faces, went off in a high state of indignation to consult a higher power. (It would be much easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a cambric needle than for a ticketless passenger to squeeze through a turnstile in Germany.) The entire station force was immediately thrown into a fearful state of confusion by this apparently unprecedented event. They raced up and down the platform, gesticulating and jabbering and consulting together over the dilemma, and glared at us as if we were dynamite bombs just about to explode. I think there is more red tape in the Kaiser's Dominion than in any other country in Christendom, and it takes longer to get it untied. Every man is subservient to the man above him, and it takes a good long time to reach the man at the top.

But I am getting away from my story. We were fuming on one side of the iron fence, and the officials were fuming on the other, and a large audience of unemployed porters, bus-drivers and bystanders were watching the course of events with eager interest. Publicity was thrust upon us just when we craved it least. What we did crave was a good hearty meal, for we had been travelling all day and were as empty as dry barrels. Every one knows this condition is not conducive to amiability or temper, and Uncle Ned's "Irish" began to rise, and he expressed his opinion of German railroad officials in heated English phrases not at all of a flattering nature.

After we had been standing baking in the sun for about fifteen minutes, a cheery Bavarian in uniform with cartloads of decorations dangling from his clothes, approached us and commanded us in a gruff voice to follow him.

The crowd on the platform formed into two grinning lines as we passed along.

We were ushered into a large room and led before the head ticket agent, who was hedged in behind a counter covered with huge account books.

He looked sternly at us as if we were mere nothings, and then at the books as if they were great somethings, and, after turning over a lot of pages, running his finger up different columns, and doing a lot of figuring, he announced in a loud

voice that the charge would be fifteen marks.

"Fifteen marks!" said uncle Ned, blistering up like an old warrior. "Fifteen marks for what?"

The H. T. A. gave him a stony stare. "For tickets," he answered curtly.

"Tickets! I paid for my tickets when I got them."

"Extra charge for express train," roared the H. T. A.

"Oh!" said uncle Ned. "I understand. Well, I happen to know that the extra charge for the express train is exactly six marks. How do you make it fifteen?"

The H. T. A. refused to say.

"Fifteen marks," he roared, looking fiercer than eper.

"I refuse to pay it," said uncle Ned, walking towards the door.

A big, burly policeman stepped in front of him and barred his way.

"Very well!" said uncle Ned, addressing the H. T. A. "I can stay here just as long as you can, and I propose to stay here till you make it perfectly clear to me what that extra charge of nine marks is for."

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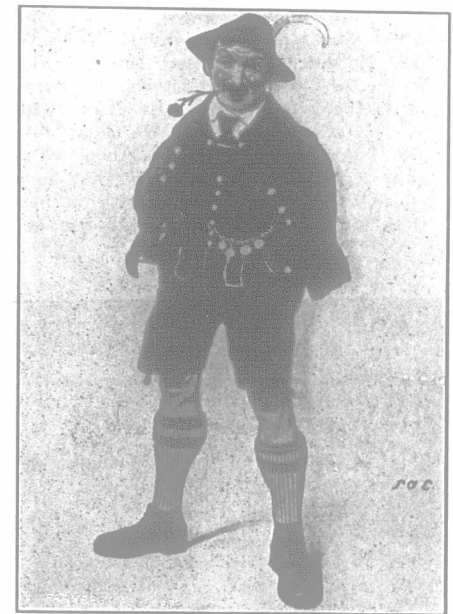
A big, burly policeman stepped in front of him and barred his way.

would be hard to find. The situation is superb. It has been jestingly said of Berchtesgaden that it is as high as it is broad, but after a walk of some hours I should say it was miles higher. It seems to be standing on it's edge. The villas are scattered here and there over the mountainside, which, in some places is very steep. Some of the villas are perched on the summit of apparently inaccessible crags which jut out from the hill; others are in the center of magnificent grounds and enclosed by stone walls like old castles.

Most of them are built in a sort of elaborate Swiss chalet style of architecture. The exterior walls are frequently adorned with huge paintings depicting historic scenes, and almost every villa has a Madonna shrine near the entrance door, and also a sundial on the wall.

There is a delightful irregularity about everything, and the footpaths are full of surprises. Sometimes they lead through leafy bowers, and sometimes are mere wooden platforms clinging to the side of steep precipices. But they all lead to view points where one can gaze on a magnificent panorama of mountain ranges, from the near-by emerald hills of Berchtesgaden to the far-away snow-caps of the German Alps. On all the paths one comes upon shrines, small ones and large ones, some so large that they are regular chapels. In each one is represented in sculpture some event in the life of Christ. In the larger shrines there are usually three large crosses; on the center one is a life-size of Christ, and on the others are the two thieves. They are agonizing things to look at, for the idea of bodily suffering is so apparent in the tortured figures that it is almost revolting.

The picturesque Tyrolean costume is almost uniformly worn in Berchtesgaden by the natives, and also by the tourists. I have never seen so many bare knees before. The costume of the men has great advantage in the way of freedom and coolness, for so much is left off in the way of cloth. The knickerbockers terminate a considerable distance above the knee and the rest of the leg is bare, except for a knitted band midway between the ankle and the knee. The costume is very much adorned with bright embroidery, and



The popular costume for men in Berchtesgaden, Germany.

He sat down, pulled out a cigar, and regarded the assembled officials with cold disdain.

At this point aunt Julia and I discreetly retired to a bench on the platform to await results.

It must have been about twenty minutes before uncle Ned appeared, and then he came down the platform with the air of a conqueror.

"Had to come off his perch and explain," he said, "and what's more he had to acknowledge that my figures were correct, and that he had made an error. Bitter pill for him to swallow. Nearly choked him to death. These fellows will learn a few things after awhile, and find out they are not dealing with innocent lambs. And they say there is no graft in Germany! Humph!"

Apropos of railways there is a most amusing notice on the through trains running from Germany to Austria, or Italy. The notice refers to the seating accommodation in the compartments, and stated that certain spaces seat four people in Germany and six people in Austria or Italy. This is an amusing commentary on the mammoth proportions of the Germans.

It's a positive relief to be in some place that isn't the cradle of anything. Almost every place we have been in has been the cradle of something:—Rome of History, and Bologna of Law, and Florence of Art, and Eisenach of the Reformation. It seems as if Europe had just been a great big nursery for all the things that have ever happened. But as far as I can discover Berchtesgaden isn't the cradle of anything except recruits from the German army.

Considered as a town Berchtesgaden isn't much of a place—just one struggling street which gimlets its way from the station up the mountain side—all the rest of the place is a beautiful park in which are private villas, pensions and hotels. Many of the wealthy and titled Germans have their summer homes here, and a more beautiful spot



Shooting down a slide in the salt mine, Berchtesgaden, Germany.

fancy buttons, and there is always a silver watch chain stretching straight across the vest with forty-seven varieties of silver bangles suspended from it. The hat is always trimmed with feathers, and the angle and curve of the feather is a most significant item. Any deviation from the time-honored way of wearing the feather being sufficient cause for a fight.

Uncle Ned says he'd like to buy a Tyrolean kneeless suit and spend a month or two in Berchtesgaden, but aunt Julia crushed his enthusiasm by saying it would not be becoming in a "man of his age." He hates to have his age referred to, and he would be a lot younger than he is if aunt Julia

wasn't always rubbing it into him about being dignified.

One of the things to do in Berchtesgaden is to visit the salt mines. I did it, but nothing would induce me to do it again. My hair has had a tendency to stand up straight ever since.

The entrance ticket (two marks) entitles you to one of the most clownish suits ever designed. No skirts are allowed in the mines, so all the women have to retire to dressing-rooms, discard their skirts, and put on white linen trousers instead. Over this (or these) is worn a hideous black woolen coat of extraordinary cut with gathers over the hips. A leather apron the size of a large handkerchief is fastened around the waist by a heavy leather strap, the apron part being worn at the back. A close-fitting black cloth cap with Bavarian blue trimmings completes this grotesque outfit. The sight of a fat Frau arranged in one of these sartorial nightmares would make a gravedigger hysterical. When a party of feminine heavy-weights emerge from the dressingroom, cross the road and straddle the cars to go into the mines, the air is filled with wild shrieks of laughter from the audience in the adjacent cafes. The whole affair looks just like a scene from a comic opera.

The mine is entered on a miniature train which is nothing more than boards on wheels. Everyone rides astride. When all are ready a door opens in the wall of rock and the cars shoot into a narrow, cold, dark tunnel, which seems to have no end. At intervals all along are electric lights, but the intervening spaces were so dark that I couldn't see anything except my white trousers. It was really a great comfort to me to see them and know that I was there. The roaring noise of the train, the chill wind, the interminable perspective of electric lights, and the horrible darkness were about all I was conscious of. Fearful visions of what might happen came to me: What if the lights should go out, or the guide drop dead, or the tunnel cave in!

After what seemed long hours of discomfort we shot into a large rocky chamber illuminated with a huge arc light. The car stopped and we all dismounted. The guide rumbled off a lot of unintelligible German, and then conducted us to the top of a long, steep wooden slide which descended into a dark cavern. It was a sort of toboggan-slide without a toboggan. We were our own toboggans. We just sat down on the slippery boards, wrapped our legs around the person in front, grabbed his (or her) shoulders, and prepared for sudden death. The guide sat in front, and regulated the speed by a cable which slipped through his hands.

"Fertig?" he called. "Ja, ja!" croaked a fat Bavarian at the end of the row.

Whiz!!!—and we were at the foot of the slide all bunched up together. I felt like a bit of picnic layer cake.

When we got disentangled, the guide had another explanatory spasm. In this cavern there was a tall pillar modelled from salt, which suggested to me the direful catastrophe which befel Lot's wife on a certain well-known occasion. There was also a trapdoor in the rocky floor which the guide opened and invited us to look down. Far, far below—to my unsophisticated eyes it looked about five miles) we saw glimmering lights. I was glad there was a railing around that hole, for it gave me the shivers to look down into it. The whole mountain is honey-combed with galleries of this sort.

I was glad that the next thing on the program was a climb of one hundred and fifteen steps, for I was chilled to the bone. We spent an hour in the mine, and during that time we were continually groping through narrow, dimly-lighted tunnels, or climbing long stairs or shooting down wooden slides. Finally we came to a salt lake—a dim mirror circled with two rows of electric lights—at least, it looked like two, but one was the reflection of the other. The guide ferried us across this dismal lake, for even with the encircling lights we seemed to be moving through a mist of gloom. It was so quiet we could hear ourselves breathe.

When we reached the other side, the guide showed us a slimy looking pool of

water, which was being turned into brine so to speak. The brine is obtained by filling up these rocky basins with fresh water. After five or six weeks the water becomes highly saturated with salt, and is then drawn off and evaporated.

After this last glimpse of the underworld we straddled the cars again, and came whirling out of the mine on a down grade, and rejoiced was I to see the green hills and the bright sunshine once more.

No more gloomy mines for me. A sunny spot on the outside of the mountain will quite satisfy me.

### The People of the Whirlpool.

"The People of the Whirlpool," our new serial is for the most part, notwithstanding its name, a story of quiet charm, that will appeal, perhaps, most of all to the mothers. In it "Barbara" tells us, not of gardens this time, but of people,—the society clique from New York who invade the quiet New England neighborhood bringing with them "the strain and the hubbub of the Bluffs"; the delightful twins who are the joy of Barbara's life; the charming old folk, Lavinia Dorman and Martin Cortright, and the not less charming young folk, Sylvia Latham and Horace Bradford, about whom the meshes of a pretty romance entwine. Our next story will be, if possible, one of action and adventure; this one gives a few glances at life as seen through the eyes of one whose writings have already been recognized as among the best among the writers of this continent to-day.—Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### The Might of Persistence.

Let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not.—Gal. vi, 9.

If anyone doubts the conquering might of persistence, he had better study Casson's "Romance of the Reaper." It begins in this way: "The Story of the Reaper is a story of modern magic. The magicians are plain, unmythical American farmers. Their wand, their enchanted lamp, is a great, noisy, bright-painted, mechanical monster. And the magic that has been wrought is the miracle of modern civilization, and the alleviation of the world's hunger." The author describes the old way of gathering harvests, "anip, snip, with hand-sickles." Then he contrasts with it the leviathan which bites a twelve-foot roadway through the grain with its teeth, and ties the sheaves with its steel fingers. We are shown the hogs and cattle feeding in the wheat-fields of Illinois, about 70 years ago, when "tons of grain lay rotting under the hoofs of cattle," though men, women and children toiled day and night to garner the precious food. There was grain in plenty, and many were suffering for want of it in the crowded cities of Europe, but the difficulty was to gather in the harvest quickly enough.

You probably know a great deal more than I do about the McCormick reaper, but perhaps you have not heard that it was the invention of a lad of twenty-two, a country youth who had "never seen a college, a city, or a railroad." It had been the ambition of his father to invent a reaper, but—like David's ambition to build the Temple—it was fulfilled through his son. Cyrus McCormick played as a child with his father's reaper—which wouldn't reap—and, as he grew older, he entered with all his heart into his father's nightly experimenting, until the making of reapers "became to him more than a business. It was a

creed—a religion—an eleventh commandment." In 1831 he succeeded in reaping six acres of wheat in half a day, with his rough, unwieldy machine. Then he discovered that it was not enough to invent a reaper, he must teach the farmers their need of it. In 1839 the McCormick family lost everything—everything but the reaper, which nobody wanted. In ten years not a single machine had been sold. In 1841 the patient inventor sold two. "By 1851 he was making a thousand reapers a year . . . by the time his Chicago factory was ten years old, he had sold 30,000 reapers."

The McCormick factory was destroyed in the Big Fire of 1871, and the workmen began to rebuild before the cinders were cold. Now the reapers are counted by millions.

The secret of McCormick's wonderful success was persistence. He said himself: "I have one purpose in life, and only one—the success and widespread use of my machines. All other matters are to me too insignificant to be considered." He was pleased when people believed in him, but opposition did not discourage him—"he never argued, he just went on working," when anyone opposed his plans and showed that they were impossible. Largely through the tenacity of purpose and lifelong energy of one man, the reaper "is fighting back famine in fifty countries. Its click has become the music of an international anthem. The nations are feeding one another, in spite of their tariffs and armies. The whole world takes dinner at one long table; the fear of hunger is dying out of the hearts of men; and the prayer of the Christian

season their determination wins the success it deserves.

How about your Christianity? There are some men who say sadly: "I should like to believe in Christ, but I don't feel sure of the truth of the Bible records." Then they go on with their daily business as if the matter were settled, for time and for eternity. Some years slip peacefully away, and suddenly Death is seen barring the way. Death! No riches, no wisdom, no physical strength avail to keep a man in this life when he is called out into the mysterious Beyond. What utter folly it is to make the pursuit of earthly success his great business, when this very night his soul may be required of him, and then whose shall those things be which he has so laboriously piled up? It is folly to dismiss the question of religion as if it were unimportant, when it is really the vital question for each of us. We all must die. That is a solemn fact. We all must live—on the other side of death—that is a far more tremendous truth. St. Augustine argues that death is not. We are either living on this side of the change which we call Death, or we are living on the other side of it. We are never really dead at all.

It is possible to know whether Christ is the Way, the Truth and the Life. He has Himself told us that this knowledge is the result of the determined purpose to do the will of God. He that "willeth to do" shall "know." We must follow the light we have, and then we shall gain more light. We know that love is better than hate, that purity is better than sin, and that a righteousness ex-

from his righteousness, and committeth iniquity, and dieth in them; for his iniquity that he hath done shall he die." One who serves God in his youth, and deserts his Master in later life, has added disloyalty to his other sins. A man may, indeed, find that the implicit faith of his childhood has been shadowed by the bewilderment of doubt. St. Thomas disbelieved in the Resurrection, at first, yet he loved the Holy One and did not desert his believing comrades. So his faithlessness was soon conquered by the Light of Christ's Presence. If you can't see the Vision of God's Face at present, at least you can try to live like Christ—can you imagine a higher ideal than He has held up for mankind to fall in love with?—and in due season, if you unweariedly walk in His steps, you will certainly find Him; though it may possibly be only when death sweeps away the mists which now veil Him from you.

"Thine eyes shall surely see,  
No distant hope or dim,  
The Lord thy God shall rise for thee,  
Wait patiently for Him."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## The Beaver Circle

### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

#### Nutting Song.

Who has no sunshine in his heart  
May call the Autumn sober,  
But boys with pulses leaping wild  
Should love the brown October.  
Along the glade and on the hill  
The ruddy oaks are glowing,  
And merry winds are out by night  
Through all the forests blowing.

The yellow moon is clear and bright,  
The silent upland lighting,  
The meadow grass is crisp and white,  
The frosts are keen and biting;  
A shining moon, a frosty sky,  
A gusty morn to follow,  
To drive the withered leaves about,  
And keep them in the hollow.

Hurrah! the nuts are dropping ripe  
In all the forest bowers;  
We'll climb as high as squirrels go,  
We'll shake them down in showers.  
When heads are gray and eyes are dim,  
We'll call the Autumn sober;  
But now, with life in every limb,  
We love the brown October.

—Selected.

#### FUNNIES.

During a lesson on the animal kingdom the teacher asked if anyone could give an example of an animal of the order of Edentata—that is, one which is without teeth.

"I can," replied Tommy, his face beaming with eagerness.  
"Well, what is it?" asked the teacher.  
"Grandpa!" shouted Tommy.

A German cobbler and his wife had two dogs, a St. Bernard, six months old, and a fox terrier, three years old. A friend, calling one day, said to the cobbler: "Those are two fine dogs you have." "Yes," replied the cobbler, "und de funny part of it iss dat de biggest dog is de littlest one." His wife then spoke up and explained: "You must mine husband excuse; he sheaks not very good English. He means de oldest dog is de youngest one."

### Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers All.—As I am interested in your charming little Circle, I took courage enough to write. First of all I am going to ask Puck one question, and that is, "May I join?" I ask this question because I do not live in Canada, but in Berlin, Germany. My papa is a commercial traveller for a large firm out there. We are now in St. Mary's visiting friends, but intend leaving to-morrow for Port Stanley, and the beginning of October we are going



A trainload of people coming out of the salt mine, ladies in front.

centuries is being answered—"Give us this day our daily bread."

I have quoted freely from Mr. Casson's "Romance of the Reaper," which came out several years ago in "Everybody's Magazine," because I was so interested in it myself that I was sure you would be interested, too.

With this example of the mighty power of persistence before us, let us carry out the injunction of St. Paul as given in our text.

If you study the verses preceding the one I have chosen, you will see that the reward of persistence is not a matter of chance, but is the award of a righteous God. "Whoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." Why? Because "God is not mocked." Persistence is a proof of the earnestness of the worker, therefore God crowns it with success—in "due season." He does not reveal to the worker how near or how far success may be. If McCormick had grown weary, during the early days of discouragement, he and the world would have been the losers.

Why should we be less persistent in working for eternal results than men are in worldly concerns? The men of the world are wiser in their methods than the servants of Christ. They bend all their energies of mind and body and spirit in one direction—if they are men like Cyrus H. McCormick—and in due

altheth a nation. Experience and history alike tell us that sin degrades and holiness uplifts men. Is this accidental, the result of chance? Could chance punish sin and reward virtue, as sin is punished and virtue is rewarded even in this life? I don't mean that virtue always brings worldly success and sin worldly disgrace. If life were like the fairy tales, in the way of dramatic justice, virtue would soon be chosen as good worldly policy, and faith would be crowded out entirely. God is not mocked. The world is not at the mercy of blind chance, but ruled by a just Judge. Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. One who sows wild oats in his youth must reap the harvest in due season. One who is not weary in well doing, spending his life in the service of God and man, cannot possibly miss the joy of harvest.

But there must be persistence in the well doing, we must not grow weary of our Master's service. We are all familiar with the gracious promise of God, spoken through the prophet Ezekiel: "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive." It is God's delight to restore a prodigal who does not persist in his evil course. But let us not forget the prophet's message to those who grow weary in well doing: "When a righteous man turneth away

back home. Last April papa was sent over here on a business trip, and mother pleaded hard for him to bring us along, so he consented. We were all born in Canada, "The Land of The Maple."

I have two sisters; their names and ages are Gladys, 16 years, and Colena, the same age as myself, so you see we are twins, both eleven years old. Our birthdays were on the twelfth of July. For presents, we both got a locket; a bracelet; a pale-blue silk dress each, and a lot more presents. Now, you will wonder what I look like. Well, I have fair hair, blue eyes, and wear glasses. My grandpa takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and says he couldn't sleep on Thursday nights if he hadn't seen it. I take piano lessons, and Colena and Gladys take violin lessons. How many of the Beavers ever milked a cow or drove a horse? Well, I never did either. Before we went out to Germany we lived in Toronto, and that is ten years ago. I would have liked very much to be able to join the Garden Competition when I was visiting here, but it was impossible, for just at gardening-time I was operated on for appendicitis, and when I was able to do a little work it was too late. "Could I join it next year and write my letters from Berlin?"

Hoping this escapes the hungry waste-paper basket, I will close with a few riddles. If I see this in print, I will write when we arrive home and tell you something about Germany. I will also send you a snap-shot of our home.

1. The man rode up the hill, and Yet—he walked? Ans.—Yet was his dog, and he walked.

2. What binds two together and touches only one? Ans.—Wedding-ring.

3. What has four eyes and a mouth, and many branches off it? Ans.—The Mississippi River.

From your far-off Beaver.

COLENE EUNICE TREACY.  
(Age 11, Sr. IV.)

P. S.—After November 10th, I would like some of the Beavers to write to me. Colena says she wants some to write to her, also.

Our address is: 199 Alvinston street, Berlin, Germany.

We are delighted to have you join our Circle, Colene. Yes, if we have a Garden Competition next year you may join, even though you be far away in Germany. We shall be very much pleased to get a letter from you from the land of the Kaiser.

Dear Puck,—You asked me to write a piece about the Beavers, so I am sending you a piece which I made up. I am sorry to say that my garden was no good. The flowers did not seem to grow. I think the ground was too hard and dry. The seeds came from England, and they were funny names. It would have been pretty, as I had a pole at each corner, and morning-glories and sweet peas growing up them. And then I had poppies, silene, nephopellias, asters, mignonette, larkspur, and phlox. I hope the other Beavers have had good luck with their gardens. It was too bad about Winifred Colwell's garden, wasn't it, Puck? Good luck to the Circle, from

MAY LEMENDIN,

Care of Robert Bell, Peterboro, Ont., R. R. No. 2.

Busy little Beavers we,  
With our hands a-going,  
Smiling faces you can see,  
Weeding, planting, hoeing.

Happy as the day is long,  
Without a care or sorrow,  
With a word for every one,  
Bringing good to-morrow.

We know not pain or trouble,  
That often cross life's way,  
For we are very busy,  
At our work and play.

We have a little garden,  
All our very own,  
Where we can plant our flower seeds,  
And vegetables to be grown.

In the morning early,  
We go forth to see,  
If our flowers are coming up,  
And if any weeds there be.

We must be very careful,  
Through the busy hours,  
When we pull the weeds up,  
Not to pull the flowers.

We have to keep them watered,  
For fear that they should die,  
And then we would not get the prize  
That dear Puck does supply.

And when the flowers have blossomed,  
We must take, not too late,  
A snap-shot of our garden.  
For "The Farmer's Advocate."

We have to write a letter,  
Of all we did before,  
If all our flower seeds came up,  
And a whole lot more.

Those that get the prizes,  
Don't they just feel glad?  
But those who do not get one,  
Sometimes they feel sad.

But they will surely get a prize,  
With something else they do,  
Like writing competitions,  
And pretty stories, too.

Too bad about your garden, May.  
Well, this was a dry year, wasn't it?

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to your Circle. I did not see my first letter in print, but I thought I would write again.

I am going to tell you about my ducks. My father got me some eggs this spring and I set them. Six hatched out, but they all died but three. They are big ducks now. It is great fun to see them play in the water.

I live on a farm three miles out of Amherst. I ride to school on my wheel when it is fit weather, and come home to dinner every day. I like to ride very much. I was very sorry I did not write on the flowers I love best.

HENRY CLEGG (Grade VI).

East Amherst, N. S.  
P. S.—Puck, I do not think I can try the Garden Competition, because hardly any of my flower seeds grew.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my first letter to the Beaver Circle. I am going to tell you about a picnic we had. Father wanted another load of apples for the evaporator, but he had to help a neighbor to thresh, so as soon as we got our work done in the morning we went up to the orchard and picked up apples until dinner-time; then mother went down to the house and got dinner and brought it up to the orchard. We found a nice place to eat our dinner. When we finished, mother read to us out of the Jungle Book which we got out of the School Library. We finished just as father got home in the afternoon. He took the load to town to the evaporator. We have a little white kitten. When we give it a drink it will not lap it up, but sticks its paw in the milk, and then licks its paw.

ANNA HARRETT.  
(Sr. III Class, age 9.)

Wallaceburg, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—Seeing other letters written on literature, I was tempted to write on that subject, too. My favorite books are: "Sevenfold Troubles," "Four Chautauqua Girls at Home," and the Mildred books, "St. Elmo," and "Beulah," and "Swiss Family Robinson." Two of my favorite authors are Tennyson, and Ralph Connor. Beautiful and sad are Tennyson's poem, "Crossing the Bar," and "The Doctor," by Ralph Connor.

Reading the riddle Eurla Terry sent, I thought I could answer it. It was: "What is cut off at both ends to make it longer?" Ans.—A ditch.

May I write on "Wild Flowers I Love Best," Puck; or if we send a good story we made up ourselves, will we get a prize? May our next subject be, "Why I Love the Country?"

Well, Puck, I don't think I had better try for the Garden Competition, as I have not a very large garden, but I will write on the next subject.

RETA RUTTLE (age 11, Jr. IV).  
Ripley, Ont., S. S. No. 8.

It is rather late to write on the Wild Flower competition, Reta, but we are going to set you a new subject for a competition soon.

### Beaver Circle Notes.

Verna Hamilton sent a very nice letter, but it was written on both sides of the paper.

Honor Roll: Kathleen Carefoot, Myrtle Rutherford, Katie Kerr.

### Riddles.

What is the lightest city in the world?  
Ans.—Cork.

If you were to attend a picnic, what islands would form part of the lunch?  
Ans.—Sandwich.

What place reminds you of an English coin?  
Ans.—Guinea.

What country is generally present at meals?  
Ans.—China. Sent by Joseph McLellan, Seaforth P. O., Ont.

If you pulled a rabbit's tail, what would it say?  
Ans.—Nothing.

There are twenty-four white horses standing on a red hill, now they're dancing, now they're prancing, now they're standing still?  
Ans.—Teeth.

Why does a hen never know night?  
Ans.—Because her son, the rooster, never sets.

Why is a mouse like a load of hay?  
Ans.—Because the cat(tle) eat it.

What goes up and down a hill, yet never moves?  
Ans.—Road. Sent by N. A. Brentigam, Neustadt, Ont.

Fair Visitor—"Oh, don't trouble to see me to the door."

Hostess—"No trouble at all, dear. It's a pleasure."

### A Thanksgiving poem.

For the days when nothing happens,  
For the cares that leave no trace,  
For the love of little children,  
For each sunny dwelling place,  
For the altars of our fathers,  
And the closets where we pray,  
Take, O gracious God and Father,  
Praises this Thanksgiving Day.

For our harvests safe ingathered,  
For our golden store of wheat,  
For the corn lands and the vine lands,  
For the flowers upspringing sweet,  
For our coasts from want protected,  
For each river, inlet, bay,  
By Thy bounty full and flowing,  
Take our praise this joyful day.

For our dear ones lifted higher,  
Through the darkness to the light,  
Ours to love and ours to cherish  
In dear memory, beyond sight;  
For our kindred and acquaintance,  
In Thy heaven who safely stay,  
We uplift our psalms of triumph,  
Lord, on this Thanksgiving Day.

For the hours when heaven is nearest,  
And the earth-mood does not cling,  
For the very gloom oft broken  
By our looking for the King;  
By our thought that He is coming,  
For our courage on the way,  
Take, O Friend, unseen, eternal,  
Praises this Thanksgiving Day.  
—Margaret E. Sangster.

### Things to Make You Glad.

When the years have slipped by and memory runs back over the path you have trod, you will be glad that you stopped to speak to every friend you met, and left them all with a warmer feeling in their hearts because you did so.

You will be glad that you were happy when doing the small, everyday things of life; that you served the best you could in life's lowly round.

You will be glad that men have said all along your way: "I know that I can trust him. He is as true as steel."

You will be glad that there have been some rainy days in your life. If there were no storms the fountains would dry up, the sky would be filled with poisonous vapors, and life would cease.

You will be glad that you stopped long enough every day to read carefully, and with a prayer in your heart, some part of God's message to those He loves.

You will be glad that you shut your ears tight against the evil things men said about one another, and tried the best you could to stay the words winged with poison.

You will be glad that you brought smiles to men and not sorrow.

You will be glad that you have met



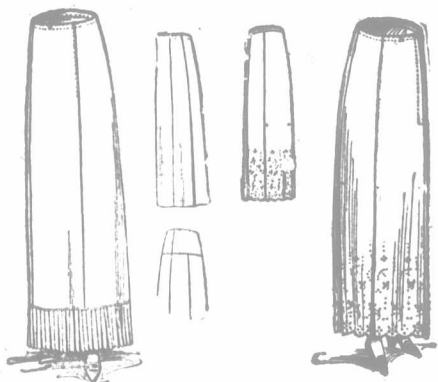
The Apple Woman—A Good Copy for Drawing.

with a hearty handshake all the hard things which have come to you, never dodging out of them, but turning them all to the best possible account.—The Presbyterian.

### Fashion Dept.

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**  
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Send the following pattern to:—  
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Measurement—Waist, Bust,.....  
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

**HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.**  
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Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.



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### News of the Week

#### CANADIAN.

An Industrial School is to be established at Owen Sound, Ont.

The establishment of permanent open-air schools in Toronto is under consideration.

There are already twenty-two applications for divorce awaiting the coming session of Parliament.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A series of earthquakes caused considerable damage in the interior of the Republic of Panama last week.

Yuan Shi Kai was formally inducted as President of China on October 10th.

Ulster Liberals have issued a manifesto declaring that they will not recognize the authority of Carson's Provincial Government.

A mutiny in Provisional President Huerta's army has broken out, and several officers have been killed.

The loss caused by storm and fire at Nome, Alaska, on October 6th, is estimated at \$1,500,000.

A plan to form a large corporation for the monopoly of radium is afoot in Europe.

Col. Roosevelt has gone to South America on a trip of exploration about the head waters of the Amazon.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking on October 8th, warned the agitators against Home Rule in Ireland, that all disorders, by whomsoever committed, will be suppressed.

The Emperor is being repaired in a Liverpool dock, as there was no dock at Hamburg large enough to accommodate her for the work.

President Poincare of France, while visiting in Spain last week, refused to attend a bull-fight given in his honor.

A number of Spaniards and Germans were killed by the rebels at Torreón, Mexico.

Nearly a dozen children died at Bellingham, Wash., recently, within a few days of a mysterious disease which, it is feared, has been introduced from the Orient by rats.

The Panama Canal was opened on October 10th by the explosion of eight tons of dynamite, which removed the last obstruction. President Wilson pressed, in Washington, the electric button which set off the charge. Within an hour, launches and canoes were passing through, and in a few weeks the canal will be ready for deep craft.

According to the Tokyo Asahi, the Yuan administration has offered large sums for the heads of the leaders in the late revolution, most of whom are in Japan. The refugees say the rebellion failed because it was premature, and also because Yuan used money obtained through the quintuple loan to corrupt the Southerners.

The first complication with any foreign Government over the new U. S. tariff law came on October 7th, when Germany lodged a protest with the State Department against an interpretation of the five-per-cent. preferential clause in the Underwood-Simmons Statute in favor of American ships.

The greatest marine disaster since the sinking of the Titanic occurred on Oct.

10th, when 136 passengers on the steamship Volturno, bound for Halifax from Rotterdam, were drowned while trying to escape from the burning ship. The rest, 521 in number, were rescued by ten steamships that answered the wireless call for help.

### 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.]

### Planting Home Grounds.

Often in late October and early November—if the snow keeps off—there comes a time when there is a lull in the strenuous work of the year. The grain is all in, and probably threshed, the vegetables are all stored away, and the cattle are still roaming a-field for a goodly part of each day so that less work about the stables is required than later in the winter. The good man, in short, has a few days, or a week, or a fortnight on his hands, and so he turns to what is to him one of the greatest pleasures he can find, the "fixing up" of his home grounds. Invariably, of course, the good wife is at his elbow, for this is a matter that touches her closely, is it not?

There was a time when arranging the home grounds meant simply putting out trees, and planning walks according to the notion of the moment, without any prearranged plan made with regard to the whole "picture," without any following of rules agreed upon by artists in the arranging of such places.—For there are artists in gardening as in other things. The artist who paints on canvas follows, to some extent, rules of grouping, of high lights, of shading, etc., found by the consensus of artists' approval to be most effective; similarly the artist in gardening likewise makes a study of his art, and follows, without losing his own individuality, the ideas found best by his brothers in the work.

Not everyone, however, who has a plot of land to arrange, needs to employ a landscape gardener. Equipped with good taste and a willingness to study, almost anyone may plan splendidly, and, thanks be, the secrets of the landscape gardeners have not been kept to themselves. They have been lavish about telling their art, and even if they had not been so, their secrets would have leaked out, for the observant, you see, would have put two and two together and found it all out for themselves.

As a rule, in this land, the "natural" laying out of home grounds is preferred. For a corner in a very large estate, or occasionally in a small cottage "yard," when the owner is passionately fond of flowers, the formal style with its stiffly trimmed hedges, and flower-beds arranged according to a geometrical pattern, its vases, its cylindrical ornamental trees, etc., is liked; but the majority of people like a place that harmonizes more with the character of the whole environment, a place that looks more as though it had grown up of its own free will.

In this style of arrangement, it goes without saying, the less formality the better. If possible a natural grove is thinned out a little to make way for the house and lawn; if not, trees and shrubbery are planted to look as much as may be as though the hand of man had had nothing to do with them.

An open lawn is always, however, the starting point, and both it and the arrangement of trees are planned to be in proportion to the house. It is not hard to see that a large house with a very small lawn looks rather ridiculous, quite as much so as a cottage with grounds better suited to a castle.

As a rule, landscape gardeners tell us, the lawn should occupy about three-quarters of the total space. When it has been marked out the trees are planted, usually in groups, some towards the rear of the house to form a background, the rest irregularly. Occasionally, however, a single tree, which, it is known will attain a fine shape, is placed by itself near the house, or somewhere on the lawn.

Some people have a great fancy for planting odd or unusual trees, but the best landscape gardeners do not advise this unless for an arboretum set apart for curios. For general planting they eschew golden cedars, and purple-leaved specimens, and all sorts of "weeping" trees (which do suggest a cemetery), and fall back upon the best of the trees indigenous to the locality. Where maples, birches and elms grow nothing can be better, with, perhaps, a few horse-chestnuts and catalpas where they will grow. Evergreens should be used judiciously; too many of them have the invariable effect of making a place look gloomy.

Plant trees to shut off a disagreeable outlook, but beware lest they get in the way of a fine view. Don't have too many of them close to the house—sunshine is needed for both health and cheerfulness—and if there are too many already, cut some out.

#### SHRUBBERY.

Shrubbery should never be sprinkled promiscuously over a lawn, for nothing is more beautiful than an unbroken grass sward there, but it should be used for massing about the foundations of a house, for filling up odd corners, for screening fences, or in clumps wherever a picturesque effect can be managed with them. By choosing shrubs carefully one can have a succession of bloom from spring until fall, and even a dash of red color from red barberries, or red-stemmed varieties, (such as the red twigged dogwood) to brighten the winter. Shrubbery is much used now to form "natural" hedges, that is, hedges that are never trimmed formally. Lilacs, syringas, Siberian currant, barberries, smoke trees, and even our own native red elderberry bushes are all suitable for tall hedges of this kind, with spireas, weigelas, forsythias, hydrangeas and roses for lower growth.

#### VINES.

When thinking of a beautiful home, one always includes vines in the picture; nothing else so tones down the crude coloring of brick, or so lends the distinction that makes the difference between a house and a home, so far, at least, as appearance can go. Is there a sight on earth more cozy than a little home covered with vines, with a curl of blue smoke rising up from the chimney against dark green trees?

For covering brick and stone no vine is better than Boston Ivy which will flourish well wherever there is no danger of its being winter-killed. Others especially suitable for verandahs and porches are clematis paniculata, with its beautiful little flowers; wild grape; Virginia creeper; and the hardier of the climbing roses, and honeysuckles.

Vines are also fine for covering fences, which, when possible, should be concealed rather than made obtrusive objects through the use of brilliant paint. A fence is merely a useful thing, never a beautiful thing, unless, indeed, it be made beautiful by means of vines, and the best colors for it are gray or dull green.

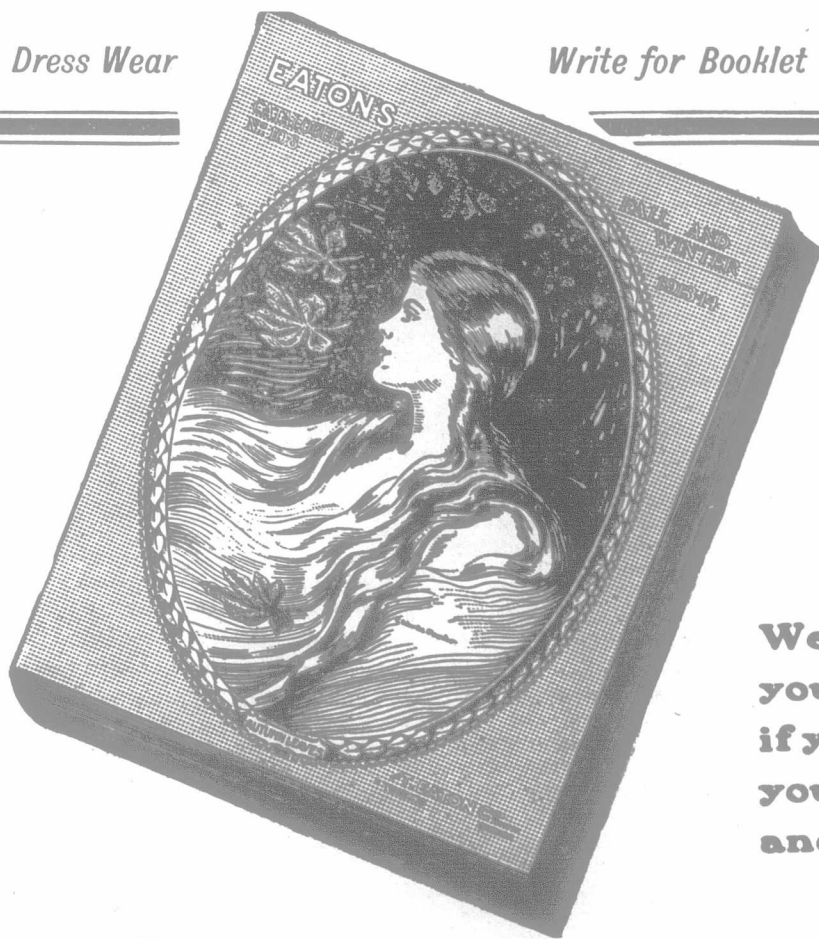
Walks, too, are necessities, but often they may be made just the finishing touch of the picture. Winding among the trees of a natural grove they may be very attractive, or, indeed, even curving anywhere towards the house, provided that clumps of shrubbery are planted at the curves to give an apparent reason for the deviation; it is very exasperating to follow a path that curves without, so far as one can see, any earthly excuse. Occasionally, of course, a straight walk may be advisable, and very handsome the effect may be, too, with broad borders of perennials or shrubbery on each or one side.

#### FLOWERS.

It goes without saying that some arrangement will be made for flowers. One simply must have them, both for cheer without and decorations within the

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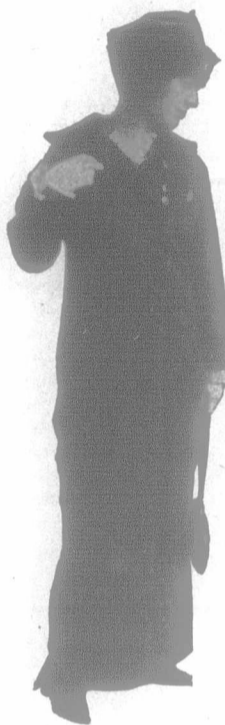
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Blue crepe de chine dyed black.

house. Often, however, the effect of even flowers is spoiled by careless or badly-planned planting; the flowers selves are beautiful of course, but the "picture" might be so much better were the arrangement otherwise. So, when you are laying out the plots and working up and enriching the beds for flowers this fall, do so with all your wits about you.

Perhaps the following taken from an Extension Bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural College, written by Prof. V. H. Davis, may afford hints for us all.

"Needless to say," he says, "the flower-bed in the middle of the lawn is never beautiful and frequently spoils the effect of an otherwise good planting. When this is bordered with bricks, stones, shells, beer bottles, etc., frequently painted a dazzling white, the result is hideous. The same structure in the middle of the parlor floor would be in just as good taste and no more unsightly. The conventional rockery is another monstrosity of the same sort. The proper surroundings for a rockery are not easily secured, and nothing will save it from condemnation unless it appears natural to its surroundings. A heap of stones in the middle of a clipped lawn can never be excused.

"Flowers of some kind are desired by every one, and a great variety can be effectively used in any planting. Too many and too varied colors should be avoided, however, as the effect will be 'loud' and gaudy. A beautiful gown

host or others, will say, "Amen" to this eulogy of perennials, will you not? JUNIA.

### TO CLEAN WALLS.

Dear Ingle Nook,—I am at a loss to know how to clean the walls and ceiling of our new home. The flies have spotted them a good deal. They are white and plastered. They say that soap and water would make them yellow. Could you tell what to use to clean them.

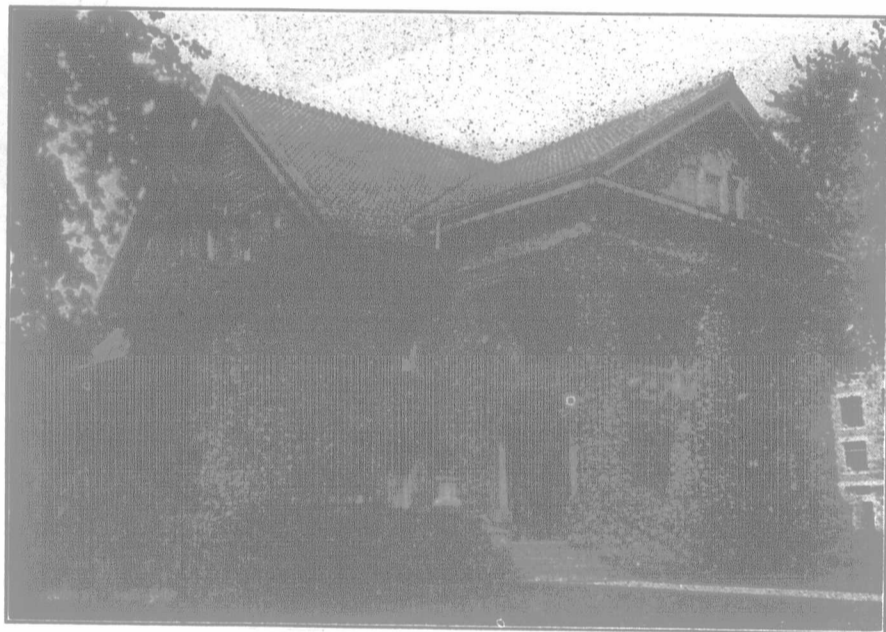
Vaudreuil, Que.

MARGARET.

Scientific American gives the following method: Brush the walls well, then wash with a strong solution of pearlsh and rinse well with clean water. When dry give the walls, if necessary, a thin coat of fresh slaked lime, with considerable alum dissolved in hot water added to it. After this has dried apply whitening and good size." I suppose the "size" here referred to means something to be bought at a hardware to make the whitening stick. If you intend to paper the walls, or tint them, eventually, I should think the pearlsh wash would be sufficient, without either the lime or whitening. Washes of this kind usually make complications at papering time.

### REMOVING A STOPPER.

Dear Junia,—I enjoy reading the Ingle Nook letters very much although I have never written, but now I am coming for help. Could you tell me how to get a glass stopper out of a bottle? I have



The Possibilities of Boston Ivy.

Beautiful home of Mr. W. J. Reid, Queen's avenue, London, Ont.

is rarely ever made more beautiful by the addition of many colored bows and ribbons. The annual flowering plants are rarely useful or desirable in the ordinary front yard. In the first place they rarely receive the care necessary for the best results, and nearly always become incongruous in the general scheme. If especially desired, they should be confined to the sides or borders. Such plants are usually grown for the blossoms rather than for anything they contribute to the general effect, and this end is generally better served if they are confined to the kitchen garden or some area by themselves. Here they are likely to receive better culture and more fertilizer, and to give correspondingly larger crops of finer blossoms.

"The hardy perennials as a class are far easier to manage than the annuals, and are cheaper and more natural in the effects they give. Once planted they are always planted, and in most cases need little or no further care. Their ability to take care of themselves year after year makes them cheap, and the busy householder is assured of splendid results without the time and trouble of annual planting and the necessary care connected therewith. They may be grown in almost any location where plants are wanted—under trees, among shrubs, along borders, by themselves, in shade or sun." (Roots of perennials may be planted in fall).

Those of you who have known the delight of having clumps of perennial phlox, peonies, bleeding heart, iris, golden glow, perennial larkspur, and a

tried putting a silk thread around the neck and pulling it until the neck was quite hot, but it didn't seem to help any, I also tried winding a hot rag around the neck, but without success.

Oxford Co., Ont. PUSSY WILLOW.

Perhaps you did not try to remove the stopper soon enough after putting the hot cloth about the neck. When the neck is heated it expands and the stopper should come out, but if the heat passes into the stopper it also expands and will refuse to move. The methods you tried are both given by the Scientific American, with the injunction to act quickly.

### SEASONABLE RECIPES.

Preserved Citron:—Pare citron to make 4 lbs. and cut into pieces one inch square. Cover with cold water, adding a pinch of salt. Next day drain and cover with fresh water, this time adding a small pinch of alum. Slice 3 lemons, remove the seeds, and boil until tender. Boil 3 lbs. sugar and 3 cups (small) of water together, skim, then add citron and lemon. Boil until it looks rich and transparent. Skim out the fruit into glasses, boil down the syrup for ten or fifteen minutes, pour over the fruit and seal hot. The firm part of watermelon may be done in the same way.

Grape Preserve:—Pick the grapes from the stems and wash well. Squeeze the pulps from the skins. Put them into a kettle with very little water and boil until the seeds loosen. Press through a a colander. Put this with the skins,

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weigh, and use  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar for every lb. fruit. Cook all together slowly for about an hour. Seal in glass jars.

Spiced Fruit:—Use any kind of fruit. To 6 lbs. fruit allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. sugar and 1 pint vinegar, also 1 tablespoon each of allspice, cinnamon and cloves, tied in a bag if preferred.

Pickled Pears:—Boil 3 lbs. pears until tender in water. Boil together separately 1 pint vinegar, 3 lbs. sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon whole allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon cinnamon. 1 tablespoon cloves (whole). After 15 minutes put in the boiled pears and cook all together half an hour, then seal in glass jars.

Grape Conserve (very rich):—Pick 5 pints of grapes from the skins, wash, and press out pulps. Stew the pulps and put through a colander. Put  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. raisins and 2 oranges through a meat grinder after removing the seeds. Cook all together, skins, pulps and all, with sugar to make rich as desired. About ten minutes before removing from the fire add 1 cup nut meats.

Grape Chutney:—Peel, core and chop  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints apples. Place in a saucepan with 1 quart green grapes stewed and put through a colander, 1 cup seeded raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. grated horseradish,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. dry mustard, 3 onions chopped, 3 level tablespoons salt, dash of red pepper or  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon paprika,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ground ginger, and 1 cup brown sugar. Simmer very slowly until thoroughly cooked, then seal in tumblers.

Pumpkin Pie:—Drain  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups stewed pumpkin for several hours in a bag. Add to it 1 cup milk, 2 beaten eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon ground ginger, pinch of salt. Use as filling for pie or tart shells made of rich pastry.

Chili Sauce:—Select 4 quarts tomatoes that are not too ripe. Wash, and remove the seeds, pressing the juice out from them through cheesecloth. Chop the tomatoes fine and put in a saucepan

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London (No street address necessary) Canada

with the juice, 2 chopped onions, 2 red peppers (seeds removed, and chopped fine),  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup mustard seed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup grated horseradish, 1 cup sugar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons mixed ground spices, 1 cup brown sugar, 1 quart vinegar. Cook all slowly for 2 hours, stirring when necessary. Seal while hot.

Wild Grapes, Spiced:—Take 10 lbs. ripe grapes and separate pulps from skins. Scald the pulp and put through a colander to discard the seeds. Place pulp, skins, 5 lbs. sugar, 1 quart vinegar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ground cloves,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. ground allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. cinnamon, all in a granite saucepan and cook slowly until thick, stirring frequently. Seal hot.

Nut Pudding:—Mix together 2 cups flour, 1 cup sour milk, 1 cup finely-chopped suet, 1 half teaspoon salt, 1 of soda,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nut meats, 1 cup stoned dates, 3 tablespoons molasses, 2 tablespoons brown sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon grated nutmeg. Turn all in a well-greased mould, and steam steadily for 2 hours. Serve with cream.

Apple Snow:—Grate 2 large tart ripe apples. Whip stiff the whites of 2 eggs with a pinch of salt, then add gradually 6 tablespoons sugar, beating well, and alternating with the grated apple, a tablespoonful at a time, until apple and sugar are all used. Continue to whip until the snow has risen to more than a quart. Pile on a glass dish, surround with bits of jelly and serve.

"Mulligan":—Put a piece of butter size of an egg in a saucepan, and brown it in one onion sliced. Next put in one small head of cabbage chopped fine. Cook slowly, stirring often, for half an hour, then add one can tomatoes, or its equal in peeled and chopped tomatoes, and salt and pepper to taste. Cook slowly, uncovered, for 2 or 3 hours.

Excellent Dumplings:—(For 5 persons) Beat one egg until light, add 1 cup sweet milk,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon salt, and flour enough to make a stiff batter. Mix 1

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teaspoon baking powder with the last of the flour, and beat well. Drop by teaspoonfuls into hot gravy (chicken stew is best, although any kind of stew will do), cover, and cook slowly and steadily for 15 minutes. Put the stew in the center of a platter, and the dumplings around the edge.

**The People of the Whirlpool.**

[Serial rights secured from The Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto and New York.]

By Mabel Osgood Wright.

Chapter 1.

ON THE ADVANTAGE OF TWINS.  
 February 2. Candlemas and mild, gray weather.

If the woodchuck stirs up his banked life-fire and ventures forth, he will not see his shadow, and must straightway arrange with winter for a rebate in our favor. To-day, however, it seems like the very dawn of winter, and as if the cloud brooms were abroad gathering snow from remote and chilly corners of the sky.

Six years ago I began the planting of my garden, and at the same time my girlish habit of journal keeping veered into the making of a "Garden Boke," to be a reversible signal, crying danger in face of forgotten mistakes, then turning to give back glints of summer sunshine when read in the attic of winter days and blue Mondays. Now once again I am in the attic, writing. Not in a garden diary, but in my "Social experience Boke" this time, for it is "human varions," and its first volume, already filled out, is lying in the old desk. Martin Cortright said, one stormy day last autumn when he was sitting in the corner I have loaned him of my precious attic retreat, that, owing to the incursion of the Bluff Colony of New Yorkers, which we had been discussing, I should call this second volume "People of the Whirlpool," because—ah, but I must wait and hunt among my papers for his very words as I wrote them down.

My desk needs cleaning out and re-arranging, for the dust flies up as I rummage among the papers and letters that are a blending of past, present, and future. All my pet pens are rusty, and must be replaced from the box of stubs, for a stub pen assists one to straightforward, truthful expression, while a fine point suggests evasion, polite equivocation, or thin ideas. Even Lavinia Dorman's letters, whose cream-white envelopes, with a curlicue monogram on the flap, quite cover the letter below, have been, if possible, more satisfactory since she had adopted a fountain stub that Evan gave her at Christmas.

There are many other things in the desk now beside the hickory-nut beads and old papers. Little whiffs of subtle fragrance call me backward through time faster than thought, and make me pinch myself to be sure that I am awake, like the little old woman with the cutabout petticoats, who was sure that if she was herself, her little dog would know her,—but then he didn't!

I am awake and surely myself, yet my old dog is not near to recognize me. This ring of rough, reddish hair, tied with a cigar ribbon and lying atop the beads, was Bluff's best tail curl. Dear, happy, brave-hearted Bluff with the human eyes; after an honorable life of fifteen years he stole off to the happy hunting grounds of perpetual open season, quail and rabbit, two years ago at beginning of winter, as quietly as he used to slip out the back door and away to the fields on the first fall morning that brings the hunting fever. For a long while not only I, but neither father nor Evan could speak of him, it hurt so. Yet by a blessed dispensation a good dog lives on in his race, and may be renewed (I prefer that word to replaced) after a season, in a way in which our best human friends may not be, so that we do not lack dogs. Lark is senior now, and Timothy Saunder's sheep dog, The Orphan, is also a veteran; the foxhounds are in their prime, while Martha Corkle, as we shall always call her, is raising a promising pair of collie pups.

Beside the curl, and covering mother's diaries, lies a square white volume, the

# THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right," but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now, this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know that our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six Minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges, nor break buttons, the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till I paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes.

Address me personally,  
A. M. MORRIS, Manager 1900 Washer Co.,  
357 Yonge St., Toronto.



first part of my "Experience Boke" before mentioned, and upon it two queer fat little pairs of bronze kid shoes, buttonless and much worn on the toes, telling a tale of feet that dragged and ankles that wobbled through inexperience in walking. Ah yes! I'm quite awake and the same Barbara, though looking over a wider eye-opening horizon, having had three rows of candles, ten in a row, around my last birthday cake and one extra in the middle, which extravagance has constrained the family to use lopsided, tearful, pink candles ever since.

And the two pairs of feet that first touched good earth so hesitatingly with those crumpled shoes are now standing firmly in wool-lined rubber boots topped by brown corduroy trousers, upon the winter slat walk that leads to the tool house, while the owners, touched by the swish of the Whirlpool that has recently drawn this peaceful town into eddies, are busy trying to turn their patrol wagon, that for a year has led a most conservative existence as a hay wain and a stage-coach dragged by a curiously assorted team of dogs and a goat, into the semblance of some weird sort of autocart by the aid of bits of old garden hose, cast-away bicycle gearing, a watering-pot, and an oil lantern.

I have wondered for a week past what yeast was working in their brains. Of course, the seven-year-old Vanderveer boy on the Bluffs had an electric run-about for a Christmas gift, also a man to run it! Corney Delaney, as Evan named the majestic gray goat—of firm disposition blended with a keen sense of humor—that father gave the boys last spring and who has been their best beloved ever since, has for many days been left in duress with the calves in the stack-yard, where the all-day diet of cornstalks is fatally bulging his once straight-fronted figure.

In fact, it is the doings of these two pairs of precious feet, with the bodies, heads, and arms that belong to them, that have caused the dust to gather in my desk, and the "Garden Boke," though not the garden, which is more of a joy than ever, to be suspended and take a different form. Flesh-and-blood books that write themselves are so compelling and absorbing that one often wonders at the existence of any other kind, and, feeling this strongly, yet I turn to paper pages as silent confidants. Why? Heredity and its understudy, Habit, the two h's that control both the making of solitary tartlets as well as family pies.

So the last entry in the "Garden Boke" was made a week before the day recorded in the white book with the cherubs' heads painted on it that underlies the shoes.

It seems both strange and significant to me now that this book chanced to be given me by Lavinia Dorman, mother's school friend and bridesmaid, a spinster of fifty-five, and was really the beginning of the transfer of her friendship to me, the only woman friendship that I have ever had, and its quality has that fragrant pungence that comes from sweet herbs, that of all garden odors are the most lasting.

I suppose that it is one of the strongest human habits to write down the very things that one is least likely to forget, and vice versa; for certainly I shall never forget the date and double record on that first fair page beneath the illuminated word Born,—yet I often steal up here to peep at it,—and live the intervening five years backward for pure joy. January 10, 189,—Richard Russell—and John Evan—.

Every time I read the names anew I wonder what I should have done if there had been a single name upon the page. I must then have chosen between naming him for father or Evan—an impossibility; for even if the names had been combined, whose should I have put first?

No, the twins are in every way an advantage. To Evan, in providing him at once with a commuted family sufficient for his means; to father, among other reasons, by giving him the pleasure of saying, to friends who felt it necessary to visit him in the privacy of

his study and be apologetically sympathetic, "I have observed that the first editions of very important books are frequently in two volumes," sending them away wondering what he really meant; to me by saving the rack of argument, the form of evil I most detest, and to their own chubby selves no less, in that neither one has been handicapped for a single day by the disadvantage of being an only child!

It doubtless seems very odd for me to feel this last to be a disadvantage, being myself an only child, and always a happy one, sharing with mother all the space in father's big heart. But this is because God has been very good to me, leaving me safe in the shelter of the home nest. Suppose it had been otherwise and I had been forced to face the world, how it would have hurt, for individual love is cruelly precious sometimes, and an "only" cannot in the very nature of things be as unselfish and adaptable as one of many.

I was selfish even when the twins came. I was so glad that they were men-children. I could not bear to think of other woman hands ministering to father and Evan, and I rejoiced in the promise of two more champions.

I often wonder how mother felt when I was born and what she thought. Was she glad or disappointed? I wish that she had left written words to guide me, if ever so few,—they would mean so much now; and let me know if in her day social things surprised and troubled her as for the first time they now stir me, and therefore belong to all awakening motherhood. Her diaries were a blending of simple household happenings and garden lore, nothing more; for when I was five years old—and her son came, he stayed but a few short hours and then stole her away with him.

I wonder if my boys, when they are a grown and begin to realize woman, will care to look into this book of mine, and read in and between the lines of its jumble of scraps and letters what their mother thought of them, and how things appeared to her in the days of their babyhood. Perhaps; who knows? At present, being but five years old, they are centered in whatever thing the particular day brings forth, and but that they are leashed fast by an almost parental and unconscious affection, they are as unlike in disposition, temperament, and coloring as they are alike in feature. Richard is dark, like father and me, very quiet, except in the matter of affection, in which he is clingingly demonstrative, slow to receive impressions, but withal tenacious. He clearly inherits father's medical instinct of preserving life, and the very thought of suffering on the part of man or beast arouses him to action. When he was only a little over three years old I found him carefully mending some wind-fall robins' eggs, cracked by their tumble, with bits of rubber sticking-plaster, then, putting them hopefully back into the nest, with an admonition to the anxious parents to "sit very still and don't statch." While last summer he unfortunately saw a chicken decapitated over at the farm barn, and, in Martha Corkle's language, "the way he wound a bit o' paper around its poor neck to stop its bleedin' went straight to my stummick, so it did, Mrs. Evan;" for he it said here that Martha has fulfilled my wildest expectations, and whereas, as queen of the kitchen, she was a trifle unexpected and uncomfortable, as Mrs. Timothy Saunders, now comfortably settled in the new cottage above the stable at the north corner of the hayland, she is a veritable guardian angel, ready to swoop down with strong wings at a moment's notice, in sickness or health, day or night, and seize the nursery helm.

It is owing to her that I have never been obliged to have a nursemaid under my feet or tagging after the boys, to the ruin of their independence. For the first few years Effie, whose fiery locks have not yet found their affinity, helped me, but now merely sees to buttons, strings, and darns.

I found out long ago that those who get the best returns from their flower gardens were those who kept no gardeners, and it is the same way with the

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**\$9,750**—150 acres, about 6 miles from Sarnia; natural gas, no fuel to buy; house, stone foundation, cement cellar, etc.; cement floor in open and tied cattle stables; barns, implement and other buildings complete; weigh-scales house; plan of 100 acres drainage; fall wheat, alfalfa, 50 acres first-class pasture, well fenced; windmill, water wells, good soil, excellent road.

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DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Auction Sale of Condemned Ordnance Stores.

UNDER the direction of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence, a public auction will be held on November 3rd, 1913, at the Ordnance Depot, London, Ont., for the sale of certain condemned ordnance stores, comprising over 4,000 lbs. old brass, 13,500 lbs. old wrought iron, 400 lbs. scrap steel, 380 lbs. old leather, and various other articles comprising other old metals, old canvas, condemned tents, etc., etc.

Captain K. C. Folger, S. O. O., London, will furnish any other information which may be required.

Articles purchased must be removed within 48 hours after the sale.

Sale at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms, cash.

EUGENE FISET, Colonel,

Deputy Minister

Department of Militia and Defence,

Ottawa, October 7, 1913.

Newspapers will not be paid if this advertisement is inserted without authority from the Department.

"New, boys," said a Sunday-school teacher, "I want each of you to subscribe something towards the mission to the Caribboos. I shall hand the box around, and as each of you contribute, you will, I hope, say some appropriate text. Now, Charlie, show a good example."

A ruddy-faced urchin stepped forward, dropped in his coin, and observed:

"It is better to give than to receive."

Then another contributed a copper saying:

"Waste not; want not."

This was ruled somewhat out of order, but it was fairly capped by a third youngster, who evidently parted with his penny with extreme reluctance, for as he dropped it into the box, he murmured:

"A fool and his money are soon parted."

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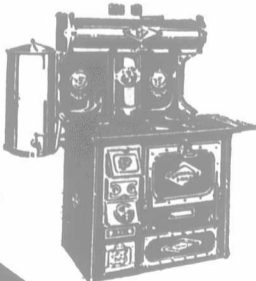
Here's a chance for you to buy your range from the factory and save 30%—to buy it on easy terms and to get the very range you would choose, even if you had to pay the retail price.

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child garden; those who are too over-busy, irresponsible, ignorant, or rich to do without the orthodox nurse, never can know precisely what they lose. To watch a baby untrammelled with clothes, dimple, glow, and expand in its bath, is in an intense personal degree like watching, early of a June morning, the first opening bud of a rose that you have coaxed and raised from a mere cutting. You hoped and believed that it would be fair and beautiful, but ah, what a glorious surprise it is!

And so it is at the other end of day, when sleep comes over the garden and all the flowers that have been basking in sun vigor relax and their colors are subdued, blended by the brush of darkness, and the night wind steals new perfumes from them, and wings of all but a few night birds have ceased to cleave the air. As you walk among the flowers and touch them, or throw back the casement and look out, you read new meanings everywhere. In the white cribs in the alcove the same change comes, bright eyes, hair, cheeks and lips lie blended in the shadow, the only sound is the even breath of night, and when you press your lips behind the ear where a curl curves the peck and garments meet, there comes a little fragrance born of sweet flesh and new flannel, and the only motion is that of the half-open hand that seems to recognize and closes about your fingers as a vine to its trellis, or as a sleeping bird clings to its perch.

A gardener or a nurse is equally a door between one and these silent pleasures, for who would not steal up now and then from a troubled dream to satisfy with sight and touch that the babes are really there and all is well?

Richard has a clinging way even in sleep, and his speech, though very direct for his age, is soft and cooling; he says "mother" in a lingering tone that might belong to a girl, and there are what are called feminine traits in him.

Ian (to save confusion, we called him from the first by the pretty Scotch equivalent of Evan's first name) is of a wholly masculine mould, and like his father in light hair, gray eyes, and determination. His very speech is quick and staccato, his tendency is to overcome, to fight rather than assuage, though he is the champion of everything he loves. From the time he could form distinct sounds he has called me Barbara, and no amount of reasoning will make him do otherwise, while the imitation of his father's pronunciation of the word goes to my heart.

Recently, now that he is fully able to comprehend, Evan took him quietly on his knee and told him that he must say "mother" and that he was not respectful to me. He thought a few minutes, as if reasoning with himself, and then the big, gray eyes filled with tears, a very rare occurrence, as he seemed to feel that he could not yield, and he said, trying very hard to steady his voice, "Favver, I truly can't, I think it muvver inside, but you and I, we must say it Barbara." and I confess that my heart leaped with joy, and I begged Evan to let the matter end here. To be called, if it so may be, by one name from the beginning to the end of life by the only true lovers that can never be rivals, is bliss enough for any woman.

Equally resolved, but in a thing of minor importance, is Ian about his headgear. As a baby of three, when he first tasted the liberty of going out of garden bounds daily into the daisy field beyond the wild walk, while Richard clung to his protecting baby sunbonnet, Ian spurned head covering of any kind, and blinked away at the sun through his tangled curls whenever he had the chance, in primitive directness until his cheeks glowed like burnished copper; and his present compromise is a little cap worn visor backward.

When the twins were very young, people were most funny in the way in which they seemed to think it necessary to feel carefully about to make sure whether condolence or congratulations were in order. The Severely Protestant was greatly agitated, as, being himself

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So from each shipment of wheat we take ten pounds as a sample. We grind this into flour. Bread is baked from the flour.

If this bread is high in quality, **PURITY** large in quantity, we use the shipment from which it came. Otherwise we sell it.

Constant baking success comes as a matter of course from flour bearing this name

"More Bread and Better Bread" and "Better Pastry Too" 526

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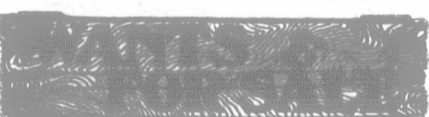
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Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

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.

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.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Scotch Collies; color, golden sable, rough coat, 10 champions in five generations. A. B. Van Blaricom, Morganston, Ont.

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GOOD Herdsman wants job. Good milker and feeder; single; free first week in November. Apply W. Wakeling, Kelso, Que.

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WANTED—Two young girls (over fifteen) for general housework, sisters preferred, or mother and daughter; good home, every convenience, small family; 1/2 mile from post office; railway fare paid. Apply, with particulars, to Mrs. Lester Weaver, Hespeler, Ont.

WANTED—Good, all-round, experienced (married) man to work on a farm by the year. Ernest Houlton, Kerwood, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—Pen of Buttercups and Ancona cockerels, sired by New York winners. Herbert Taylor, Wingham, Ont.

MAMMOTH Imperial Pekin ducks, Silver Campines, Barred Rocks. The best at reasonable prices. L. J. Gibbons, Iroquois, Ont.

**HARAB Fertilizers** contain the correct plant nutriment to produce an abundant crop. The HARRIS ABATTOIR CO., Toronto

the possessor of an overflowing quiverful, his position was difficult. After making sure which was the right side of the fence, and placing himself on it, he tugged painfully at his starved red beard, and made an elaborate address ending in a parallel,—the idea of the complete Bible being in two volumes, the Old and New Testament, each being so necessary to the other, and so inseparable, that they were only comparable to twins!

Father and Evan were present at the time,—I dared not look at either,—and as soon as we were again alone, the room shook with laughter, until Martha Corkle, who was then in temporary residence, popped in to be sure that I was not being unduly agitated.

"The Old and New Testament, I wonder which is which?" gasped father, going upstairs to look at the uninteresting if promising woolly bundles by light of this startling suggestion.

Now, however, the joke has developed a serious side, as their two characters, though in no wise precocious, have become distinctive. Ian represents the Old, primitive and direct, the "sword of the Lord and Gideon" type, while Richard is the New, the reconciler and peacemaker.

The various congratulations that the twins were boys, from my standpoint I took as a matter of course, even though I had always heard that boys gave the most worry and girls were referred to among our friends and neighbors as the greatest comforts in a home unless they did something decidedly unusual, fitting into nooks, and often taking up and bearing burdens the brothers left behind. But when many people who had either daughters or nieces of their own, and might be said to be in that mystic ring called "Society," congratulated me pointedly about the boys, I began to ponder about the matter motherwise. Then, three years ago the New York Colony seized upon the broad acres along the Bluffs, and dotted two miles with the elaborate stone and brick houses they call cottages; not for permanent summer homes (the very rich, the spenders, have no homes), but merely hotels in series. These, for the spring and fall between seasons and week-end parties and golfing, men and girls gay in red and green coats, replaced the wild flowers in the shorn outlying fields. I watched these girls, and, beginning to understand, wondered if I had grown old before my time, or if I were too young to comprehend their point of view, for, to their strange enlightenment I was practically as yet unborn.

Lavinia Dorman says caustically that I really belong with her in the middle of the last century, and she, born to what father says was really the best society and privilege of New York life, like his college chum Martin Cortright, is now swept quite aside by the swirl.

"Yes, dear child," she insists (how different this use of the word sounds from when the Lady of the Bluffs uses the universal "my dear" impartially to mistress and maid, snopgirl and guest), "you not only belong to the last century, but as far back in it as myself, and I am fifty-five, full measure.

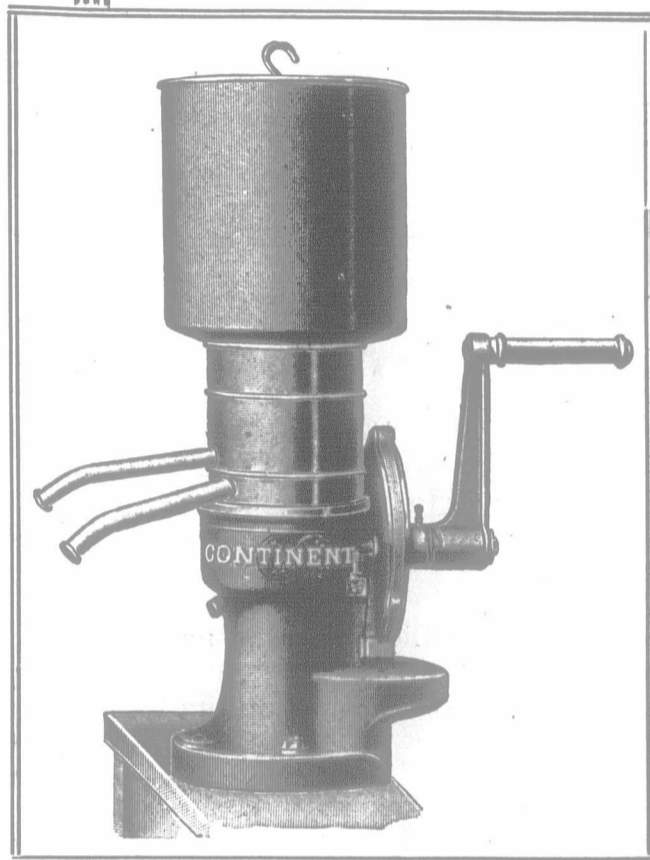
"The new idea among the richer and consequently more privileged classes is, that girls are to be fitted not only to go out into the world and shine in different ways unknown to their grandmothers, but to be superior to home, which of necessity unfits them for a return trip if the excursion is unsuccessful.

"What with high ideas, high rents, and higher education, the home myth is speedily following Santa Claus out of female education, and, argue as one may, New York is the social pace-maker 'East of the Rockies,' as the free delivery furniture companies advertise. I congratulate you anew that the twins are boys!"

I laughed to myself over Miss Lavinia's letter; she is always so deliciously in earnest and so perturbed over any change in the social ways of her dearly beloved New York, that I'm wondering how she finds it, on her return after two years or more abroad (she was becoming agitated before she left), and whether she will ask me down for another of those quaint little visits, where she so faithfully tours me through the shops and few select teas, when, to wind

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Just at this season of the year when cows are old in lactation, milk is hardest to cream, and therefore hardest to separate. The **Continental** here shows its superiority over all other cream separators by getting all the cream.

A few advantages are:

Absolutely self-balancing bowl.

Interchangeable plates, made of special rust-proof material.

Easy accessibility to every part.

Smooth and easy running.

We want to tell you all about the **Continental**. Send for descriptive matter and full particulars.

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Reliable agents wanted in all parts of the Dominion.

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are unrivalled in flavour, food-value, and purity. They are more healthfully stimulating than any similar preparation; much more sustaining than 'Extracts,' Beef Tea, or Bouillon.

Fresh, fragrant, appetising—made in a minute—perfect for all purposes of home or travel.

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TORONTO, ONT.



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An infallible destroyer of Rats, Mice & Beetles. Mummifies and leaves no smell. Recommended by eminent medical Officers, Sanitary Authorities, etc. Harmless to Human Beings & Domestic Animals

From all Chemists, Druggists and Stores. FOR BEETLES AND COCKROACHES ASK FOR EXTIRMO B (Green Label).

Sole Proprietors: THE EXTERMA CO. 86 Chiswell St., LONDON, E.C. Wholesale Agents: SHARLAND & CO., 37 COMMON STREET, MONTREAL.

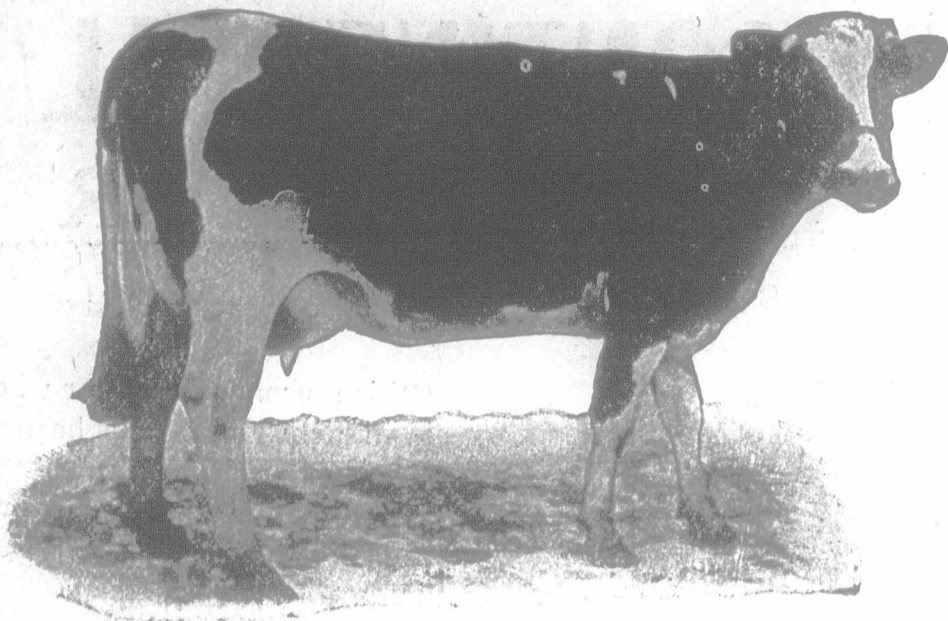
## Davies Fertilizers ARE Money Seeds

"As you sow them—so shall you reap."

WRITE:  
The William Davies Co., Ltd.  
WEST TORONTO, ONT.

## Tamworth Boars

Ready for service at \$22.00 and \$25.00 each. Write: JOHN W. TODD, CORINTH, ONTARIO.



### "CHERRY"

Champion dairy cow  
at Guelph Winter  
Fair, 1912.

Fed on

**CALDWELL'S  
MOLASSES  
MEAL**

before and during milk  
test at the show.

OWNED BY  
**G. B. RYAN**  
Courtland, Ont.

**MAN TO MAN—Do You Think**  
that it's good business sense to allow valuable stock to browse on a feed, the ingredients of which you do not know? There's a lot of imported stuff masquerading under the names of "good feeds" that you wouldn't pay a cent a bushel for---if you only knew their contents.

**STOP GUESSING!** You want to increase the milk-flow of your cows—you want to keep your stock in A.1. condition. That is why you use a Molasses Meal, then why not buy a meal that's guaranteed to contain pure Cane Molasses only—not refuse sugar beet Molasses.

## Caldwell's Molasses Meal

There's no guess work about what it contains—no doubt about what it will do. The ingredients of Molasses Meal are—

**84% pure cane molasses, and 16% edible moss**  
famous for its therapeutic qualities,

That's all. You know the nutritive qualities of pure cane molasses—you know a good deal about its health-giving and health-conserving properties. Caldwell's Molasses Meal is practically all pure cane molasses—the edible moss makes it dry to the touch, easily handled and adds to its value as a feed.

N.B. The ingredients of Caldwell's Molasses Meal are printed on the tag attached to every bag. Its systematic use is a big economy because it makes other feeds more palatable and digestible. Let us know if you cannot get it at your dealer's!

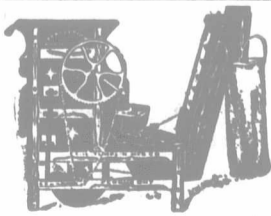
**The Caldwell Feed Co., Limited, Dundas, Ont.**

MOLASSES MEAL, DAIRY MEAL, CREAM  
SUBSTITUTE CALF MEAL, POULTRY MEALS

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

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(Patented 1901)  
The best and latest  
mill for Cleaning  
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See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to  
**THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, 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 by mail with the factory cuts out the middleman'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.  
**E. DILLON & SON** OSHAWA  
We also make Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Barn Door Hardware

Ship your LIVE STOCK to the old firm of

## DUNNING & STEVENS, Inc.

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it up, Evan buys opera box seats so that she may have the satisfaction of having her hair dressed, wearing her point lace bertha and aigret, and showing us who is who, and the remainder who are not. For she is well born, intricately related to the original weavers of the social cobweb, and knows every one by name and sight; but has found lately, I judge, that this knowledge unbacked by money is no longer a social power that carries beyond mixed tea and charity entertainments. Never mind, Lavinia Dorman is a dear! Ah, if she would only come out here, and return my many little visits by a long stay, and act as a key to the riddle the whirlpool people are to me. But of course she will not; for she frankly detests the country,—that is, except Newport and Staten Island,—is wedded even in summer to her trim back-yard that looks like a picture in a seed catalogue, and, like a faithful spouse, declines to leave it or Josephus for more than a few days. Josephus is a large, sleek, black cat, a fence-top sphinx, who sits all day in summer, wearing a silver collar, watching the sparrows and the neighborhood's wash with impartial interest, while at night he goes on excursions of his own to a stable down a crooked street in "Greenwich Village," where they still keep pigeons. Some day he won't come back!

Yet Martin Cortright, the Bookworm, was a pavement worshipper too, and he came last fall for over a Sunday to wake father up; for I believe men sometimes need the society of others of their own age and past, as much as children need childlike, and Martin stayed a month, and its promising to return next spring.

I wonder if the Sylvia Latham who has been travelling with Miss Lavinia is any kin of the Lathams who are build in the great colonial home above the Jenks-Smiths. I have never seen any of the family except Mrs. Latham, a tall, colorless blonde, who reminds one of a handsome unlit lamp. She seems to be superintending the work by coming up now and then, and I met her at the butcher's where she was buying sweetbreads—"a trifle for luncheon." Accusation No. 1, against the Whirlpoolers: Since their advent sweetbreads have risen from two pairs for a quarter, and "thank you kindly for taking them off our hands," to fifty cents to a dollar a "set." We no longer care for sweetbreads!

I was therefore amused, but no longer surprised, at the exaggerated way in which the childless Lady of the Bluffs,—her step-daughter having ten years back made a foolish foreign marriage,—gave me her views upon the drawbacks of the daughters of her world, when she made me, on her return from a European trip, a visit upon the twins' first birthday,—bearing, with her usually reckless generosity, a pair of costly gold apostle spoons, as she said, "to cut their teeth on." I admired, but frugally popped them into the applewood treasure chest that father has had made for the boys from the "mother tree," that was finally laid low by a tornado the winter of their birth, and is now succeeded by a younger one of Richard's choice.

"My dear woman," she gasped, turning my face toward the light and dropping into a chair at the same time, "how well you look; not a bit upset by the double dose and sitting up nights and all that. But then, maybe, they sleep and you haven't; for its always the unexpected and unusual that happens in your case, as this proves. But then, they are boys, and that's everything nowadays, the way society's going, especially to people like you, whose husband's trade, though pretty is too open and above-board to be a well-paying one, and yet you're thoroughbreds underneath." (Poor vulgar soul, she didn't in the least realize how I might take her stricture any more than she saw my desire to laugh.)

"Of course here and there a girl in society does turn out well and rides an elephant or a coronet,—of course I mean wears a coronet,—though ten to one it jams the hairpins into her head, but mostly daughters are regular hornets,—that is, if you're ambitious and mean to keep in society. Of course you're not in it, and, being comfortably poor,



### Milk is 87% Water

This fact convinces all dairymen the importance of the Woodward individual water basin, guaranteed fresh water for the cow at all times. The Woodward basin produces more milk, prevents disease, regulates the temperature of the water, and eliminates manual labor. Write to-day for our free catalogue.

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TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

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We can supply any quantity of the following:

- BRAN, SHORTS, FEED FLOUR,
- LINSEED OIL CAKE MEAL,
- "OWL BRAND" COTTON SEED MEAL,
- GLUTEN FEED,
- FEEDING TANKAGE, etc. Also

### Poultry Feeds

OF ALL KINDS

Write for quotations and compare our prices with those you are now paying. You'll be surprised. Write to-day.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY  
Dovercourt Road TORONTO, ONT.

## 15.95 AND UPWARD

### AMERICAN SEPARATOR

THIS OFFER IS NO CATCH. It is a solid proposition to send, on trial, fully guaranteed, a new, well made, easy running separator for \$15.95. Skims hot or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. Designed especially for small dairies, hotels and private families. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Elements made promptly from WINNIPEG, MAN. TORONTO, ONT., and ST. JOHN, N. B. Whether your dairy is large or small, write us and obtain our hands-on free catalog. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 1200 BAINBRIDGE, N.Y.



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 31st day of October, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract of four years, six times per week over Appin (south) 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 Office of Appin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.  
Post Office Department, Mail Service Branch  
Ottawa, September 19th, 1913.



### HERE YOU ARE, BOYS!

Just the book you've been looking for.

### Modern Quadrille Call Book

and Complete Dancing Master. Cloth bound. Price, postpaid, only 50c. Write for large catalogue of books, free.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO.  
Windsor, Ont.

so to speak, might be content to see your girls marry their best chance, even if it wasn't worth much a year, and settle down to babies and minding their own business; but then they mightn't agree to that, and where would you and Evan be?

"This nice old house and garden of yours wouldn't hold 'em after they got through with dolls, and some girls don't even have any doll-days now. It would be town and travel and change, and you haven't got the price of that between you all, and to keep this going, too. You'd have to go to N'York, for a couple of months at least, to a hotel, and what would that Evan of yours do trailing round to dances? For you're not built for it, though I did once think you'd be a go in society with that innocent-wise way, and your nose in the air, when you don't like people, would pass for family pride. I'd wager soon, in a few years he'd stop picking boutonnières in the garden every morning and sailing down to that 8.15 train as cool as if he owned time, if those boys were girls! Though if Jenks-Smith gets the Bluff Colony he's planned under way next spring, there'll soon be some riding and golfing men hereabouts that'll shake things up a bit,—bridge whist, poker, and perhaps red and black to help out in the between-seasons." (I little thought then what this colony and shaking would come to mean.)

"Money or not, it's hard lines with daughters now—work and poor pay for the mothers mostly. You know that Mrs. Townley that used to visit me? He was a banker and very rich; died four years ago, and left his wife with one son, who lived west, and five daughters, four that travelled in pairs and an odd one,—all well fixed and living in a big house in one of those swell streets, east of the park, where never less than ten in help are kept. Well, if you'll believe it, she's living alone with a pet dog and a companion, except in summer, when the Chicago son and his wife and babies make her a good visit down at North East, the only home comfort she has.

"All the girls married to foreigners? Not a blessed one. Two were bookish and called literary, but not enough to break out into anything; they didn't agree with society (had impossible foreheads that ran nearly back to their necks and thin hair); they went to college just to get the name of it and to kill time, but when they got through they didn't rub along well at home; called taking an interest in the house beneath them and the pair that liked society frivolous: so they took a flat (I mean apartment—a flat is when it's less than a hundred a month and only has one bathroom), and set up for bachelor girls. The younger pair did society for awhile, and poor Mrs. Townley chaperoned around after them, as befitted her duty and position, and had gorgeous Worth gowns, all lace and jets, that I do believe shortened her breath, until one night in a slippery music-room she walked up the back of a polar bear rug, fell off his head, and had an awful coast on the floor, that racked her knee so that she could stay at home without causing remark, which she cheerfully did. The two youngest girls were pretty, but they were snobs, and carried their money on their sleeves in such plain sight that they were too suspicious, and seemed to expect every man that said 'good evening' was waiting to grab it. So they weren't popular, and started off for Europe to study art and music. Of course when they came back they had a lot of lingo about the art atmosphere and all that; home was a misfit and impossible, so they went to live in a swell studio with two maids and a Jap butler in costume, and do really give bang-up musicals, with paid talent of course. I went to one.

"That left Georgie, the odd one, who was the eldest, with poor Mrs. Townley. By this time the old lady was kind of broken-spirited, and worried a good deal as to why all her girls left her,—she'd always tried to do her duty,—and all that. This discouraged Georgie; she got blue and nervous, and indigestion, and, mistaking it for religion, vamoosed into a high-church retreat. And I call it mighty hard lines for the old lady." I thought "too much money," but I didn't say it, for this brutally direct but

## FREE FOR THE ASKING

## Scroggie's NEW FALL CATALOGUE



The biggest and best we've ever published.

192 pages crowded full of Bargains for every person and household.

Open it's pages and you enter Montreal's Greatest Store.

Send for this book and glory in it's splendid offerings of the world's best Merchandise.

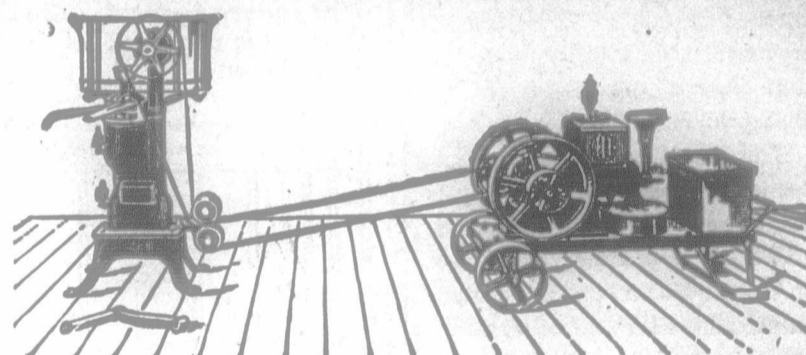
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FREE! FREE! Write for one to-day—Now!

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THERE was a time when all farmers hitched up every other morning—part of the year every morning—and took their milk to the creamery. Today many of them use cream separators, because they find more advantages, fewer difficulties, and much profit in the modern way.

Do you still plod the uncertain creamery route, or have you the efficient little team shown above at work for you? This outfit, an

## I H C Cream Separator Dairymaid, Bluebell, or Lily

and a one-horse power back-gear'd I H C engine, will save you, in cream, from five to fifteen dollars per year on every cow milked, separate your milk and cream cleanly and thoroughly, and give you clean, fresh, warm skim milk to feed that will build up fat, healthy pigs and calves. I H C separators are the best separator bargains you can buy, because they will do better work and last longer than others.

Then the engine half of the team is always ready to pump water for you, run the grindstone, washing machine, sausage grinder, churn, and other machines. It is economical, sturdy, steady and reliable.

The I H C local agent will show you the outfits. Write for catalogues and full information to the

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EASTERN BRANCH HOUSES  
At Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, P. Q.;  
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**Your Guarantee of Goodness**

The name "SALADA" on the sealed lead packages is your strongest guarantee of all that is best and most fragrant in tea

**"SALADA"**

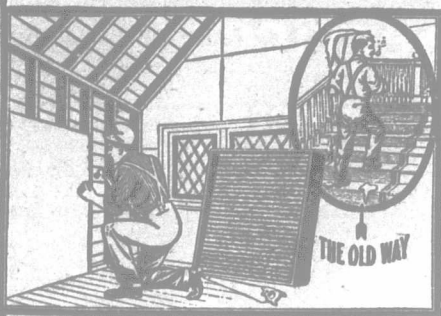
IS THE CHOICEST TEA GROWN ON THE ISLAND OF CEYLON—clean, whole leaves—with the delightful flavor of the fresh leaves brought to your table by the sealed lead packages.

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053

**BISHOPRIC WALL BOARD**

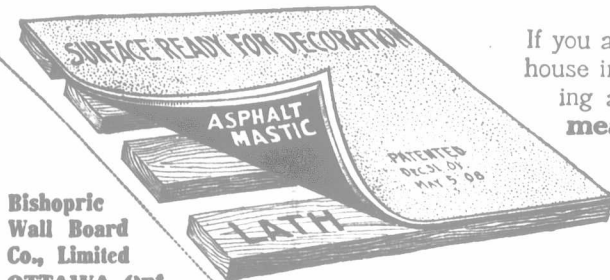
makes remodelling your home easy, quick and inexpensive



Are the Walls and Ceiling of your Bathroom in bad shape?

Is the plaster discolored, cracked or falling? Replace it, or cover it up, with the material that never cracks or falls, Bishopric Wall Board.

This Board is made, as you can see from the illustration below, of kiln-dried dressed lath imbedded under heavy pressure in a layer of Asphalt-Mastic, which is coated on the other side with heavy sized cardboard. This Asphalt-Mastic is absolutely damp-proof, making clean, sanitary walls and ceiling that will not warp, crack or pull away from the studding.



Bishopric Wall Board Co., Limited OTTAWA, Ont.

Please send me your Illustrated Booklet and Sample of Bishopric Wall Board. L 20.

Cross off if not desired  I enclose 6c. to cover cost of mailing me Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home.

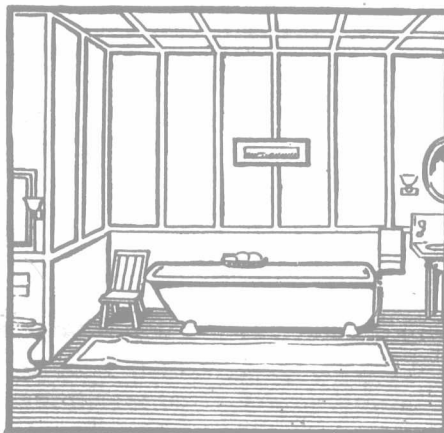
Name.....  
Address.....

Do you need an extra room or two?

Then finish off the Attic with Bishopric Wall Board. It comes in sheets 4 feet square, packed 16 sheets in a crate, ready to be carried up to the attic and nailed right on to the studding.

You can put it on yourself if you like—and there won't be any of the muss and disorder through the house that you can't avoid if you use lath and plaster.

Bishopric Wall Board costs so little, too—only \$2.50 per 100 square feet. Compare that with the cost of lath and plaster.



If you are remodelling your house in any way, or building a new one, by all means use Bishopric Wall Board. It will save you time and money and give you a dryer, warmer house.

Mail to us in Ottawa this coupon, asking for fully descriptive Booklet and Sample of Bishopric Wall Board, which we will send you promptly free.

Enclose 6c. additional to cover cost of mailing and we will also send you a "Working Plan for Bishopric Model Home," showing Front, Rear and Side Elevations, Cross Section, and Basement, First and Second Floor Plans.

well-meaning woman could not imagine such a thing, and she continued: "Yet Mrs. Townley had a soft snap compared to some, for she was in the right set at the start, with both feet well up on the ladder, and didn't have to climb; but Heaven help those with daughters who have thin purses and have to stretch a long neck and keep it stiff, so, in a crowd at least, nobody'll notice their feet are dangling and haven't any hold.

"Ah, but this isn't the worst yet; that's the clever 'new daughter' kind that sticks by her ma, who was herself once a particular housekeeper, and takes charge of her long before there's any need; regulates her clothes and her food and her callers, drags her around Europe to rheumatism doctors, and pushes her into mud baths; jerks her south in winter and north in summer, for her 'health and amusement,' so she needn't grow narrow, when all the poor soul needs and asks is to be let stay in her nice old-fashioned country house, and have the village children in to make flannel petticoats; entertain the bishop when he comes to confirm; with a clerical dinner the same as she used to; spoil a lot of grandchildren, of which there aren't any; and once in a while to be allowed to go into the pantry between meals, when the butler isn't looking, and eat something out of the refrigerator with her fingers to make sure she's got them!

"No, my dear, rather than that, I choose the lap dog and poor relation, who is generally too dejected to object to anything. Besides, lap dogs are much better now than in the days when the choice lay only between sore-eyed white poodles and pugs. Boston bulls are such darlings that for companions they beat half the people one knows!"

I am doubly glad that the twins are boys! Well, so be it, for women do often frighten me and I misunderstand them, but men are so easy to comprehend and love. While now, when Richard and Ian puzzle me, all I need to do is to point to father and Evan, and say, "Look! ask them, for they can tell you all you need to know!"

Almost sunset, the boys climbing up stairs, and Effie bringing a letter? Yes, and from Lavinia Dorman, pages and pages—the dear soul! I must wait for a light. What is this?—she wishes to see me—will make a long visit—in May—if I like—has no longer the conscience to ask me to leave the twins to come to her—boys of their age need so much care—then something about Josephus! Yes, Sylvia Latham is the daughter of the new house on the Bluffs, etc. You blessed twins! here is another advantage I owe to you—at last a promised visit from Lavinia Dorman!

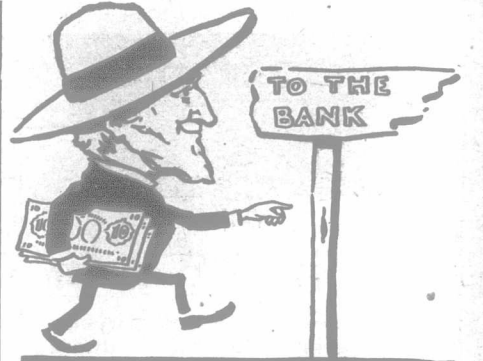
Ah, as I push my book into the desk the reason for its title turns up before me, worded in Martin Cortright's precise language:—

"Everything, my dear Barbara, has a precedent in history or the basis of it. It is well known that the Indian tribes have taken their distinctive names chiefly from geographical features, and these often in turn control the pace of the people. The name for the island since called New Amsterdam and York was Mon-ah-tan-uk, a phrase descriptive of the rushing waters of Hell Gate that separated them from their Long Island neighbors, the inhabitants themselves being called by these neighbors Mon-ah-tans, anglise Manhattans, literally, People of the Whirlpool, a title which, even though the termagant humor of the waters be abated, it besseems me as aptly fits them at this day."

(To be continued.)

**Gossip.**

Gerald Powell, commission agent and interpreter, Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, writes that he is still busy buying Percherons with Canadians. Mr. Prophet, of Orillia, has purchased several fillies, and Mr. Powell, at time of writing, was expecting Geo. Brodie, of Newmarket. Every first-prize Percheron horse at Toronto this year was bought through Mr. Powell, and also the champion Percheron and Belgian stallions at Iowa State Fair. Mr. Powell's advertisement runs in these columns. Look it up, and if in need of Percherons, write him.



It certainly does pay to use

Windsor Dairy Salt

**Aylmer Superior Level Force Pump**

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

Fig. 36.

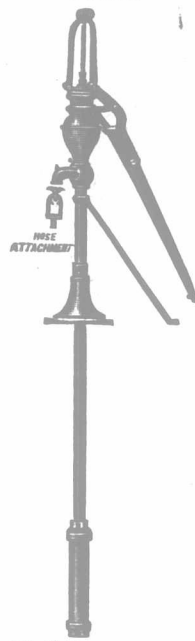


Fig. 36 represents our Superior Lever Pump, fitted for hand and windmill use. Made in 1 1/2 and 2-inch.

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

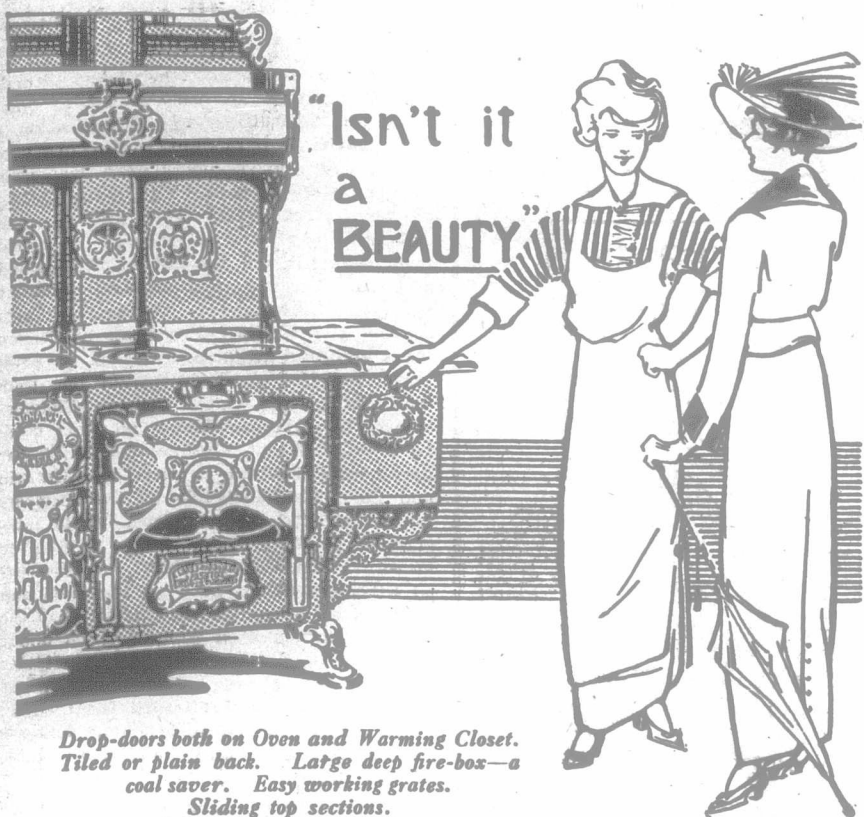
**Can You Make Good?**

The many opportunities that are open to those whose education has been thorough and practical make our course of study of great value to ambitious young people. Individual, personal attention is paid to the needs of our pupils.

Fall term now open. Enter any time. Write for copy of our handsomely illustrated catalogue.

BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Limited Y.M.C.A. Building - Toronto





Drop-doors both on Oven and Warming Closet. Tiled or plain back. Large deep fire-box—a coal saver. Easy working grates. Sliding top sections.

**B**EAUTIFULLY polished, easy-to-clean steel body. All nickel doors on the warming closet. Heavy plain nickel trimmings that can be taken off when the range is being cleaned.

You cannot help but stand in admiration of the Monarch Range. It is handsome. But its *real* beauty is this: It saves coal—gives you the best service at a low cost.

There is something in our Book "The Cost of a Range" that every economical housewife should know. Let us send you a copy.

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, PRESTON

**MONARCH  
PENINSULAR  
-RANGE-**

Representatives Everywhere

**NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE**  
10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp;

**BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL**  
Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

**\$1000.00 Reward**  
will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 723 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

**AGENTS WANTED**  
to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$800.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

FOR A BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL KITCHEN

**BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH**

A PASTE No WASTE No DUST No RUST

When Writing Please Mention Advocate

**No Tuberculin Test for Canadian Cattle Going to the National Dairy Show.**

The Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry has issued an official order waiving the requirements of Regulation 38 of Order 180, as far as it concerns cattle to be imported from Canada, temporarily, for exhibition purposes at National Dairy Show, to be held at Chicago, Ill., from October 23 to November 1, 1913. This order waives the requirement that such cattle, for a temporary stay in the country for exhibition purposes only, shall be subjected to the tuberculin test before admission. These Canadian cattle intended for exhibition, must be brought into the country in conformity with Regulation 39. This requires that such cattle shall be accompanied by a satisfactory certificate of tuberculin test, and this test must be made not more than six months prior to entry. In addition, the owner or importer must file an affidavit stating that the said certificate of tuberculin test refers to the cattle in question. Any such cattle which are not sold to remain in the United States must be immediately returned to Canada at the close of the exhibition. In the case of any of these Canadian cattle which will remain in the United States, notice must be given to the Department, and those which are not tested as required by Regulation 38, must undergo the tuberculin test under an inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture before being allowed to leave the place of exhibition. All cattle, sheep, or swine, intended for exhibition purposes must be shipped directly to the exhibition grounds, and must not be unloaded in any public stock yard.

**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.**

**"Buffalo Moths."**

Please tell me whether the enclosed specimens are "buffalo" moths, or if not, what are they? Please tell me how to exterminate them. I found them when cleaning the attic. I. M. G.

Ans.—The enclosed samples are "buffalo moths," really the larvae of the beetle *Anthrenus scrophularia*. In regard to its extermination, we may quote you from Smith's "Economic Entomology": "For this household pest a liberal use of naphthaline in crystals or balls, in trunks and closets, is advisable as a preventive. Where woollen garments are to be stored through the summer, they should be first thoroughly beaten or brushed and sunned out, then wrapped in stout paper with the edges pasted, or in cotton sheeting well sewed. Then, if laid away in boxes or trunks, or hung in closets with naphthaline crystals between the layers, or on the shelves, or among the bundles, little danger is to be feared. When carpets are infested, it is best to have them taken up, thoroughly beaten and cleaned, and the floors thoroughly cleaned before they are relaid. Where this is undesirable for any reason, gasoline may be used with satisfactory results. Except on the cheapest fabrics, it may be safely used without danger of injuring either texture or color, and wherever the liquid comes into contact with either beetle or larva it kills at once. Eggs, however, are not destroyed, and close watch must be kept for a week at least, when a second application may be necessary. Another method is to place a wet cloth over the infested patches and press over it with a very hot flat-iron."

You understand, of course, that gasoline must never be used in a room where there is a fire or light. Keep doors and windows wide open until the fumes have all evaporated and been carried out of doors. Even the vapors arising from gasoline are very inflammable.

**Thirtieth Annual Ontario Provincial Winter Fair**

WILL BE HELD AT  
**Guelph, Dec. 9 to 12, '13**

CLASSIFICATION FOR  
**Horses, Beef Cattle, Dairy Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Seeds and Poultry**  
**\$18,000 in Prizes**

THIS IS CANADA'S LARGEST WINTER FAIR  
Write the Secretary for a Prize List  
**WM. McNEIL, President**  
London, Ont.  
**R. W. WADE, Secretary**  
Parliament Buildings  
Toronto, Ont.

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM**

**Thanksgiving Day**

SINGLE FARE  
Good Going October 20th  
Return Limit Date of Issue Only

FARE AND ONE-THIRD  
Good going October 17, 18, 19, 20  
Return Limit October 22nd, 1913

Between all stations in Canada east of Port Arthur, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

(Minimum charge 25c.)  
Secure your tickets early at Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

**CUNARD LINE**

Canadian Service  
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT  
Special Interest to Farmers' Clubs

We secure "Help" for farmers from the country districts of the British Isles. Requisitions must be filled up. Copies sent on application. Average time to get you "Help," about six weeks. No fee charged. Only regular fare on ocean and rail to pay. You need not be without "Help" this summer or fall if you send requirements early.

Write for further particulars.  
**CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED**  
114 King Street West, Toronto

"NINE LIVES"  
Be sure that you buy your batteries with this trademark

**XCELL DRY BATTERIES**

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

**WANTED**  
The lowest cash price of Ten Pure Bred and Ten Grade Holstein, Ten Pure Bred and Ten Grade Durham, Ten Pure Bred and Ten Grade Ayrshire Cows; all to be good producers in Milk and Butter.  
**E. E. MORRIS**  
Eganville P.O., Ontario  
Box 91



Juicy roasts retain their natural flavor—puddings, bread and cakes are always fresh and sweet, when cooked or baked in the Pandora—the reason is that a scientific system of oven ventilation has been perfected.

You should know all about this and numerous other exclusive features before selecting your range.

# McClary's Pandora Range

LONDON  
TORONTO  
MONTREAL  
WINNIPEG  
VANCOUVER  
ST. JOHN  
HAMILTON  
CALGARY  
SASKATOON  
EDMONTON

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

### Why Let Your Horse Run Away

Or get your shoes muddy whilst you go back to shut the gate, when you can get one of the Sainsbury gate-workers for \$5.00, and be able to open or shut gate without getting out of buggy? The only cheap and practical gate-worker ever invented. Can be readily attached to any make or size of iron gate. The weight of a hen on the rope will work a heavy gate. Will last a life time and will not get out of order. Send 5c. for descriptive catalogue.

SAINSBURY CO.

Box 362 - - - London, Ont.

### MOLASSES FEEDS For Dairy Stock and Horses

Write for FREE samples to  
CHISHOLM MILLING COMPANY  
TORONTO

## SHIP US YOUR CREAM

**WE** Supply cans and pay all express charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a statement of each shipment. Pay every two weeks.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS

**THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.**

BERLIN, CANADA

### Problems of the Fruit Grower.

During a sitting of the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization a few months ago, it came out in evidence that many apple-growers were last year unable to secure more than from 75c. to \$1 per barrel on the tree, and in some districts hundreds of barrels of good fruit were allowed to fall to the ground and rot because no profitable market could be found for it. It came out also that in the Western Provinces consumers were required to pay from \$5 to \$5.50 per barrel for good fruit. J. A. Riddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, in giving evidence on this question, pointed out that about \$1.75 per barrel was received in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie Districts by the members of co-operative associations, while independent growers received about \$1 per barrel. The Commissioner, in referring to the discrepancy between the first and final prices of apples, estimated that the unavoidable expenses amounted to about \$2.23 per barrel, made up as follows: Barrel, 45c.; picking, 17c.; management expenses or commission to a local buyer, 19c.; freight to Winnipeg, 80c.; broker's commission, 12c., and retailer's profit, 50c. per barrel.

The question of marketing was but one of many dealt with by the Special Committee, who had as witnesses, besides the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Daniel Johnson, Forest, Ont.; S. B. Chute, Berwick, N. S.; W. S. Foggo, Vernon, B. C., and James Hardwell, Ottawa.

As evidence of the value to the grower of co-operation, Mr. Johnson instanced the case of a woman who was offered, by a local buyer, \$125 for her crop, for which she received, through a co-operative association, \$1,035.

Mr. Chute, who represented 1,500 farmers, as manager of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, explained that through his organization 5,000 tons of fertilizer had been bought from the manufacturers for the members who had benefited to the extent of about \$15,000 on purchases of fertilizers, spraying machines, and materials, farm implements, seeds, and other requirements.

Equally interesting evidence was given by the other witnesses, all of which appears in a pamphlet of 116 pages that has been printed for public distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

### The Packing of Fruit.

Canadian fruits, than which there are none better, are now regarded in the markets of the world at their true worth. Through the operations of the Inspection and Sale Act, the packing of Canadian fruit has been greatly improved, and the development of the trade accelerated. From time to time since its enactment, as experience has indicated, the Act has been improved in order to more completely encourage and protect the industry. The latest amendment to the Act, which was passed during the past session of Parliament, extends inspection to imported fruit, thereby placing it on an equal footing with that grown in Canada. The amendment provides that the Governor-in-Council, by regulation, may prescribe the kinds of imported fruit, the packages containing which must be branded or marked; the brands or marks to be used thereon, as well as the methods and places where such branding shall be done. Other minor changes were effected in the Act.

For the information of those interested in the fruit trade, there has been issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, a pamphlet designated Bulletin No. 40 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, containing the Inspection and Sale Act, Part 9 (the Fruit Marks Act and Fruit Packages), as amended. Copies of this bulletin are available to those who apply for them to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

ELDER SISTER.

The One—"Who is the girl that just passed?"  
The Other—"That's Miss Nutt."  
The One—"Hazel?"  
The Other—"Chee."

Fruit

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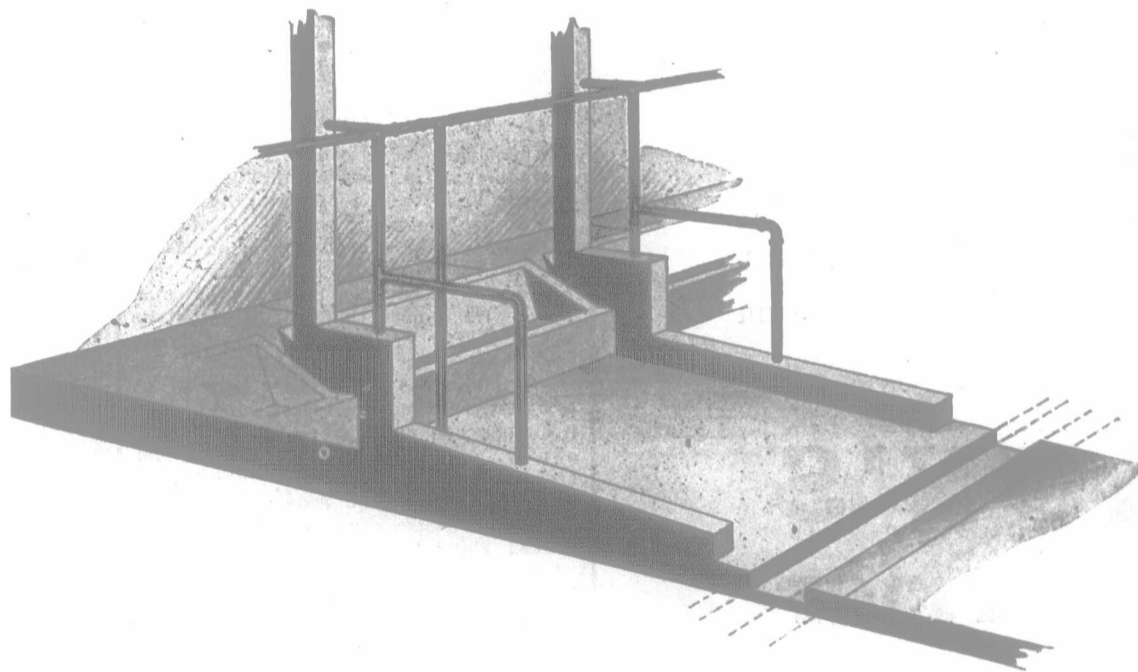
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# Rogers' Portland Cement

**W**HEN we tell you that some of the largest buildings that are being erected in Canada to-day are made of cement, you will realize that the builders have great faith in cement. They have faith in cement because they know it has the good qualities of all other building material, and also has a good many other advantages.

Cement is frost-proof, fire-proof, cheaper than wood, brick or stone, and will almost last forever. This means that there is practically no expense for repairs on any work done in Cement.

There are hundreds of improvements which every farmer can make with concrete; a few of which are: Barn foundations, house foundations, silos, barn approach, pig pen, chicken house, cow stalls, stable floors, water trough, feeding floor, fence posts, etc., etc.



Cow stall complete, showing sloping floor, columns, pipe connections and gutter, with feeding passage at front and stall entrance at rear.

Cement is of great value to every municipality for building concrete roads, concrete bridges and culverts, etc. If you have not looked into this question, we will be glad to furnish you with information.

Our 128-page book, "Portland Cement on the Farm," is worth hundreds of dollars to you. The regular price of this book is \$1, but you can obtain the same free in connection with our Special Offer, as follows: Send us \$1 for the Rogers' Book, and we will mail you with the book an order for \$1 worth of cement on the nearest Rogers' dealer. If there is no Rogers' dealer in your vicinity, send us 50c., and we will send you the book per return mail.

WHEN BUYING CEMENT, BE SURE TO GET

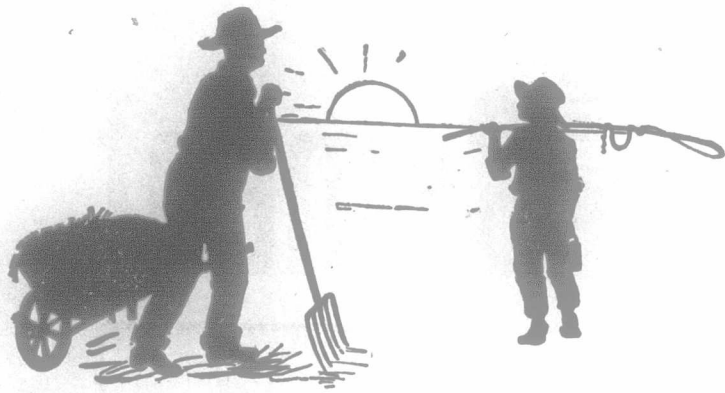
## ROGERS' PORTLAND CEMENT

It is a high-grade cement of uniform quality, and you can depend on it for satisfactory results. The man who knows cement will tell you that ROGERS' BRANDS are best.

## ALFRED ROGERS LIMITED

28 King St. West

Toronto, Ontario



"Hello, Tommy! Chores done already?"  
 "Yep! Aint you seen our new Litter Carrier?  
 It's a cinch—You should write to  
 Dillon's for their book—same as Dad did."

You can if you work hard enough, and if you have the time and patience, keep stables perfectly clean with the help of fork, broom and wheel barrow.

But those were ways of twenty years ago—before labor was so high and hard to get.

Stable Cleaning by the Dillon Method can be cut down to less than half the time, and a quarter the labor formerly required,

Your man's time is valuable—then cut down the time he spends cleaning the stables.

Your stock is valuable—then give them cleaner and healthier surroundings.

## DILLON'S Litter Carrier

Figure it out for yourself.  
 Get our free book.

Dillon's sell direct to the Farmer. There are no Agents and no Agents' profits. The price is the same to all, and lower than you would expect for such substantial and well-built equipment. DILLON'S BOOK ON CLEAN STABLES gives you an exact idea of what you can accomplish for a small outlay. Write for a free copy.

R. DILLON & SON

110 Mill St. South, - Oshawa, Ont.



## PERCHERONS



Stallions two years old and over, dapple greys and blacks, 1,800 to 2,100. Stallions that are breeders. Stallions with style and action. Stallions that you can get business with. Mares that are breeders, for they have all raised colts and are now in foal to the best horses. Send for circular, telling why I can sell cheaper than others.

F. J. Sullivan, Windsor, Ont.

### The Spice of Life.

MOTHERS, TRY THIS.

Conductor—"Madam, that child looks older than three years."

Mother—"Yes, indeed he does, conductor. That child has had a lot of trouble."

HE FOUND OUT.

It was a dark night, and a bicyclist was riding home on his wheel, which was minus a lamp. He came to a cross-roads and was in doubt which way to turn. After some fumbling in his pockets he found a lone match, and with it in his teeth he proceeded to scale the signpost to read the names of the two forking lanes. The pole was an unusually high one, but he managed to reach the top, and, striking his match, read the words, "Wet Paint."

WHERE IT HAPPENED.

During the Christmas dinner a young Frenchman was seated next to a fine-looking young woman who was wearing a gown which displayed her beautiful arms.

"I came, near not being here to-night," said she. "I was vaccinated a few days ago, and it gives me considerable annoyance."

The young foreigner gazed at the white arms of the speaker. "Is that so?" he replied. "Where were you vaccinated?"

The girl smiled demurely, and said: "In Boston."

MR. EGAN'S PARABLE.

In company with other American ambassadors and ministers, Minister Maurice Francis Egan, who represents the United States at Denmark, sent in his formal resignation to President Wilson on March fourth. Mr. Egan accompanied the resignation, says the Saturday Evening Post, with a note that said his attitude in the matter of resigning reminded him of a woman he heard about once, who through financial misfortune came to be in distressed circumstances, and for a livelihood had to rely on a few hens she owned. She was of good birth and breeding, and very proud, but was finally forced to go out and peddle eggs.

She took some eggs in a basket and walked along the streets, saying: "Eggs, tuppence! Eggs, tuppence! I hope to Heavens nobody hears me! Eggs, tuppence!"

RILEY AT HOME.

An Indianapolis lawyer, with a friend, motored down to Greenfield, Indiana, the birthplace of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet. They had dinner at the hotel, and thought they would like to see the house where Riley lived. So they asked the hotel man:

"Where is the Riley house?"

"I don't know any hotel by that name," he replied; "though there may be some such boarding-house here."

"I mean the James Whitcomb Riley house," said the lawyer, thinking his host had misunderstood.

"I don't know him; you may be able to find his name in the city directory."

"I guess he's moved," said the lawyer as he aimlessly thumbed the directory.

"Probably," the hotel-keeper commented. "Some of them Irish don't stay long in a place!"

A white man, during reconstruction times, was arraigned before a colored justice of the peace for killing a man and stealing his mule. It was in Arkansas, near the Texas border, and there was some rivalry between the States, but the colored justice tried always to preserve an impartial frame of mind.

"We got two kinds of law in dis yer co't," he said: "Texas law an' Arkansas law. Which will you hab?"

The prisoner thought a minute, and then guessed that he would like the Arkansas law.

"Den I discharge you fo' steal'n' de mule, an' hang you fo' killin' de man."

"Hold on a minute, judge," said the prisoner; "better make that Texas law."

"All right. Den I fin' you fo' killin' de man, an' hang you fo' steal'n' de mule."

## FARMERS ATTENTION

We want a man in every locality in Eastern Canada to sell our big line of Household Necessities, Medicines, Extracts, Spices, Stock Remedies, Poultry Supplies, etc.,—direct to farmers. Every one a household necessity, sold on Rawleigh's Pay-After-You-Are-Satisfied Plan.

YOU CAN MAKE

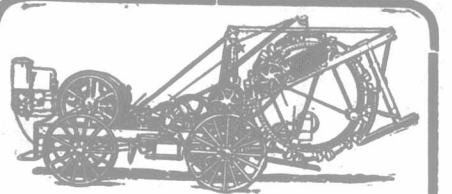
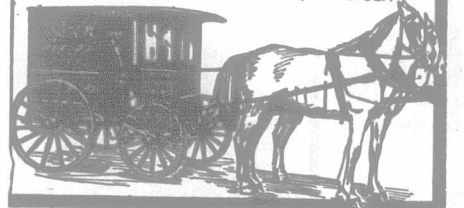
PER MONTH \$100 TO \$200 CLEAR PROFIT

over and expenses. If you can furnish team, write at once for our matchless offer.

NO DUTY TO PAY. Good freight service. Practically no competition. We are the only Company who owns and operates its own factory in Canada. Hundreds of our salesmen are making big money here in the West. Now is the time to secure good Eastern territory.

EVERY RAWLEIGH SALESMAN is backed by the service of one of the oldest Buying, Manufacturing and Distributing Organizations in North America. Established 19 years. Capital and Surplus over \$2,000,000. References: Duns, Streets, or any bank in Winnipeg. Write today for full particulars.

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH MEDICAL COMPANY  
 50 GUNNELL ST., WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



### Be Boss Instead of Bossed

DON'T take orders all your life—don't tie yourself down to a monotonous job with just an ordinary salary. Be independent, prosperous and happy in a business all your own. The

### Buckeye Traction Ditcher

will set you up in one of the best paying businesses a-going. Doing contract ditching with this machine will net you a profit of from \$15 to \$18 a day and you can easily find work enough to keep you busy 9 to 10 months in the year.

The Buckeye digs ditches a great deal better than by hand labor and almost twice as fast. Whether you own a Buckeye with steam or gasoline power you can average 100 to 150 rods a day, and every ditch will be perfect to grade and uniform to size. The Buckeye gasoline engine runs just as well on kerosene and thus saves half the fuel cost.

Almost every farm has low spots that need draining and farmers are paying out thousands of dollars to the men who own a Buckeye for digging their ditches. Why not go after the business in your neighborhood, why not get the facts about this business that pays such big profits on so small an investment?

All you have to do is ask for catalogue T.

### The Buckeye Traction Ditcher Company

Findlay, Ohio

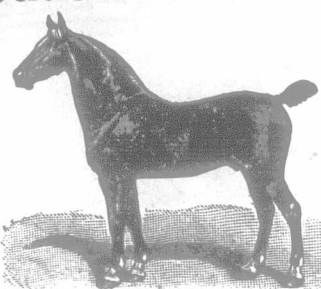
### Notice to Importers C. CHABOUDEZ & SON

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

When writing mention Advocate

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

### Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam 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, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

### Boog Spavin

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—Boog Spavin, Thoroughpins, 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 misused. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails. Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

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

**ABSORBINE** TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 K free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.00 and \$2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F. 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

### 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.

### NOTICE TO HORSE IMPORTERS

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

### Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

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

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

### On Inventions and Un-earned Increment.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate:" In regard to Mr. McArthur's remarks on the rewards for inventing, I would claim it is mental power by which inventions should be rated. A machine may cost a million dollars to produce, yet the original thought in it may be only a minor power, and a sonnet on a dirty scrap of paper may be by Shakespeare. I think inventions should be passed on by a jury or umpire, and a Government reward made to the inventor, after which the invention would be free for anyone to use. The reward might be subject to revision at intervals during the inventor's life. Freedom to use inventions is much more necessary than perfect justice to the individual inventor. Inventing is an uncontrollable habit. As to unearned increment in inventions, books, etc., the difference between those things and land is that the use by anyone of an invention does not make it in any degree more difficult for someone else to use the same invention or read the same book. The use of land lessens the quality of land available, and at times only a certain parcel of land will suit. When millions of Edison's bulbs are wanted, new bulbs are made to supply the demand. If millions of new house sites are wanted in Toronto, the present limited number of sites will quickly soar in value without fresh effort on the parts of the holders. That unearned increment should be taxed. JOHN BUCHANAN. King's Co., N. S.

### Increasing the Profits of Dairying.

By following a system of intelligent breeding, selection, care, and feeding, many farmers in Canada have increased the annual production of their milking herds by at least 2,000 lbs. of milk per cow. If this were accomplished in all dairy herds in Canada, the yearly revenue from them would be increased by about \$30,000,000 without adding to the size of the herds. Even with greatly-improved feeding, this desirable result could not be obtained unless a well-organized system of cow-testing is followed. Such an improvement is based on a study of the individual cow in the herd, the retention of only the good animals, and the following of a system of generous feeding of economically-produced foods.

While it is practicable for individual farmers to test their own cows, it is infinitely easier and cheaper for them if some form of co-operation is adopted. This is clearly brought out in bulletin No. 33 of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch, entitled, "Cow-Testing, with Some Notes on the Sampling and Testing of Milk." This work, which is published for free distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, explains clearly how cow-testing associations are formed and worked, as well as the benefits these are to those who take advantage of them.

### GIVING HIMSELF AWAY.

William J. Burns, congratulated on his success in capturing the Musica family of defaulters, said to a New York reporter:

"It is all a matter of observation and analysis. To the good detective, every slightest action speaks volumes.

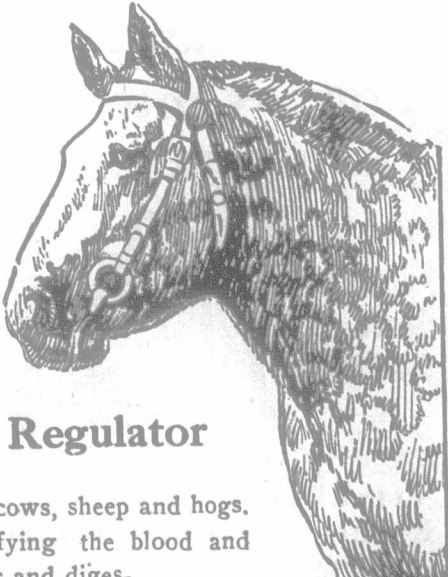
"I, for example, was once looking for a widower. But the man I had under surveillance stoutly declared himself to be a bachelor. One morning, however, I saw him pay a bill, and in doing so he turned his back to everybody in the room before taking out his pocketbook.

"Instantly I laid my hand on his shoulder. 'Come with me,' I said. 'You are no bachelor. You are a widower or a married man.'"

The Jersey Bulletin prints this drive on the Holsteins, taking the precaution to credit it to an exchange: "It is not proposed to drive the Holstein breed into the ocean, or otherwise exterminate it; though, measured by its product, plus a modicum of salt, it would consort admirably with the deep, blue sea." We shall look in the next Holstein-Friesian Register for a reply.

### Vigorous Stock

PLENTY of sunlight, clean bedding and fresh air are essential to the maintenance of health in the stable. But even with the best of care, the close confinement and heavy demands made upon the animals always necessitate a tonic and health regulator.



### Pratts Animal Regulator

puts new life and vigor into horses, cows, sheep and hogs. It is a mild digestive tonic, purifying the blood and gently regulating the bowels, kidneys and digestive organs. It is a preventative of disease, because it supplies just the necessary elements to keep the stock healthy and vigorous when closely confined or overworked.

"Your Money Back if it Falls." At your dealer's, in pails at \$2.00 and \$3.50, also in packages at 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited TORONTO

Send 10c. to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you Pratt's "Pointers on Cows, Hogs and Sheep"—172 pages—or "Pointers on Horses"—183 pages—both books for 20c. Use the Coupon.

Coupon "B 1" (Mark X Below) Send me your book on: Horses (10 cents) Cows, Sheep, Hogs (10c) Name Address

Pratts Preparations for Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep. Pratts Healing Ointment (for Man or Beast), 25c-50c. Pratts Worm Powder, 50c. Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure, 50c-1.00. Pratts Liniment (For Man or Beast), 25c-50c-1.00. Pratts Distemper and Pink Eye Cure, 50c. Pratts Animal Regulator, 25c. to \$3.50. Pratts Dip and Disinfectant, \$1.60 gal. Pratts Healing Powder, 25c-50c. Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure, 50c-1.00. Pratts Fly Chaser, 60c-1.00.

### 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,

### Imp. CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS Imp.

I sold more horses last year than any other Canadian importer. Why? because I had a bigger and better selection than any other man in the business and my prices and terms are the best obtainable. This year I have 80 head to choose from and their breeding, size, quality, character and action are at the top of all others, Clydesdales, and Percherons, stallions and fillies.

T. H. HASSARD - Markham, G.T.R., Locust Hill, C.P.R.

### 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.

### TOPPERS IN CLYDESDALES AND PERCHERONS

I have just landed a big importation of Clydesdales and Percherons, if you want a big ton stallion with the best of quality come and see me, I can show you the best lot of stallions and fillies you ever saw. T. D. ELLIOTT - Bolton, Ont.

### Ormsby Grange Stock Farm, Ormston, P. Que.

"The S.S. sailing from Glasgow 26th Sept., will carry—11 Clydesdale fillies, and two stallions from the stud of A. and W. Montgomery; and five shire mares and 2 yearling stallions from the Bramhope Shire 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.

### IMP. PERCHERONS, CLYDES AND SHIRES

My 1913 importation from France and Scotland are now in my stables. If you want the best in Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire stallions and fillies, come and see my offering; 30 head to select from. Also Hackneys and French Coach stallions. I have all ages of best breeding and highest quality, and the prices are low. J. E. ARNOLD, GRENVILLE, QUE.

### 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

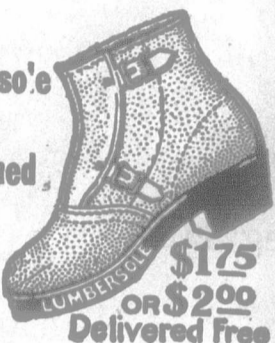
### Clydesdales for Sale

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.

## Just What You Wanted!

If you are among soft mud, wet manure, or working in a creamery, laundry, abattoir, you really need

**Our Lumbersole Boots Felt Lined**



All sizes for men, women, youths and girls.

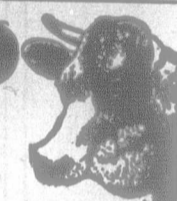
Same Price

\$175 OR \$200 Delivered Free

Ask your storekeeper for them. If he doesn't stock them, send here. All ready for going right away.

**The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Company**  
263 Talbot Avenue  
ELMWOOD - WINNIPEG

## Lump Jaw



The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure over fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

**PEERLESS PERFECTION**  
The Standard Fence.  
Made of heavy open mesh and galvanized wire with impurities all removed out of the metal, rendering it much less liable to rust. Horizontal and cross wires strongly locked together. It doesn't sag. No need to break through it. Write for catalog. Agents wanted in open territory.  
**Hanwell-Hozie Wire Fence Co.,**  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, O.

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

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

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

## THE MANOR SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS

Young bulls, also heifers, got by, and cows in calf to one of the good bulls of the breed. In Lincolns, 5 yearling rams and 10 ram lambs by an imported ram. Inspection solicited. **J. T. GIBSON,** Denfield, 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.**

## TREASURE VALLEY SHORTHORNS

A number of young cows and 2-year-old heifers in calf, dual purpose type. Two are bred from Helen's Rose—75864—now entered in Shorthorn R. O. P. test; and has given over 5,000 lbs. milk in 5 months, testing 3.8 per cent.

**A. G. SMILLIE, R. R. No. 2, Kippen, Ont.**

## Shorthorns and Swine

Have some choice young bulls for sale, also cows and heifers of show material, some with calves at foot. Also choice Yorkshire and Berkshire sows.

**ANDREW GROFF, R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ontario**

## SHORTHORNS

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

**ROBERT NICHOL & SONS**  
Hagersville - Ontario

## SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers

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

## Shorthorns "Trout Creek Wonder" at

the head of the herd which numbers about 50 head. Heifers and bulls of the best quality for sale at reasonable prices.

**Duncan Brown & Sons** - Iona, Ont.

## Gossip.

Wm. H. Johnson, Avon, Ont., who recently sold his Holstein herd at public auction, and whose sale was advertised in these columns, reports that pure-bred cows averaged \$151 each; grades \$82.50 each; pure-bred spring calves \$60 each, and grade spring calves \$30.50 each. These are very satisfactory averages, considering that ten of the cows in milk were very young.

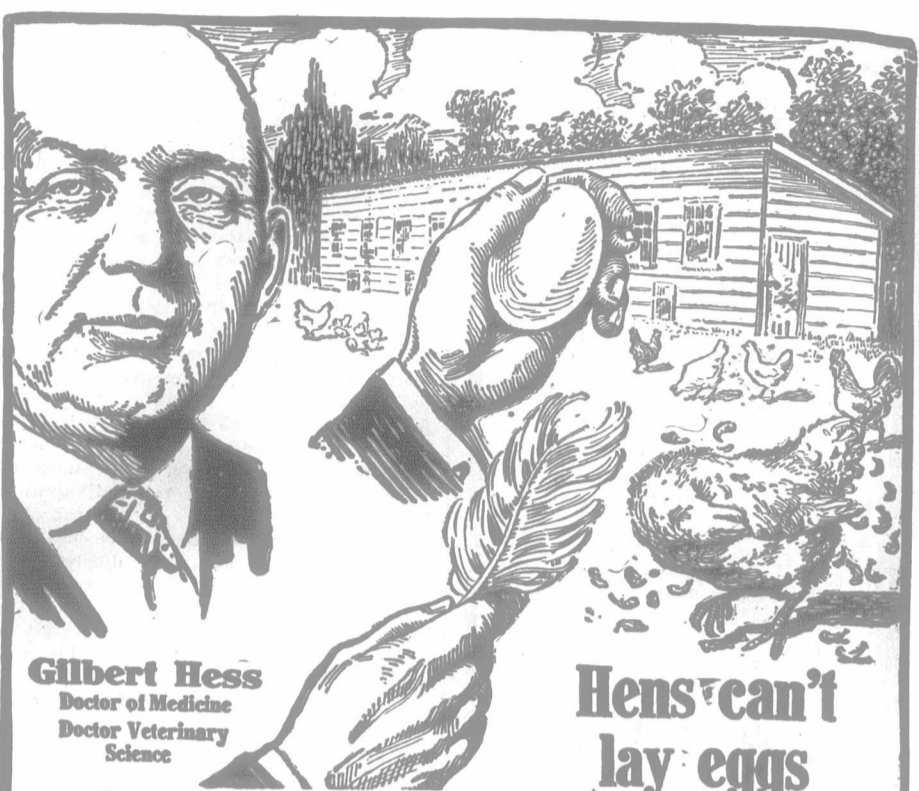
## A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF CLYDESDALES.

James Torrance, of Markham, Ont., again went to the home of the Clydesdales this year in search of a shipment of stallions and fillies to supply his ever-extending trade in this country. His selections are safely landed in his home stables, a selection of just such Clydesdales as anyone knowing Mr. Torrance would expect him to choose, horses up to a ton in weight, with draft character from the ground up, and a quality of underpinning absolutely faultless, and action straight, clean, and true, a shipment whose individual merit will certainly meet the approval of any man looking for a Clydesdale stallion or filly above the average in draft-horse merit. The stallions range in age from three years up. Sir Sylvester 15168 is a bay five-year-old, by the Kilmarnock champion, Royal Edward, dam by the noted breeding and Kinross prize horse, Boreland Pride, grandam by the popular sire, Crown Prince. This is a horse of outstanding merit, big, with great character, and showing superb underpinning—a horse that will be popular in any district. Swinburne 15171 is a brown four-year-old, by the ton horse and sire of winners, Radium, dam by the Glasgow and Royal first-prize horse, Prince Robert, grandam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Sir Wyndham. As his breeding would indicate, he is a horse of grand character, big, stylish, and particularly good at the ground. Surname 13804 is a bay four-year-old of strictly high-class character, exceptionally flashy in his underpinning, and has great size with it, a high-class horse, sired by the great Baron Gibson, dam by the renowned sire of champions, Marmion, grandam by the unbeaten Knight Errant. A particularly flashy, smooth horse, is the bay three-year-old, Abdullah 15169, by the great sire, Apukwa, dam by the equally popular Homer's Kyle, grandam by Fortune Still. No more classy three-year-old has been in this country for many years, and it will be a lucky district that gets his services. A massive, thick, smooth, ton horse, is the bay ten-year-old, Cairndale 6078, by the famous old sire, Mains of Airies, dam by the great Sir Everard, grandam by Lord Keay. This horse has proven a great sire, and there are few better. Fronsac 41 is a brown eight-year-old French Coach stallion of the best style, carriage, and quality—just the kind of sire this country needs and has few. In fillies, there are five two-year-olds and one three-year-old, remarkably well bred, and with big size and the best of underpinning. Representative of the high standard of their breeding is the big, quality, bay two-year-old, Lady Hay 81546, by the Royal champion, The Right Honorable, dam by the four-times Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan. High Bloom 81544 is a brown two-year-old, by the noted prizewinner and sire, High Merit, dam by the H. & A. S. first-prize horse, Baron's Best. Among this year's importation were a nice pair of Welsh ponies, one of which is for sale.

## Trade Topic.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement in these columns of Henry Gatehouse, 348-350 West Dorchester street, Montreal, dealer in poultry, eggs, vegetables, etc. Mr. Gatehouse is particularly anxious to receive shipments of crate-fattened poultry. Get in touch with him.

He.—"I know I am not two-faced."  
She.—"Why?"  
He.—"Because if I were I'd be using the other one."



## Hens can't lay eggs and grow feathers at the same time

Feather growing saps all the nutrition of a hen's ration. That's why hens practically stop laying eggs when moulting starts. Given their own time to moult, hens take about 100 days within which to shed the old feathers and grow new ones. But that hits your pocketbook hard because egg prices are away up high in October, November and December. Change your methods to mine. Force my hens to moult early in fall, make them moult quickly and get them back laying again before winter sets in. To do this I rely absolutely on

# Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

## Shortens Moulting Period—Makes Them Lay

My hens get this bracing poultry tonic all year round, so that when moulting time comes along they are fit to stand the severe strain. Just before moulting commences I confine the birds for about a week and put them on half rations to reduce the fat. This dries up the quills right to the ends and it only takes an increase in protein and fatty rations to make new feathers and force out the old ones. Back they go then on Pan-a-ce-a—just when eggs are at their highest price. My Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic—it makes poultry healthy, makes hens lay, helps chicks grow and shortens moulting period. The result of my 25 years' experience as a doctor of medicine, doctor of veterinary science and successful poultry raiser. Ingredients printed on every package and certified to by the U. S. Dispensary and Medical Colleges. Read this money-back guarantee. You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer and feed it according to directions. If it does not do as I claim—if it does not pay you and pay you well, I have authorized your dealer to refund your money. 1 lb. 5c; 5 lbs. 25c; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). Guaranteed. Never sold by peddlers. Send 2c stamp for my brand-new poultry book—it's a stunner.

**Dr. Hess Stock Tonic**  
Taken off pasture, put on dry feed and closely confined, your stock are apt to get out of fix during winter. Some are liable to get constipated, dropical swellings, stocky legs, but, most common and dreaded of all diseases, especially among hogs is worms—worms. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will keep your stock toned up, enrich their blood, keep their bowels regular and will rid them of worms. 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100-lb. sack \$7.00. Smaller packages in proportion (duty paid).

**DR. HESS & CLARK**  
Ashland, Ohio  
**Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer**  
Kills lice on poultry and all farm stock. Dust the hens and chicks with it, sprinkle it on the roosts, in the cracks, or keep it in the dust bath, the hens will distribute it. Also destroys bugs, worms, etc., slugs on rose-bushes, etc. Comes in handy sifting-top cans, 1 lb. 35c; 3 lbs. 50c (duty paid). I guarantee it.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS AND SUFFOLK SHEEP**  
In the "Black Doodles" I can supply young bulls of serviceable age and females of any age, as choice as the breed produces, big, thick mellow cattle. In Suffolk Sheep I have anything you want in rams or ewes; they are the best all round bred in the world.  
**James Bowman** - Guelph, Ont.

**Canada's Champion Herefords** When selecting a herd header the fountain head; for years my herd have proven their title as the champion herd of Canada. I have always both sexes for sale.  
**L. O. CLIFFORD** - Oshawa, Ontario

**Oakland—42 Shorthorns** 1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1913  
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. **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO**

**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 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.**

**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.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales** Shorthorn offering for October and November include 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. Sta., G.T.R.

## When Writing Please Mention this Paper

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

H. P. Engine to buy.

Could you tell me, through your paper, what horse-power a gasoline engine would require to be to drive a cutting-box which requires four horses on—an eight-horse power? The horse-power I speak of is an old clock-power, used for threshing.

W. J. D.

Ans.—It is never wise to get too small an engine for a cutting-box. We would advise nothing less than a six-horse engine, and an eight- or ten-horse might be advisable if the box is a big one and much heavy work is to be done. Of course, it is possible to get a horse to develop two or three horse-power for short intervals, but the average horse probably falls a little below doing steadily a horse-power work. Gasoline engines cannot be increased above normal capacity, and it is well to get an engine larger than is absolutely required. Thus a three-horse-power engine is generally advised where it is wished to develop two-horse power. So for four-horse-power, a six-horse-power engine should be used, and assuming that the four horses are hard worked, perhaps a little heavier engine would be advisable.

Gossip.

Shipments of Clydesdales from Scotland for Canada the last week of September were consigned to Allan Murray, Coleman, Ont., and Dr. McEachran, Orms-town, Que. Along with his Clydesdales, Dr. McEachran has an importation of six Shires and several Shetland ponies.

At a dispersion sale the last week in September, of the Cullen House Aberdeen-Angus herd of the late Dowager-Countess of Seafield, Scotland, together with drafts from the herds of Walter Wilson, Inchgower, and William Wilson, Coy-nachie, seventy-one head of the Cullen House list brought an average of \$190. The top price was \$525, paid by H. J. King, Herts, for the six-year-old show cow, Neat Miss Burgess. Her heifer calf sold for \$800. Another heifer calf, by Jolly Prince, out of Esciton Rose of Cullen, the dam of J. D. McGregor's noted winner, Queen Rosie of Cullen, for which he paid 220 guineas at Perth, sold for \$450.

An officer was showing an old lady over Nelson's ship, the Victory. Pointing to a polished brass plate that was inserted into the floor of the cabin, he said:

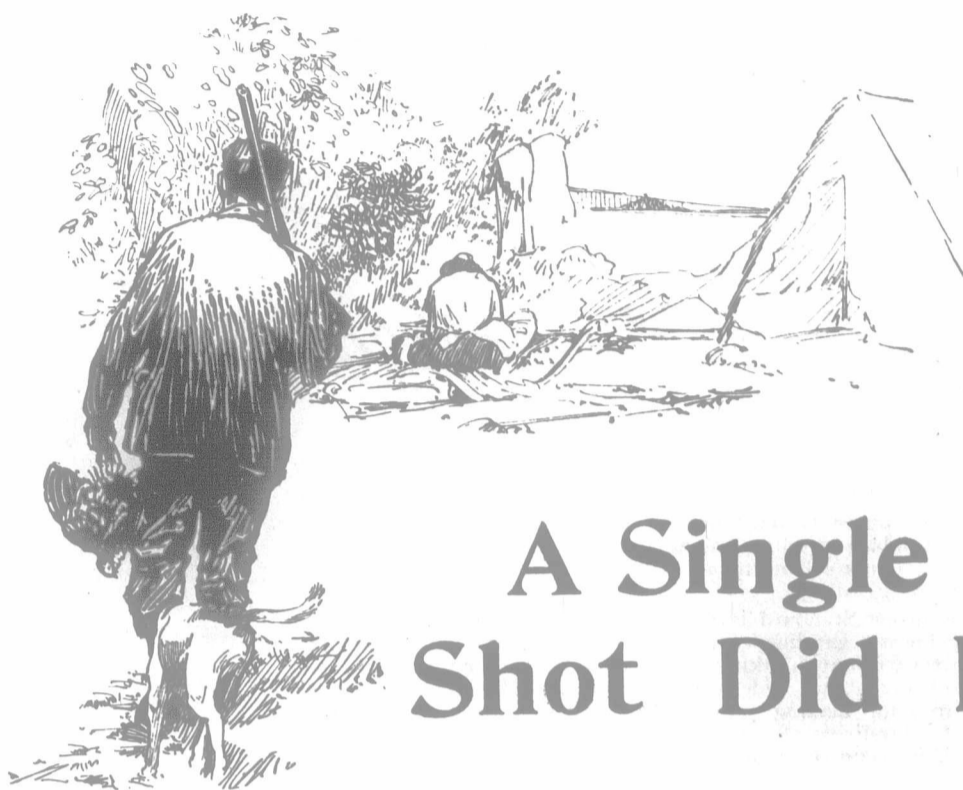
"This plate, ma'am, marks the spot where Lord Nelson fell!" "Humph!" retorted the old lady, gazing at the plate. "I don't wonder at him falling, for I nearly did the same as soon as I put my foot there!"

TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

The palm of absent-mindedness is probably taken by a learned German. One day the professor noticed his wife placing a large bouquet on his desk. "What does this mean?" he asked. "Why," she exclaimed, "don't you know this is the anniversary of your marriage?" "Ah, indeed, is it?" said the professor politely. "Kindly let me know when yours comes around, and I will reciprocate the favor."—Exchange.

ONE DRAWBACK.

Harry Lauder told an amusing story the other day of two Glasgow women who met in the street and began to discuss the domestic affairs of a newly-married couple. "Aye, Mrs. McTavish," said one, "so Jeannie's got mairriet!" "She has that," Mrs. McAlpine," replied the other. "An' how's she gettin' on?" the first woman wanted to know. "Oh, no sae bad at all," was the reply. "There's only one thing the matter. She thinks she could hae got a better man! But, then, there's aye something!"



A Single Shot Did It

EVERY shot tells when the velocity is uniform, the pattern perfect and the penetration deep. The fewest shells are shot and the biggest bags brought back by those experienced hunters who use

Dominion Ammunition

Metallics and shot shells

There are more shot shells bearing the Dominion Brand used in Canada than all other makes combined. The chief reason is "Dependability."

The care and precision in the loading of each Dominion shell, the rigid inspection and thorough testing in every detail, is your assurance of perfection. You can have a new box of shells for every miss-fire.

Dominion shells are made for every popular gun. Loaded with Dupont, Empire & Ballistite Smokeless, or Snap-Shot Black Powder: chilled shot; the very best wool-felt wadding, accurately set; a firm crimp, and uniform, sensitive and sure-fire primers are found in all Regal, Imperial, Sovereign and Crown shells. Your dealer has a stock of each.

MANUFACTURED BY

Dominion Cartridge Co. Limited Montreal, Canada

100 SHORTHORNS IN OUR HERD 100

For sale—Imported yearling show bull; 14 bull calves 8 to 14 months old; cows and heifers and show material all ages. Herd headed by three high class imported bulls, all three were prize-winners at Toronto this year.

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



Springhurst Shorthorns

heifer, were all sired by bulls of my breeding. I have now for sale ten young herd headers of this champion-producing quality. HARRY SMITH, HAY P. O., ONT. Exeter Station. Long-distance Telephone.

Four of the first-prize Shorthorns at the late Guelph Show, including the champion and grand-champion fat

SHORTHORNS ELORA, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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

SHORTHORNS!

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

N. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. LOCHABAR STOCK FARM

Choice Dairy Shorthorns, Leicester Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs. I am offering males and females of different ages, same breeding as won for me at Guelph, London and other fairs. The above stock are mostly the get of imported sires and dams. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable. Long-distance 'phone in connection D. A. GRAHAM, R. R. No. 3, Wyoming, Ont. Shipping Stn., Wanstead, G. T. R.

## Better Than A Windmill For Pumping

A Windmill only pumps water when it pleases the WIND to blow. The Renfrew Standard pumps water whenever it pleases YOU to have it pumped.

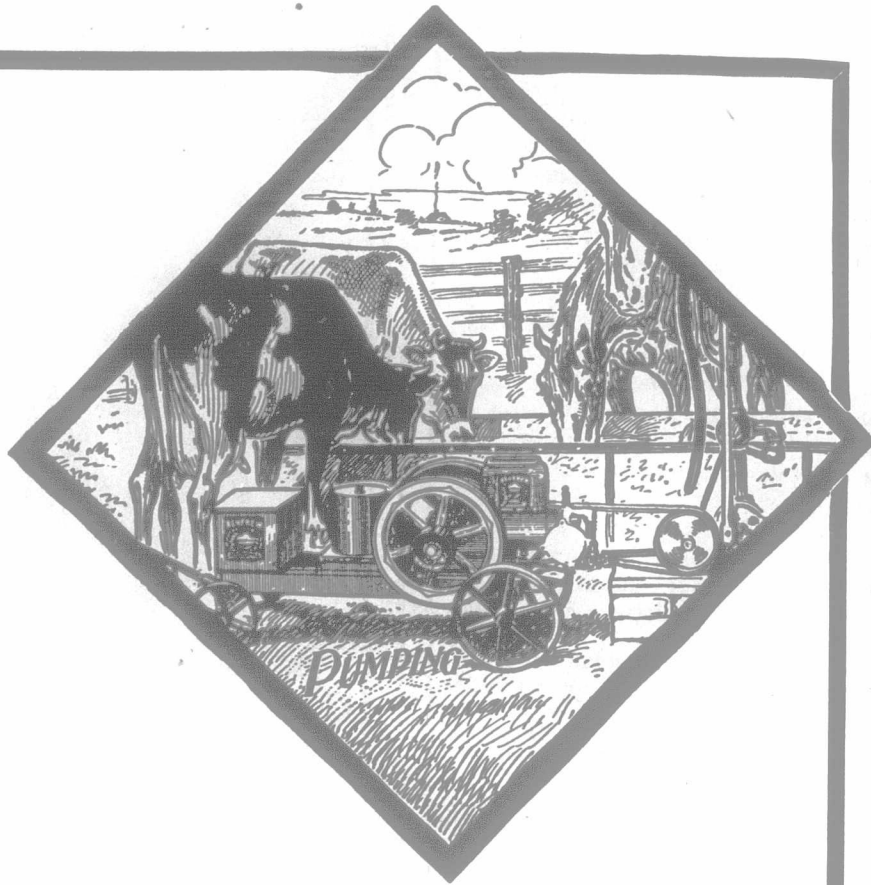
**Renfrew Standard**  
*It starts without cranking*

A Windmill costs a good deal of money, while a pump jack attachment for a Renfrew Standard engine costs only a few dollars.

Pumping water is only one of the many uses to which the Renfrew Standard gasoline engine may be put on the farm. Our booklet and circulars show many other ways in which you may use this engine to advantage.

The Renfrew Standard is the most talked about, and the most favorably known, gasoline engine in Canada today. The very fact that it starts without cranking in all kinds of weather would be cause enough to bring about widespread discussion. But there are other reasons, too, for making people talk. There is, for instance, the remarkable simplicity of construction. So simple, a young boy can understand and run the Renfrew Standard. Has no pipes or fittings to leak or freeze, no cooling pumps or fans to get out of order.

Then there is the governor of the fly-ball (steam engine) type that allows speed of engine to be varied at will, without stopping the engine. And a carburetor of wonderful simplicity. And valves so arranged that the gases explode as perfectly as a cartridge in a shot-gun. Other features, too, which are fully described in our booklet. Write for a copy.



### The Renfrew Machinery Co., Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, ONTARIO  
Sales Branches at Sussex, N.B., Calgary, Alta., Saskatoon, Sask.  
Agencies Everywhere in Canada

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## RAW FURS

Our specialty is **CANADIAN RAW FURS**. Write for our free price list. We pay all mail and express charges. Remit same day as goods received. Hold shipments separate when requested. Prepay charges for returning furs if valuation is not satisfactory. We do not buy from dealers, but from trappers only.

**HALLMAN FUR CO.**, Toronto, Ontario  
N. Hallman, Manager, 4 years with John Hallam; E. J. Hagen, Treas., 11 years with John Hallam; J. L. Jewell, Buyer, 6 years with John Hallam; G. Hagen, Secy., 7 years with John Hallam.

## 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.**,  
Dept. C. Toronto, Ontario

## 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

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

Minster Farm offers swine of both sexes and bull calves from R. O. P. cows with records up to 14,752-lbs. milk 1 year. All records made under ordinary conditions. For extended pedigrees write: **RICHARD HONEY & SONS, Brickley, Ont.**

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA**  
Applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information regarding the farmer's most profitable cow should be sent to the secretary of the Association. **W. A. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.**

Advertise in the Advocate

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Horse Running Away.

As A steps from buggy, the horse makes a jump and jerks the lines from his hands, runs into B's horse, kills itself, and injures B's horse. A's horse never ran away before. Can B collect damages? If so, how?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—We do not think so.

### French and German Coach Horses.

What is the difference between French and German Coach horses? Which is the heavier, and which is the more active?

J.W.  
Ans.—The difference between the German and French Coach horse in America is not distinctly marked. As seen at large fairs and exhibitions, representatives of the breeds show a slight variation in size in favor of the German Coach. The German Coach stands from 16 hands to 16½ hands high, and weighs from 1,350 to 1,450 pounds. The French Coach stands about 16 hands high, averaging approximately 1,390 pounds. Any superiority in style and action must be attributed to the French Coach horse, which, though slightly smaller in body, possesses excellent quality of bone and feet, and a trot or stride superior to that of the German Coach.

### Finish for House.

I cannot do without "The Farmer's Advocate," and encourage every farmer, farmer's wife, son and daughter, to write experiences, and tell how they have profited by their mistakes. I would like someone to give me the best and cheapest way to finish the walls of a frame house on the inside—a good farm-house—for warmth and cleanliness.

C. S.  
Ans.—There are several ways to finish a house. Of course, most houses are lathed and plastered. For warmth, it is a good plan to lath and plaster between the studs, and then on the studs. There is no more sanitary wall than a hard-finish plaster. As the house grows older and the walls become dirty and smeared, some paper, others cover with paint or kalsomine. Asbestos makes a very nice ceiling, and there are several brands of wall boards and metal ceilings, which are clean, durable, and give good satisfaction. Any of our readers having good designs for inside finishing are invited to outline them through our columns.

## 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.

SUMMER HILL HERD OF

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Do you realize that you must have another serviceable bull soon? Better go down to Hamilton right away and see those well-bred fellows with high official backing, that you can buy well worth the money from

**D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, HAMILTON, ONTARIO. 'Phone 2471.**

## LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, by Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol out of Grace Fayne 2nd. He has 12 daughters already in the Record of Merit and many more to follow. Junior sire.—Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona, by Colantha Johanna Lad out of Mona Pauline de Kol (27.18 butter) the dam of one daughter over 30-lbs. and one over 27-lbs; also the dam of the World's champion junior three-year-old for milk production. A few bull calves for sale.

**E. F. OSLER, Bronte, Ont.**

**Holsteins and Yorkshires** Just now we are offering a few cows, also some sows ready to breed.  
**A. WATSON & SONS, ST. THOMAS, Ontario.**  
L. D. 'PHONE FINGAL, VIA ST. THOMAS.

## Brampton Jerseys

We are doing the largest business we ever did, chiefly with our old customers; young bulls and heifers from sires with tested daughters. Several imported cows and bulls for sale. Canada's Greatest Jersey Herd.  
**B.H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.**



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Book on Hunting.

Will you please tell me, through the columns of your paper, where I can get a book on trapping and hunting?

H. H.

Ans.—A very good book, "Hunter and Trapper," by Hasluck, may be had through this office, at 55c., postpaid.

Ducks Overcome.

Could you give me information as to what was the matter with my ducks? At about five weeks old, and in the hot days of August, several of them would lose power of their legs and voice for a few hours, or half a day. Some would revive; others died. They were fed shorts in a mash at the time, had plenty of exercise, and clear, running water.

J. W.

Ans.—It is difficult to state exactly what caused the death of the ducks, but it would seem that they did not get enough shade, and were overcome with the heat, or were not given sufficient grit. A duck requires to be well grown. A mash composed of about equal parts of bran, shorts and cornmeal, is good. This should be wet with skim milk, or else have added to it ten or fifteen per cent. of animal meal. In addition to this, every peck of food should have with it one pint of grit. It often is necessary to feed the grit in the mash, as quite frequently they will not take it of their own accord. Ducks allowed to run in the hot sun, and not given shade, are often affected with the heat, and will topple over backwards. Ducks require water to drink each time they are fed; also shade, exercise, green feed, and grit.

Potatoe Seed Bulbs.

Would you kindly give me information regarding potato bulbs, as I have a quantity grown this season on a certain kind of potato, and I should like, if possible, to raise from this seed. Should the bulbs be opened and the small seeds taken out and dried? When is the best time, fall or spring, and how is the best way to raise them?

J. W.

Ans.—The seed bulbs, or seed balls, as they are so often called, are the true fruit of the potato plant, the tuber being simply a fleshy enlargement of the stock. Each seed ball may contain from 100 to 300 true seeds, and these may be new varieties. In fact, the parent plant seems to have very little control over the distinctive characters of its progeny, and all the large number of seeds may produce plants differing very markedly from one another. This is where the great possibilities for improving the potato by selection lie. But those attempting this work require great patience. There is a great tendency for the seed to revert back to the original wild form of plant, and from 1,000 seedlings there may not be produced one specimen worthy of propagation. The seeds contained in the berry, or ball, are white, kidney-shaped, and flat. Plants grown from the seed, very often require three years to attain full size. Allow the fruit ball to ripen thoroughly, and when it is ripe, wash the seeds from it this fall, dry them thoroughly, and store as other small garden seeds. Early in the spring prepare a small hot-bed and sow the seed under glass. The seeds germinate rapidly. Transplant the young plants as soon as the weather becomes warm and all danger of frost is over. The distance apart varies with conditions. Some plant one foot apart each way, others place them two feet apart. The upright stems of the young plants bear leaves, and in the axils of the first leaves, shoots appear which turn downward to the ground and bear tubers. Sometimes the tubers attain full size the first season, but in other cases it takes two or three seasons to develop them. Propagators say that unless tubers get to a good size the first year, it is more than likely that the variety will never prove profitable. Tubers from each plant must be kept separate, the best ones being selected and planted again. About the third or fourth year, field culture may be commenced. Thus, it is seen that considerable work is necessary in propagating new varieties before they are ready for cultivation on a large scale.



The Gurney-Oxford Attracts Madam to the Kitchen

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

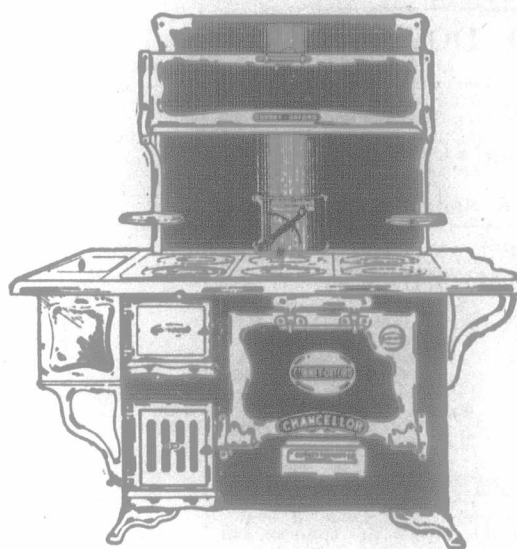
oven is required. Then the necessary heat can be obtained quickly by simply turning the Economizer lever to another notch.

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

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

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

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



SOLD BY MODERN HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited Toronto - Canada (X) MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES Stock of all ages for sale, one 12 months old bull (Imp.) in dam will make a winner for some one; also bull calves from a week to two months old all from show cows and sired by White Hill King of Hearts, a son of the great bull Emy Mee, and a half-brother of Brae Rising Star highest priced bull in Scotland prices and terms easy. D. M. WATT. ST. LOUIS STA., QUEBEC.

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS AGO, and ever since kept up to a high standard. We can supply females of all ages and young bulls, the result of a lifetime's intelligent breeding; 45 head to select from. Let me know your wants. JAMES BENNING, WILLIAMSTOWN P. O. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

SPRING-VALLEY SHROPSHIRE are bred from the best procurable Imp. stock for generations back. Can supply Shearling Rams and Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, all got by Imp. sires, highest types of the breed. Thos. Hall, R.R. No. 2, Bradford.

Shropshires 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. Blairgowrie Farm. JOHN MILLER, JR., ASHBURN, ONT.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f. o. b. Toronto. Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide Street, E. G. J. CLIFF, Manager. Toronto, Ont.

Ayrshires Last chance. No females for sale, but still have a few bulls, sired by Woodroffe Comrade whose first heifer in milk gave 11,802 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in year; prices right. H. C. HAMILL, Box Grove, Ont. Locust Hill, G.P.R. Markham, G.T.R. and L.D. Phone.

When writing mention Advocate

# Raw Furs

**E.T. CARTER & CO.**

84 Front St., East, Toronto.

Our FALL PRICE LIST will be issued shortly, and will be mailed to all those whose name is on our mailing list. If we have not got your name and address, send it now.

The OPEN SEASON for Trapping:  
RATS is DEC. 1st to APRIL 30th.  
MINK is NOV. 1st to MARCH 31st.

To have your furs in prime condition, and to obtain best prices, do not start trapping much before NOVEMBER 1.

WE PAY POSTAGE AND EXPRESS.  
Small parcels must be sent by post.

## RICE'S SALT

Is made by a clean and pure process. Composed of perfect crystals.

ASK FOR IT.

North American Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Clinton, Ontario

## American Shropshire Registry Association

with its 25 volumes of record, 4,500 memberships, 365,000 registrations.

It is the one for every farmer to join. Read the reports of sheep shows, the mutton and wool market, and judge for yourself. Even the U. S. Government has recognized its merits. It is the best general-purpose sheep. For information address: J. M. WADE, Secretary. LaFayette, Ind.

## OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

We have the champion Oxford Flock of America. Winners at Chicago International, Toronto, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon and Saskatoon Fairs. Present offering: 100 ram and ewe lambs, and 50 yearling ewes by imported rams. Consult us before buying.

Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater, Ont.

## FARNHAM OXFORDS AND HAMPSHIRE

Our present offering is a number of superior OXFORD DOWN YEARLING AND RAM LAMBS for flock headers, by our imported Royal winning rams. Also ninety field rams and eighty ewes, either by imported sires or g. sires imported. Also five superior HAMPSHIRE ram lambs.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.  
Phone Guelph 240-2.

## Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Won every first in the single classes in South-downs, and both champions at Toronto and London Shows.

A few right good shearing lambs for sale. If you want a good young Angus bull write now and get first choice.

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont., near London

**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.

**Oxford Downs** Choice ram and ewe lambs from prize-winning stock \$10, \$12 each, also yearling rams and ewes at close prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. A. BRYANT, R. R. No. 3 Strathroy, Ont.

**For Sale**—A nice lot of Registered Lincoln ram and ewe lambs, also some good breeding ewes will be bred to good rams, for particulars write—S. W. Edwards, R.R. 4, Watford P.O., Ont.

## Shropshire Sheep for Sale

Pedigreed Shropshires Shearing Rams and Ram Lamb. Prices right. Apply

W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.

## 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.

## SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS

We never had as choice a lot of lambs as this year. Our offering: Shearing ewes, ram and ewe lambs.

WM. BARNET & SONS, R. R. No. 3, Fergus, Ontario. 'Phone.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

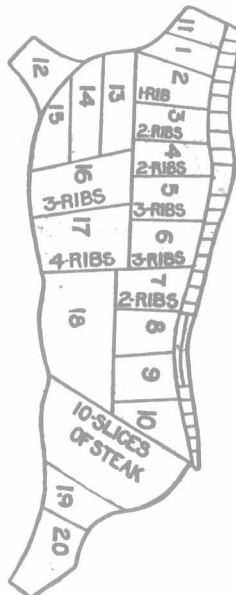
### An Unbound Bargain.

A drives a colt into town and meets B, who takes a notion to the colt and buys it for \$200. The bargain is stated clearly between the buyer and seller, but B has no money with him to pay on it that day, but appoints a day for A to bring the colt to town, when B will meet him, take the colt, and pay over the money. In the meantime B sends A word that he will not take the colt. The only reason given is that it is too big to suit him. Can A do anything with B, and if so, what would it be?

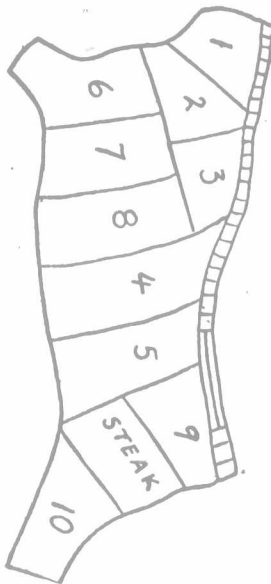
Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.  
Ans.—No.

### Beef-ring Chart.

We have organized a beef-ring in our neighborhood, but do not know how to divide the beef properly, so as to give every one of the shareholders his proper



share of beef for the season. It is to be a twenty-share ring, and the animal is to dress four hundred pounds. Would you be good enough to let me know how the animal should be divided? W. H.



Ans.—There are several charts showing the methods of dividing a carcass into 20 shares. We reproduce two of them. In the first, the numbers 1 to 10, inclusive, are roasts. They are arranged as follows:

Roast.	Boil.	Steak.
1	14	1
2	13	2
3	19	3
4	16	4
5	17	5
6	18	6
7	15	7
8	12	8
9	20	9
10	11	10

The second chart shows one side only, but the other side would be used the same.

## ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ROOFING

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.

**GLENALLAN SHROPSHIRE**—We have something choice to offer in this year's crop of lambs, sired by a Cooper ram. Flock headers of highest quality a specialty Shearing and Ewe lambs. Glenallan Farm, Allandale, Ont.  
R. MOORE, Manager

**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.

**Newcastle Tamworths** I am now offering young sows, bred, and young boars of breeding age; chuck full of Imp. blood and show-ring quality; I think the best lot I ever bred. Also younger ones of both sexes.  
A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., L. D. 'Phone.

**SUNNYBROOK YORKSHIRES & SHROPSHIRE** In Yorkshires we can supply either sex from a few weeks old up to breeding age, sired by the 1200-lb boar, Eldon Duke 32228, of Summerhill breeding and out of 700-lb Oak Lodge bred sows. Also some choice ram Lambs of Campbell's famous blood.  
WM. MANNING & SONS, Woodville P.O., Grasshill Sta., C.P.R. & G.T.R.

**MAPLE LEAF BERKSHIRES** for sale at reasonable prices, boars fit for service, also young pigs ready to wean; boars and sows 3 and 4 months old, bred from imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
J. Lawrence, Woodstock, Ont. R.R. 8

**MINSTER FARM** We are sold out of Tamworths also females in Holsteins but still have some choice bulls for sale from 2 to 6 months, officially backed and right good ones.  
R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton, Ont. Brighton Sta., phone.

**CHAMPION HAMPSHIRE SWINE** We have the Champion Herd of Canada. We import more Hogs every year than all others combined; at all times we can supply either sex of any age desired. Write us.  
HASTINGS BROS., Crosshill P.O., Newton G. T. R., Linwood C. P. R.

**Tamworths**—A choice lot of young boars, large enough for service and sons of first quality.  
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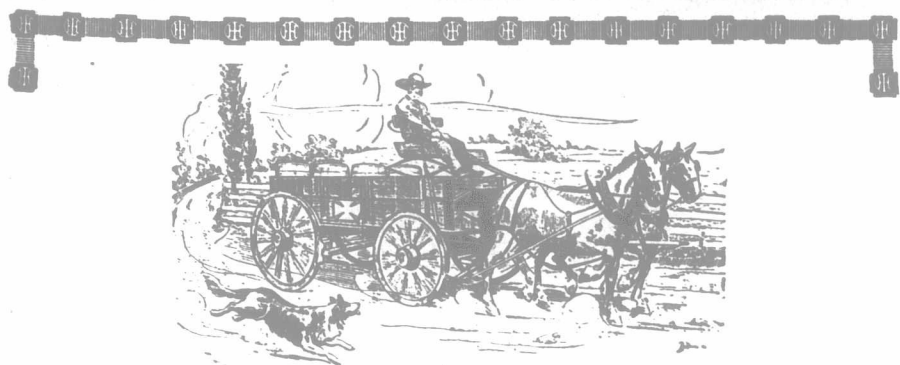
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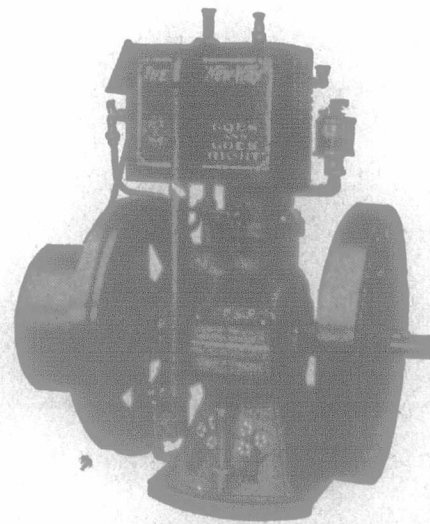
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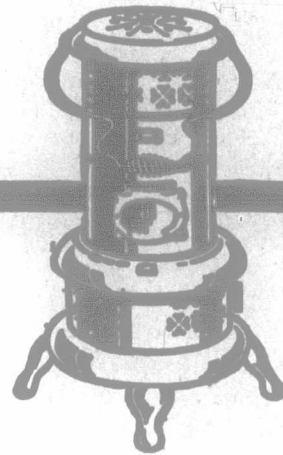
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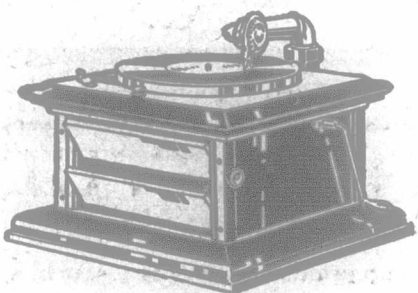
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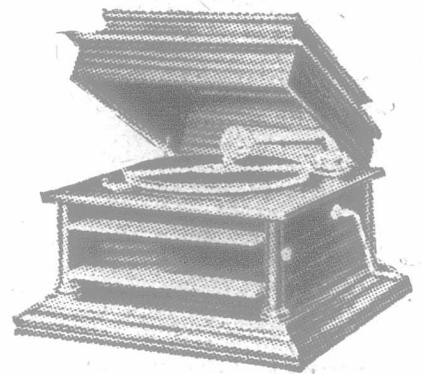


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R1702	Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana".....	Court Symphony Orchestra
R1984	O, Come All Ye Faithful.....	Organ and Organ
R1292	Quadrilles—Figures 1 and 2.....	Violin Solos by J. Scott Skinner "King of Scotch Violinists"
R1664	Temple Bells.....	Edgar Coyle, (Baritone).
R1564	Here we are again.....	Billy Williams, (Comic).
R243	Bedouin Love Song.....	Robert Howe, (Bass-Baritone).
R264	Miserere from "Il Trovatore".....	Cornet Solos, Sergeant Legget.
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