

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

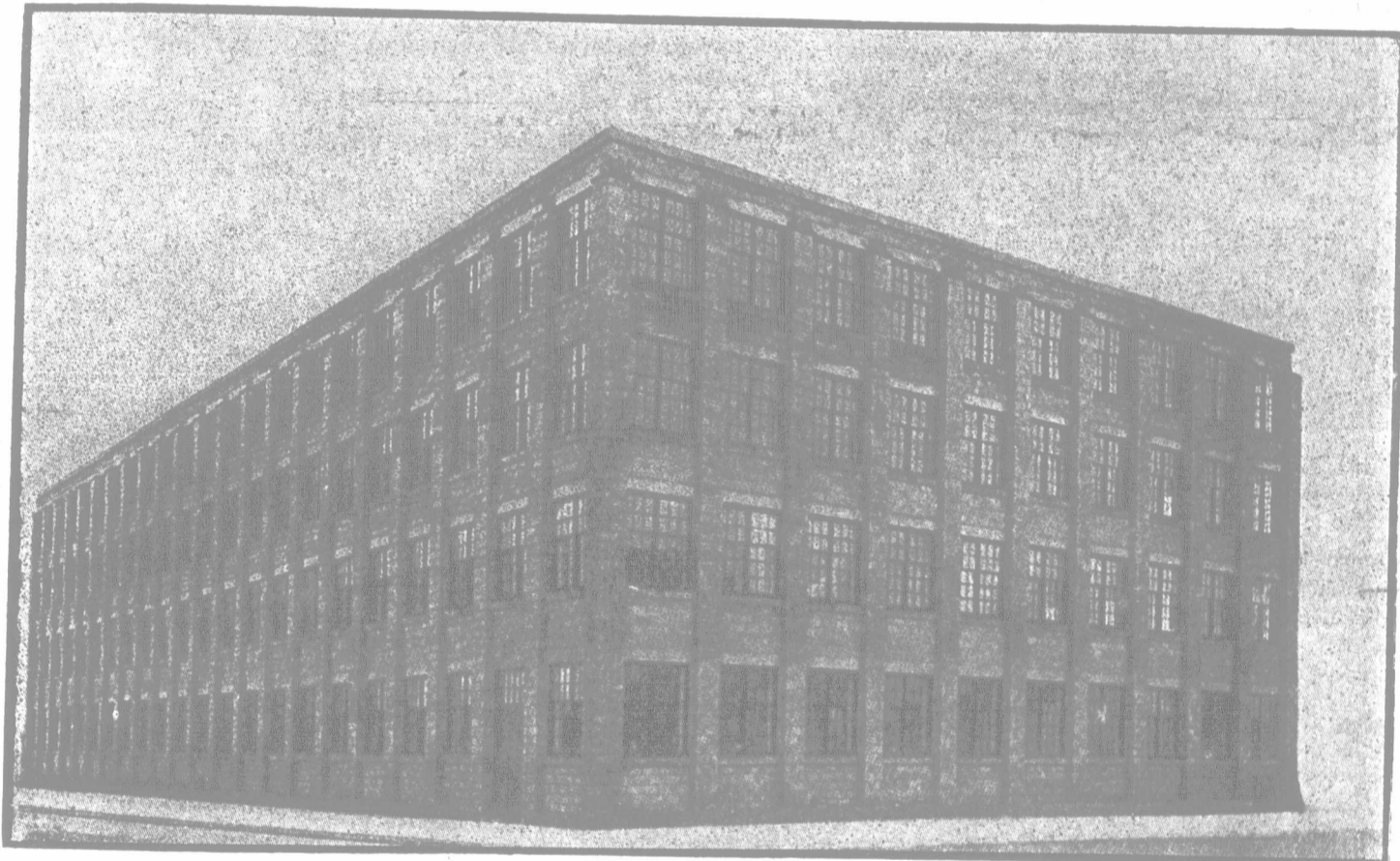
\* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.\*

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Vol. XLVII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 3, 1912.

No. 1045



THE KNECHTEL KITCHEN CABINET COMPANY'S PLANT, HANOVER

Here is another big factory covered with  
**BRANTFORD ROOFING**

Another big firm has done considerable thinking for you. The Knechtel Company have a **valuable perishable stock**; they have a big roof and they had to be **particular**. This company wanted to dispose of the roofing question once and for all, so that they could rest secure in the knowledge that the stock was safe and that they wouldn't have to tinker and fuss and spend money on the roof every year. So after due consideration, comparison and test, they chose

## BRANTFORD ROOFING

The next best thing to an "Imperishable" Roofing

What is true of a big roof is true of a smaller one. How about you? Are not the contents of your barn of more importance to **you** than all the furniture factories in Canada? Just about now that barn is filling up; it will represent a year's work and thought. It will be packed to the roof. See that the roof is a good one, see that it is **the best**, see that it is "**BRANTFORD**." When a new or old roofing question crops up next, settle it for keeps. Put on a roof that is lightning-proof, water-proof, wind-proof, heat-proof and cold-proof. Cover the building with **BRANTFORD ROOFING**. It will pay you; it will please you; it will outlive you.

There are three kinds: **Asphalt**, that wears like a piece of iron and has a silica sand finish; **Rubber**, which has a rubbery surface, but contains **no** rubber; and **Crystal**, which has a rock-crystal surface. All three kinds are made from long-fibred elastic wool soaked with pure asphalt. There's no metal in it, there's no paper in it, and there's no weather in Canada that will affect it.

Our book on the roofing question is instructive. Send for it. It comes to you **free**.

**BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LIMITED**

Branch Warehouses: { WINNEPEG, 214 Princess St.  
MONTREAL, 9 Place D' Youville.

Factory and Head Offices: **Brantford, Ontario**

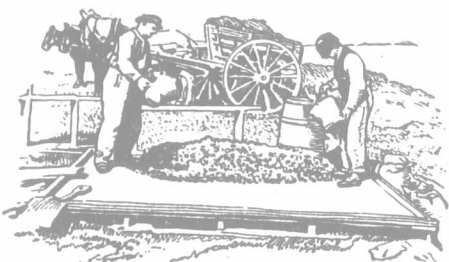
# Why should I use Canada Cement?

**N**O FARMER who has used Canada Cement asks that question, because his first trial answered it to his complete satisfaction. Yet it is only natural that a farmer who has never used concrete—perhaps yourself—should require convincing reasons before deciding to use it himself.

If we knew where you lived, and knew your name and the names of your neighbors, we could tell you of many men in your own locality who would be glad to tell why they are using Canada Cement. Since that is impossible, this advertisement will try to give you an answer to your question.

### “What is Concrete?”

**C**ONCRETE is an artificial stone. It is a mixture of cement, sand and stone, or of cement and gravel, with water. The proportions of the various materials vary according to the purpose for which the



THE mixing and placing of concrete is simple, and is easily learned. No elaborate tools are needed.

concrete is to be used. This mixture hardens into an artificial stone. This hardening process is rapid at first, and in a few days the mixture is as hard as rock. After that, time and weather, instead of making it crumble, actually make it stronger.

Since stone, sand and gravel may be found on nearly every farm, the only cash outlay is that required for cement. Cement forms only a small part of finished concrete, and this expense is relatively small.

Concrete may be mixed and placed at any season of the year (in extremely cold weather certain precautions must be observed) by your-



CONCRETE is the ideal material for barns and silos. Being fire, wind and weather proof, it protects the contents perfectly.

self and your regular help. This allows you to take advantage of dull seasons, when you would otherwise be idle. The mixing and placing is simple, and full directions are contained in the book which we will send you free.

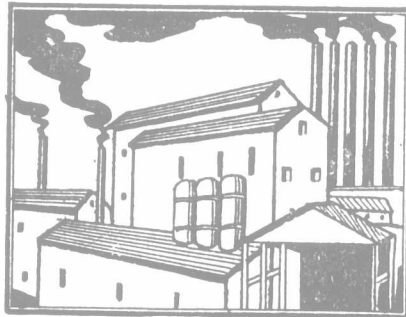
### “What Can I Use Concrete For?”

**C**ONCRETE can be used for all kinds of improvements. By having a small supply of cement on hand you will be able to turn many an otherwise idle afternoon to good account by putting a new step on the porch, or making a few fence posts,

or repairing an old foundation wall. It is a mistake to suppose that you have to be ready for a new barn or silo to be interested in concrete. Besides, it is just as well to become familiar with the use of concrete on small jobs, for then you will be better able to handle big jobs later on.

First cost is last cost when you build or concrete. Concrete improvements never need to be repaired. They are there to stay, and every dollar put into them adds several dollars to the cash value of your farm, and in many cases improvements of this everlasting material are actually cheaper in first cost than if they were built of wood. The cost of lumber is constantly increasing, and it will not be many years before its cost will be prohibitive.

**YOU should use concrete, because by so doing you can make your farm more attractive, more convenient, more profitable and more valuable.**



Our mills are located all over Canada, so that no matter where you live you can get Canada Cement without paying high prices caused by long freight hauls.

### “Why Should I Use Canada Cement?”

**W**E were the first cement company to investigate the farmer's needs, and to point out to the farmers of Canada how they could save money by using concrete. We conducted an exhaustive investigation into the subject, learned the difficulties they were likely to encounter, and how to overcome them, and published a book, “What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,” containing all the information that the farmer could need.

We have made a special effort to give the farmers of Canada not only the best cement that can be

made, but also every possible assistance in the use of concrete. Our free Farmers' Information Bureau is at the service of every farmer in Canada. All questions concerning the use of concrete are answered at once, and the Bureau is always glad to receive suggestions from farmers who have discovered new uses for cement.

Last year we conducted a \$3,600 Cash Prize Contest, in which farmers in every Province participated. A second contest, in which three times as many prizes are offered, has been announced for this year.

You can easily see why a company that is devoting this much attention to the farmers' needs is in better position to give you—a farmer—satisfactory service. Canada Cement will always give you satisfactory results.

Every bag and barrel must undergo the most rigid inspection before leaving the factory.

**YOU should use “CANADA” Cement because its makers offer you not only the best cement made, but also careful, conscientious, personal assistance in making use of it.**



THIS sign hangs in front of nearly all our dealers' stores. Let it guide you to the place where the best cement is sold.



THIS book of 160 pages, handsomely bound and illustrated with photographs, was the first, and is the best work describing the farmers' uses for concrete ever published. See free offer on this page.

**I**F you haven't received a copy of “What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,” write for it at once. It will be sent absolutely free, without obligating you in any way. Use a post card or clip out the coupon. We will also send particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest. Address:

**Canada  
Cement Company  
LIMITED**  
Farmers' Information Bureau  
550 Herald Bldg. MONTREAL, QUE.

**CANADA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.**  
550 Herald Building, Montreal

Please send me, free, your book: “What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete,” and full particulars of the 1912 Cash Prize Contest.

My name is.....

Address.....

.....

## ANOTHER 60 SPEED INVENTION



A five rim friction clutch for 4, 5, 6 and 8 H. P. 60 Speed Engines.

An improvement that means more actual working service from the engine than has heretofore been possible. The five pulley rims, each of a different diameter, are removable. You can change from one to another in less than five minutes. Thus, you always have the proper speed for each job. This is a new and exclusive Gilson feature.

### GILSON 60 SPEED ENGINES

The *Gilson 60 SPEED Engine* with the five rim clutch, is a power house on wheels, ready for feed cutting, silo filling, feed grinding, wood sawing, etc.—doing every job at just the proper speed for efficiency and economy. It would take a big investment in extras to make any other engine do the work that the *Gilson 60 SPEED* will do.

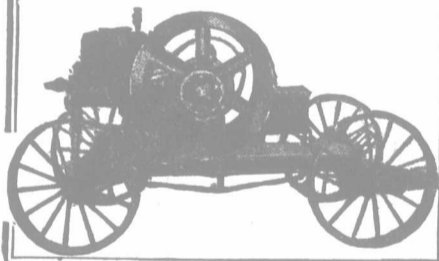
Friction Clutch—enables you to start the engine and then start or stop your machinery at will. No belt to shift.

GET GILSON FACTS and find out how a *Gilson 60 SPEED Engine* does the greatest variety of work, how it saves money in equipment, and gives 100% service at lowest cost.

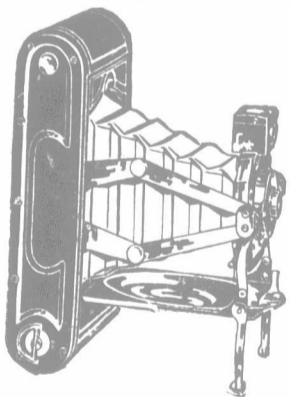
The *Gilson* is one of the most substantially constructed and simplest-to-run engines built, made in 4, 5, 6 and 8 H. P. also 1 1/2 H. P. and 3 H. P. with 60 SPEED shaft and pump jack.

Write for catalog and prices.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd.  
68 York St., Guelph, Ontario



Photography with the bother left out



Pictures 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches

Price \$12.00

## No. 1<sup>A</sup> Pocket KODAK

Slips easily in and out of an ordinary coat pocket. Snap, it is fully extended and in focus. Snap, the picture is made. Snap, and it's closed again.

Carefully tested meniscus achromatic lens, accurate shutter; daylight loading, of course. Made of aluminum, covered with fine seal grain leather. Kodak quality in every detail. Loads for twelve exposures. Pictures 2 1/2 x 4 1/4 inches. Price \$12.00.

Other Kodaks \$5.00 to \$100.00. Brownie Cameras, they work like Kodaks, \$1.00 to \$12.00. All are fully described in the Kodak catalogue, free at your dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LTD.  
TORONTO CANADA.

MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."



## Why Hire a Man ?

SEE THIS BT LITTER CARRIER ? With it your boy can do all the stable work. He can load 1,000 lbs. of manure on this carrier and run it out with ease. Mud in the yard makes no difference.

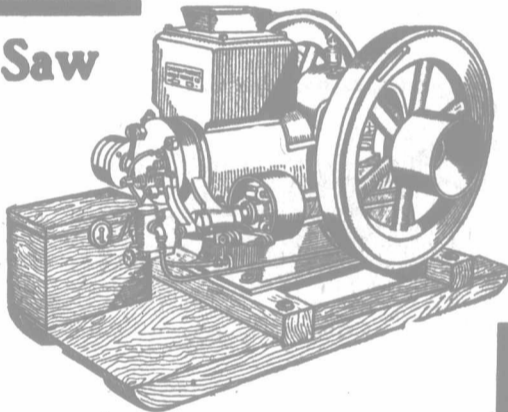
The carrier runs on an overhead track, and the heaviest load can be pushed out and dumped far from the barn. With a BT LITTER CARRIER your stable can be cleaned in a few minutes.

MORE BT LITTER CARRIERS are sold in Canada every year than all other makes put together. Write us to-day for catalogue and prices.

BEATTY BROS., III Hill St., FERGUS, ONT.

We also make Feed Carriers, Water Bowls, Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Mention if you want catalogues.

## Pump Water, Saw Wood, Grind Grain, Churn



and do many other labor-saving tasks with the *Barrie Engine*. Will pay for itself quickly by saving valuable time for you. Strong, rugged construction. So simple a lad can run it. Sure in action. Economical in operation. Every farmer needs one.

Write for booklet.

AGENTS WANTED

## Barrie Engines

Stationary or Portable; 3 to 100 h.-p., for gasoline, distillate, natural gas and producer gas. Make and break or jump spark ignition.

THE CANADA PRODUCER & GAS ENGINE CO., LTD.

Barrie, Ontario, Canada

Distributors: James Rae, Medicine Hat; Canada Machinery Agency, Montreal; McCusker Imp. Co., Regina; The Tudhope Anderson Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Saskatoon and Regina

## IT BEATS CORN-MEAL

When increase of weight in animals and cost of feeding are considered. That is the reason wise stockmen and dairymen use

## SUGAR BEET MEAL

In the feed rations, whether for young animals, stockers or dairy cows. The results are marked gains, at least cost, in every case.

This meal will be ready for shipment about October 15. As our supply is always exhausted early in the year, ask for prices and particulars at once, and send in your order early.

DOMINION SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED  
WALLACEBURG, ONTARIO.



## The First Big Ben Cost \$12.85

Big Ben is the result of 26 years of fine clock making. The first Big Ben cost \$12.85 to make. The first hundred cost \$6.50 each. But the great demand has brought the price down to everyone's pocketbook.

Buy Him Now for \$3.00

Big Ben the national sleep-meter, is arousing thousands of farmers on time. Everywhere, everyday, the gentle, insistent voice of Big Ben taps the "sleepy heads" to joyous action. This "minute-man" starts the day with a smile. Big Ben never fails—he's on the job always. He rings 5 minutes straight, or at intervals of 30 seconds for 10 minutes. He tells the truth and gets you and the farm hands up "on the dot."

Big Ben is hand-built, like a fine, thin-model watch, and "time checked" for 140 hours for accuracy. 1,055 skilled watch-makers build Big Ben—the clock that's the pride of the famous Westclox Community of La Salle, Illinois.

2,500 Big Bens now leave the factory every 10 hours and the demand gets bigger daily. Big Ben has ticked himself into popular favor because he is built right, runs right and is priced right.

Big Ben is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers. If you cannot find him at yours send us \$3.00 today and we will send him by return express, duty charges prepaid.

## Big Ben

WESTCLOX, La Salle, Illinois

## Ornamental Fencing

affords protection to your lawns, flowers and children, in addition to adding a finishing touch of beauty that is most pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the owner.

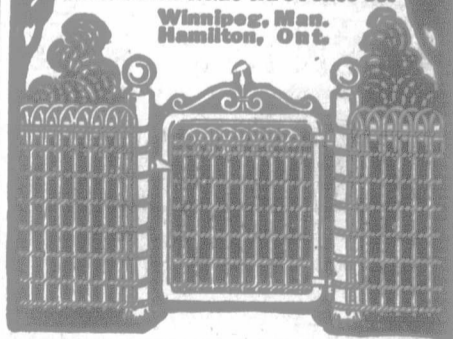
Fearless Ornamental Fencing is unequalled for beauty of design, artistic finish and strength of construction.

We have spent years in the manufacture of fencing and consequently we know what is best to give real fence service and how to make such a fence at a price you are willing to pay. Don't be misled by the inferior and cheap article offered by catalog houses, because such fencing is dear at any price.

Our Agent will supply you, but if there is none near write us direct, mentioning the name of your dealer, and we will see that your requirements receive prompt attention.

Write for our printed matter. It is mailed free on request.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Hamilton, Ont.



## "LONDON"

Cement Drain Tile Machine  
Makes all sizes of tile from 3 to 16 inches. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profits in the business. If interested send for catalogue. London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept B London, Ont. Largest manufacturer of Concrete Machinery in Canada.



MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

### THE SEVENTH NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
OCTOBER 24 to NOVEMBER 2, 1912.

IN ITS OWN HOME. NEWLY EQUIPPED. THE ONLY BUILDING IN AMERICA CAPABLE OF PRESENTING A DAIRY SHOW THAT IN ANY WAY REPRESENTS THE IMPORTANCE AND MAGNITUDE OF THE INDUSTRY

This Show is founded to advance the interest of the Dairy Cow, as upon her alone rests the Dairy Industry.

We have prepared a TEN DAYS' SHORT COURSE IN DAIRY HUSBANDRY with facilities unequalled in the World.

#### HERE IS THE BILL OF FARE

The Best Results of the Best Thought on Problems of Breeding, Feeding and Fitting Dairy Cattle down to the hour.

The Best Results from the Best Authorities employed by the Federal Government in Research Work to advance the Dairy Industry in America.

The Best Results from the Best Talents employed to work out problems of the Preparation for and Marketing of Dairy Products.

Instructive Laboratory Work in charge of the Highest Municipal Authorities.

Competitive Exhibits of Milk, Butter and Cheese from the Dairies, Homes and Factories of the Best Producers in America.

Judging of Cattle by the Highest Expert Authorities of two Continents.

Men of World Wide Repute to Discuss Problems of Dairying with you.

Personally Conducted Tours in charge of Educators to explain all matters to the Visitor.

Dairymen, Farmers and all interested in the Success of the Dairy Industry. Can you get such a feast anywhere else?

Show your Hopes and Interest in the Future by encouraging those who have spread this Royal Table for you by your presence. You can Make Money by it.

Milk will be pasteurized by the Carload each day; Butter will be made by the Ton each day; Ice Cream will be manufactured Wholesale each day.

To show the City Visitors what a Great Industry you are engaged in.

The Railroads are willing to co-operate if you will tell them how. Commence right now to tell them what you want in Service and Rates.

Write National Dairy Show Association, Live Stock Record Bld., 17 Exchange Av., Chicago, for information on exhibit space, or how to get to the Show.

### "Go North Young Man!"

#### WHY?

Because there are millions of acres of agricultural land in Northern Ontario in some cases free, and in others at 50 cents per acre, excelling in richness any other part of Canada, blessing and waiting to bless the strong, willing settler, especially the man of some capital. For information as to terms, home-stead regulations, special railway rates, etc., write to

**H. A. Macdonnell**  
Director of Colonization  
TORONTO, ONTARIO

HON. JAS. S. DUFF,  
Minister of Agriculture

#### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL

### Winter Fair

Guelph, Ontario

December 9 to 13, 1912

HORSES, BEEF CATTLE, DAIRY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, SEEDS, POULTRY.

\$17,000.00 IN PRIZES

For Prize List, apply to

A. P. WESTERVELT Sec'y., Toronto, Ont.

### AGENTS \$3 a Day

NEW PATENTED AUTOMATIC CURRY COMB

Made of best cold rolled steel. Horsemen delighted. Takes just half the time to clean a horse. Keeps the teeth always clean; no clogging with hair and dirt.

Mr. A. R. Pett says: "It's a dandy. Sold it last night to my neighbor." Easy seller. Big profits. Going fast. Write quick. Free sample to workers. THOMAS MFG. CO., 8744 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio



**INVENTIONS** Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASP, Registered Patent Attorney, DEPT. B, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patents and Drawing Sheet on request.

# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

## Are In a Class By Themselves

They cost but a little more than the cheapest, while they save twice as much and last five times as long as other separators.

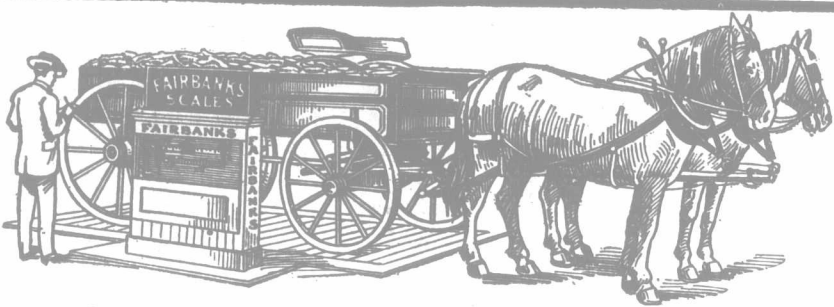


They save their cost every six months over gravity setting systems and every year over other separators, while they may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms that they will actually pay for themselves.

Every assertion thus briefly made is subject to demonstrative proof to your own satisfaction by the nearest DE LAVAL local agent, or by your writing to the Company direct.

Why then, in the name of simple common sense, should anyone who has use for a Cream Separator go without one, buy other than a DE LAVAL or continue the use of an inferior separator?

**DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LIMITED**  
173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL; 14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG



### Fairbanks Scales for Accurate Weighing

WHEN you weigh on a Fairbanks Scale you have that sense of security which comes from knowing that the weight is absolutely correct.

Perfect material and simple construction make them last a lifetime. We can cite many instances where Fairbanks Scales installed sixty years ago are still weighing with accuracy.

Our Catalog No. ZX 2524 fully describing these scales is yours for the asking.

**The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Limited.**  
444 ST. JAMES STREET :: MONTREAL

### POLES OF STERLING QUALITY

Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles

**W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY**

Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business

Producers for 32 Years

1880

MONROE, MICHIGAN

1912

## Buy this DAIN PRESS for Heaviest Work

BUILT with particular attention to the needs of the man doing custom baling, it will stand the knocks of transportation and hard wear. Best of material gives strength, and durability.

The Dain Belt Power Press has large capacity and combines many time and labor-saving devices, which makes it the most profitable hay press to operate. It makes neat, smooth square-ended bales.

One of the greatest advances in hay press construction is the Dain automatic condenser hopper.

The feature of condenser hopper and self-feed working together increases capacity and decreases cost of operation by requiring less labor than other machines.

Pitman is I-beam steel, rigid and substantial. Plunger is all iron and steel, therefore not affected by damp weather or wet hay.

Gears are large and have strong heavy teeth. Pitman is operated by twin drive gears insuring

true, perfect application of power. Long shaft bearings of the finest quality of babbitt metal hold shafts in perfect line and insure proper meshing of gears, which lessens friction and saves power.

Fly wheel runs smoothly. Is large and heavy so it carries plunger over heavy part of stroke. Friction clutch gives perfect control.

The Dain automatic tucker folds every charge of hay, making smooth, neat and square-ended bales.

Blocks are inserted automatically by self-feeder, and are conveniently located for operator.

Baling case is carefully constructed as it must stand terrific strain in forming bales. Heavy steel angles and plates are used reinforced with trusses, and all liberally riveted and bolted.

For further information write us free Circular No. M 119

**John Deere Plow Co. Ltd.,**  
Welland Ont.



**THE BUTTER-BUYER said—**  
"Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

**THE FIRST FARMER said—**  
"I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had".

**THE SECOND FARMER said—**  
"I used Windsor Dairy Salt".

**THE BUTTER-BUYER said—**  
"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter.

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

## WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

69D

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

T. E. Bissell Co.,  
Eldora, Ont., Ltd.

Look For The Name

## The Bissell

### APPLE TREES

We are specialists in the production of hardy varieties for the north and cold climates. Our apple trees are budded on whole roots and grown on our nurseries (170 acres) at Pointe Claire, Que., under the rigorous climatic conditions of this section, and they are, therefore, superior as a stock for northern planters, both in the garden and the orchard.

Hardy Trees are what you want—they are what you must have if you want to make a success of your planting. At present we have a full line of all the best standard varieties on hand and intending purchasers are urged to place their orders now while we have a full selection on hand.

**CANADIAN NURSERY CO., LTD.,**  
10 Phillips Place, MONTREAL, QUE.

A few vacancies for good honest salesmen.



**EDITORIAL.**

September did wonders for corn.

Who is bold enough to set a maximum price for beef?

Chance sometimes favors the foolish, but wisdom prevails in the long run.

Peaches wasting in abundance. The Niagara fruit-grower has some compensations this year after all, though no doubt he would prefer less fruit and more money for it.

Complaining of labor scarcity while buying more cows is hardly consistent. Selling a few of the poorest cows, and starting a flock of sheep would seem more to the purpose.

The waste of manure this summer in barnyards tramped knee-deep into mire has been enormous, and suggests the economy of narrowing their bounds and cementing the bottoms.

It is said that throughout many fine grazing areas along the United States railways, there are now-a-days more "Bull Durham" Smoking "Tobacco" signs visible than signs of good steer cattle. Put sirloin steaks up another notch.

About the only fair days we have had this summer have been those for which the weather-man prophesied rain. The poor fellow has doubtless been doing his best, but the probabilities this year would be more correctly termed improbabilities.

Some enormous potato yields are recorded. Four hundred and seventy bushels to the acre were found by an inspector on a plot belonging to one member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. On our own farm the other day we dug an eleven-quart basketful from three hills, and they were not selected hills either.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson thinks there is little or nothing after all in the Metchnikoff sour-milk theory of inducing longevity. The yogurt-consuming Methuselahs, he says, owe their reputation for great age to the imperfect vital statistics usual in illiterate communities. Pretty hard to invent a better mode of life than sane moderate living, with a varied diet meeting the demands of appetite.

We have been pleased of late to receive an unusual number of calls from good practical men who came in to have a chat and told some experience worth printing. We like such items. To be sure there are visitors of the other kind who ramble on and on talking about nothing worth while, and relating experience which, though seeming important to them, appears quite otherwise to the editors. The trouble is they are the hardest kind of callers to get away from. We like to meet subscribers in the office, and to talk over practical matters, but please remember we are busy, and when we are extra busy and are obliged to drop a hint to that effect, kindly avoid embarrassment by acting upon the hint without us having to be made too broad.

A writer in "The Nation" (London, Eng.) naively suggests as an appropriate subject of thanksgiving for harvest festivals, in a season of desolated fields and ruined crops, the offering of prayers of gratitude that through free and friendly commercial intercourse with other nations, the harvests of the world are available to sustain life in the crowded population of Britain.

President Jas. J. Hill, the railway magnate, is credited with saying at a recent congress of bankers held in St. Paul, Minn., that he expected to be an angel before the efficiency of farmers, through more intensive methods, was fully realized. A good many farmers are thinking that railway managers will require a lengthy probation before reaching the flying stage.

A lifetime's experience has taught us that good crops are hardly ever so good, nor poor crops so bad as they are expected to prove. The tendency is to exaggerate either way. Then, too, Dame Nature has a wonderful faculty of evening things up, so that balances come out on somewhere near a normal plane in the final reckoning. The moral of it is to peg steadily away, doing the best one knows how and keeping a stiff upper lip. Grit wins.

Experience at Weldwood, recorded in another column, goes to confirm the general idea, that alfalfa and clover are not good crops to grow for silage, and that it is better to grow corn for the silo and cure the legumes as hay, even if only a second or third-class quality can be made. Even where corn cannot be grown we should hesitate to recommend the ensilage of legumes. We may try a little third cutting of alfalfa mixed with corn in the silo, but that is as far as we care to go. The daily milk records were too significant.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, of Winnipeg, quite naturally and appropriately jubilates over the remarkable success achieved by Western cattle exhibitors at Toronto and Ottawa fairs. Eastern Canada, it says, always has been saluted as having the best stock and stockmen of the Dominion, but this state of affairs, it opines, will be more correctly termed "has been" as the years roll by. We are not so sure about that, Western success is welcomed as a man rejoices in the success of a younger brother, but a few championships in beef cattle do not turn the scale. There are stock-breeding resources east of the Great Lakes that will take a lot of beating for many years to come.

Our highly esteemed friend David Lawrence, of Oxford Co., Ont., who has been visiting the Old Country this summer and sending back to "The Farmer's Advocate" several very concise letters, pays his compliments this week to Irish agriculture, which he observed all too hastily in a three-days' trip. Mr. Lawrence makes a good many shrewd comments, though we cannot help wondering whether he would not be inclined to modify some of them upon fuller inquiry. There are often age-long reasons accounting for certain practices which strike a tourist as incongruous or absurd. Conservatism is frequently a handicap, but not always to the extent that might be at first supposed. Is it not possible that we may misjudge our Old Country friends even as they sometimes misjudge us?

**Sheep on the Dairy Farm.**

Twenty-five or thirty years ago, speakers at leading gatherings of dairymen in Canada, began strongly to advocate a place of supremacy for the hog as an adjunct of dairying. His utility in profitably converting into meat the by-products, whey and skim milk, in combination with coarse grains and forage crops, was constantly praised and some years later the bacon-hog campaign, assiduously prosecuted with packing-house development, established the pig in an almost impregnable position. Contemporary with this movement it became a matter of common remark, repeated over and over again until people began to think it must be so, that sheep and cows could not be kept together for the reason that the former would crop the pasture down so low that cows would hardly subsist, not to mention filling the milk cans. This was rather an indirect compliment to the sheep as the fittest. Of course a full complement of sheep and cows cannot be successfully pastured on the same run, and that's pretty nearly all there is to the objection. Up and down the land everyone talked dairying, and the dairy cow and the predatory dog that weak-kneed legislators have not had the courage to tackle, joined forces with the enemy to exterminate the flock. Even without falling prices for lamb and wool, it is little wonder that the unobtrusive sheep should retire vanquished from all but here and there an isolated farm. Fortunately there has always been a saving remnant of pure-bred flocks to keep the industry alive, and referring more particularly to the province of Ontario, on a few good farms whose owners, by the way, are generally most successful men, small grade flocks held their place alongside a reasonable contingent of cows. During the present season there has occurred another unexpected depletion of Ontario flocks drafted to build up the industry in other provinces east and west. Those portions of Canada are more to be congratulated than the sections whence the foundation stocks have been drawn.

There are several sound reasons why sheep husbandry should be more generally extended. In the first place sheep lighten labor, and therefore help to solve the hired-help problem. Though it requires a sympathetic attention to detail at certain times, no class of stock requires so little personal attention and so little actual labor in the handling. It is a vastly easier proposition to provide the winter food for sheep than for a large herd of cows and general stock. On many farms the owners and their families would have an easier time and be about as far ahead financially in the final reckoning, if a lot of the poorer cows were weeded out, and in their place a tidy flock of sheep established. We know of not a few farms where this is done to great advantage. It is probable that the returns from lambs or occasional mutton sheep sold, plus the annual clip of wool, will make quite as good a net showing as that from cows, which are a never-ending source of daily labor. In the next place, in the contest with weeds, the farmer has no better nor as cheap an ally as his flock of sheep nibbling away the pests from morning until night, converting weed growth into mutton. A small flock is very handy on the farm also as a means of varying the home meat supply. People have been slaving themselves almost to death on dairy farms through the mistaken policy of keeping too many cows. Owing to the tremendous

## THE FARMERS ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL  
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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and growing demand from cities and towns for milk and cream, and the good prices prevailing for cheese and butter, the temptation to keep more cows and secure bigger checks is still strong. But when the cost of labor, foods and the cows themselves are all counted, are the profits so great? Suppose it did resolve itself into a little less money and a little more comfort, we are not so sure but that the family would be greatly the gainers. Anyway it seems that the price of milk is going up, and it will probably have to rise higher still to leave a decent margin over the cost of production. We suggest the wisdom of avoiding any heavy plunges into cow keeping. There may be no immediate prospect of over-supplies of milk, but the situation will be made doubly secure by preserving a more even balance between the flocks and the herds. It is a mistake to suppose that sheep are only adapted to barren hillsides or cheap waste land. True, they will make such tracts rich and profitable, but as careful an authority as Joseph E. Wing tells us that great flocks of mutton sheep are kept in France on land worth \$250 per acre. Even with the help of the milking machine to lessen the toil on the dairy farm, a better day is due for the patient sheep.

### That Rural School Garden.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What about that rural-school garden for next spring, my dear teacher? Now is the time to think about it. Do not hesitate in your plans. Turn up the soil this fall and make preparations for a real school garden. Do not pass it off with the excuse that your curriculum hasn't time for it. Yes, your curriculum has; time is what you make it.

To know nature and man is the sum of earthly knowledge. The love and study of nature should be urged on every school curriculum to show how the love of art, science and religion has sprung from it. Your school will not be an ideal one unless you give nature study a central place among the other branches of studies. The important interest of nature study is two-fold: a study of the process of the domestication of animals as expressed in the command in the Bible, "Be fruitful and multiply," and the study of helpful relations, rather than

anything domesticated with the animal itself and the process of the cultivation of plants.

But parents make a great many objections to nature study. They call it a "fad," "nonsense," complain of "waste of time on new-fangled notions," etc. It must be remembered, dear teacher, that the freest possible expression of the parent should be invited, for if we cannot find a nature study so full of human good that it will not meet and overcome all such objections, then we should devote our time to other subjects. But from the point of view of those who have had several years' experience all reasonable objections can be met, and a nature study so good can be found that this attitude of parents can be completely reversed and their interest and enthusiasm so thoroughly aroused that they will say, as Dr. Hodge says: "We had no chance to learn these things, but we wish our children might be given the opportunity and teach us."

When the teacher has aroused the interest and enthusiasm of the parents, we shall bind home and school as nothing in the curriculum does at present. In this system of nature study, we shall have at least one subject that shall keep alive in the child the spirit of research,—under the impetus of which he makes such astounding progress in learning the great unknown of nature around him,—during the first three or four years of life, instead of giving over our entire system of education to passive book-learning. If our lives are responses, the higher and more complete the response, the higher and richer must be our life. Since response presupposes knowledge, nature study must take its place in public education as one of the chief means by which the race may push forward toward the more perfect response to the order of nature, which shall be its more perfect life.

With more or less distrust in "book-larnin'" from how much impossible cram, mental assumption, moral rectitude and distress, such a relation with nature would relieve the teacher during his or her daily routine of work; without doubt, nature study would be an ideal and instructive recreation. The whole lump of our educational system would be sweetened and leavened when the natural, ideal relations of teacher to pupil would be brought out. How easy school life becomes, is the secret of nature-study teachers only. Such learning and teaching becomes transformed from a deadly mechanical grind to a living process.

Although the chief aim of nature study is to create and stimulate an interest in rural life in Ontario, yet there are many other beneficial aims. For the teacher and pupil it provides healthful exercise for body and mind, affording at the same time to the pupil an opportunity to direct his activities along useful lines; to develop at an early age habits of industry, respect for labor, a love for productive and constructive work, as well as importing useful information in agricultural subjects. Being closely allied to manual training it gives facility in the handling of tools and practice in garden craft. There is a great training for boys and girls to do work efficiently as well as to promote the desire to improve home surroundings. It encourages the careful observation of nature, enabling the pupil to understand his environment and to appreciate more fully the beautiful in nature. Lastly, there is the civic idea. The study of nature promotes the qualities that make for good citizenship, such as the responsibility of ownership, respect for public property, consideration for the rights of others, and the principle of co-operation in seeking the common good. Also, there seems to me that a spirit of independent investigation in other branches of study is promoted, and that the life and interests of the school are brought more closely into touch with the home life of the pupils.

This year was our first attempt in Dutton at school-gardening, and it has been a decided success. As a result the "pedagogues" and school-mams' convention was held in Dutton this fall instead of St. Thomas, as was the custom, to investigate our experimental work. No school is too small to have a garden of some kind. The area of the garden does not determine its success. The best garden is the one that the teacher and pupils have been most deeply interested in. The area of the garden will depend largely upon the area of the available grounds and the number of pupils taking part in the work. Our school gardens occupied about an acre, which was divided into small plots, 4 feet by 7 feet, and one large bed for each class, 10 feet to 20 feet square, known as experimental plots. Every garden should have a teacher's plot, which might be regarded as the standard of excellence. A walk at least 4 feet wide should run all around the garden with paths 3 feet wide between the class or experimental plots and the individual plots.

For the last time, dear teacher, think it over. Make up your mind to carry out the task and you will find a benefit to your school as well as to yourself. By dropping a card or letter to the Department of Education you will be willingly mailed a free book of "Elementary Agriculture and Horticulture and School Gardens," re this new subject on our school curriculum.

Elgin Co., Ont. JOHN A. FINLAYSON.

## HORSES.

Do not torture your horse for the sake of complying with some fad as to correct appearances.

Chilly weather is now approaching, when the working horse should be stabled at night. Provided a good oat ration is fed, the farm work horse may be allowed to run on grass on fine nights up to the time the weather becomes raw, but to force a horse to pick his feed in a chilling wind and frosty air after doing a hard day's work, during which he perspired freely, is not in the best interests of the animal's health, and is not good practice.

A writer in the Agricultural Gazette attributes the habit or unsoundness of cribbing in horses, which ever you choose to call it, to the great change which takes place when a colt is brought in from the pastures where he eats and frolics twenty-four hours out of the day, and is placed in a stall where eating occupies a very short part of the time, and where he has nothing to do the remainder of the time except get into mischief. The smooth manger top being handy, he begins to lick it, and licking stimulates the flow of saliva. Licking leads to sucking and biting, and the habit is established. The writer referred to has nothing new to offer as a cure, the neck strap being the only known device, but as a preventive he recommends that the colt be not allowed to stand in the stall too long at a time.

We have had some reason to believe that in the recent past the horseless carriage was having some effect upon the light-horse trade, but the Horse World, a paper devoting practically all its space to light horses, particularly speed animals, has this to say of the outlook: "There appear to be the strongest reasons for believing that good stallions of every breed of horses will make big seasons next spring in every part of the country where horse-breeding is a feature. This applies to highly-bred trotting stallions as well as to stallions of other breeds, provided they are of the requisite individual excellence, have the right kind of ancestry, have proved it either on the turf or in the stud, and the public is made aware of the backing which their claims to patronage have. A good stallion with his qualifications presented to the public in the right kind of a way and through the right channels appears to be in the way of becoming an unusually good money-earning proposition in 1913."

### Serious Horse-Feeding Problems.

As a result of the long-continued wet weather during the summer, a large percentage of the grain and practically all the straw will be more or less damaged in quality; some to such an extent as to render it very unsafe for feeding horses. Owing to the difference in the anatomy of the stomach of the horse and that of the ox, and the consequent difference in the digestive process, the former is much more liable to stomachic diseases than the latter. Cattle can, with reasonable safety be fed on food of inferior quality if reasonable precautions are observed, but with horses the danger is much greater. Fortunately during early haying the weather was fairly good, and a considerable percentage of the hay was saved in fair condition. This fact will lessen the difficulty in the supply of bulky food, notwithstanding the fact that straw of a quality fit for food will be very scarce. We are afraid that grain of fair quality will be hard to procure. Those who have to buy grain will of course be careful to purchase only that which will be reasonably safe to feed, even though the price be high, but those who must feed that which they have grown will, in many cases, be forced to take all possible precautions in order to avoid serious digestive and other troubles. Probably the most seriously injured grain will be that which was taken into the barns when it should not have been moved. A considerable quantity of oats especially was housed when it was very damp, and should have been left in the field. The continued wet weather discouraged some farmers, and whenever there was a day or two of fairly fine weather, they drew in a few loads of grain that was only half ready. Others had more patience and decided that there was some chance for what was left in the field, but that which was put into the barn while still wet, had no chance whatever. The latter class, of course, were the wiser, as a few days of favorable weather came at last and the grain that was still in the field became dry, and while some of it had sprouted it will make reasonably good food.

#### DAMPENING WITH LIME WATER.

The danger of feeding dusty or musty food to horses is great. Dusty food fed for a length of time tends to produce respiratory as well as digestive diseases, and when it is necessary to feed material of poor quality to horses it is safer to have it dampened or damped. The process of milling has

a tendency to remove a percentage of the dust, and probably also of the mould. Then when such is dampened before feeding the danger is still lessened. For the purpose of dampening, lime water is much better than unmodified water. Lime water costs little of either money or trouble, and as it will not become foul nor rancid, it can be made in large quantities, and kept in barrels or other vessels in the stable. The process of manufacturing is known to most people. It consists in placing a lump of unslacked lime in a vessel, adding a little water to slack it, then filling the vessel with water and stirring briskly with a stick, and then allowing it to stand. The undissolved lime settles to the bottom and the clear water on the top is "lime water." It simply consists of water with all the lime it will hold in solution. It cannot be made too strong, as water will dissolve only a certain percentage of lime, and it is not likely to be made too weak, as it requires little lime to make a large quantity. While the formula calls for unslacked or quick lime, slacked lime gives practically the same results. Lime water is an antiseptic, and checks fermentation and the formation of gases, hence mouldy or dusty food that is dampened with it before feeding is not so liable to cause disease of any organ, as when it is fed dry. Even when grain of poor quality is fed whole, the addition of a little lime water tends to prevent trouble.

While in all cases where a change of food is being made, care should be taken to make it gradually, and particularly when new oats are being substituted for old, it more particularly applies when the new grain is of inferior quality, hence in addition to the precautions already mentioned, the quantity of grain should be small at first, and gradually increased until a full ration may be given. The effect of food under discussion varies in different animals. Some may be able to take it with apparent impunity, while in others it may produce diarrhoea, in others constipation, in others acute or chronic indigestion, while in others the evil effects may be noticed more particularly upon the lungs, causing heaves. In such cases the effect upon the lungs is explained by nervous sympathy, the same large nerve largely supplying both the lungs and stomach. When bulky food as hay or straw, of poor quality is being fed, the addition of lime water has even a more marked preventive effect than it has upon grain.

When necessary to feed either grain or roughage of poor quality, the observance of the precautions mentioned, will well repay the trouble and expense. "WHIP."

**Feeding and Breaking the Colt.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What would be the proper grain ration for a two-year-old filly which I intend to break this coming winter? Some tell me that six quarts of grain, consisting of two parts of ground oats and one part wheat bran would be too much; do you think so? Which is the best and easiest digested of the two for a horse, ground oats or whole oats? I would also be very glad of any information concerning the feeding and breaking of a colt.

T. K. H.

The feeding of any animal is something which the feeder must study carefully. No one not familiar with the case can give the best ration for any horse. There is such a vast difference in individuals that at most only an approximation may be arrived at in setting a ration. Much depends upon the size and breed of the colt. If she is a well-grown, heavy draft filly she will require more feed than if she is of one of the lighter breeds. A very safe rule to follow is to allow about one pound of grain per day for every one hundred pounds of body weight. This is particularly true of working horses. Idle colts could very well do on less, and perhaps three-quarters of a pound per hundredweight would be found sufficient. No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down, as there is such a vast difference in the capacity of colts or horses to digest and assimilate food.

Again, the amount of concentrates given depends to some extent upon the quality and quantity of roughage fed. Where good well-cured hay is fed about one pound per hundred of the animal's weight, less concentrate feed is required than where hay of very poor quality is given in small quantity. From the question we know nothing of the size, breed or roughage ration of the colt, so can give nothing but a general answer. Six quarts of grain, made up of two quarts of ground oats and one of wheat bran should not be too heavy a ration for a well-grown, thrifty, two-year-old, provided the rest of her feed is as required. Grinding increases the bulk of oats very materially. The exact amount depends upon the fineness of the grinding. For horse feed, provided it is thought advisable to grind at all, coarse grinding or crushing is best. This will increase the bulk of the oats from one-quarter to one-third, so six quarts of such mixed with bran is not very heavy feeding for a two-

year-old colt. Some recommend feeding bran and oats, in proportion of five of oats to one of bran. Others feed four of oats and one of bran, about one pound per hundredweight of the horse. For a draft two-year-old colt an experienced feeder recommends eight and one-half pounds per day, consisting of seven pounds of whole oats and one and one-half pounds of bran. Judgment must be used in compounding any ration, and it is necessary to study the individual needs of each horse. The ration suggested in the question is none too heavy for most growing colts, and many heavier are fed. On the other hand, some colts do well on less grain, but they may get roots or nutrients in some other form.

We prefer to "teach" rather than "break" the colt. We take it for granted the filly has been handled frequently up to the present time; that is, she should be halter-broken and be taught to lead. If this is not already done it should be the first step. Next, she should be "bitted." This takes time. Put a light open bridle with an ordinary snaffle bit on her in the stable. Leave it on a few hours each day for several days. Gradually teach the colt the meaning of pressure applied to the bit. This can be done by the use of a surcingle and a strap from it to the bit-ring on each side. After this put a harness on her for a few hours daily for a few days. Then drive her around in the harness but not hitched to anything for a few times. Teach her to go when told, and to stop at the word "whoa." She may now be hitched. Some prefer breaking singly, others, besides a quiet, well-behaved horse. For single breaking a cart is best. Be sure everything used is strong, as breaks are likely to spoil the colt. After being once hitched, repeat every day until the colt becomes thoroughly accustomed to what is expected of her. Kindness and firmness are essential.

**LIVE STOCK.**

Good red-clover hay is worth nearly twice as much as timothy hay for feeding to store cattle during the winter months.

Good crops of roots are reported in England this season, but, unfortunately, no supplies of Irish store cattle to eat them owing to "foot-and-mouth."

The Dominion ministerial orders prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom, and also of any hay, straw, fodder, feed-stuffs or litter accompanying horses from Great Britain, which came into effect on April 24th last, were renewed on September 24th for a further period of three months, according to advices just received from F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General.

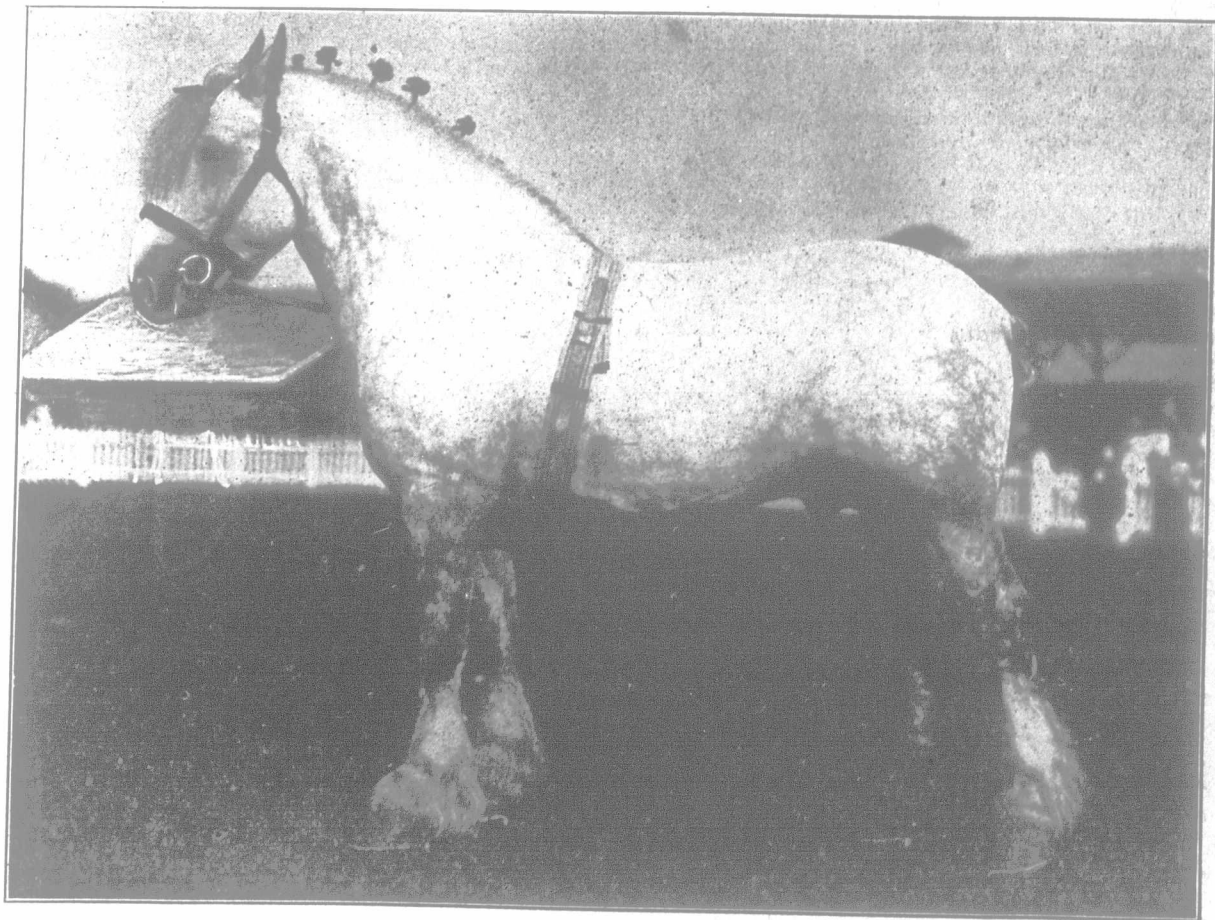
That the cow easily leads all farm animals in her power to convert the crops of the field into human food is clearly shown by a table in Henry's Feeds & Feeding. For 100 pounds of digestible matter consumed, the cow yields about 139 pounds of milk containing 18 pounds of solids, practically all digestible. The pig produces about 25 pounds of dressed carcass for the same amount of digestible feed, and of this only about 15 pounds are edible dry meat. The steer and sheep yield less than 10 pounds of dressed carcass for the same amount of feed and nearly half this is water, so after deducting waste only 2.6 to 3.2 pounds of water-free, edible meat remain. Dairying and hog raising have long been recognized as two branches of farming which go well together,



W. T. McDonald, B.S.A.,

Notice of whose appointment as Live-stock Commissioner for British Columbia, appeared in the Farm Bulletin last week.

The question of grinding or feeding oats whole is a much discussed one, and difference of opinion is general. The hull of oats gives them extra volume, which is an important consideration in connection with horse feeding, as the horse's stomach is small, and finely-ground food may cause gorging. Whole oats are generally considered best for horses with a full mouth, but for young colts and old horses grinding is advocated. A two-year-old should be able to grind his own, and should do well on whole oats. If they are ground have them simply crushed, as the coarser they are the better.



Proportion.

Shire stallion, winner of many prizes, and first-prize aged stallion at Toronto this year. Exhibited by Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont.

and a glance at these figures shows that as far as converting animal food into human food they have no equals, the pig following the cow and thriving on the skim milk. Of course the price at which the finished products sell has an important influence upon the producer, and the suitability of different feeds and conditions makes it profitable to produce all classes of stock.

### Farmers, Keep More Sheep.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Travelling up and down our country this summer, I heartily deplored to comprehend that so little attention is given to sheep farming, which is one of the most profitable branches of a farmer's business. No capital employed on the farm brings better returns than that invested in sheep. Some farmers, with whom I have held converse and advised to run a flock of sheep, said it would be utterly futile to try the experiment, because our winter is too long and too severe. This statement affords me positive proof that they are not conversant with the true nature and habits of sheep. Sheep are generally more healthy, and ewes will produce more healthy lambs in the spring following a very severe winter than a mild one. Sheep suffer very little from cold and snow. Much land in Canada is doing comparatively nothing—land that should and could be growing and fattening lambs and sheep, producing meat and wool for the market. Sheep-breeding is an industry which the Government is doing well to promote and encourage, simply because it is an imperative and urgent necessity.

Why import what the country is able to and should produce? Many small farmers, I gather, employ every dollar at their command in purchasing cows to bring them, they say, a quick return in shape of monies received for their produce of cream and butter. I strenuously endeavored to prevail upon them to dispose of some cows at the proper season and invest the proceeds in sheep, for I do know it will be to their benefit. I am surprised to learn that many farmers have not the faintest idea what it costs to keep a cow in an ordinary way the year through, yet boast of the quick return in dollars for milk. Thousands of acres in Nova Scotia and Ontario that have been cleared of bush, apparently cultivated for a time, and now growing wild, could be utilized remuneratively in the production of lamb and mutton for our markets, and thereby be a boon to the people and a benefit to the nation.

Few people are more conversant with the habits, nature and productive value of sheep than the writer, having had a lifelong experience. There is a breed of sheep called the Welsh Mountain Sheep, which may be bought for a very small price at the October and November Fairs held in North Wales. These animals live and thrive where a hare or rabbit can subsist. If given hay or clover only when snow is covering the herbage, they will do well. They are good mothers, very prolific, and their lambs develop and fatten quickly. If mated with an Oxford ram their lambs will grow to a good size. A friend of mine bred and produced one of the best all-round flocks of sheep I ever saw, from fifteen hundred Welsh ewes which he mated and their descendants with Oxford ram lambs. He had in them size, wool, and splendid quality of meat, also exceedingly robust animals.

How many Canadian farmers could soon become owners of a nice flock of sheep, if only the facility of procuring a few Welsh ewes came their way? The expenditure in purchasing twenty ewes, and a ram lamb would be very, very meagre indeed, and would enable the farmer to make a lucrative return off land which is now of practically no value to him. Surely something can be done to help our farmers to become sheep-owners, and flock-masters. Why not the Government import a few thousand of the sheep alluded to? Or, failing this, could not a combine of farmers prevail upon one of their number to go to Wales and fetch a shipload. Another good hardy sheep is the Clun, larger breed than the above, mentioned, and more costly to purchase.

York Co., Ont. JAMES R. DOVER.

Note.—We are heartily in accord with the sentiment of this article in so far as it sets forth the advantages to be had by the average Canadian farmer in keeping sheep. Our government is at the present time making extensive efforts and, we believe, with good results to stimulate sheep husbandry in Canada. The question of bringing in Welsh mountain sheep is one upon which there would be considerable diversity of opinion, as we have in Canada at the present time a large number of distinct breeds, each recognized as being of especial merit. We really see no immediate need for new breeds. Pure-breds, or good grades of our established breeds, are good money makers, and all that is needed is more of them in the country.—Editor.

### Changes Are Often Unprofitable.

Last autumn with its very slim outlook for winter feed for stock caused many a farmer and stock-breeder to dispose of at least a part of his usual supply of breeding sows, and partially if not completely drop pork production for the time being. Feed was scarce and feed prices exceedingly high and no doubt those who sold their sows felt justified in doing so. At that time far-seeing breeders and feeders prophesied high prices this summer and fall, and have their forecastings not been proven correct? Live hogs at nearly \$9 per hundredweight and dressed at \$12.50 per hundredweight (prices obtaining recently on Toronto market), are surely prices to satisfy the most exacting feeder. It is the old influence, "supply and demand," which to a large extent causes upward and downward tendencies in our markets. When a commodity is over-plentiful to make sales, for sales must be made, the seller is forced to drop his price; when the market is strong, due to a keen demand and short supply, up goes the price accordingly. It always has been so and it always will be so.

But do our producers always make higher net returns when prices are unusually high? Taking it all around one year with another, and the farming community as a whole considered a good fair price is more profitable to the country's agriculture than an exceedingly high one, for when prices are very high few producers have the goods to market. Here is a lesson for every stockman in the country. Just so sure as breeding stock of any class of animals is sold off promiscuously, just so sure is that class of stock to be in demand upon the market in a short time. Canada has a rapidly growing population, and of the increase by far the greater proportion is crowding into our large centers. The demand for food is incessant and steady. We are not supplying meat

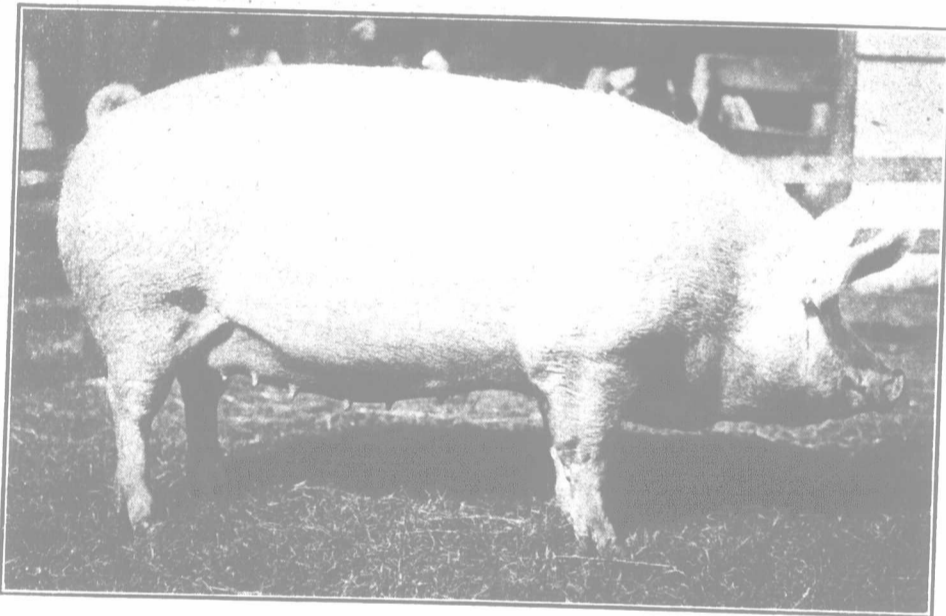
ing but would feed beef steers now if they had them? Very few indeed. It takes a very short time to make great changes, and the "sticker" is the "winner" in the end.

### What Kind of Stock Can I Afford?

At the Dominion Exhibition held in Ottawa a few weeks ago, a farmer, in looking over the stock-judging ring, at that time filled with different classes of cattle of three different dairy breeds, Ayrshires, Holsteins and Guernseys, was heard to remark, "What fine cattle, but the farmer of small or average means could never afford to keep such good stock." True, the cattle were excellent individuals of their particular breeds, but they were not better than it is possible for many other breeders to produce, and they were no better representatives of their particular breeds than are many representatives of other breeds good individuals in their class. The statement as quoted causes one to stop and think: Is it correct? In going through the country we find that the man who keeps the best live stock is usually financially "well fixed," as the saying goes, and we are inclined sometimes to think that because he has plenty of this world's goods, he is able to keep high-class cattle, horses, sheep or swine, as the case may be. Now, is this way of looking at it not putting the cart before the horse? Is it not a fact that it is the good stock which has put the man in the coveted position he now holds rather than his money making him able to keep good stock? Few, indeed, are the practical farmers who keep stock wholly for pleasure. They take a great deal of satisfaction out of the feeding and caring for their best animals, but they are in the game for the money there is in it as well, and if it were not profitable they would desert it immediately. We fully appreciate the position

of the man with very little capital. True, the risk is greater in purchasing pure-bred stock, and often the purchaser does not feel justified in laying out the money, but good grades are by no means scrubs, and starting with them on a small scale is always advisable.

To take an exactly contrary view to that held by the man which we quoted in the beginning, the farmer of small or average means cannot afford to plod along with poor stock, and cannot afford to be without some of the good ones of the breed or breeds which he chooses to keep. It requires little or no more



Yorkshire Sow.

Champion of the breed at Toronto and London. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Hamilton, Ont.

fast enough to cope with the increasing demand, so prices are bound to be good. True, slumps occur and will continue to do so, but they are not of long duration. A rise in price is just as surely to follow each slump as day follows night, and it is the man who sticks to his particular line of stock-breeding who wins out in the end. While it may seem costly at the time, it is often much more advisable to hold on to the breeding stock through short periods of adverse conditions, even at a slight loss, than it is to dispose of them entirely to be replaced at a much higher price when conditions improve. The best success one year with another, comes from steady progress unaffected by temporary conditions which cause market fluctuations. Any branch of the live-stock industry is absolutely safe in this country. By a branch is meant dairying, beef-raising, pork production and the sheep trade. There is no use whiffing from one to the other at every period of low prices, for sooner or later the new undertaking must take a temporary slump. People have quit breeding and feeding beef cattle, and as a result the demand has increased until famine prices have been paid in American cities, and would-be breeders can scarcely get stockers and feeders of the right kind at any price. There is a lesson in all this which our stockmen cannot afford to overlook. It pays to stick to anything which is unquestionably a solid proposition, and there is nothing in agriculture more stable and more surely profitable than live-stock kept continuously, not intermittently, during the ups and downs of supply and demand. How many of those who sold their breeding sows last fall but would like to have them back now? How many of those who have given up beef-raising

to keep a good horse, a good cow, a good sheep, or a good pig one year than it does a poor individual of these respective classes of farm stock. A man can ill-afford to maintain a mare on his place and breed her to a horse the progeny of which is only worth fifty or sixty dollars at three years of age, when he can just as easily keep a mare and use a sire, progeny from which is worth \$200 or \$250 in the same length of time. What profit is there in keeping a cow which gives annually from 2,000 to 4,000 pounds of milk, when 8,000 to 12,000 is within the easy reach of the person with a really good cow? Who should keep the scrub sheep which yields three to five pounds of wool and one lamb worth about three dollars the following autumn, when a good ewe shears seven to ten pounds of wool and raises one to two lambs worth from five to seven dollars each at weaning time? With pork at present prices, or even at any price, what comparison is there between the sow which raises a litter of eight or ten healthy, thrifty pigs which under proper care would be turned off at six months of age weighing 200 pounds each, and the scrub sow raising four or five scrawny runts which a year's feeding will not turn into good market hogs? These are no overdrawn facts. Good grades of the best breeds will make these returns. Better results than any here noted are often obtained, and worse conditions than the bad ones depicted occur all too frequently. No, the rich farmer, the farmer of average means and the poor farmer cannot afford to do without good stock; neither can they afford to keep scrub stock. Good live stock is not kept by farmers as a means of spending money, but rather to increase their returns from the soil, and



the man of less means may well take a lesson and seek to improve his holdings by the introduction of a better class of live stock. We do not advise the man with small or average means to pay extraordinary prices on fancy pure-breds. Start with good grades and as success warrants advance to the pure-breds. A writer in an American contemporary hits the mark when he says:

"Scrub stock is altogether too common. Scrub stuff, no matter whether it be oats, corn, wheat, hogs, cattle or horses, never is profitable. The price of farm products never will be high enough to justify raising such stuff.

"The poor farmer, plodding along year after year with inferior, inbred, scrubby seed or stock which cost more to grow than they bring on the market, never having a thought but hard work, attending to the miserable parasites which are robbing him of his just dues, is to be pitied. For instance, he plants a mixed potato for seed which yields one-third to one-half what almost any other pure seed potato would. He breeds a sow which raises three or four scrawny pigs which cost \$18 each to prepare for market. On account of slow growth and hard feeders they have grown only enough to bring twelve to fifteen on the market. The same is true with milk cows, brood mares, seed oats, wheat or corn. Let us quit this, not only for our own good, but for the good of those who have to buy as well."

It is not practicable to do away with all inferior live stock at once, and never will the scrub be obliterated; but by a judicious process of selection, and by the use of the best sires great improvement is possible in a few years. The good sire is the starting point for such stockmen as the one which made the comment which we quoted in the beginning. The sire exerts an influence on the progeny of all the females with which he is mated and is the beginning point which all breeders should recognize. Let the man who thinks he cannot afford good stock replace a few of his common individuals with the better class and carefully weigh everything in connection with the feed, labor and output and he will not long stick to the statement, "I cannot afford to keep good stock," but will rearrange it to read, "I cannot afford to harbor scrubs."

**Handling the Bull.**

Dean R. S. Shaw, of the Michigan Agricultural College, according to the Holstein-Friesian Register says: "As a rule the bull hands back to a man on the point of his horns, the exact treatment accorded him at the points of the pitchfork prongs. The club has no place whatever, in the handling of a bull, and the same is also true of boisterous conduct of any kind on the part of the attendant. Quietness and gentle, but firm treatment are essential to the proper training of the bull. Never undertake to make the animal do anything without accomplishing the same. If there should be any question about the result, do not undertake it. The man who is afraid of a bull should not attempt to manage him, as the bull will detect the first evidences of fear and begin to take advantage at once, finally becoming ungovernable. On the other hand, no man should pursue foolhardiness and expose himself to danger unnecessarily."

**THE FARM.**

**Shocking Corn for Silo.**

"About 1890 we built a square silo 14x14 and 16 feet high," said R. C. McGowan, of Huron Co., Ont., to "The Farmer's Advocate" last week. "There was no filling outfit around at that time, and we cut the corn into it at first with the box set on top of the silo. The neighbors thought we were foolish. One man remarked that we would have a lot of rotten corn. We understand he was in the barn on many occasions that winter without our knowledge at the time, and ended up by building a silo himself. Others did the same.

"For some years now we have been growing the White-cap Dent corn with excellent satisfaction, and find it better adapted to our conditions than any other tried beside it, though one of our neighbors swears by the Bailey as we do by the White-cap. With us the Bailey has been quite a bit later than the other.

"The corn this year in our vicinity is only a fair crop, is far from mature, and is ripening unevenly. We expect to cut and shock this year before filling, in order to get rid of the surplus sap. Last year I saw corn juice running away from a silo after filling. We build our shocks by first cording up some sheaves laid in pairs, parallel, but say three feet apart. Two are placed on the ground this way, then two cross-wise above these, and so on up three or four feet high, until sheaves can be stood around these. There being a column of air space in the center, the corn saves well this way, even in wet weather. Sometimes the bottom sheaves may get a little wet, but not very much so as a rule."

Mr. McGowan described in "The Farmer's Advocate" of June 8th, 1911, how he built a 12x30 cement silo very cheaply with homemade wooden curbs, the total cash outlay for cement, gravel, barb wire and lime being only \$41.61.

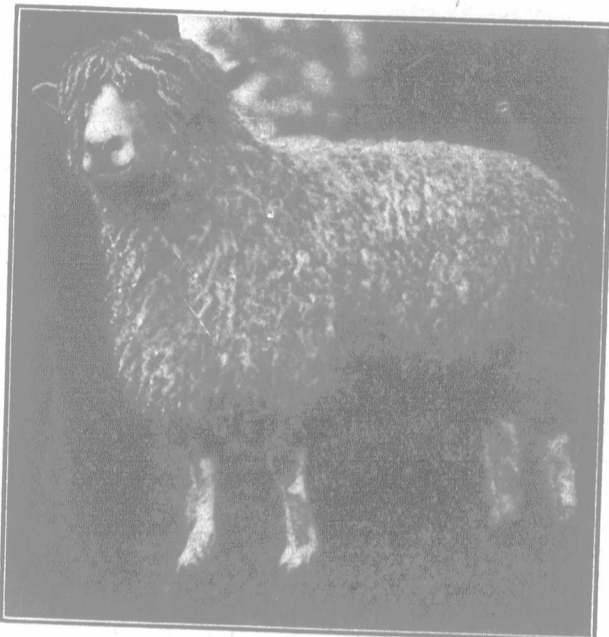
**Alfalfa and Clover Silage.**

Unfavorable weather for making hay led us to try a little experiment this summer at Weldwood with clover and alfalfa silage. We have never advised the ensilage of these two crops when they could be properly cured otherwise, but when one has second-growth alfalfa exposed after cutting to a fortnight of bad weather with drenching rains saturating it day after day, and no prospect of

one inside tramping and distributing. Two or three men here would have been better.

The method was very simple. After mowing preferably while wet, the green clover and alfalfa was put together with the side-delivery rake which, by the way, is an excellent implement for raking up such crops when cut daily for soiling purposes. We tried loading with the loader, but the stuff was too heavy and broke one of the slats. After that we pitched by hand, sometimes from bunches and sometimes from the windrow. Altogether we put in four loads of clover and eight loads of alfalfa, the clover being somewhat wetter, as it happened, than most of the alfalfa. The loads, though small, were as heavy as we could draw with a good team over the soft ground, and would have averaged over a ton. The twelve loads filled the fourteen-foot silo to a depth of about eight feet. To mow, rake, haul and store this crop took 40 hours of horse time rated at \$4.00, and 41½ hours of men's time costing, with board, at the wages we pay, \$7.28, or a total of \$11.28, amounting to about 90 cents per ton, more or less. As a matter of fact, the work was done at a time when neither men nor team could have been employed to advantage but for the building operations in progress, and this fact might be considered by others thinking of duplicating the experiment. Feeding was commenced the day after filling. The cattle ate the ensiled alfalfa quite readily for a day or so, then with decidedly less relish for a few days, but afterwards cleaned it up fairly well again, and continued to do so to the end. The alfalfa silage soon turned a light-brown color, and developed some heat irregularly through the silo, being first hot in one place and cool in another and so on, changing about from time to time. The flavor was something like that of alfalfa hay warming up on a load or in a mow. To some persons' nostrils it was not unpleasant, though others found it disagreeable. The cattle seemed to prefer the silage when it was warm. It soon commenced to mould, and the only way to lower it fast enough to prevent this was to feed from the centre, leaving a ring around the outside to waste and be afterwards thrown out. Perhaps half the alfalfa was lost in this way. With a larger stock or smaller silo, no doubt this could be avoided. As we get down to the clover silage, which was more solid, we found we could extend the feeding area and reduce the ring of waste. The clover silage was a much darker brown than the alfalfa, and whether owing to the fact that it was wetter when stored or to the greater length of time before feeding, or to a combination of both reasons, it had a stronger and more acid taint, filling the stable with an undesirable aroma. Strange to say, though the creamery man found little evidence of it in the milk—not so much as from the alfalfa. Of course, neither was fed till after milking.

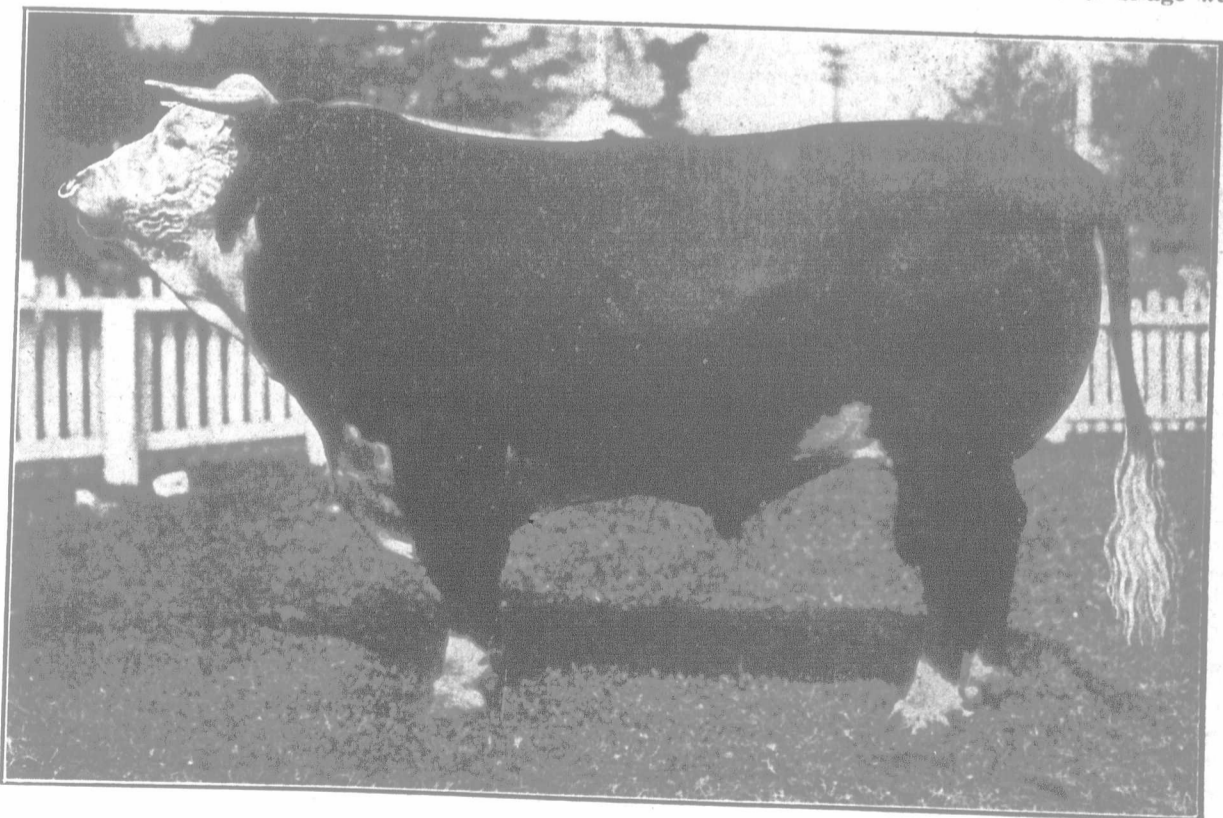
Results in milk production were unsatisfactory. The flow, which had shrunk several pounds per head when the corn silage was finished, shrank still further when the cows were changed from green alfalfa to alfalfa silage, and refused to come back to any extent until one feed a day of green corn was substituted for a feed of silage. This may have been partly due to the better balance of the ration, alfalfa being as much out one way as corn is the other. When the clover silage was



Cotswold Shearling Ewe.

First-prize and champion female of the breed. Owned by John Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.

an abatement of the waters, he begins to look around for some solution. A 14 x 40 cement silo just being emptied at the end of August, suggested to us an experimental solution. We had two acres of second-growth red clover too dirty with bindweed and other plants to leave for seed or even to cure as hay at that stage of maturity. Also there were some four acres or so of second-growth alfalfa which had made quite a crop though it was the poorest portion of the stand. The alfalfa was clean, but the stems were becoming woody, and would soon have been too hard to make good hay even with suitable weather. As oats would press for attention whenever the weather cleared up, we decided to dispose of the clover and alfalfa first, by putting these in the silo. As the silo-filling outfits had not started out, and moreover as we wished to put this stuff in at odd times between showers, we ensiled it without cutting, pitching it through the second silo door. It took three men to unload, one pitching off, one forking into the silo, and



Refiner.

Senior and grand champion Hereford bull at Toronto and London; also champion throughout the West this year. Owned by L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

finished and corn was fed twice a day, there was no further increase. We might explain that lack of fencing has prevented us pasturing more than two fields and a small piece of new ground this season, a considerable feeding has been necessary since early July.

On the whole we do not regard the experiment as much of a success, and would hesitate to repeat it even in similar circumstances. With a larger quantity, cut up fine and well packed into the silo, and with either a larger stock or a silo of smaller diameter, results would no doubt be better, but the experience goes to confirm the view expressed by almost every one who has tried other crops, viz., that corn is the crop for the silo, and that clover or alfalfa had better be cured as hay.

## THE DAIRY.

### Points on Dairy Feeds.

Alfalfa meal, more convenient to handle than hay, much easier to adulterate, price usually excessive, rich in protein.

Beet pulp, soaked up, a good substitute for silage or roots but higher priced.

Bran (wheat), light, bulky, appetizing, high in mineral matter, high in crude fibre. Relatively expensive at present prices.

Buckwheat, low in protein—usually pays to sell it and buy back the middlings.

Buckwheat middlings, heavy, usually economical source of protein, tend to make soft, oily butter.

Bulky feed, bran, gluten feed, distillers' grains, corn and cob meal.

Constipating, cottonseed meal, corn fodder and hay.

Corn, easily digested, usually cheapest source of energy. Pays to grind.

Corn and cob meal, bulky, considerable crude fibre, nearly equal to corn meal in ration because of bulky nature. Grind fine.

Cottonseed meal, high in protein, heavy, should be fed with something else, makes for hard butter, relatively cheap source of protein, ordinarily should not constitute more than one-third of the mixture.

Distiller's dried grain, rich in protein, very variable in composition, bulky, must be fed with other feeds.

Dried brewers' corn grains, light, bulky, high in protein, not readily eaten alone.

Dried brewers' rye grains, similar in character to the corn grains, lower in digestible protein.

Hominy chop, usually economical source of energy, low in protein, palatable, heavy. Good substitute for corn meal if needed.

Laxative, oil meal, bran slightly, silage, roots. Molasses, a non-protein feed, good appetizer, usually high-priced for its food value.

Not palatable, gluten feed, brewers' and distillers' grains, cottonseed meal.

Molasses feeds, usually high in waste materials and too high priced for their feed value.

Oats, good feed, rich in mineral matter, high in crude fibre, not high enough in protein to use for balancing ration, too expensive to feed at the past year's prices, good for calves, especially so if ground and hulls sifted out.

Proprietary feeds, usually variable in composition, frequently contain weed seed and useless waste material, high in fibre and relatively expensive for the amount of energy furnished, save labor of mixing.

Silage, succulent, appetizing, economical, low in protein, should be fed after milking, a little hay or dry fodder should always be fed with it. One of the best farm-grown feeds for milk products.—William Frear, Experiment Station, State College, Pennsylvania.

## POULTRY.

In the 46th week of the North American egg-laying contest at Storrs (Conn.) Experiment Station, a pen of Rhode Island Reds distinguished themselves by laying 32 eggs in the seven days. There was a slight drop in the total yield, 1,302 against 1,350 the previous week. Yost's White Leghorn pen are still in the lead, with 985 eggs, every bird laying. Beulah Farm (Hamilton, Ont.) White Wyandottes are a close second, with 942 eggs.

If it has not already been done, no time should be lost in preparing the poultry house for the winter. Clean it out thoroughly, whitewash and disinfect it before putting new birds in the house. Cleanliness is essential, and it is imperative that the house should be thoroughly sanitary before the poultry go in for the long winter. Go over it carefully and stop all sources of drafts. This does not mean that the house must be made airtight. Not at all. Open front houses give the best results, but these houses are not drafty.

Drafty houses are usually those houses which are very long, or have a high ceiling, or have openings in more than one side. See that sufficient roosting space is allowed for each bird, and if the pen is supplied with high roosts or roosts on different levels, pull them out and put in new ones eighteen inches or two feet from the ground, and all on the same level. Wash the windows. Light is essential to the health of the birds, so let there be light by taking the season's collection of grimy dirt from the glass. Allow a period of a few days to elapse between the cleaning operations and the housing of the fowl, to permit the place to become thoroughly aired, and to accomplish this leave the doors and windows open to ensure thorough air circulation and ventilation.

determines to a great extent their usefulness as winter layers.

The poultryman has only two classes of fowl which he should keep for winter layers, viz., pullets and birds rising two years of age, and rarely three-year-old hens. Older birds of the heavier breeds, unless it be a few kept for their value as breeding stock, seldom prove profitable egg producers. Some individuals of the lighter breeds are good producers at three years of age, and judgment must be used in selecting the winter layers, as good, tried and proven three-year-old hens may beat the poorer type of late-hatched pullets. Pullets must be culled, and culled closely, for there are always many among them which will be "boarders" throughout the first winter. Many

writers claim that age and egg production are not directly correlated, but they all agree that egg production depends upon constitution and conditions of feeding, housing and general care; and with the forcing of pullets and hens, age, when it exceeds a certain point, must affect the general condition and vitality of the hen, which limits the production of more eggs, so that age may be rightly used as a determining factor in the selection of laying stock each fall.

Selecting the pullets is no easy matter, but it may be accomplished with quite satisfactory results if started in time. The best method to follow is a gradual weeding out of the inferior birds as soon as they attain sufficient size for table use. This must be fol-

lowed up later on by the disposal of all those which from time to time show an evidence of lack of development. The best pullets should be laying well in October, and any that have not commenced by November are not likely to lay to any appreciable extent until the approach of spring. Late pullets should always be sold off because they have not, as a rule, reached a stage of maturity to begin laying at this date, and the cold weather checks growth and stops development of the birds, shutting off all chances of profitable egg production. Where trap-nesting is done and only eggs from heavy laying strains used for hatching the pullets intended for replenishing the flock, breeding has some place in pullet selection, but on the ordinary farm no such measures are taken, so that there is no standard to go by excepting the development of the birds themselves. Choose only the fully-developed, attractive birds, which have short backs, broad bodies, short, wide heads; short, thick beaks and bright, clear eyes; birds which are good rustlers, not found on the perch most of the day, but rather down scratching in the litter, seeking more food to further their development and at the same time getting

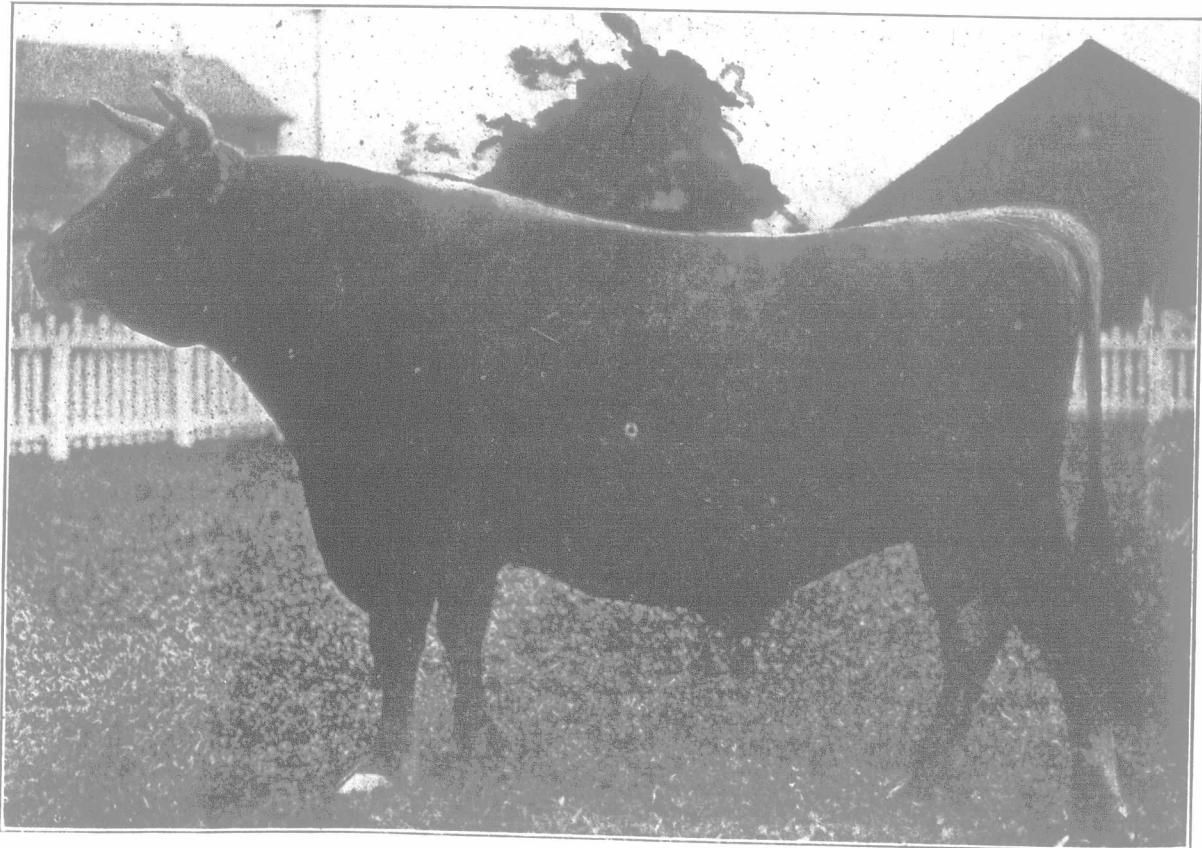


Clara Minto.

Five-year-old Jersey cow, owned by Ira Nichols, Woodstock, Ont., included in auction sale at Simcoe, October, 17, 1912.

### What Birds Shall Constitute the Laying Pens.

Egg production is the chief aim of the average poultryman or farmer keeping a flock of hens, and winter egg production is the highest ideal toward which our best poultrymen strive. To get eggs when eggs are scarce is no easy matter, for it is necessary to a certain degree to combat nature, for the winter months are not the natural laying time of the hen. The primary use of eggs was for reproduction, and as the spring and summer season is the most suitable period for this, naturally then is when eggs are most abundantly produced. The reproductive organs of the female are the source of all eggs, and it is necessary to have these organs functionally active in order to get eggs. The problem, then, is to force the hen to extend her period of reproductive effort over a greater period of the year, especially the cold weather. In a normal state it is believed that laying begins when growth ceases. Here is one of the determining factors in the time for hatching pullets, and the time the pullets are hatched



Sultan's Raleigh.

First-prize aged bull and champion at Toronto, owned by B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

the necessary exercise to maintain a vigorous body. Pullet selection depends almost altogether on appearance.

Of the hens, a few which will have reached the age of three years next spring may, under certain circumstances, prove profitable for the winter, but those rising two years are more likely to be the best producers. Trap-nesting and egg records give an excellent opportunity to be sure of the best layers, and the time of year which they do their best work, but as this is not extensively practiced on the farms one must rely upon observation to a large extent. The person who feeds the hens day after day and week after week, who gathers the eggs and takes all care of the flock, if he keeps his eyes open can form a pretty good idea of the relative value of his hens, provided he has some mark by which to distinguish them. It would pay every poultry owner to leg-band all his birds, as this is the only way to be sure of their ages. Watch the hens carefully. Go to the pen early in the morning and when the twilight commences to fall at night, and you will find some of the hens down from the roost very early and busy scratching out their morning's feed. These same hens are likely to be the last to go to roost at night, and the workers in this respect are almost invariably the layers. A hen that sticks to the perch for a greater part of the day usually becomes fat and seldom lays enough eggs to pay for the food which she consumes. The first consideration should be the kind of fowls from which the hens or pullets came; that is, the poultryman should be sure that they come from a good laying strain, and then, as pointed out, he should exercise good judgment in culling, keeping only the best developed, most promising birds, and outside of actual trap-nesting and egg records, he has done all there is to do in the matter of deciding upon what shall constitute his flock of winter layers.

**The Ducks.**

By Peter McArthur.

It was all a mistake about those ducks. I might have studied them and written them up any time since they came out of the shell, but I got an idea into my head that ducks are so active that I would have to be feeling particularly fit and to be prepared to take a day off for the job. Now that I have looked into the matter I find that the old hen that hatched them misled me entirely. She kept up such a continual clacking and scolding because those ducks didn't act like chickens that I got to thinking that they must be unusually trying creatures. And all the while those young ducks were probably living their duck lives in a quiet, contented way, and there was no reason in the world why they should be reformed into chickens. Fortunately, the old hen finally gave up in despair, and after loudly prophesying that the whole place was going to the dogs just because those ducks couldn't be taught to roost in an apple tree, and because they were all the time getting their feet wet, she went back to laying eggs, and the last I heard of her she was in solitary confinement, because she wanted to start hatching again at this time of the year. All of which goes to show that there is a great deal of unnecessary fussing going on in this world, and that it is possible for well-meaning people to make a nuisance of themselves. The old hen meant well, but she had tackled an entirely unnecessary job.

This morning I hunted up the ducks for the purpose of trying to get a sympathetic understanding of their view of life. I had no trouble finding them. Ever since the oats have been hauled in they haven't wandered very far from the stack. Besides getting all the heads that were exposed within reach, they rob the hens whenever they manage to scratch loose a few grains. As the wet weather has filled all the puddles around the barnyard they do not have to go far for water, and I would give something to be as contented with my lot as they are. I found them lying under the granary with their heads tucked under their wings, and the first thing that struck me about them was the satisfying way in which they lie down. They seem to be built for just that kind of restfulness. When a duck lies down it does it in a whole-souled way that leaves nothing to be desired. It touches the ground from its crop to its tail and gives an exhibition of perfect rest that is worthy of a poem. Come to think of it, there is nothing surprising about this. Ducks are water birds, and the attitude of swimming is the one that they naturally take.

Nature intended them to lie at full length in their own element, and now that they have been civilized into living on land, out of their element, they keep to the old habit. If the ground had not been so wet I would have sprawled down at full length to watch them, and would have shown them that when it comes to taking a rest they have nothing on me. When the conditions are right I can assume a restful attitude and rest as completely as anything in nature. But some people do not regard this as resting. They have another unpleasant word to describe it.

To begin with, I shoed the ducks from under the granary. Though I was loath to disturb them duty must be done. The whole flock rose with a simultaneous "quack" and squattered through a near-by puddle. "Squattered" is exactly the right word, and I have the authority of Burns for using it:

"Awa' ye squattered like a drake  
On whistling wings."

The word seems to describe both their appearance and the sounds they make. As soon as they reached a place of safety they all stopped and began wiggling their tails. Then I saw a great light. Duck language is not expressed with the tongue, but with the tail. There is a sameness about the sounds they utter that would make it impossible for them to carry on a connected conversation. With their tails it is different. They seem able to give an infinite variety to the way in which they wiggle them. They can express joy, satisfaction, contempt, surprise, or any other emotion, by the simple wiggling of their tails. Did you ever see a duck dive into the water in such a way as to leave only its tail exposed? If you have you could never fail to tell when it managed to get a good juicy root or a snail by the happy way it would wiggle its tail. Sometimes when they are very happy they can wiggle their tails so fast that all the eye can catch is a sort of hazy blur. At other times, when they are attending to their toilet and rubbing themselves down with the backs of their heads, they will give their tails a little flirt that is just as proud as I. I think if I set myself to it I could write a bulletin on the language of duck tails. After I had disturbed them they stood and wiggled their tails at one another in a way that seemed to be entirely disrespectful to me. They seemed to be saying, "Humph! I wonder what he thinks he wants now. Did you ever see such a looking creature? How on earth does he manage to balance himself up on end in that way when every duck knows that the true, graceful position for a creature's body is to be hung between two legs horizontally. I wonder how he manages to convey his ideas, if he has any, without having a gaudy little bunch of feathers to wiggle the same as we have. Those sounds he makes with his mouth when the children are around can't have any more meaning than our quacking. It must be terrible to be a poor dumb creature like that." Then they all said "Quack" and gave their tails a most superior wiggle. At this point an unwary cricket started to move past about ten feet away, and instantly every neck in the flock was stretched out full length and every tail wig-wagged: "My meat!" I don't know which one got it, though I think it must have been the brown drake from the contented way in which he wiggled his tail for some minutes afterwards.

Now, don't be offended, but there are really lessons to be learned from the ducks. Their faculty for flocking together is something that farmers might study with profit. Whether sleeping or feeding it would be possible almost at any time to cover the whole flock with a tablecloth, and when they make up their minds to travel they move in Indian file behind a chosen leader like a band of Iroquois braves. And yet it is possible for the poison of class distinction to find its way even among ducks. I remember that one day when I was moving a pile of boards I uncovered a fair-sized frog. Instantly the ducks swooped down on it, and before I had time to interfere the frog had gone headfirst to his doom. He must have made just about as satisfactory a meal as that duck had ever had. And what was the result? While the other ducks went foraging around for crickets and angleworms, the one that had swallowed the frog squatted on the shady side of the stable and crooned to itself and wiggled its tail as if it were the most superior duck in the country. It was easy to see that it felt itself above all the others. (Wiggle.) It was made of finer clay. (Wiggle-Wiggle-Wiggle.) It was really disgraceful the way those common ducks squattered around after grubs and such refuse as collects in the bottom of puddles. (Wiggle-Wiggle.) All afternoon it lay there meditating and digesting and refusing to associate with common ducks. And yet—and yet—even that superior duck will probably figure at a Christmas dinner just like the others. It is a strange world. Even the most gifted ducks cannot long maintain a superior position.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**The Season's Fruit Markets.**

The Prairie markets on account of the large crop in the Western States, are likely to be well supplied, says the Dominion Fruit Crop Report for September. On this account the wholesale firms in Winnipeg and other markets in the Prairie provinces, have been cautious in buying fruit from Ontario growers. Representatives from Ontario have visited the Prairie markets and it is reported that a very large proportion of the Lambton and Norfolk crop has been sold direct to retailers in these cities.

In Montreal and Ottawa, basket fruits have been arriving from Ontario in large quantities, but in both markets the condition of this fruit, as taken from refrigerator cars, is reported as very poor, some plums being sold in Montreal market as low as 10 cents for eleven-quart baskets. This state of affairs may have been caused by the fruit being packed in an over-mature or moist condition.

Reference has already been made to the complaints of growers of a scarcity of buyers. While this condition of affairs is lamentable, and while considerable fruit may be practically wasted, there is no doubt that the situation would be greatly relieved if co-operative methods of marketing were adopted by the growers in those localities from which these complaints originate.

The average buyer is not looking for fruit in small lots, and the consequence is that many owners of comparatively small orchards have difficulty in placing their crop in the buyers' hand. If co-operative organizations were formed by a number of growers in these sections and the fruit were sold by the associations, many of the complaints mentioned would doubtless be eliminated.

**September Fruit Crops and Prices**

The September Fruit Crop Report issued from Ottawa on the sixteenth of the month, notes that the prospects for apples were then somewhat more favorable than when the August report was issued, particularly for fall and winter varieties, which show an increase of from five to ten per cent. The general averages for the Dominion were placed at 70 per cent. for early apples, 74 per cent. for fall apples, and 67 per cent. for winter apples, making a representative average of 70, the same as the figure for early fruit.

The month of August was remarkable for the number of days upon which rain fell throughout the Dominion, and for the comparatively small number of hours of sunshine. This lack, however, was less detrimental to fruit than to some other crops. Conditions have favored the growth of fungus, though losses on this score have been largely controlled by efficient spraying methods, where practiced.

Winds have been more or less troublesome in Western Ontario where severe storms prevailed about August 25th, and to some extent in Nova Scotia. The Annapolis Valley crop is said to be not more than forty per cent. that of last year. Pears in Ontario are medium to light, being a failure in Prince Edward county. In Nova Scotia and British Columbia they are good. The average of the crop is placed at 80 per cent., with Bartlett's leading. Plums this year are above the average, Ontario and Quebec being the exceptions. Peaches and grapes are up to the mark, though grapes like tomatoes, are late in ripening.

Insect injury to the fruit crop is fairly prevalent, and scab is doing damage all over the Dominion.

As to foreign fruit prospects, the report reads: "The weather continues extremely cold and damp, inducing fungous diseases and preventing the proper ripening of the fruit."

"England.—The crop of cooking apples will not be very high, but there is likely to be an abundance of inferior grades. Later in the season the demand for dessert fruit will be comparatively keen and prices moderate. The crop, on the whole, will be about the average. Apples have been selling in Covent Garden at practically a dollar a bushel for good cooking varieties, and \$1.50 for the best early dessert apples. The last lot of Tasmania and New Zealand apples sold at rather low prices.

"Pears are reported as plentiful though the crop in the Southern counties will be below average.

"Plums have been a light crop, and the color and keeping qualities have been injured by the cold wet season.

"From Scotland comes the same report of unfavorable weather, which will limit the fruit crop perceptibly.

"On the continent the conditions remain practically the same. While the apple crop is fair a

large amount of the fruit is of an inferior quality, and there is no doubt that there will be an extensive trade in Canadian apples in Europe this season. Canadian fruit growers will recollect that good prices were obtained for Nova Scotia fruit shipped to the Hamburg market last season, and as there is likely to be a shortage of high-class fruit on the continent this fall, and as a line of steamers will run direct between Halifax and Hamburg, there is no doubt that a considerable quantity of Eastern-Canadian fruit will be disposed of in this way.

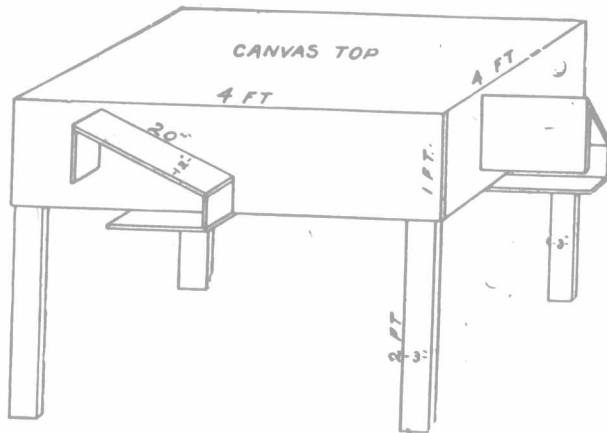
"Reports from Holland continue to be favorable, and the crop there is probably the only one in Europe above average.

"United States.—There has been no material change in the reports received from the South, except that the Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin prospects are hardly as favorable as were predicted in the last report. In the Northwestern States the crop is particularly good, the States of Idaho, Washington and Oregon showing an average of practically 90 per cent. A considerable quantity of this fruit is already on the Western markets, but the supply is not likely to interfere with the shipment of Canadian fruit to these markets. In other sections of the States the prospects remain unchanged."

**Picking and Packing Apples.**

October days are here again and with them the apple growers' harvest. The trees which he has eagerly watched and industriously cared for, from the time the first leaf-bud began to burst last spring right down through the season of fragrant blossoms, setting and developing fruit until now, are supporting on their heavy drooping branches the looked-for load of luscious apples, some red, some yellow, some streaked, some mottled and some green. The fight against disease and in-

but not too big and cumbersome. A few step-ladders are often handy for the lower limbs. If a tree is kept properly pruned, almost if not all the fruit may be secured from the ladders, it usually not being necessary for the picker to climb around in the tree. The less the limbs are used to get the fruit the better, as much injury in bark-peeling and twig-breaking results. Careless pickers should not be allowed to butcher trees. Keep them on the ladder. Insist upon clean picking. When a ladder is put up in a certain place,



Grading Table.

it should not be moved until all the apples have been pulled which it is possible to reach from that setting. Moving back and forth is a waste of time, and a tree should never be left until picked clean.

\* Apples are very easily bruised, and every bruise invites decay and loss. The only way to avoid deterioration from this cause is to handle carefully. A winter apple may seem hard at picking time, but the receptacle into which it is picked, should be lined with cloth or some soft material to insure no injury. Some people prefer half-bushel baskets, others slightly smaller baskets. Baskets are always better than pails.

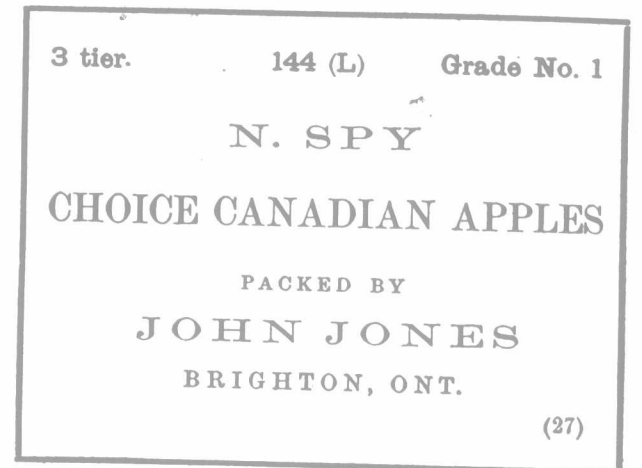
It is impossible to state just when an apple should be picked, but winter apples should hang as long as possible, to be harvested before frost comes. The apple should show its seeds almost mature, and the more color it has taken on the better.

In picking always leave the stem on the apple. Breaking off the stems is a very common cause of decay. A little practice will soon teach the picker the easiest way to remove the fruit.

Apples when picked should be immediately packed in the orchard, or carted away to the

on the under side of the table top to rest the box on. The box in packing is set one end upon the end projection, and the other end on the bench fastened to the bottom of the table. Where barrel-packing is used exclusively, longer tables may be used. All the apples are emptied onto the tables, and carefully graded by experienced graders. Too much care cannot be exercised to have each apple a first-class specimen of its grade. If there is any doubt about it throw it into the lower grade every time, as the only way to build up and maintain a good fruit market, is to put up first-class fruit of the different grades. Three grades are common, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. If the fruit is of exceptional quality and warrants it, a fancy grade of extra choice stuff may be put up in boxes. No. 1 and No. 2 are the only grades which should be packed, and the higher the percentage of No. 1s the better. No. 3s are "culls." See that all No. 1s are first-class apples, as nearly perfect as possible, and always give a good grade of No. 2. Just keeping within the limits of the law is not enough.

After the sorting comes the packing. Two courses are open, box-packing and barrel-packing. Growers on the Pacific Coast have been making big money out of box-packed fruit. The box is more attractive, and contains about the quantity required by many consumers who do not want a barrel. The box is intended for the high-class trade, and not every variety should be so packed. Northern Spy, McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Kings, Wagons, and Wealthy are some varieties which box well. Greenings, Baldwins, Ben Davis, and like varieties are suited to barrel-packing, as

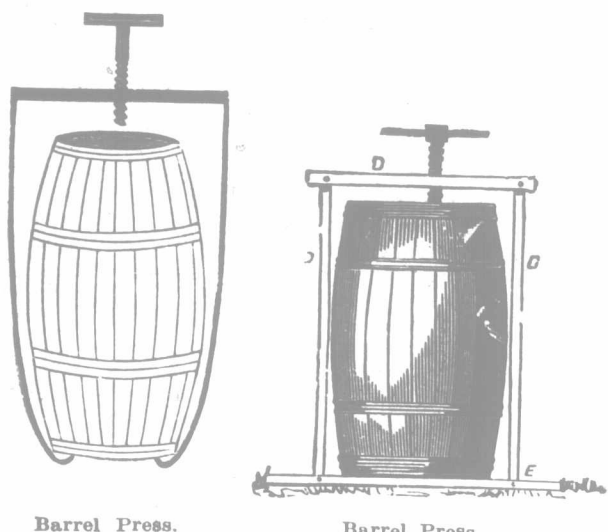


Illustrating Box Stenciling.

they are used for cooking purposes, whereas the others are used for dessert.

**IN BARRELS.**

Barrel packing seems and is simple enough, but simplicity does not mean that carelessness should be tolerated. Because fruit is barrelled is no reason why it should not conform to standards just as strict as those set for box-packed fruit. Grade the fruit into baskets small enough to go into the barrel, and in emptying the fruit from them, place them well down to the bottom or to the fruit as the case may be, and let the fruit out slowly. The first operation is facing the barrel. This is usually done by placing two layers in the bottom by hand, neatly and closely packed, stems down. Long stems should be clipped, as they are liable to cause injury. This bottom of the



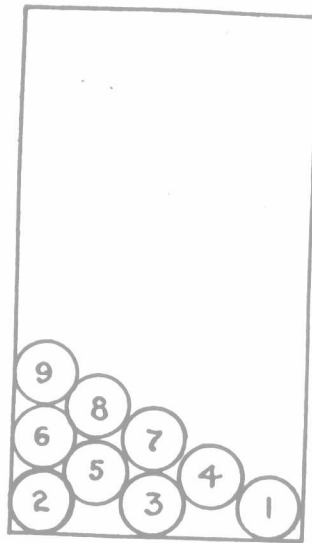
Barrel Press.

Barrel Press.

sect pests is always a strenuous one, and this summer's has been no exception to the rule. Cultivation has entailed some extra work, but this has only served to produce the fruit and a very important part remains—namely harvesting and marketing it. Harvesting covers the two operations, picking and packing.

**PICKING.**

Machinery has solved many farm and orchard problems, but nothing has yet been invented to satisfactorily take the place of the hand in picking apples. As the bulk of the crop must be harvested in a comparatively short time, it is necessary to have sufficient labor for the job. This is not easy to obtain, and very often inexperienced men and boys must be engaged. Where it is

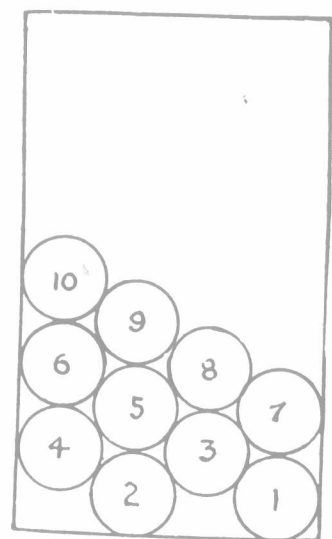


Diagonal 3:2 Pack.

store or packing house. It is a mistake to pile them in heaps around under the trees on the ground, as they are liable to heat and have their keeping qualities materially injured. Where the fruit is sent to the storage house for packing, it is simply emptied into barrels and carted away as fast as picked. This method is a good one where an apple storage is provided and where labor is scarce, as it leaves all the labor for harvesting the crop, and the packing may be done later under cover.

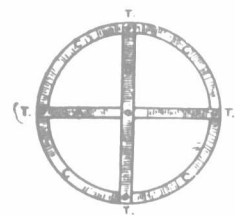
**PACKING.**

For packing, a sorting table is necessary. Different sizes are used. It is simply a canvas-topped structure so built as to hold the fruit. A top three feet by four feet is considered by many to be a convenient size. Two-by-four scantling, if used for legs, do well for legs, and in case some barrel-packing may be done allow the end board on each end of the table to project one foot at alternate spaces, and have a one-foot projection



Diagonal 2:2 Pack.

barrel in packing is the end upon which the marks should be placed, and the face-apples should be a fair representation of the entire barrel. Place the barrel on a plank, and to cause the fruit to settle together give the barrel a good rocking



Device for pressing heads in barrels. Circle a little smaller than barrel head.



Barrel head properly marked.

possible to get them, experienced packers are worth much more than inexperienced, and are preferable even though they demand a much higher wage. The ladders most in favor are light cedar ladders long enough to reach the top of the trees,

back and forth several times, as it is being filled. Too much importance cannot be attached to the thoroughness of the settling of the fruit. The rocking takes the place of undue pressing, and results in much less bruised fruit. Apply the press carefully when the last row of apples comes slightly above the heading groove, and when the head reaches the groove tighten the hoops and nail in the liners, and the barrel is complete, provided it has been labelled on the opposite end before filling commenced.

IN BOXES.

Box-packing requires more care than barrel-work. Two and sometimes three different styles of pack are used, the packer adapting the pack to the size of apple and the box. The box which our growers use, is one ten inches by eleven inches by twenty inches. Apples for box-packing should be carefully graded into different sizes before packing, and, as nearly as possible, have the apples in each box uniform in size, shape and color. This facilitates packing as far as size and shape go, and is an advantage in selling. The diagonal and straight pack are used extensively in the west. The diagonal pack is used when the apples are too large for four straight across the box, and too small for three. Straight packs are three, four and five tiers according to the size of the box, made by placing the apples in straight rows across the box. The diagonal pack is started by placing an apple in one corner of the box, another in the center against the end and another in the corner, and alternating them until the layer is complete. The diagonal pack is preferable because it permits more variation in the apples, and usually less bruising occurs. The box should be lined with a white paper. Each layer in the box should be placed by hand. The packer must plan to get a bulge in the center of the box. This should be about 1 1/2 inches, and to get it he should begin with the first or second layer. The method is to place in the center of the box, apples which are a little larger and thicker than the apples near the end. A little practice brings the bulge naturally. The apples may be packed on the end or on the side. Flat apples pack best on end, while long apples do better on the side. A bulge of 1 1/2 inches means when the box is nailed up and completed, 1/4 of an inch both top and bottom to take up any slack during shipping, and prevent bruising of the fruit.

WHAT CONSTITUTES EACH GRADE.

"Fancy" fruit, should consist of well-grown specimens of a single variety. Each and every apple must be sound, of good uniform size and normal shape for the variety, must show a good coloring for the variety and be free from worm holes, bruises, scale and defects of all kinds, and be properly packed.

"No. 1" must consist of well-grown specimens of a single variety, must be sound, of not less than medium size and show good color for variety, and be of normal shape; and not less than 90 per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and must be properly packed.

"No. 2" must be specimens of nearly medium size for the variety, and not less than 80 per cent free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and be properly packed.

These are the requirements, and every packer should make it a point to put up nothing but the best in each grade this year, and make Canada's 1912 apple crop one which will be an advertisement for Canadian apples in every market where they are sold.

Old Country Apple Markets.

"While in the West of England there is said to be something of a fruit famine, Kent cannot complain of a lack of apples, pears, and cobnuts. Indeed, it is declared that apples do not pay for the picking. A Maidstone merchant is said to have sent apples to Covent Garden and to have been a penny per bushel to the bad when carriage and market dues were paid."

The above cutting from an English newspaper will show Mr. McArthur why apples are cheap this year.

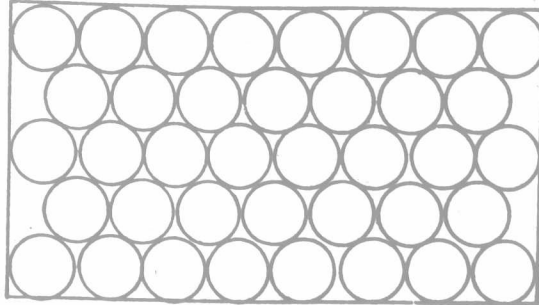
I may also mention that large supplies are coming into our markets weekly of first-class cooking apples from the continent of Europe, so I am afraid that exporters will meet a dull market to begin with.

For my own private business I could afford to give him 13s per barrel delivered at Railway Stn., Glasgow, or 12s 6d ex ship for stuff in good condition, Nos. 1 and 2 good sorts in mixed cars, Ben Davis and Grimes Golden barred. I am not at present a buyer, and only give this figure to allow you to make comparison. Steamboat freight is, I believe, a dollar per barrel, and there are also dock and shore dues on this side. I may mention that last year I had several splendid lots of Nova Scotia apples, which took very well in this district. They are like our home apples and appear to take better on that account, although inclined to be on the small side.

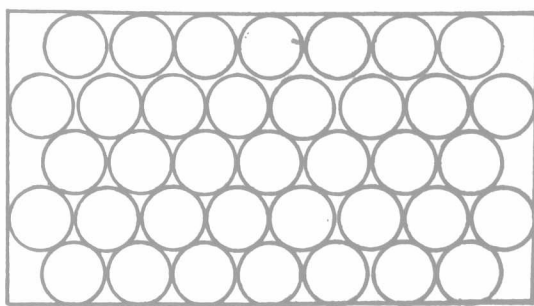
We have just finished harvest here; have been badly hindered by wet weather, but have it in good order now, and a bounteous crop it is. Early potatoes are lifting well.

Stirlingshire, Scotland.

R. B. SMITH.

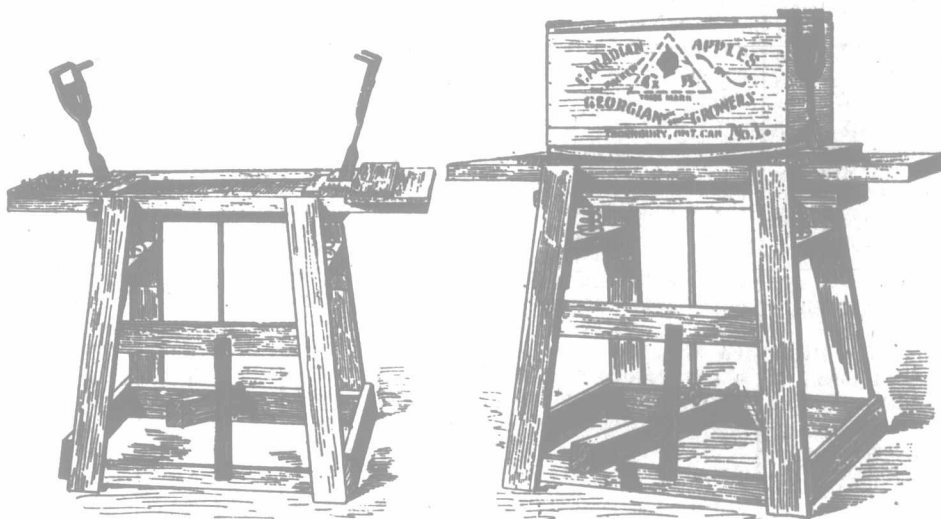


(a) 1st, 3rd and 5th Layers.

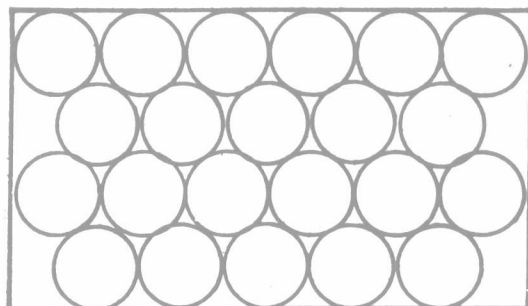


(b) 2nd and 4th Layers.

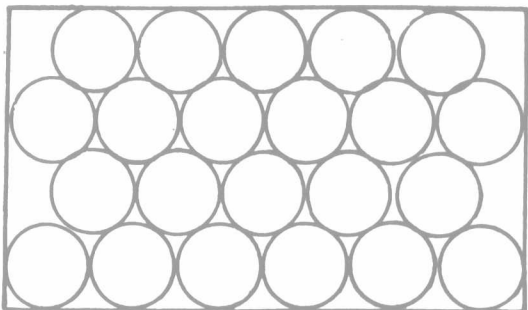
3 : 2 Box Packs.



Box Press and Nailing Bench.



(a) 1st and 3rd Layers.



(b) 2nd and 4th Layers.

2 : 2 Box Packs.

Common to provide for the necessary improvements in the agriculture department, which, judging from the letter of W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., referred to in last week's Farmer's Advocate, will mean an extension of the space of the live-stock buildings, and a fine covered judging pavilion. The City Council was also requested to take up the question of an eastern entrance to the exhibition grounds.

British Agricultural Development.

Amid the clamor over Home Rule, the German Peril and wet harvests, the public in Great Britain and elsewhere is liable to overload the work of the Development Commission established under the historic British budget of 1909. As very often occurs, this most beneficial of movements is quiet and orderly in method. It deals largely with two great industries, agriculture and the fisheries, and rests on the rational basis of science and education rather than coddling and pauperizing schemes. For the benefit of agriculture the Board of Agriculture and the Commission had together worked out a plan of education and research that will prove of far reaching benefit. To this end £50,000 a year is set aside, and £325,000 for a scheme of instruction. This, in its turn, is to consist of ascending stages, all of which will be under the control of the Board of Agriculture. First will come the technical training in schools. The next link will be a series of farm institutes or schools, the object of which will be to provide farmers' sons with winter courses, or spring and summer courses in dairy work, arranged after the American and Danish examples. Later on, again, will come the residential agricultural colleges, with scholarships attached, one for each of the twelve centres into which the country will be divided. The Commissioners appear to have been encouraged by the interest in scientific education shown by the younger farmers and their anxiety to improve the low standard of veterinary knowledge which hampers the English stock-keeper. They are the class to whom the higher grades of this educational scheme will especially appeal, and who will make most use of the highest of all, which will be the central research institutes. Here the Commissioners propose to associate practical men with the experts, so as to keep the work as far as possible on economic lines. Actual progress may be slow, for the first business of the new organization will be to find and develop men able to fit the scientific method on to the hand-to-mouth character of much English farming. Meanwhile, a more direct form of aid to agriculture is the assistance which the Commissioners have been able to give to experimental work on new crops, such as tobacco in Ireland and the willow beds for basket-making of South Wales, or the large sums they have already devoted to the encouragement of light-horse breeding. But the two greater subjects which fairly come within the scope of the Commissioners' work are agricultural co-operation and rural transport, in the form of motor services and light railways. The subjects are allied, and both are vital elements in the success of the great change in rural economy to which both political parties are committed, the extension of small holdings. The Commissioners have already done something to assist the three Agricultural Organization Societies, which are the organs of the co-operative movement in the four kingdoms, and to develop their representative character. The Commission has also begun lines of forestry that will develop into a useful national scheme.

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Want No Larger British Preference.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in session at Ottawa, received a lettergram on behalf of the Western Grain Growers, enquiring whether the Manufacturers' Association would join hands in an effort to bind Canada to the Motherland, by urging the Dominion Government to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged on American imports, and to bring about complete free trade with Great Britain in ten years. The proposal was greeted with a laugh, and disposed of after a few moments casual consideration, with a courteously phrased reply rep-

THE FARM BULLETIN.

More Land for National Exhibition.

The force of public opinion is evidently taking effect upon the directors of the National Exhibition, Toronto. At a meeting last week the Executive were instructed to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the City Council, to secure from the Dominion Government possession of enough of the Garrison

resenting that no adequate consideration of such a sweeping proposal received in the closing hours of the session was possible, that the attitude of the Association had been previously set forth in carefully considered resolutions, but that they would gladly co-operate with the producers in the East and the Middle, and the Farther West, on any matter looking to the advancement of Canada as a whole, or as an integral part of the British Empire.

F. N. Marcellus, B. S. A., a 1911 graduate of the O. A. C., who after graduation was stationed in Simcoe Co., Ont., for a short time, under the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and who for the past year has been connected with the Poultry Department of the Iowa State College of Agriculture, Ames, Iowa, has returned to Ontario, and is taking up lecture and scientific poultry-breeding work at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

### TRADE TOPICS.

When a person has occasion to use firearms, nothing but the best is satisfactory. The Marlin Firearms Co., of New Haven, Connecticut, are advertising in another column a new hammerless shotgun, and different types of rifles built for efficiency. These arms are up-to-date in every particular, easy to handle, and easy to clean. See the advertisement if needing anything in this line.

In another column in this issue appears the advertisement of Creelman Bros., a firm which for nearly a third of a century has been engaged in the manufacture of hand and power seamless hosiery-knitting machines, as well as special and family machines. All kinds of knitting of the highest order may be done on these machines, which are described in a small booklet issued by the company. See the advertisement, and write for this well-illustrated booklet.

**THE RANGE FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE.**—With winter coming on (or at any other season), one of the liveliest problems on a well-regulated farm, is the choice of a range. Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will be interested in the advertisement in this issue of the range manufactured by the Majestic Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo. The body of the Great Majestic is made of charcoal iron, which gives it remarkable wearing qualities. All top doors and frames are made of malleable iron, and it is claimed that they won't break, crack, or rust. On the Majestic Range, all joints are riveted perfectly air-tight—no heat escapes, and no cold air can enter—it is completely lined with pure asbestos—thus the oven can be heated quickly with about half the fuel used in the ordinary range. Read their advertisement carefully, and write for their booklet.

### GOSSIP.

A. C. Hallman, Springbrook Stock Farm, Breslau, Ont., in his new advertisement of Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine, offers for sale young bulls described as choice individuals, good enough to head any herd, bred from high-testing stock, nice and straight, good type and quality. The room is needed for the increase in stock. The herd now numbers over 40 head, and there never was as good a collection of richly-bred stock at Springbrook before. The pigs are all of the best type and blood, but the herd must be reduced, and good bargains will be given.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of an auction sale to take place on October 16th, when a 100-acre farm, and the farm stock and implements, the property of Alex. A. Watt, Brucefield, Huron County, Ont., will be disposed of. The offering includes work horses, brood mares, colts and fillies, twenty head of well-bred Shorthorn cattle of milking strains, including cows due to calve in November and December, and the richly-bred Holstein bull, Sir Canary, born in November, 1910, whose dam has a record at three years old of 164 lbs. butter in seven days, and grand

### Good Seed and Education.

The Eighth Annual Report of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association now being distributed by the Publications Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is replete with matters of interest not only to those concerned in the production of high-class seed, but to all who are interested in rural progress generally. In addition to the report itself, which is illustrated, there are included several addresses by such authorities as the Hon. Martin Burrell, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, Prof. C. C. James, Prof. L. S. Klinck, J. H. Grisdale, etc. Of special interest at the present time, is the paper presented by Rufus Stimson, Agent of Agricultural Education, Boston, Mass., on "Vocational Agricultural Education for boys and girls." The means adopted in Massachusetts and other States of the Union in interesting the boys in farm work and in correlating the work of the school with ordinary

farm work is most suggestive, and should be carefully studied by all who are interested in the more efficient education of boys and girls in rural communities.

The above report may be had free of charge by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Reports from Illinois go to show that this season's corn crop is one of the greatest on record, and that 75 per cent. of it had fully ripened before the frosts of last week. The oat crop of the State was very large also, and best quality grades were selling at 25 to 27 cents per bushel.

That there is money in the restaurant business, even at present high prices for foods, appears from the report of the Toronto W. C. T. U., which cleared \$3,000 from their privilege at the recent National Exhibition.

The Border-Leicester shearing ram, Deuchrie No. 1, bred by James Jeffrey, Prestonskirk, Scotland, made the highest price (\$800) realized at the Perth ram sale, September 20th, 1912. He was purchased by Gardyne Hunter, of Horn, Errol. The runner-up was J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestoun, Dollar.

G. M. Forsyth, Woodholm Farm, North Claremont, Ont., breeder of high-class Shorthorns, whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "My crop of calves is the best I have raised. They are low-down, thick, with mossy hair, the kind that are being asked for, and their breeding is right, being representatives of such tribes as Cruickshank Lavender, Duchess of Gloster, Brawith Bud, and Kiblean Beauty, Kinellar Clementina, Magazine, etc."

### WON AT OTTAWA.

In our report of Ottawa Exhibition, the special class for Percheron stallions for which prizes were offered by the Percheron Society of America, was inadvertently omitted. The first prize, a gold medal denoting championship, was won by J. E. Arnold, Grenville, Que., on Marquis, a big dapple gray, weighing a ton; second, a silver medal, and third, a reserve, went to Wm. Pears, West Toronto.

### DEATH OF NOTED SHIRE STALLION.

The imported Shire stallion Sand Boy [886], the property of John Wallace, of Ruscomb, Ont., died recently from acute indigestion. He was a much-valued stock-getter, and a horse very widely known in different parts of Ontario, having several of his get registered in the Canadian Shire Studbook. Sand Boy was imported by Bawden & McDonell, of Exeter, Ont., and sold to J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, who afterwards sold him to Mr. Wallace. Sand Boy was a noted prizewinner in his time, and had numerous first prizes and championship ribbons to his credit, several of these being secured in the show-ring of Toronto. It is also claimed that he had the honor of never being beaten in a show-ring, which goes to show that he was not only a most potent stock-getter, but a noted prizewinner as well. His son, Sand Boy 2nd [571], one of the best of the breed ever shown in Canada, won in his two-year-old form the champion award at the Western Fair, London, 1910, in the hands of his breeder and owner, Frank Drury, Charing Cross, Ont.

### Small Fruit Culture.

The failure of many who occupy land to grow an abundance of small fruits, at least for their own use, is due to a mistaken idea that it requires too much time to look after a garden. This is the view taken by W. T. Macoun, the Dominion Horticulturist, and expressed in a paper read by him last winter before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. This paper, which constitutes a pamphlet of thirty-five pages, is an exhaustive treatise, expressed in the plainest terms, on the culture of small fruits. The fruits dealt with are the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, and several classes of currants. Besides giving full instructions for planting and cultivation, notes are given on the relative merits of varieties.

This pamphlet contains an interesting

table on the cost of growing, and the returns from an acre of strawberries. At a selling value of five cents per box, a net profit of eighty-four dollars is shown. A section is devoted to the preparation and application of insecticides and fungicides that are useful in fruit-growing. Having the information of this paper to guide him, there is no good reason why every farmer should not have a productive fruit garden. A large edition has been printed, to be sent free to all who apply to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### 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.

#### HORSE FAVORS FOOT — DAIRY COWS—PITTING POTATOES AND APPLES.

1. I bought a horse out of a livery-stable, guaranteed six years old and sound. He weighs about 1,150 lbs., and is a little too heavy-boned for a livery horse. Since I have had him, I notice he always favors his right front foot. He holds it in front about eight inches, and rests on the front of the hoof. He favors the other foot a little. He is not at all stiff, and roading does not make him go lame. His chest is full, and he does not seem sore in front. What do you think is the cause of the horse standing as he does?  
2. Which breed of cow do you consider the most profitable for a farmer to keep, sending milk to a creamery, a good Holstein, Ayrshire, or Jersey?  
3. Will you describe a pit for wintering apples and potatoes? G. R. R.

Ans.—1. Pointing of the fore feet is a sign of soreness, and is often an indication of navicular disease. This may be just commencing, and it is altogether likely he will grow worse as time goes on. It is strange that no soreness is noticed when he is travelling. This may develop. If it does not, no importance need be placed on the resting of the foot when standing.  
2. This depends more upon the cow than upon the breed. There is no best breed. The breed does not matter if the cows are producers. Good and bad are found in all breeds. Choose the breed which suits you best, and then get cows having good records behind them.  
3. Dig out a place the size of the pit about six inches deep. Bank the dirt removed around the edge to form a place in which to start the pit; pile up in a cone-shaped pile to required depth and cover with straw, and on top of the straw place about six inches of earth. Leave an opening in the top for ventilation. A small tile in the top is suitable. The straw and a couple of inches of dirt may be put on first, then, as cold weather approaches, put on the rest of the earth. Sometimes more than six inches are required. This depends to some extent upon location, and the amount of straw used. Great care must be exercised with the apples, and more covering is necessary than for potatoes.

### DISLOCATION OF PATELLA.

A neighbor of mine has a four-months-old colt which is lame in the hind legs at times. The trouble appeared when the colt was three months old, running with the mare on pasture. He does not know that the colt has been injured by jumping over a fence. The lameness is periodical. Some days the colt is all right, and some days it will be lame for an hour, and sometimes all day. The leg, from the hip to the fetlock joint, becomes stiff. The lameness goes from one leg to the other, and all it does after it has been lame is to give a jerk up with the leg. It walks all right, and runs or gallops without anything wrong. F. W. S.

Ans.—The colt, from the description of the trouble, is affected with dislocation of the patella, known commonly as "stified." It evidently has the trouble in each hind leg. It may make a useful horse, but it is doubtful whether it will ever be exactly right. Clip the hair off the front and inside of the stifle joints. Tie so he cannot bite them. Blister with a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces of vaseline. Rub the blister well in each day for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose now and oil every day. Repeat the blistering as soon as the scale comes off, and every month for four or five times.

### PROBABLY INFECTIOUS ABORTION.

I have a small herd of Shorthorn cattle, and am unable to get the cows with calf. They go six and ten weeks and then come in season again. Have I infectious abortion or not? If so, how can I tell for sure, and what would you advise, selling the whole herd and stock bull for beef, or treating them? If the latter is advisable, state medicine and course of treatment.

### OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The symptoms point suspiciously to infectious abortion. The only positive diagnosis at present will be a bacteriological analysis of the vaginal discharge, if you can find any. If any is present, a sample should be scooped out of the vagina and put at once into a bottle and forwarded to Prof. S. F. Edwards, O. A. C., Guelph, or Dr. C. H. Higgins, Biological Laboratory, Ottawa, accompanied by a letter on the same mail, giving full particulars. They may or may not be able to tell you what is the trouble. As you have the disease on your premises, we would not advise trying to get rid of it by selling the stock, especially as it is pure-bred, and probably worth a good deal more than beef price. Stay with it until an immune herd is secured. You might try inoculation with anti-abortion serum, which your veterinarian will tell you about, but the efficacy of this is problematical. The cost is two dollars per head, besides the veterinarian's fee for his services in making the first injection. You can try the carbolic acid treatment if you like, but for our part we don't take much stock in it, though there are still many who do. It is probable that carbolic acid has often been assigned credit for disappearance of the disease through natural agency. It wears itself out in time.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

At West Toronto, on Monday, September 30th, receipts of live stock numbered 32 cars, comprising 585 cattle, 169 hogs, 75 sheep and lambs, and 34 calves. Cattle prices looked steady. Hogs, \$8.75 fed and watered, and \$8.40 f. o. b. cars, country points.

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	58	373	431
Cattle .....	707	5,142	5,849
Hogs .....	1,050	6,982	8,032
Sheep .....	1,338	7,060	8,398
Calves .....	70	673	743
Horses .....	—	18	18

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1911 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars .....	226	235	461
Cattle .....	3,165	3,809	6,974
Hogs .....	4,701	5,271	9,972
Sheep .....	3,868	1,583	5,451
Calves .....	399	155	554
Horses .....	1	21	22

The combined receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week show a decrease of 30 cars, 625 cattle, 1,940 hogs, and 4 horses; but an increase of 2,947 sheep and lambs, and 189 calves, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1911.

The receipts of live stock, especially cattle, were larger than for some time, and in some classes, especially the common and inferior Eastern qualities, almost greater than the demand; in fact, in every class, excepting the choice, handy-weight butchers' cattle, there was an overplus during the whole week, which caused the break in prices which usually takes place at this season of the year. All classes of fat cattle were cheaper, not excepting the choicest of butcher grades, prices for which declined fully 25c. per cwt. In our last letter we noted that a very few cattle had reached \$6.80 to \$7, but last week \$6.75 was the top for about two carloads of extra-quality butchers', and on Thursday \$6.35 was the outside price paid for this class of cattle. In the lower grades, the break in prices was even greater. In the export class, the heavy steers sold at 30c. to 40c. per cwt. lower, and it is doubtful whether rock-bottom has yet been reached.

Exporters.—A large number of this class came forward, but only 100 steers were bought for export purposes, and they were purchased by Swift & Co., of Chicago, for the Liverpool market, at an average of \$6.45 per cwt. A few of these heavy-weight steers were taken at as high as \$6.65 by the local abattoirs early in the week, but on Thursday \$6.40 was the best that could be obtained, and our opinion is that these heavy cattle will have to be bought at \$6 from the farmers before many of them can be shipped. There were several loads of this class on the market that cost the drovers that had them \$7 to \$7.25 per cwt., prices that were never warranted at any stage of the game for the past three months.

Butchers.—Choice-quality butchers' sold at \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.85 to \$6.10; medium, \$5.25 to \$5.60; common, \$4.75 to \$5.10; inferior Eastern grades of light steers and heifers, \$3.75 to \$4.50; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3 to \$5.25.

Stockers and Feeders.—The demand for good-quality steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., is greater than the supply, and prices high, ranging from \$5.30 to \$5.75; steers, 800 to 850 lbs., \$5 to \$5.25, and some extra-quality lots of these weights brought as high as \$5.40; stockers and yearlings weighing from 500 to 750 lbs. each, sold all the way from \$3 to \$4.75 per cwt., according to quality. It is questionable whether farmers and feeders are justified in paying these high prices for feeders. Many farmers who paid high prices for feeders last fall, have these same cattle on their hands in the stage of export steers, which they cannot sell at a price to let them out.

Milkers and Springers.—There has been a fairly large supply of milkers and springers, which sold readily, at prices ranging from \$50 to \$85 each, and in one or two instances \$90, \$95, and even \$101 was paid for high-class Shorthorn and Holstein cows of heavy weights and good milking qualities.

Veal Calves.—The top price of the week was obtained by Eastwood Bros., farmers at Longbranch, for one 180-lb. veal calf, fed by the mother, which was bought by the Harris Abattoir Company, at \$9.50 per cwt. But calves were quoted at \$3.50 to \$8.50 for the bulk, and \$8.75 to \$9 for good to choice quality.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were the largest of the season thus far, and prices were accordingly easier, as follows: Sheep—Light ewes, \$4 to \$4.40; heavy ewes and rams, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs sold at \$5 to \$6.10, and anything over these quotations was for selected lots. Should these heavy deliveries continue, prices will certainly go lower.

Hogs.—Early in the week the hog market was firm, but at the close prices were declining, and the best that could be obtained was \$8.75 for selects, fed and watered, and \$8.40 for hogs f. o. b. cars at country points, and we look for a still further decline.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario new, 94c. to 95c., outside; old No. 2 red, white or mixed, 93c. to 94c., outside points; Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.09; No. 2 northern, \$1.06½; No. 3 northern, \$1.01, track, lake ports; feed wheat, 64c. to 66c., lake ports. Oats—Manitoba oats, extra No. 1 feed, 47½c.; No. 2, 48½c.; No. 3, 47½c., track, lake ports. Ontario oats, new, 42c. to 43c., outside; old No. 2 white, 43c. to 44c.; No. 3, 40c., outside. Rye—No. 2, 70c., outside. Peas—No. 2, 90c., outside. Buckwheat—70c. per bushel, outside. Barley—For malting, 65c. to 66c.; for feed, 55c., outside. Corn—No. 3 yellow, American, 82c., track, Toronto; on track at Collingwood, 85c. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat patents, \$3.80 to \$3.85, seaboard; Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto are: First patents, \$5.80; second patents, \$5.30; in cotton, 10c. more; strong bakers', \$5, in jute.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$12.50 for No. 1. Straw.—Baled, car lots, track, Toronto, \$10 to \$10.50. Bran.—Manitoba, \$22 to \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$22 in bags; shorts, \$24, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Market steady, and prices firm. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 30c.; creamery solids, 27c. to 28c.; separator dairy, 27c. to 28c.; store lots, 21c. to 24c.

Eggs.—Prices steady, at 28c. to 30c. for strictly new-laid.

Cheese.—Large, 15c.; twins, 15½c. Honey.—Extracted, 12c. per lb. for No. 1 clover honey.

Potatoes.—Car lots, track, Toronto, 75c. to 80c. per bag.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry were large, and prices were as follows: Chickens, 14c. to 15c., alive; hens, 11c. to 12c.; ducks, 11c. to 13c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 13c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 12c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 11c.; country hides, cured, 12c. to 13c.; country hides, green, 11c. to 13c.; calf skins, per lb., 13c. to 17c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 75c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.50 each; horse hair, per lb., 35c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c.

WOOL.

Unwashed, coarse, 13c.; unwashed, fine, 14½c.; washed, coarse, 19c.; washed, fine, 21c.; rejects, 16c.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

Alsike No. 1, per bushel, \$8.75 to \$9; alsike No. 2, per bushel, \$8 to \$8.50; alsike No. 3, per bushel, \$7 to \$7.25; alsike No. 4, per bushel, \$6 to \$6.75.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Receipts of fruit last week were the largest of the season, especially of peaches, and prices tumbled accordingly. The quotations given are for the eleven-quart basket unless otherwise stated.

Apples, 15c. to 30c., and \$1.50 to \$2.50 per barrel; cabbage, \$1.50 per crate, or 40c. to 50c. per dozen; celery, 40c. to 50c. per dozen; plums, 40c. to 65c. per basket; grapes, 25c. to 30c.; pears, Bartletts, 60c. to 70c.; peaches, 40c. to 75c.; tomatoes, 20c. to 30c.; Spanish onions, \$2.75 per case; cucumbers, 20c. to 30c.; green peppers, 30c. to 40c.; red peppers, 75c. to 90c.; pickling onions, \$1 to \$1.25.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—In the Montreal market the tone was easier on common and medium stock, owing to increased supplies. Fine stock sold at 6½c., this being for steers, the best price on the market being 6½c. per lb. Good sold around 5½c. per lb.; medium, 5½c. to 5½c., and common as low as 2½c. per lb. Some bulls brought 2½c. to 3½c., and some choice cows as much as 5½c. Lambs were steady, at the recent decline, supplies having again become lighter. Prices were 5½c. to 6c. per lb., while sheep were steady and unchanged, at 3½c. to 3½c. per lb. Calves, steady, at \$2 to \$10 each, according to quality. Hogs were rather easier in price, but the demand was good. Selects sold at 8½c. to a fraction over 9c. per lb.

Horses.—Prices were steady, at \$300 to \$375 for heavy draft; \$225 to \$300 for light draft; \$125 to \$200 for light horses, and \$75 to \$125 for broken-down horses.

Dressed Hogs.—The tone of the market for dressed hogs was not at all firm, and prices for selects were in the vicinity of 12½c. to 12½c. per lb. Demand was good.

Potatoes.—Potatoes are rotting in the fields in this Province, owing to the continued wet weather, and it is stated that some farmers are plowing them in. The price of Cobblers, in car lots, track, was 65c. per 90 lbs. In a jobbing way, the market was 85c. per bag of the same weight. Some quoted 5c. to 10c. more than these prices.

Eggs.—The market was steady and firm, selects being in the vicinity of 30c. to 31c., and 28c. for No. 1.

Syrup and Honey.—Prices were steady, and demand not very active. White clover comb honey, 10½c. to 11c. per lb.; extracted, 8c. to 8½c. per lb.; dark comb, 7c. to 8c., and extracted, 7½c. to 8c. Maple syrup was 8c. to 8½c. per lb. in tins, and 6½c. to 7c. in wood, while sugar sold at 8½c. to 9c. per lb.

Butter.—The market continued very firm on butter, 27½c. having been paid in the country. However, finest stock was available here at 28c.

Cheese.—Prices were perhaps a little easier, Westerns being quoted at 13½c. to 13½c. for colored, and a shade less for white. Townships were 3½c. to 3½c., and Quebecs about ¼c. less.

Grain.—There has been a marked advance in the price of oats, as heretofore intimated in this letter, the weather having been very hard on the crops. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were 54c. to 55c. per bushel, car lots, ex store, while No. 1 feed extra was 53½c. to 54½c. per bushel.

Flour.—Prices of flour were steady. Manitoba No. 1 patent sold at \$6.10 per barrel; No. 2, \$5.60; strong bakers', \$5.40 in wood. Ontario patent was \$5.25 per barrel, and straight rollers, \$4.85 to \$4.90; in jute, 30c. per barrel less.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed was firm, at \$23 per ton, in bags, for bran; \$27 for shorts; \$28 to \$29 for middlings; \$36 to \$38 for pure grain mouille, and \$34 to \$35 for mixed, in bags.

Hay.—The tendency in the hay market was firm. No. 1 hay sold at \$15 to \$16 per ton; No. 2 at \$14 to \$15; No. 2 good at \$13 to \$13.50; No. 3 hay at \$12 to \$12.50, and clover mixture at \$10 to \$11 per ton.

Hides.—The market for hides was up ¼c. per lb., at 11½c., 12½c. and 13½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides. Calf skins were 15c. and 17c. per lb., and lamb skins were 60c. each. Horse hides were \$1.75 and \$2.50 each, and tallow was 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6½c. per lb. for rendered.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$5.65 to \$11; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$6.25; Western steers, \$5.90 to \$9.20; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.50; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$7.85; calves, \$8 to \$11.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$8.25 to \$8.85; mixed, \$8.20 to \$8.90; heavy, \$8 to \$8.80; rough, \$9 to \$8.20; pigs, \$5 to \$8.10. Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, native, \$3.50 to \$4.50; Western, \$3.60 to \$4.50; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7; Western, \$5 to \$7.25.

Cheese Markets.

Campbellford, Ont., 13 5-16c.; Stirling, Ont., 13½c. to 13 5-16c.; Madoc, Ont., 13½c.; Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13 3-16c.; Kingston, Ont., 13½c.; Brockville, Ont., bidding 13c., no sales; Listowel, Ont., 13½c.; Iroquois, Ont., 12½c.; Neenawee, Ont., 13 1-16c.; Picton, Ont., 13½c.; Cowansville, Que., butter, 27½c.; Belleville, Ont., 13 3-16c., 13½c., 13 5-16c., 13½c.; London, Ont., bidding, 13c. to 13½c.; Victoriaville, Que., 12½c.; Watertown, N. Y., 15½c., 16½c., 16½c.; St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c.; butter, 27½c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$9 to \$9.25; butchers' grades, \$8.75 to \$8.85. Calves.—Gull to choice, \$5.75 to \$11.50. Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$7.95 to \$7.40; cull to fair, \$5 to \$7; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2 to \$5. Hogs.—Yorkers, \$8.50 to \$8.90; pigs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; mixed, \$8.90 to \$9; heavy, \$8.80 to \$8.85; roughs, \$7.25 to \$7.40; hags, \$6 to \$6.75.

British Cattle Market.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable Irish cattle making from 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

GOSSIP.

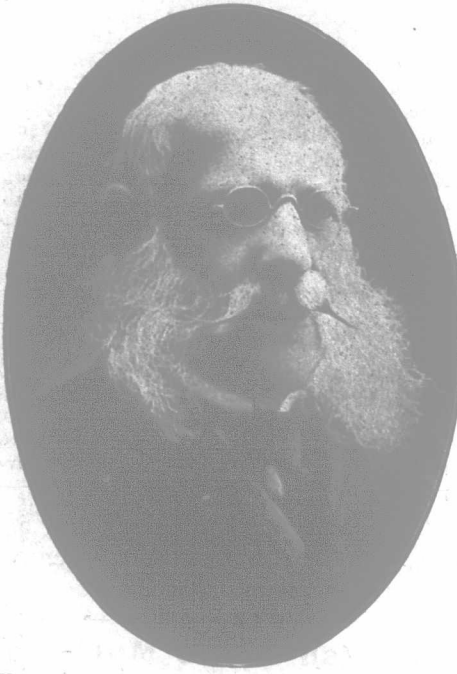
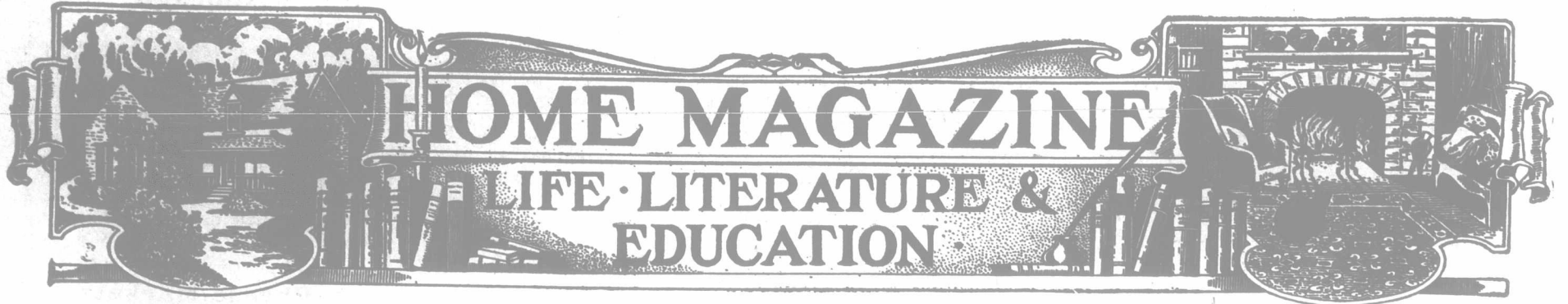
Two hundred Clydesdales, mares and fillies, were catalogued for the Perth, Scotland, sale, September 16th. The top price realized was \$805, for the prize mare, Isabel, by Revelanta. Seven others sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$800, and 103 head brought an average of \$275.

Forty-eight head of Hackneys, from the stud of W. Burdett-Couts, M.P., Wrexham, England, sold by auction September 17th, made an average price of \$255. The highest price was \$1,800, for the mare, Fostoballe, aged 14 years, sired by Beau Lyons. The seven-year-old Flower Girl, by Last Fashion, sold for \$1,100, and 48 head averaged \$255.

At an auction sale last month of dairy Shorthorns, from the herd of Samuel Sanday, Puddington, Chester, England, good prices were realized. The prizewinning cow, Eaglethorpe Amy 5th, whose 1911 milk record was 18,289 lbs., sold for \$815. Her six-weeks-old heifer calf brought \$445, and her three-year-old heifer \$475. Two other cows sold for \$520 each. Two young bulls sold for \$850 each.

At a joint sale on September 17th, of Shorthorns from the herds of Richard Cornelius, Banksfield, Eastham, and the Hon. H. C. Lewis, Saundersfoot, Pembrokehire, the top price realized was \$1,000, for the yearling heifer, Banksfield's Bud II. The highest price for a bull was \$500. The average for the Banksfield offering was \$425, and for the Saundersfoot offering, \$265.

At a draft sale on September 18th, from the Scottish Aberdeen-Angus herds of Sir John McPherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, and John R. Findlay, of Aberlour, the highest price obtained was \$550, for Mr. Findlay's yearling heifer, Elcyntha II., by Aberlour. The second highest price was \$450, for the Ballindalloch three-year-old cow, Baffing Maid, by Eblamere. The 29 head from Ballindalloch averaged \$250, and the 17 from Aberlour averaged \$158.



The Late Sir Richard Cartwright.

### The Late Sir Richard Cartwright.

During the week that has passed, generous words of admiration and esteem have been expressed everywhere in last tribute to the veteran statesman who passed away, following an operation for appendicitis, in the General Hospital at Kingston, on the 24th of September. Party has been forgotten. With the dust blown from off their glasses, men can let differences of opinion drop, and see the man. Strange sometimes it seems that it requires Death to produce this clear vision,—Death, which only can make universally gentle the words spoken of any public man. But the dead ear cannot hear.

Sir Richard Cartwright was born in Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 14, 1835, but was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. During his long career he held, from time to time, many positions of responsibility, among them the Presidency of the Commercial Bank of Canada, and of the Women's Medical College, Kingston, and the Vice-Presidency of the Trusts Corporation of Ontario. In 1901 he promoted the Ontario Electric Company. But it was statesmanship that became his profession, and to it he devoted the greater part of his life.

Away back in ante-Confederation days, when but twenty-eight years of age, he entered Parliament as representative for Lennox and Addington. Subsequently he represented at one time and another, Centre Huron, South Huron, and South Oxford.

At first his vote went staunchly with the Conservatives, and he was a zealous supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, but in 1871 he went over to the Liberals, with whom he has remained ever since. From November, 1873, to October, 1878, during the Mackenzie administration, he was Minister of Finance; in 1879 he was created K. C. M. G.; in 1896 he accepted the portfolio of Trade and Commerce in the Laurier administration; in 1902 he was called to His Majesty's Imperial Privy Council, and in 1904 he was summoned to the Senate.

Among the movements with which he has been identified as promoter during more recent years was the introduction into the Senate of the Canadian Grain Act, for the benefit of the farmers of the West. He also inaugurated the appointment of Canadian Trade Commissions in various parts of the world.

Sir Richard was ever a man of simple

tastes, anxious only for public weal as he saw it. Although not a great orator, he was an unusually terse, clear, and forceful speaker, and, although he was never called upon to fill the position of greatest importance in the Dominion, he was always recognized as a man whose opinions carried weight. Perhaps his conviction that Canada, while avoiding annexation, would benefit greatly by commercial union with the United States, was the reason for the greatest enmity that he had to encounter during his public life.

With Sir Richard Cartwright passes almost the last of the Fathers of Confederation. Another chapter of Canadian history has almost closed, yet the influence and works of the men who directed the young country through its important formative period yet live to tell the eloquent story of what manner of men they were. After all, the story of a nation is but the story of its heroes.

### Autumn Thoughts.

By E. S., Grey Co., Ont.

To some, spring is the time of all the year most enchanting. It is the season of promise and of expectation. Flowers bloom, birds sing, and nature dons her sweetest smile. All is in harmony with the youthful fancy, which lays plans, dreams, and sees visions of coming harvests. But, to the thoughtful observer, summer and autumn bring the most satisfying pleasure and benediction. Then, nature fulfils her promises and brings forth abundantly. The flowers turn into fruit. The bird's song is exchanged for a nestful of young ones whose matins will irradiate the opening exercises of coming summers. Nature's smile is changed to a look of calm content as she dispenses her bounties on every hand, making glad the hearts of all with the profusion of her gifts,—berries, plums, cherries, pears, apples, peaches,—a thousand and one products that minister to the varied needs of man and beast, are brought forth in due season.

What does it cost to produce, all these good things? Are they made of nothing.

Let us consider what takes place in the early spring. We may imagine the grain of wheat saying as it lies in the ground, "I must die, but not to no purpose: from my substance will spring a plant that will bear dozens and scores of wheat grains like myself, and they will feed many times the number of people I myself could support. Therefore, it is worth while for me to give up my life, because greater and better things will spring from me." We may imagine the pumpkin seed rejoicing as it lies in the ground, when it says to the grain of corn resting beside it in the same hill: "You will die only to produce other grains of corn like yourself, but I can produce a great pumpkin many times my own size, out of which my mistress will make many delicious pies to tickle the palates of all who feast at her board. I am a lucky pumpkin seed to be honored with so important a task." We may imagine the apple seed remarking, as it is just bursting open with the moisture in the ground: "I shall die, but out of my substance will grow a great tree. Men will graft it over and make it bear many barrels of choice apples, which will help to improve the digestion and lengthen the lives of scores of men and women. I am quite proud of the fact that I occupy such a responsible position in the vegetable kingdom."

The grain of wheat, the pumpkin seed, and the apple seed, each gladly gave up

its life to find it again in a larger life. Are all humans so willing to do so much? Nature ever enforces the lesson that it costs life to produce life, that the lesser good must be sacrificed if the greater good is to be enjoyed, and that "He that will save his life shall lose it," but "Whosoever will lose his life for My sake shall find it."

It is this principle that animates all nature. No part of God's creation lives to itself. The mineral world feeds the vegetable world. The animal world not only feeds the human race, but works for and is controlled by man. When we ascend one step higher in the scale of creation, we find the spiritual nature of man ruling over his earthly or animal nature, and bringing into subjection his coarser desires and passions. But man is the one creature who refuses to conform to the beneficent laws which control the rest of creation. Mankind generally prefers to save its life and lose it, rather than to lose its life and save it. The minority who catch the vision of a larger life in the spiritual realm, count it not loss to give up all that they may win all, knowing that eternal life is the one prize compared with which all else is dross.

Life is the only wealth. A dead millionaire is no better off than a dead beggar. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," was the assertion of Job's tempter; but it is not true in a universal sense, for who does not know men who are constantly grabbing at the things that belong to their animal existence only, while they forget the possibility of a higher life which is in touch with the Infinite.

Would you know the real meaning of life? Then get in harmony with the laws of life. Study nature. Learn from the ant, the bee, the spider, the robin, the eagle, the moss that grows on the rotten tree-trunk. Every created thing has a place to fill in the universe. Are you filling yours? Am I filling mine?

### Bulbs and Other Flowers.

[A paper given by Mrs. Henry Gibson, Laird, Ont., at a meeting of the Richard's Landing branch of the Women's Institute.]

There are four things necessary for the success of the flower garden.

First, the situation and laying out the beds to suit the situation—I find that beds facing to the east or south-east, sheltered from the north-west winds, do the best.

Second, preparing the soil:—A great many women have nothing in that line near the house but red clay, and many varieties of bulbs, also seeds, do not thrive in it. I find from experience that sandy loam mixed with black muck from the low land, is the best for bulb-planting in the fall, with a separate bed or border of fine, loamy sand, to start fine seeds in, such as those of pansies and daisies.

Now we have our situation picked and our soil prepared. Next comes the choosing and planting of bulbs and roots in September and October, for it is necessary to plant them to have April and May bloom. Now, if your bed is round, choose some hardy root, such as tiger lily, which blooms in August, or bleeding heart, which blooms in June, for the center; then you can plant bulbs and sow seeds in the fall, and have lots of flowers in April and May before the spring-sown seeds have matured for flowering. I would recommend one dozen each: early double tulips, early single tulips, and one dozen late double white and cream tulips, also a dozen of the parrot tulip. You can get them for

20c. and 25c. per dozen. Plant the bulbs about five inches apart. Next, get a few dozen double hyacinths, white pink, red, and blue (plant from four to six inches apart), also some jonquils, a rich yellow, some white narcissi or daffodils. You can get the "Egg-and-Bacon," double white with orange centers, fine for cutting, for 25c. per dozen. Now, to my taste, clumps of crocuses, mixed colors, about two inches apart and six in a bunch, are very desirable. You will get them for 10c. per dozen. Put the spring snowflake and also the snowdrops in bunches of six or seven here and there among your pansies and daisies. Last, but not least, for the early flowers get a dozen winter aconites for the border; with their early golden blossoms resting on the cushion of green leaves, they form a striking contrast to the pure white snowdrops, the foliage remaining long after the flowers disappear. They grow from three to six inches high.

With this start, in three years' time, when you lift your bulbs to part them, you will be able to make another bed as large as your first. By the time your fall bulbs have done blooming you can have your spring plants, such as China asters, salpiglossis, ten weeks' stocks, portulaca, ice plant, and others, to your taste, ready to transplant, by starting them in the house or hot-bed. Transplant them between your tulips shortly after the latter stop blooming, as the tulips die down as the bulb ripens. By this way you have a succession of bloom. Cut down your bleeding heart in July; let the roots remain, put soil over them, and set your nicotine or tobacco plants over them for fall bloom and evening perfume. By this time your spring bulbs, such as dahlias, gladioli, montbretia, also the phlox, and verbenas, are in flower.

After you have your beds planted in the fall, lay some balsam or spruce brush over them, as I find our winters, or rather springs, are apt to kill a lot of our plants if we neglect to cover them.

We have said nothing about the sweet peas. I do not think a garden complete without them. My favorite place for them is before the cellar windows. You can then get the benefit of their beauty while you are attending to your work in that part of your house, and they also answer as a screen, that curious eyes cannot see through.

Now, we are coming to the fourth necessity, that is, keep your garden clear of weeds and grass. Keep the old bloom cut off only where you want to keep certain varieties. Then let the first well-formed flower ripen, and by this means you can grow your own seed. Don't spare the water in dry weather. Give them lots of it. If your soil is sandy or gravelly, it will not hold the dampness in dry weather.

I will give you an idea how to plant fall bulbs:

Lilies, 6 ins. deep, 5 ins. apart.  
Narcissi, 5 ins. deep, 6 ins. apart.  
Hyacinths, 5 ins. deep, 6 ins. apart.  
Tulips, 4 ins. deep, 4 ins. apart.  
Jonquils, 4 ins. deep, 6 ins. apart.  
Snowdrops, 2 ins. deep, 2 ins. apart.  
Crocuses, 2 ins. deep, 2 ins. apart.

### The Windrow.

A volume of "Reminiscences," by Sir Richard Cartwright, is being published this fall by the William Briggs Co., Toronto.

It is not perhaps generally known that Scott reviewed the "Waverley Novels" in the "Quarterly," partly, no doubt, to conceal his identity as the author. He



praised "Guy Mannering," but dealt warily with the "Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality." It was not till 1827 that John Murray (afterwards the Third) heard Scott's avowal of the authorship at the famous dinner at Edinburgh.

There is in England an association, which, under the name of the Women's Imperial Health Association, sends out lecturers on caravan tours. The lectures are given to women and children in the poorer and remoter districts which are out of reach of medical instruction. One of its crusades was organized to promote the care of teeth among school children. What are known as "tooth talks" were given at different centers, and a dental surgeon pointed out the importance of the care, of the teeth.

The first woman wireless operator, Miss Maybelle Kelso, has been appointed to take charge of the installation on board the liner "Mariposa," of San Francisco.

The United States has a 2,000-mile mail-route upon which dogs furnish the motive power during the greater part of the year. The trail runs between Cordova and Nome, Alaska. But for these swift and hardy animals, the dwellers of the bleak northern peninsula during the long winter months, would be without mail service. Even as it is, a ton or more of mail accumulates at Seattle before the first steamer's departure for Nome in the spring.

Senorita Clotilde Luisi, the young South American woman barrister who has been representing the Government of Uruguay at Brussels, has now been made a full diplomatic representative, with the official title of Minister. She has presented her credentials to King Albert, and will rank at public functions with Ministers of other Powers. Mlle. Luisi, who is a Doctor of Law of the University of Monte Video, is the first woman lawyer in South America, and the first woman in the world to achieve an official diplomatic standing.

"On the whole, we do entirely agree with those old monks, Laborare est Orare. In a thousand senses, from one end of it to the other, true work is worship. He that works, whatever be his work, he bodies forth the form of Things Unseen; a small poet every worker is. . . The world and its wages, its criticisms, counsels, helps, impediments shall be as a waste ocean-flood; the chaos through which thou art to swim and sail. Not the waste waves and their weedy gulf streams shalt thou take for guide; thy star alone."—Carlisle.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### In the Service of the King

Whatever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; Knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance: for ye serve the Lord Christ.—Col. iii.: 23, 24.

St. Paul sent this wonderful message to slaves:—"Ye serve the Lord Christ." Christianity is bound to destroy the curse of slavery. Slowly men who name the Name of Christ learn that all members of the human race are knit to them by the bonds of kinship, and slavery dies out of Christian nations surely, though very slowly. But when a slave offers himself to the service of Christ, he does not need to wait long years for freedom—he is free, in spirit, at once. No longer does he obey his "masters according to the flesh with eye service, as men-pleasers," but his service is offered willingly and becomes a free gift. Everyone is waking up now to the glory of service. The grand motto of the highest ruler is that also of the lowest slave: "I serve." A high position

gives one the opportunity of greater service, that is the only noble reason for seeking it.

A good many years ago a woman asked the question: "What can I do for God?" The misery of poor sufferers from cancer was pointed out to her, and she at once began to train as a nurse. Then she secured two rooms in the slums of a great city and hunted up her first patient—an old woman, who had been deserted by her family (when they found she had cancer), and left to die in a bare tenement. The work grew, and more helpers rallied round the single-hearted pioneer. Day after day they worked, washing loathsome sores and scrubbing floors, tending the sick and degraded, comforting the dying, glorying in the service of the King. More and more patients needed care, so an appeal was sent out for funds, which brought generous help from Jews and Christians. Now the new building is free from debt and able to accommodate two hundred patients. Certainly Rose Hawthorne Lathrop enjoys her life of service—how can she help it?

But such a splendid career appeals to our love of romance, and it is hard to realize that there is any romance in a hum-drum, ordinary existence. The majority of people would be turning their backs on duty, if they devoted themselves to such an exciting work of social service. Instead of serving the Lord Christ, they would be dropping the special task He had told them to do; in order to seek for a mission that appeared to be greater and grander. If we are to faithfully serve our Master, we must do what He commands; but that is exactly where the romance comes in. St. Paul was speaking to slaves, and if their work—which had to be done, under penalty of torture or death—could be offered as a free gift to the King, then we can always offer Him our service.

"Life is divine when duty is a joy!" The splendid chance is given to each of us to make our lives "divine" by rejoicing in our high calling. Perhaps your days are so crowded with "secular" duties, the common tasks of every day, that you seem to have only an occasional hour or two to spare for "religious" work—for the special service of the Great Master. But the highest service possible for anyone is the great accomplishment of the Master Himself—a beautiful life. No matter how busy you are, no matter how weak and helpless your body may be, the way to the highest service lies just a step ahead of you. You may be living in the slums of a city, or out on a wind-swept prairie, you may be in a crowd or all alone, the opportunity of living a life that will give joy to God and His shining angels is always lying at your feet. If you have lifted it aloft, like the torch of God, yesterday, you may have the same high privilege to-day. You don't know the missionary power you may be bringing to bear on the whole world by walking humbly and joyously with God every day.

We have heard a good deal lately about Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the "Young China" Party. It is said that when he was a boy he went to school in Honolulu, and was so impressed by Christian teaching that he expressed a wish to become a Christian. His father ordered him home to Canton, in order to cure his desire, but Sen explained that he could be a Christian there just as well as in Honolulu. The father refused his permission, so the young man asked for a year's trial, to show how much better son he could be as a Christian. That object lesson was enough, and at the end of the year his father allowed him to be baptized. A little later the father was working by his side as a Christian. During that year of testing how careful he must have been. His life was to do mission-work, and he must not fail in truthfulness, kindness, honesty or patience, lest he might bring dishonor on the Master he longed to serve.

Just so it is with each of us. Whenever we fail in our great vocation of beautiful living we are injuring the cause



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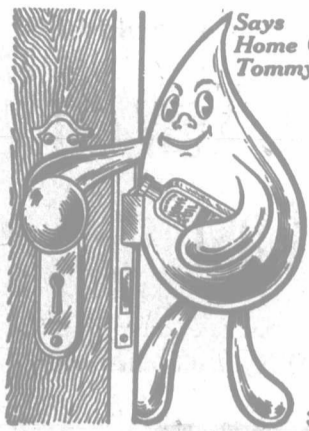
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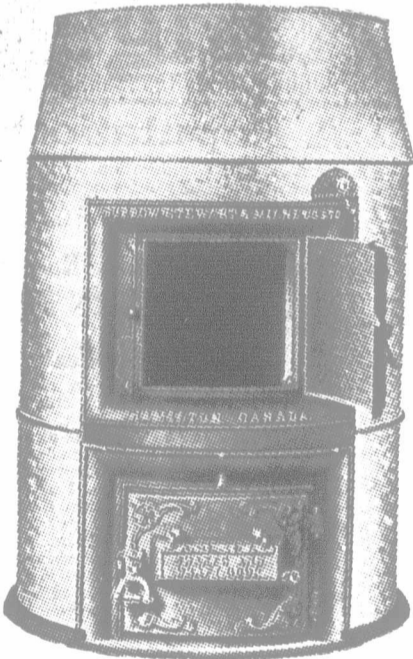
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of Christ. The whole work of the world is not laid on our shoulders. We are not wicked whenever we eat a good meal, even though some of our brothers are starving. Our Lord Himself accepted invitations to feasts so readily that He was called by enemies, "gluttonous, and a wine-bibber"—and there must have been many hungry people in the world then. It is not our business to be miserable because the whole world is not yet converted. The Master sets each servant his task, and He does not overload willing workers—though they often overload themselves, and suffer the consequences in forced inaction.

"Just where you stand in the conflict, There is your place! Just where you think you are useless, Hide not your face. God placed you there for a purpose, Whatever it be Think He has chosen it for you,— Work loyally!"

First thing every morning you may consecrate yourself to the highest service any man can undertake. Then your work belongs to God, not to yourself. It must be done "heartily"—as our text says—that is with the heart or affections. In order to gladden the heart of the King, there must be real happiness in the heart of the servant. A gloomy face and a complaining voice can do terrible work in undermining the religious aspirations of beginners. A Scotch lad, who had been brought up with stern severity by a religious father, asked: "Will my father be in heaven? Then I'll no gang there."

The Temple made with hands was "adorned" with goodly stores, and the Temple of God, which He is making in the New Jerusalem, is to be built of living stones, beautiful as the sapphire and the amethyst. The glory of God should be able to shine through the beautiful lives of His professed servants. How can the light shine through us, unless our hearts are pure and our ordinary life is fit to bear the daily inspection of the King, our Master? Every trifling kindness we do for anyone, each service we render with glad-heartedness to an earthly master or mistress, is carried by the watching angels to be presented before the Throne on High. It is such a magnificent opportunity, and yet how little we regard it! When work is considered to be drudgery—a hateful task that "must" be done, instead of "may" be offered—then no angel can fly joyously to present our gift to the King. That happens sometimes, doesn't it? and what joy we are missing, then! If we are watching for our Master we can find Him.—He is very near, now, to you and to me. I asked Him for a message to you, and He has given me the old message of great joy, which means everything to those who love Him and are struggling against difficulties: "It is I; be not afraid."

"They bade me lift my eyes to Thee, Who art great Lord and King, Enthroned above the cherubim, who praise eternal sing. And eagerly I gazed above, as other mortals dare: Such radiant light was all too bright—I could not find Thee there. And blinded, and with downcast eyes, I scarcely saw the man Who walked beside me on my way, though close our pathways ran. No pomp, no kingly pride was there: his footsteps pressed the road; A staff like mine was in his hand; his shoulders bore their load. One day I turned and saw His Face—the pitying, human brow; 'Brother,' He said, with outstretched hand; and I: 'Why, this is Thou!'"

Those who offer themselves to the service of the King, and loyally obey Him, will hear Him say: "Henceforth I call you not servants . . . but I have called you friends."—S. John xv.: 15. If it is a great thing to be admitted into the service of the King of Kings, it is even more wonderful to be claimed by Him as a "friend." Do you love purity of heart? then, for the grace of your lips, the King shall be your Friend. Prov. xxii.: 11.

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Ingle Nook.

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

### The Garden in the Fall.

Dear Ingle Nook Friends,—Just lately I migrated to a new place of residence. In my room there is a cheery east window into which the sunshine comes creeping in the morning, when it condescends to come out at all, with a smile that makes all the world seem bright. Just opposite is a vista of tree-lined street, and right up to the sidewalk of a vacant corner lot, without even a single strand of wire between, is a nice little vegetable garden. It is still green, although it may be all blackened with frost before this reaches you. There are potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, celery, and carrots, with a few fine cabbage heads, and some glowing yellow summer squashes, just for a dash of color, and very tempting they all look. I think it says something for the morals of our especial corner of the city, that not a single thing has been stolen from the little plot all summer long. Not a single "bad boy" has made his appearance, or, if he has, the limpid trustfulness of the place has appealed to him,—but then, he would not be a bad boy if it did that,—would he?

To conclude, the little plot was rented last spring by two High School boys, who evidently think gardening as good exercise as football. They have worked in the garden of evenings (two strong boys can do a great deal that is useful in an odd half-hour, if their hearts are in what they do) and, I have no doubt, have not noticed that their academic studies have suffered in consequence. During the long holidays they drove delivery wagons, but still found time to attend to the garden. I don't think it requires much calculating to arrive at the conclusion that such energetic lads are bound to make good, whatever career in life they may choose,—do you?

Looking out on the little plot, with its squashes and cabbages, has reminded me of the very true saying, that "the time to begin a garden is in the Fall." And it is now Fall.—Yes, indeed,—the Big Fairs over, and the little ones in full swing, and everyone storing up, like the squirrels, for the winter! Fall, and therefore time to begin the garden! Can you realize it?

Mabel Osgood Wright, in her charming book, "The Garden, You, and I," says of a gardener whom she once engaged: "The man scraped a groove half an inch deep in a hard-baked soil with a pointed stick, scattered therein the dust-like seeds of the dwarf blue lobelia as thickly as if he had been sprinkling sugar on some very sour article, then proceeded to trample them into the earth with all the force of very heavy feet." . . . Isn't this procedure—modified a little, perhaps,—one that you have often observed for yourselves? It seems so hard to make people understand that seeds are really very sensitive little things, that demand dainty handling. You can't throw them into any kind of ground and cover them up to any old depth without their resisting it. If you handle them thus roughly, they do just as other shy folk would do when in danger of being rudely used, simply refuse to put in an appearance. They demand, in the first place, a soft, comfortable home, and if you want to provide such, you must start it in the fall.

To begin with, then, it is necessary that the seed-bed be deep and rich, if there is to be a fine showing of luxuriant growth to rejoice one's heart the next year. To provide this is one of the privileges of "the men" about whom we have been hearing so much of late. Take the good man out some day when he is in especially good humor, tell him your plans for next year's garden, let him know that you understand the requirements, then turn him loose on the

# "Winter Suits Like New with Diamond Dyes"

I think I ought to tell you for the benefit of others about my success with Diamond Dyes. Before I learned the magic of Diamond Dyes I used to scrimp and worry every spring and fall about how to get new, fresh clothes for my daughters and myself.



I guess the two snapshots I enclose will show you that I don't worry much now. These are two winter suits I made over from a light tan serge suit and a brown broadcloth dress and coat. I got two of the latest—silk patterns, ripped up the old suit and dress with coat carefully, and they are just like new.

I also dyed some old ostrich plumes and ribbons, and we made three hats with them.

Please send me a copy of the new Diamond Dye Annual.

Mrs. H. G. Burgess.

Made over from a brown broadcloth, dyed black.

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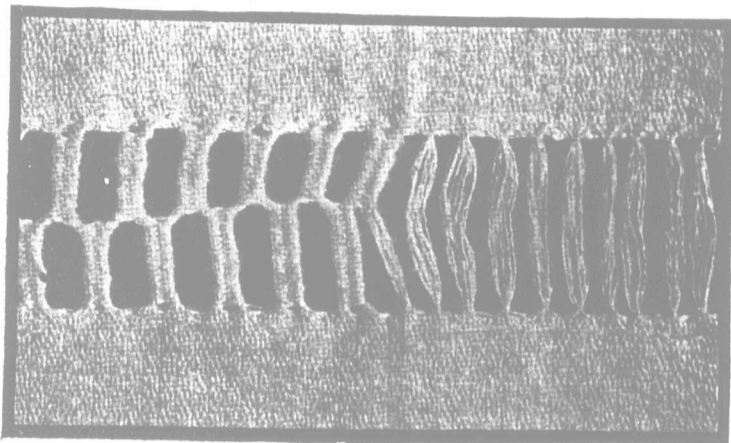
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plot. If I mistake not, it will receive such a plowing, harrowing, and fertilizing that you may be quite forgiven if you give way to your delight by dancing a little jig all by yourself to celebrate the event. For the garden needs all this. Have the plowing done "deep," the harrowing thoroughly, then the freezing and thawing will finish the work of pulverizing the soil into the soft resting-place that the seeds need to urge them to their best endeavor. Have plenty of manure—the older the better—put on in the fall, and the snows will go on with the good work of mellowing all through the winter, so that, when Spring comes, the nourishing food stored up by good mother earth will be all

### Health and Efficiency.

The following is an extract from the address given recently in Toronto, by Dr. W. A. Evans, before the Canadian Public Health Association. Think over it well. Of this more later:

"People are tiring of deaths from preventable diseases. They used to think that such deaths resulted from a special intervention of God, and that man was helpless to prevent them. Now they know that someone had sinned, either an individual, or a community, or a nation. They will not stand it any longer. They are crying for better things. The light is breaking. Old political problems are being thrown into the scrap-heap, and



Woven Towel Border.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co.)

ready, not too strong for the tender baby-plants that must subsist and wax strong upon it.

To have all this done, too, is but stealing a march on time, leaving comparatively little getting ready to be done when Spring arrives again. The Fall may be busy, but the Spring will be none the less so, as, no doubt, you have long since found out.

\*\*\*\*\*

"There will be no trouble about getting the garden ready, but shall I plant anything this fall?"—that is very likely to be the next question, especially in regard to the flowers.

To this a wise adviser would probably answer: "Plant nothing until you have the plan of the whole garden in your mind. It should form a harmonious picture. It should provide for vistas—if there is any interesting scenery to form a part of the picture. It should include a few cozy corners and hidden surprises as a part of the scheme, for the planning that exposes the whole place to view at the first glance, has left out a very important consideration in gardening,—interest. . . . All this, in addition to the usual "first-step" lessons in lawn and garden making: Trees for background; the open sward before the door; vines for graceful drapery, and to hide unsightly spots; irregular borders of trees, shrubs, and flowers; the avoiding of "spotty" planting,—and all the rest of it.

Your plan made, you may plant many things this fall: Evergreens for background (some put these in as early as August) some of the hardy deciduous trees; hardy bushes—if you are very careful; roots of perennials after growth has stopped and the plants are snugly asleep for the winter. Bulbs should, of course, be put in early enough so that good root-growth can be made before snow-fall; early in October, is right for the southern portion of Canada, although September planting may be quite safe for the northern districts.—If you can't get all of these planted this fall, there is no reason to be discouraged; the work can be finished in the spring, and, at any rate, all the varieties which are not altogether hardy, should be planted then.

\*\*\*\*\*

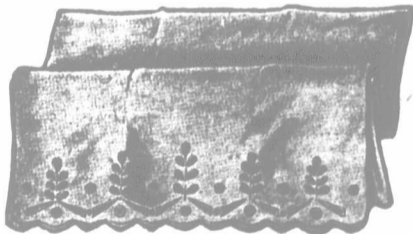
I wish I could go right on telling you about the book of Mrs. Wright's which I have mentioned, "My Garden, You, and I," but the end of my space-limit is nearing, so a little must be put off until next time.

JUNIA.

people are demanding new leaders capable of leading them to a solution of problems that count for more in the national welfare, and whose solution will result in greater human efficiency."

### Towel Borders.

Here are two attractive towel borders, for which we had not space last time. No. 1 is done on finest linen towel material, in English embroidery, by the use of a punch and very fine scissors for making. Occasionally, towels can be found with satin-damask borders whose patterns can be worked over, in solid embroidery, with embroidery cotton or Roman floss. . . . No. 2—woven border—is made as follows: First turn a 2-inch hem at each end, and then draw the threads to the depth of an inch, and hemstitch along both sides, taking up the threads in groups, and being careful to have the stitches exactly opposite on both sides of the border. When this is done, begin the weaving, with crochet cotton. This is easily done by putting the needle over, then under the threads, and so on until half the depth is done. Then take up the lower half of the next



No. 1.—Embroidered Towel Border.

cluster and weave to the hem, over and under, as before. This makes the woven blocks come alternately. When you have woven down to the edge of the border, bring the thread back along the underside of the bars and weave from the center to the opposite side. Rather coarse huckaback is best for these towels, as the threads are so much more easily drawn than when the material is too fine.

### CROCHET SCARF, ETC.

Would be very glad to have the following questions answered:

Would you please publish directions for making crochet scarf, which is worn under the coat so much lately?

When a girl meets a boy, and next time they meet, the boy does not recognize the girl, should she speak first, or is it his place to do so? Should she

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"I have been baking now for 12 years," writes one housekeeper, "and have never had good bread till I used

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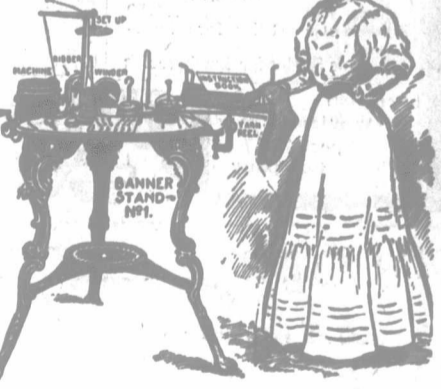
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**Look for the *Certain-teed* label when you buy Roofing—quality and durability guaranteed**

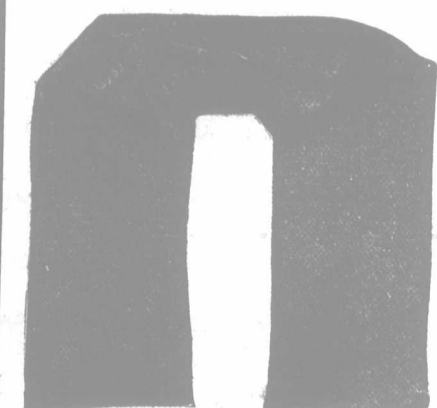
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**Free Book**  
 How to Build for LESS Money

permit another introduction, or would it be best to say she had met him?  
 Are buttermilk and lemon juice injurious to the skin or good for it?  
 Is soap injurious to the hair? How should you wash your hair?  
 Are the small hats to be worn this winter?  
 I would like very much to crochet a lace collar for my suit coat, and as I have no pattern, thought perhaps you could help me.

use an egg for shampooing instead of soap; others mix a little soap with the egg shampoo.  
 (Hats of all sizes are to be worn this winter. The preference, for ready-to-wears, is for rather small "shapes."  
 I shall be on the lookout for a crochet pattern for lace collars. If you know how to do Irish crochet filling, you can easily invent a pattern for yourself. Crochet the roses or other motifs first, tack them upside down on cambric, cut the shape of the collar, then join with the filling. When done, cut the basting stitches and remove the cambric.  
 Clean the white felt hat with hot corn-meal.  
 Black velvet cordelier hand-bags are quite suitable for winter, and are still in vogue.  
 Colored embroidery is still seen on marquissette waists.



No. 1.—Crocheted Scarf.  
 (By courtesy of the Corticelli Silk Co.)

How do you clean a white felt hat?  
 Are black velvet hand-bags, with the long cord, used in the winter, or only in the summer? Are they still in vogue?  
 What is the latest kind of embroidering for the white marquissette waists? Is the colored embroidery still worn?  
 Thanking you in advance.

**AN INTERESTED READER.**

The scarf given is made of silk, and suitable for "either lady's or gentleman's wear," as we used to say at school when playing forfeits.  
 Nine balls of crochet silk are required, but any of the silkoleas may be used. Use a No. 2 steel crochet-hook, and make the entire scarf in double crochet, as shown in our illustration, No. 2.  
 Begin with a chain of 123 stitches.  
 1st row.—Work 1 d. c. in each stitch

**CURLING WILLOW PLUME.**  
 Dear Junia,—I beg an entrance to your cozy corner. I enjoy the letters very much. I have a willow plume which I would like to have curled over, and would like you to tell me a firm which will curl them.

**A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.**

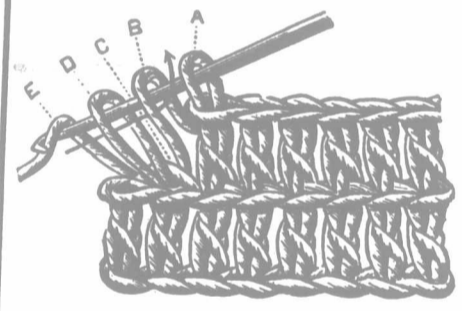
I do not know of any firm that does such work. A milliner whom I have consulted tells me, however, that you can do the work very well yourself. Willow plumes need very little curling except at the ends of the little strands. These may be curled by drawing them very gently over the blade of a very dull table-knife, one at a time. A little practice on an old, useless feather, or even on the parts of a goose-feather, will teach the trick.

**FLEAS.**

Dear Junia,—Would you please oblige me by describing fleas in Ingle Nook, and tell me, if possible, how to rid a room of them? Do they fly, or just jump from place to place? Am troubled with insects which, I fancy, are fleas, but am not sure. Would they be carried in one's clothing, or how do they usually come?  
 Please let me know as soon as possible, as I do not know what will kill them, nor how to proceed.

**YOUNG WIFE.**

Fleas are small, brown creatures, transversely flattened, with small heads, and practically indistinguishable wings. They have long posterior legs which fit them for jumping, their mode of locomotion. They may be carried on clothing or on animals. To eradicate them, wash the dogs and cats, if any, with carbolic soap, every other day, or apply carbolated vaseline, to kill the adults, and beat the sleeping-rugs of the animals out of doors every day. Exercise the most rigid cleanliness everywhere, and pour plenty of boiling water into all cracks or crevices in the floors and along the base-boards of infested rooms. Gasoline, used in the same way, will kill every larva and adult which it touches, but as it is very inflammable it can only be used with safety when there are no fires in the house and when doors and windows can be left open long enough after application, to allow the evaporated gasoline to pass entirely off into the outside air.



No. 2.—Making Doubles.

of chain, using 3 ch. for first d. c. of row. This makes 120 d. c.  
 2nd row.—Ch. 3, turn and work 1 d. c. in each d. c. of the 1st row, taking up only the first thread of stitch.\*  
 3rd row.—Ch. 3, turn and repeat until you have 10 rows d. c. This forms the hem.  
 11th row.—Ch. 4, turn and work 1 d. c. in every other d. c. of 10th row, with 1 ch. between, and catching both threads of the stitch. This makes the row of hemstitching.  
 12th row.—120 d. c., counting 3 ch. as the 1st d. c. Repeat until the scarf is the required length, about 232 rows.  
 233rd row.—Same as 11th row.  
 234th row.—120 d. c. Repeat until you have 10 rows to make the hem.  
 Sew the ends up to the edge of the hemstitching. Draw all ends of the silk to the wrong side and clip.  
 By the way, very pretty scarves for wearing under the coat are now made of plain or Dresden silk, lined with satin. They are much more quickly and easily made than the crocheting.

**MEANING OF "PURL."**

Dear Junia,—As I was looking over "The Farmer's Advocate," I saw directions for knitting bed-socks, and saw the word "purl." Could you please tell me in your valuable columns what it means? Thanking you in advance.  
 Middlesex Co., Ont. K. M. H.  
 I quote you from an authority on knitting: "Purl," sometimes called "seam" or "turned" stitch, is made by inserting the needle in a different way from that in which it is inserted in plain knitting, so that, by its means, knitting is inside out. Point the right-hand needle directly to the left, and put it through the loop under that part of it nearest the worker. Now slide the right-hand up the right needle, and with the curved forefinger carry the wool "over" the needle-point nearest the left hand and between the two stitches from left to right. The stitch is then brought through to the back and the loop slipped


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off the left-hand needle. The knitting wool is always kept to the fore for purling."

**The Scrap Bag.**  
STORING VEGETABLES.

Pull cabbages up, stump and all, and hang them by strings, heads down, in the cellar. Store beets, carrots, and winter radishes in boxes of rather damp sand in the cellar. Squashes and pumpkins may be dried in slices, or they may be kept whole in a dry, rather warm room. Celery may be kept for a time packed closely together and banked up with sand, in a cool, dark compartment of the cellar. Some of the heads may be kept out of doors until spring by the following method: Pack the heads closely in a trench eight or more inches deep. Place boards nailed together to form a trough over the top, then bank up with soil and straw horse manure. Parsnips are better if left in the ground. Cover those needed for use during the winter with a six-inch mulch of straw manure, so that the parsnips may be easily dug out of the ground as required. Keep onions in a dry, airy place; hanging in loose net bags is satisfactory.

**AUTUMN LEAVES FOR CHRISTMAS.**

Get branches of autumn leaves, and dry them in boxes of warm sand, poured in gently so that the leaves are not injured.

**TO CLEAN WHITE FURS.**

Beat out all the dust, then lay the articles on a clean cloth and saturate with a mixture of grain alcohol 3 parts, ether 1 part. With a clean whisk, work the fluid into every hair. Next sift the fur full of boracic talcum, put the furs into a closed box, and leave for three days. Take out then and brush and shake well. For rapid, temporary cleaning, hot corn meal or flour may be used.

**Late Fall Recipes.**

**Mushroom Catsup.**—Put the mushrooms in layers with a little salt sprinkled on each layer, and let stand four days; then mash fine, and to each quart add two-thirds teaspoon black pepper, and boil two hours in a pan over boiling water. Strain the mushrooms from the liquor without squeezing, then boil the liquor by itself for half an hour or more. Let it stand to cool and settle, then pour it off on the solid part, and seal.

**Preserved Pumpkin.**—Pare the pumpkin, cut it in small bits, and put in a pan with  $\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoon salt. Cover with boiling water, and boil until tender. Drain well through a colander, and then rub the pulp through. Measure the pulp, and for each quart allow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sugar. Cook the pumpkin for 10 minutes, stirring constantly, then add the sugar and cook 5 minutes longer. Fill the sterilized jars while boiling hot, and seal at once.

**Grape Juice.**—Use sound, well-ripened grapes. Crush them thoroughly, put in a thin bag and squeeze and drain. Next heat the juice rather slowly, not permitting it to boil. Put in a granite kettle to settle for 24 hours. Carefully drain the juice off, strain it through flannel, put in bottles, set them in a boiler with water nearly to the top, and heat gradually. When simmering point is reached, take the bottles out and seal at once. Sugar is added only when the juice is used.

**Sauerkraut.**—Trim off all the green leaves and core of the cabbages. If the heads are large, quarter them; if small, halve them. Shred the cabbage very fine. Place a thin layer of salt in the bottom of the kraut barrel or jar, then a layer of cabbage about 5 inches deep, then a sprinkling of salt. Continue thus, pounding down each layer until firm and solid. When the vessel is full, spread a double layer of cabbage leaves over the top, then put on a wooden cover that will fit inside the vessel. Put a weight on and tie a cloth over to keep out the dust. If kraut is made after cold weather sets in, it must be kept in a warm place until it sours or ferments. Afterwards, keep it in a cold place, but do not let it freeze.

**Pressed Chicken.**—Joint the chicken, and simmer in just enough water to cover until the meat will slip from the

bone. Take out all the bones. Spread a bit of clean cheesecloth over a granite dish, lay in the pieces of meat, alternating white and dark, fold the cloth over the top, then put on another dish which will fit, and place a heavy weight on top of all. Let stand until cold.

**The Embroidery Department.**

In this issue of our Home Magazine we are introducing a new feature which is likely to prove interesting to a number of our readers, the Embroidery Department, which will appear from time to time, showing illustrations of the newest embroidery designs. The prices given are for stamped articles (the material, not patterns only), but not materials for working. Order by number, enclosing postal note for price, and allowing at least ten days to receive the articles. Address, "The Embroidery Department," "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

**EMBROIDERED LINGERIE.**  
(Some suggestions for Christmas presents.)

Our women readers will be interested in the garments illustrated on this page. The embroidery is simple but effective. After these articles are embroidered, they can be very easily made up, as they only require seaming and neat hand-sewing to complete these beautiful garments, which equal the handsome imported models. Fine, soft materials are the favorites, people's ideas having completely changed from the times which demanded close, heavy, "good-wearing" cottons. Special weaves of Lonsdale, fine and soft, are most satisfactory for these embroidered garments. The designs are simple but effective, and show a combination of eyeletting and padded satin stitch. Special attention must be given to the buttonholing which finishes these garments, as if not closely and firmly done the edges will fray and become shabby. Have the scallops carefully worked after first running the edges and buttonhole evenly. The eyelets are first run around, then cut or pierced through the center, the edges turned in under the stamped line and carefully worked in whipping or over-and-over stitch, finishing each eyelet carefully on the wrong side. The padded satin stitch is worked evenly across the padded foundation which runs in the reverse way to the surface or satin stitch, which must be carefully and evenly worked, each stitch lying close to the preceding one.



No. 7007—Kimono Night Dress, \$1.25.

No. 7007 shows the fashionable kimono or one-piece nightdress which is so popular, and the reason for this is not hard to find, as they are so easily made up after being embroidered. The fussy, lace-trimmed garments, so perishable after being laundered, are now a thing of the past.

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instantly to invigorate  
you—to warm you—and keep you warm.

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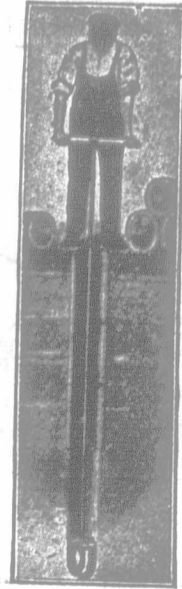
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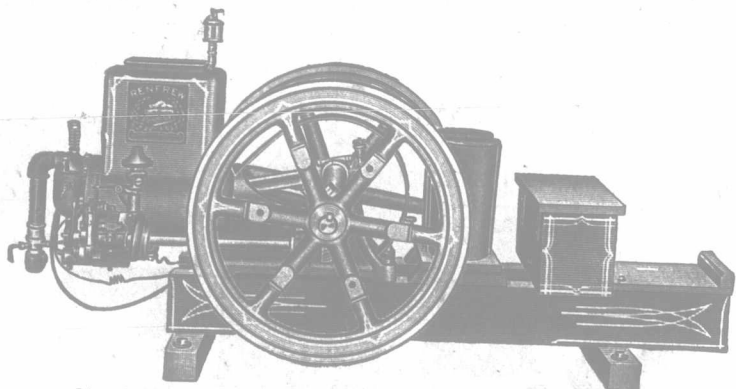
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Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

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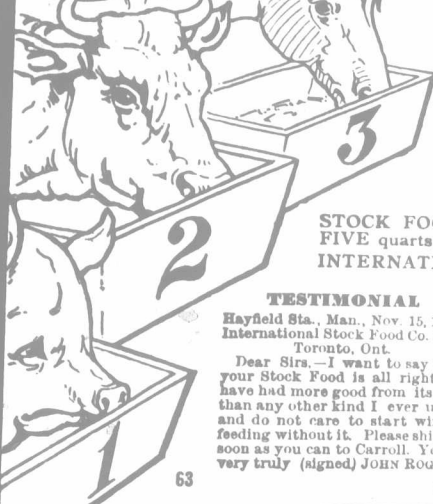
Entries close November 30th, 1912

Executive Committee: ROBERT MILLER, President. MARTIN J. GARDHOUSE, J. H. ASHCRAFT, Jr., Gen. Mgr. PROF. GEO. E. DAY.

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Careful tests show that 4 quarts of oats and the regular feed of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD will keep horses in better condition than FIVE quarts of oats without it.

#### TESTIMONIAL

Hayfield Sta., Man., Nov. 15, 1911. International Stock Food Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs.—I want to say that your Stock Food is all right. I have had more good from its use than any other kind I ever used, and do not care to start winter feeding without it. Please ship as soon as you can to Carroll. Yours very truly (signed) JOHN ROBERTS

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TORONTO ONTARIO

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for the buttonholing, and E for the eye-letting, and solid padded satin stitch will be found suitable. Stranded padding cotton, which comes in balls, will be needed for the padding mentioned above. Orders entrusted to us for any of the articles illustrated on this page will be carefully filled. Allow at least 10 days



No. 7009—Combination Corset Cover and Petticoat, \$1.25.



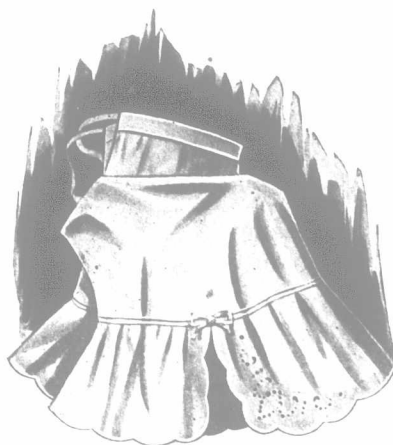
No. 7010—Combination Corset Cover and Drawers, \$1.25.

For those readers who prefer separate garments, the Umbrella Drawers, No. 7008, and Corset Cover may be supplied. No. 7001 shows a Corset Cover of the slip-over variety, and these may be supplied with the same design as shown for the other set, or a complete set may be supplied with the wreath and bow-knot design illustrated by No. 7001.



No. 7001—Slip-Over Corset Cover, 30 cents.

No. 7009 shows a combination of Corset Cover and short Petticoat. This combination can be furnished with the night-dress and umbrella drawers, thus forming a complete set.



No. 7008—Umbrella Drawers, \$1.10.

#### THREADS FOR WORKING.

Smooth cotton threads are necessary to embroider the garments illustrated on this page, and lustered cotton in size D

from the time the order is received for filling.

All articles sent postpaid.

Lustered cotton to embroider, 30 cents per dozen; padding cotton, 5 cents per ball.

## News of the Week.

#### CANADIAN.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has begun his tour through Southern Ontario.

Sir Richard Cartwright was buried in Catarqui Cemetery, near Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 26th.

The Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition are already taking steps looking to the encouragement of agriculture at the C. N. E.

Toronto gave an enthusiastic reception to Premier Borden last week, on the occasion of his first visit to the city after returning from England.

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Signor Marconi has been seriously injured by an automobile accident, in Italy.

Anti-Home-Rule demonstrations have been prevalent in Ulster during the past week.

Winston Churchill, of Cornish, the well-known author of "Richard Carvel," "Coniston," etc., was nominated on September 26th, by the Progressives at Concord, for Governor of New Hampshire.

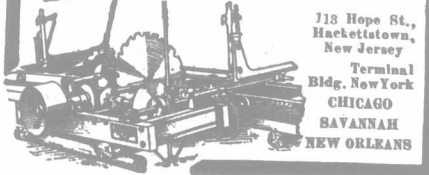
It has been announced that China will oppose vigorously the entrance of Russian troops clandestinely into Mongolia, also that she will strengthen the frontier garrison in Manchuria, and protest against British occupation of the disputed frontier cities and towns in Tibet.

The first train in the world to be operated by electricity, generated by a portable storage battery, was run from New York to Long Beach, a distance of fifty miles, on September 25th. Thomas A. Edison, who invented the portable storage battery, was one of the passengers.

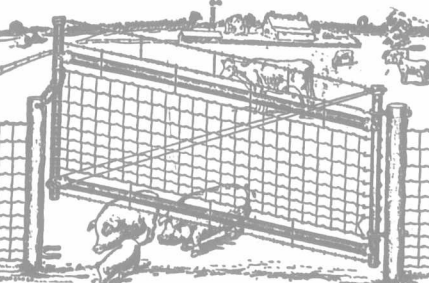
## DON'T BURN UP MONEY

Don't waste your trees for cord-wood. Get an "American" Portable Saw Mill and turn them into lumber worth many times what cord-wood is. Plenty of fire-wood in the limbs and stabs left over from the lumber and nothing better than our "Clipper" Wood Saw to saw it up. You may not need lumber yourself, but there is always a ready market at good prices among your neighbors or in town. Get your neighbors to let you saw lumber and cord-wood out of their timber, too. A small outlay for an "American" Portable Saw Mill will put you in an independent and profitable lumber business that you can run when the farm doesn't need you. Our new book—No. 82 tells how to go about it. Write to our nearest office for it to-day.

**AMERICAN SAW MILL MACHINERY CO.**  
Makers of Standard Saw Mills of Any Size or Capacity.



718 Hope St.,  
Hackensack,  
New Jersey  
Terminal  
Bldg., New York  
CHICAGO  
BAYANNAH  
NEW ORLEANS



## A Practical Gate

PRACTICAL because it can be raised quickly and simply to let small stock through (see illustration), or to lift over deep snow in winter.

**CLAY STEEL FARM GATES** cannot bend, burn, break, sag, blow down or rot, and are fully guaranteed. Send for 60 days' free trial. Have one or two for next winter. Send for illustrated price list.

**CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD.**  
34 Morris St., Guelph, Ont.

## VICTORIA, Australia, Bids for Farmers

3 1/2 Years to Pay for a home. Finest of Irrigated Lands Offered on Most Liberal Terms.

THE Victorian Government during the past two years has outlined an enormous irrigation plan, which places on the market as fine lands as can be had anywhere with ample water supply.

These lands are capable of producing citrus fruit and apples in the same orchards. Wheat, corn and alfalfa are staple crops. Dairying is a very successful industry. Lands are now offered to settlers at prices ranging from \$30 to \$100 per acre, and allows 3 1/2 years for payment of purchase price. Excellent climate resembling California.

Reduced steamship passage one way or return, American visitors who recently inspected these lands are wonderfully impressed. For particulars call or write Mr. F. T. A. FRICKE, Government Representative from Victoria, care of Peck-Judah Co., 687 Market St., San Francisco.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two 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 advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

**CHOICE COCKERELS** from best laying strains. R. C. Rhode Island Reds, \$1.50 each; S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.00. D. M. Stewart, Menie, Ontario.

**JULY SALE**—2,000 baby chicks; 10,000 hatching eggs; 500 yearling hens; 50 yearling males. Chicks, \$20.00 per 100; eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100; hens, \$1.50 to \$2.00 each; males, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, R.C.R.I. Reds and S.C. White Leghorns. Write to-day for illustrated catalogue. L. R. Guild, Box 16, Rockwood, Ontario.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS**—Bred from winners at Brantford, 1912. Cockerels and pullets, \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Shipped on approval. Old birds same price. W. J. Postelethwaite, Box 6, Brantford, Ontario.

When Writing Mention Advocate

## Lights of Jerusalem

By Violet Jacob.

A charming little romance of a railway fireman, who fell in love with a country maid, whom he used to pass daily on his run.

The railway line between Worcester and Hereford runs along the foot of the Malvern hills; then, as their bold chain drops behind it, the train makes its way between successions of small fields, heavily hedged, of orchards and hop gardens, the former much in the majority; a green, cramped, fertile land full of suggestive corners, snug and a trifle sly. It has an intimate unheroic charm and a wealth of detail for appreciative eyes.

Joshua Gunn appreciated it, though he would have been at a loss to give reasons for his feeling, being a man of few words. His circumstances were not conducive to talk, for he was fireman on the engine of a Great Western train—a local train which ran between the two country towns. He, the engine-driver, and the guard saw more of that immediate stretch of country than any three men alive; but while Joshua looked out on it with pleasure, it scarcely existed for the other two, for the guard was a politician and read the Western Mail in his van, and the driver was indifferent to everything but his engine.

Gunn was a quiet, dark, young fellow of eight-and-twenty, with a reputation in the livelier part of his little world of being dull, for hardly anyone knew what his interests were or what he thought about. He did his work well and interfered with nobody, and he lived in company with a signalman, the only person with whom he was intimate, on the outskirts of Hereford town.

When the train had almost done its journey from Worcester it reached a spot at which the permanent way ran along an embankment, and here Joshua's loyal interest in the surroundings of his appointed course would culminate. No matter what were his duties on the engine, he would contrive to be free when the embankment came in sight and the green elevation swung itself into line as they rounded the curve preceding it. The young man would lean out, with the wind of their rush blowing on his dark face, and gaze down upon the picture which had captured his fancy.

Just at this spot, close under the embankment, one of the fields had merged itself with surprising abruptness into a small, thickly-planted orchard, and not twenty paces in from the beginning of the trees, was a tiny black-and-white-timbered cottage of two storeys, standing apart with the compact detachment of a doll's house. The apple-trees pressed up to within a few feet of its walls, their gnarled stems crowding thick about it like an escort around a state prisoner; and in the dusk of their myriad leaves and branches its whitewash, crossed with black timbers, seemed to be glimmering through a green twilight. The windows were small, and looked even smaller and more secretive from the height at which Joshua saw them; and at either side of the worn stone threshold there stood, in summer, one of those tall orange lilies, called by the neighboring country folk, "The Lights of Jerusalem." To Joshua they were like two stiff golden angels guarding the door of this diminutive paradise of his imagination. He admired flowers and he knew many of their names; for the signalman with whom he lived had a plot of garden at the foot of his box which the fireman often envied him.

Through every change of season Joshua Gunn observed the little dwelling—under the leafless boughs of winter, in the ethereal greenery of spring, in the full-blown opulence of summer, in the time when the reddened apples burned round it like fiery globes; but the time when it pleased him most was at June's end, when the Lights of Jerusalem were kindled by its threshold.

For a long time it chanced that he saw no sign of life about the place, except the smoke stealing upward and a clothes-line stretched between two apple-trees; but one day as he leaned over the engine's side a girl was in the garden. She wore a large apron over her dress and her fresh face turned up as she shaded her eyes to look at the passing train. Her light hair shone in the sun.

It happened that he saw her three times in one week—twice in the garden strip under the windows and once at the back of the house beside the row of beehives; and on the last occasion some impulse made him take off his cap and hold it above his head as the train ran by. The girl hesitated, and then made a timid sign of greeting with her hand; Joshua was near enough to see her face and the shy smile upon it.

That little ceremony had gone on for eight months. Sometimes the girl would be in the garden, sometimes at the door. Sometimes she was not to be seen; but in any case the fireman would lean out and hold up his cap, for he could not know whether she might not be watching him go by from behind the diamond panes.

One day, when Joshua's engine had reached Hereford, it was sent back on the up-line in the interval between its two journeys to take a few trucks with a gang of workmen to the embankment. Some rails were to be unloaded, for there were repairs to be done at the spot above the orchard; and as the brakes were put on and the train slowed down the young fireman promised himself an idle half-hour in which he might see the timbered cottage at closer quarters. When the unloading was finished the engine and trucks were to go on to a siding a little farther forward while the rails were being stacked, and there steam would be shut off until it was time to return for the men.

The driver was a fat good-natured individual, averse to exercise, and Joshua knew that during his wait he would sit on the foot-plate and smoke, and that it would be a simple matter for himself to get leave to stroll back to the green banks. He would be able to get quite close to the orchard, perhaps to within speaking distance of his unknown acquaintance. His mind was full of the idea, and he considered over and over again how he should accost her and what he should say supposing that he had the courage to address her at all. Perhaps she might not come out of the house; perhaps she was absent. He had not seen her as he passed in the morning. He imagined a dozen obstacles to the meeting for which he hoped.

His heart beat a little as he neared the place, for he was a shy man. He had easily got the permission he wanted; but when he saw the smoke rise from the apple-boughs he had half a mind to turn back, and as he looked at the coal-dust on his hands he wished very heartily that stoking were a cleaner occupation. He reflected with dismay that the girl whose friendly greeting had been the point of interest in his daily journeys for so long had never been near enough to him to know what an unattractive-looking fellow he was; and this estimate of himself disheartened him a good deal, because he did not guess how far it was from being a just one.

When he reached the embankment he stopped, his anticipations scattered to the winds. The one chance on which he had not counted had risen up to undo him.

The garden was full of people and the uniform hue of their garments gave him a sharp thrust of horror. They were black from head to toe, and they surrounded a dark object resting on rough trestles placed just outside the doorstep. It was evidently waiting for something, the sombre assembly that had descended like a swarm of devastating insects on this secret pleasure-ground of his own to blot out its beauty with their presence. The only spots of color were the bright Lights of Jerusalem, set like living torches beside the unpretentious pageant of death.

The young man stood on the bank looking blankly down, his hands dropped at his sides. He dared not go near to intrude upon the handful of mourners, though from over the hedge below the line he could have asked the question which tormented him. Details spring with an irony all their own to the minds of those in suspense, and he reflected that he need not have been concerned by his blackened coat and coal-stained hands. Everything was black now. The clang made by the rails as the workmen piled them in a heap sent a harsh note booming into the air.

Then his trouble lifted from him, for the cottage door opened and the well-known figure came out between the

## This Home-made Cough Syrup Will Surprise You

Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly. A Family Supply at Small Cost.

Here is a home-made remedy that takes hold of a cough instantly, and will usually cure the most stubborn case in 24 hours. This recipe makes 16 ounces—enough for a whole family. You couldn't buy as much or as good ready-made cough syrup for \$2.50.

Mix two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of warm water, and stir two minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a 16-ounce bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. This keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste—children like it. Braces up the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

You probably know the medical value of pine in treating asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, sore lungs, etc. There is nothing better. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this inexpensive remedy have made friends for it in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

## WATER PRESSURE DOES MOST OF THE WORK.



## NEW CENTURY WASHER

The New Century Washer solves the washing problem. It eliminates slavish, arduous toil and reduces manual labor to the minimum. The city water pressure furnishes the power that is transmitted by the New Century water motor.

There are some exclusive and patented features in the New Century that make it unique. One prevents warping of the tub, another gives great strength and rigidity. See the New Century at your dealers or write to us for full information. 103

Cumner-Dowdell Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

## Get READY for WINTER

Healthy, Practical Prevention against Colds. Try a pair of our Famous (Health Brand) Felt Lined Clogs.

ONLY \$1.75 Per Pair

Hard Wooden Soles (Men's or Women's).

3 Buckles, Felt Lined \$1.75

High-Legged Wellingtons, \$2.25 and \$3. Also Children's 7's to 2's, \$1. On receipt of price in Money Order or cash (no checks) we will send you the Clogs, EXPRESS PREPAID, to your home.

Don't forget the size.

Canadian Felt-Lined Clog Co., 363 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada.

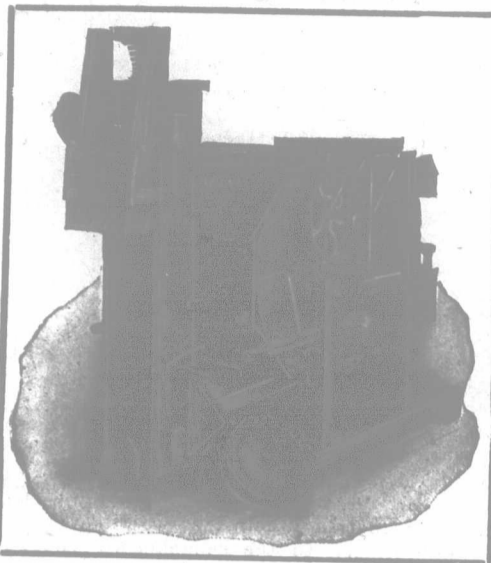
## LOOK AHEAD

Get your eye on the NEXT CHANCE. If you hold any position, fit yourself to fill the PLACE HIGHER UP. If you are engaged in any occupation or line of work, learn what you need to know in order to GET MORE OUT OF IT. You can fit yourself for the next chance by taking some of our courses at home. We teach: complete commercial book-keeping, (arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, commercial law), shorthand and typewriting, journalism, special English, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, engineering (stationary, traction, gas and gasoline, automobile, marine, locomotive), beginner's course, agriculture, civil service, teachers' certificates (any grade in any province), university matriculation (any university), or almost any subject you wish to study. Write for particulars.

Canadian Correspondence College, Limited  
DEPT. E. TORONTO, CANADA.

## A Great Record

"Kline" Fanning Mills have earned a great reputation among Canadian farmers. Lately we have run across "Kline" Mills that have been in use from 20 to 35 years and are still giving efficient service. It's really surprising what lasting satisfaction these machines will give and how much money they will save for farmers even in a year.



## "Kline" Fanning Mills

are built on correct principles and have several features not found on other fanning mills. They are suited for either hand or power. The prices and terms are such that you will be eager to own a "Kline."

Further particulars will be supplied as soon as we learn your name and address. Agents wanted in unrepresented territory.

Kline Manufacturing Co., Ltd.  
BEETON, ONTARIO.

## Important Auction Sale OF HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED JERSEYS

Property of IRA NICHOLS, Woodstock, Ont. This sale will be held on the last day of Simcoe Fair, at SIMCOE, on **Thursday, Oct. 17th, 1912**  
On the Fair Grounds, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The herd comprises 20 head registered Jerseys, ranging from 6 months to 5 years of age; also one Holstein under 3 years; all females but one Jersey bull calf, 11 months. All that are old enough will be fresh in milk; four beautiful yearlings about due to calve; some of the younger yearlings in calf to sire whose photo engraving appeared in Sept. 5th issue of this paper. See also "Clara Minto"—1866—illustrated in this issue, who has a record of 1,357 lbs. milk in 30 days. This herd is strong individually, and will prove an attraction to bidders who are looking for producers of quality. For further particulars, write:

IRA NICHOLS, Prop., Box 988, Woodstock, Ont.

## AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE

## HUNDRED-ACRE FARM

FARM STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, on  
**Wednesday, October 16, 1912**

Situated two miles east of Brucefield, Huron County, 40 miles north of London. Ninety acres under cultivation, large basement barn, spring water piped to barn, spring well at house, cement silo; brick house heated by furnace. The stock contains a richly-bred Holstein bull 20 months old. Photo of buildings and full particulars on request.

ALEX. A. WATT,

Brucefield, Ontario.

## SUGAR-MAKERS—MAKE SOME MONEY OUT OF YOUR SUGAR GROVE

There is a greater demand than ever for pure maple syrup and sugar this year. If you have a maple grove, large or small, equip it with a "CHAMPION" Evaporator, which will produce the highest grade of syrup with the least amount of fuel and time. Easy to handle and easy to operate. Now is the best time to install an evaporator in your sugar camp before the frost enters the ground. Don't put it off till March. Write us to-day, and we will send you our new illustrated catalogue free.



The GRIMM MFG. CO., Limited, 58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

### SCIENCE-TIFIC.

"Physical culture, father, is perfectly lovely!" exclaimed an enthusiastic young miss just home from college. "Look! To develop the arms I grasp the rod by one end and move it slowly from right to left."

"Well, well!" exclaimed her father; "what won't science discover! If that rod had straw at the other end you'd be sweeping."

### USE STRATEGY.

A little boy was sitting behind a bald-headed man at church, who was scratching the fringe of hair on one side of his bald pate. The old gentleman kept it up so long that at last the little boy became interested, and, leaning over, said:

"Say, mister, you'll never catch him there. Why don't you run him out in the open?"

Lights of Jerusalem. She turned the key, putting it in her pocket, and her companions raised the coffin and carried it out of the garden.

As she followed them she looked up at the line, and, perhaps from habit, Joshua's hand went up to his cap; and though he dropped it half-way, afraid, instinctively, to force his recognition upon her at such a moment, he saw her smile.

When the humble procession had passed out of sight he went back to the engine in a kind of a dream. But it was a dream with a definite purpose. In three days it would be Sunday, a free day for him, because the local train did not run. He would start from Hereford and walk along the line to the cottage, a bare seven miles, and he would at last see and speak with this girl face to face. He could not know the exact nature of the catastrophe which had happened to her, but he understood that, in its grip, she had still held to their unspoken friendship, and that the tacit bond had emerged from it, a thing which present calamity had not been able to break. He scarcely knew what he meant to do when he should meet her, but he felt as if a gate had opened. And through the gate he would go.

On Sunday morning Joshua rose to find Hereford enveloped in the mist of coming heat, and at half-past eight he dropped on the permanent way beyond the signal-box on the Worcester line to begin his seven-mile walk alongside the sleepers. He had shaved with particular care and had scrubbed himself till not a trace remained of the coal-dust of the week. He wore his dark-grey Sunday suit, and even the ill-made clothes could not take much attraction from his grave brown face or make his slight figure quite uninteresting, for the touch of reserve and refinement which kept him a little aloof from the rougher part of his kind showed through inferior tailoring and looked out of his observant eyes.

The metals stretched on into the quivering greyness of the hot day as he tramped along, and the sun climbed higher. On either side spread the green landscape of western England, rich and chequered. The ox-eye daisies were out at the sides of the line and the red sorrel and the clover; and above the round heads of the last, misty clouds of tiny butterflies hung like an innocent miasma. It was almost 11 o'clock when Joshua reached his goal, and, descending the embankment, slipped through a weak place in the hedge and approached the cottage door.

The smoke still rose from the chimney, but there was neither sound nor stir within, and, having knocked unsuccessfully, the young man went into the orchard. The row of beehives was in its place, and as he stood looking at them debating what he should do, the sound of a bell came to him through the hot air. He listened, smiling at his own stupidity. Of course—she was at church!

He hastened through the garden, followed the sound, and came out on a narrow country road. In front of him a stout woman was pressing forward, book in hand, with conscience stricken haste, and in the wake of this unconscious guide he soon found himself at the lych-gate of a small square-towered church. The woman bustled through the churchyard and was lost in the deep shadows of the porch. The echo of her creaking boots filled it as she entered.

He followed her to the inner door, stepping like a thief, and peered in. The prayers had long begun, and his eye searched the kneeling congregation for the figure he wanted and stopped at a row of cross-seats facing the aisle on the hither side of the chancel arch. The girl was there; he could see her attentive profile above her book and her bright hair. He knew her at once, and her unrelieved black clothes confirmed the recognition. He drew back stealthily and went out into the churchyard, for there was no vacant seat near the door.

It was a rather badly-kept place, for the canopies of the yew-trees shadowed groups of tombstones, ancient and grotesque, which stuck at many different angles from the coarse grass. As he turned to examine the church he noticed that a slab of stone jutted out from the wall, running along it like a bench. He sat down on it to wait as patiently as he could till the end of the service.

From inside the building came the drone of collective voices saying the Lord's Prayer, and soon after he heard the sound of the congregation rising. Suspense began to weigh on him, so he got up and wandered about, reading epitaphs with a half-mind that scarcely took in their significance. Then the organ began, and the words of the hymn carried him back to the house in the orchard.

"Jerusalem the Golden," sang the voices; and at these words the two tall orange lillies by the doorstep rose before Joshua, who stood still, staring at the inner vision.

He awoke from his abstraction to see a black figure emerge quickly from the porch.

She was coming towards him, her eyes blind with tears. No doubt something in the service had upset her and she had fled, unable to control herself. Joshua was standing in the shade of a tree, but with the light of the blazing moon on her wet eyes she seemed not to see him.

He walked quickly forward and stood in her path.

"It's me," he said simply.

She stopped, drawing a long, quivering breath.

"I'm here," said Joshua. "It's me. I saw you from the engine."

Then he took her hand and led her to the stone bench. She went with him, unresisting.

He had not supposed that she was so pretty, for, though her eyes were swollen and her face blurred and marked by weeping, these things could not obliterate her good looks. But Joshua scarcely gave that a thought, nor did he realize for a moment how extraordinary his behavior might seem to her, considering that he was a stranger. The only thought in his mind was that she was in trouble and that, for some perfectly unexplained but imperative reason, she would cling to him. Her sobs slackened as he sat silent with his cap pushed back from his brow and his hand closed round hers, as if it were the most natural thing in the world; behind their backs, on the inner side of the church wall, the sermon had begun and the parson's solitary tones were in monotonous possession.

She looked up at the young fireman with the confiding simplicity of a child.

"It were the hymn," she said at last, "twas about Jerusalem, and I thought—I remembered—the Lights o' Jerusalem by the doorstep. I've seen them there all my life, but there'll be no more o' they for me, soon."

"You be going away, then?" asked Joshua.

She nodded.

"Father's dead," she continued. "He'd never left his bed for four years. I minded him. He couldn't see nothing but from the window where his bed were. But the interest he'd take! He'd call me in from the garden and ask how it was all looking, and how the birds were building, and about the currants and the flowers and the apples. He could tell the shape of every tree, though he hadn't seen them for so long. And he liked the trains too. He could just see you where he was lying, an' no more, when the train went by the white post on the bank. It made him feel a kind of cheery-like to know you were coming. 'Twenty past eleven, Winnie' he'd say to me. 'It's time for the engine.'"

"Then he knew me," said the young man reflectively. "Strange that I never thought of anyone else being behind the windows. I only thought about you and the Lights of Jerusalem when we came around the bend."

Inside the church the parson's voice had stopped, and a general stamping and rustling proclaimed the end of the sermon.

"I must go. They'll be coming out, and I don't want to meet them," said the girl, rising quickly.

"I'm coming with you," said Joshua.

They walked back hurriedly to the cottage, for the dispersed congregation was almost treading on their heels; and she told him, with a primness that was in odd contrast with their unconventional attitude, that she did not want the neighbors to see her with a stranger so soon after the funeral. The road was empty, and they went along side by side talking as though they had known each



other for years. He learned she was to leave her home at the end of the week and take service with the wife of a small innkeeper in Hereford.

"You must be going, or they'll see you," said she, as they stopped by the orchard. They stood for a minute without speaking.

"I'll look for you going by to-morrow," said the girl; there'll be only a few days more now."

"But I'll be near you in Hereford," said he.

Her face brightened.

"My dear," said Joshua suddenly, "mind you this. I mayn't be the sort o' feller that's likely to please a girl, but I'm a man that'll wait—and I'm to be made a driver next-year. You can't tell what it'll be like at the inn. Maybe you'll be happy, maybe not. But in any case I'm waiting. An' the first day you say "Come," I'll come for you. It's funny, but it seems somehow as if you belonged to me. Could you like me, do you think?"

"Oh, I do," she answered simply. "But you must be going. I hear them talking on the road."

They clasped hands, and he left her. But at the end of the garden he came back.

"Oh, Winnie!" cried the man who would wait, "you won't let it be long?"

"No," she said shyly.

"Promise," said Joshua.

"I promise."

Then he turned away, stepped through the hedge, and ran up the side of the embankment. At the top he stood, holding up his cap. She was smiling at him between the Lights of Jerusalem.

When his slim figure had vanished down the line she went into the house and, sitting down, hid her face in her hands. But not to cry.

BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE.

### The Beaver Circle.

#### OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

Dear Beavers,—I am glad that we are able to announce to you so soon the names of the prizewinners in the story competition. I must, however, explain a few things to you, right at the beginning, so that you will not be surprised over anything you may see,—or fail to see,—is that nearer the mark?

In the first place several stories went plump into the waste-paper basket because the writers had neglected to state that the stories had been "made up" by themselves without help of any kind. This was to be the rule, so we could not permit it to be broken. The names of the careless Beavers could not even be permitted to enter the Honor Roll, you see.

Again, several of the stories were very good indeed, but the writers had quite forgotten the fact that they were composing stories FOR THE JUNIOR BEAVERS,—our little folk,—and had produced instead stories quite suitable for grown folk, much too hard for our tiny tots to understand. You may judge quite correctly that we could not give prizes for stories such as these, although we did admit the writers' names to the Honor Roll.

Many of the other stories were, however, very suitable, and the results of the marking are as follows:

Prizewinners.—Ethel Caisley, Holyrood, Ont.; Winifred Colwell, Brookville Station, St. John Co., N. B.; Hazel Setterington, Leamington, Ont.; Stella Nelson, Clinton, Ont.

Honor Roll.—Helen Parry, May Lemen-din, Irene Getty, Byron Clark, Violet Plummer, "Enoch Arden," Elsie Newby, Hazel Foster, Ida Buchanan, Margery Fraser, Etta Morris, Bertha MacDonald, Bessie Anderson, Elsie Brook, Hope Taylor, Burnett Jamieson, Evelyn Rawlinson, Cassie Anderson, Grace Gidney, Ryla Hurst, Maggie Strong, Edward Early.

As the stories were written for the Junior Beavers, you will have to look for the prize ones at least, in the little Beavers' section of the Beaver Circle.

Before leaving you, I want to make

## WHAT'S THE CASH VALUE OF YOUR STOCK?

**S**UPPOSE you had to "sell off" to-morrow, what would you get for your stock? Run your mind's eye over your cattle right now—pick them out one by one—mark down their value according to market conditions—total up the amount you could get for horses, cows, sheep and hogs. Now, what's the answer?

Hardly as much as you thought. Why? Because your cattle are not in prime condition! **If they were, your stock would be worth from 25 to 50% more money.** The difference is a mighty handsome amount—too much to allow it to slip through your fingers.

Get your stock into first-class condition. Get your horses and cows into a state of sleek, healthy contentment. Make your sheep and hogs step lively up to their highest market value. And—**save money, while doing this, by feeding**

# CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

Yes, you can save money by using Molasses Meal, because it increases the value of the rest of the feed by at least 25%. But—be sure it's Caldwell's, because Caldwell's is guaranteed to the Canadian Government to contain at least 84% of Pure Cane Molasses.



You know a good deal about the nutritive value of pure cane molasses as a feed—you also know a good deal about its health-giving and health-conserving qualities.

But—the problem has been to find a convenient form in which to feed it.

**Caldwell's Molasses Meal solves the problem.**

N.B.—Ask us to prove to your satisfaction just how **Caldwell's Molasses Meal will make your stock more valuable, and at the same time lower your feeding costs.** Clip out coupon—mail to us, and we will send you full particulars.

**The CALDWELL FEED CO., Limited**  
DUNDAS, ONTARIO

The Meal is dry to the touch, of a pleasant odor, easily digested and most palatable. Your animals will like Molasses Meal—they'll "take on" weight quickly—grow glossy coats and have all the natural spirits that come from perfect health.

**Caldwell's Molasses Meal is always uniform in Quality.**

It will make your horses look better, work better, and live longer. It will keep your cows in excellent con-

dition—hence they will give more milk. It is the **best and quickest conditioner** of sheep, lambs and hogs.

London  
Farmer's  
Advocate

Please send me booklet and full particulars as to cost, etc., of Molasses Meal.

CUT ALONG HERE

Name .....


Post Office .....

Province .....

**When writing advertisers please mention The Farmer's Advocate**

### Thanksgiving Poultry

Now is the particular season when every poultryman is preparing his surplus stock for market. The old hens, roosters and young cockerels will be headed for the Thanksgiving market, where good prices prevail. The uppermost thought in every poultryman's mind is how to make them weigh the very last ounce. Keep them well and singing. There is just one natural way for this, and that is by feeding Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a. It tones every organ; it drives out every disease germ.



**Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a** contains:

- Potassium Nitrate. An Eliminant.
- Nux Vomica. A Nerve Tonic and Stimulant.
- Quassa. A Bitter Stomachic and Appetizer.
- Hypophosphite of Soda. An Internal Antiseptic.
- Iron (Sulphate). A Blood Builder.
- Iron (Red Oxide). A Blood Builder.
- Carbonate of Lime. An Antacid and shell forming.
- Sodium Chloride. An Appetizer and Cleanser.

Under the supervision of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) the above is carefully compounded and blended, with just enough cereal meal to make a perfect mixture.

## Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

It starts the young pullets to laying, gets the old hens ready for winter duty. Pan-a-ce-a reminds Miss Hen that growing feathers and getting fat and lazy is not her only business. It compels every hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket, by toning up the dormant egg organs. The panel tells just what Pan-a-ce-a consists of and what the U. S. dispensatory says every ingredient is for.

**Our proposition.** You buy Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a of your dealer. If it fails to make your hens lay more eggs right now, when eggs are high, and to keep your poultry healthy; also to start the pullets to early laying, he is authorized by us to refund your money. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25-lb. pail \$3.50 (duty paid). If your dealer cannot supply you, we will. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

**Dr. HESS & CLARK**  
Ashland, Ohio

**Dr. Hess Stock Tonic** saves feed by increasing the process of digestion. Hogs can fatten on the grain that passes through steers and other stock undigested—that's reason enough for feeding tonics. Improve digestion and save high-priced feed. Dr. Hess Stock Tonic also supplies iron for the blood, regulates the bowels. In fact, it keeps stock healthy or you get your money back. 25-lb. pail \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$7.00 (duty paid). Send 2c for Dr. Hess Stock Book free. Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will at any time prescribe for your ailing animals free of charge if you will send him full details. Mention this paper and send 2 cent stamp. 96-page Veterinary Book also free.

### OUR JUNIOR BEAVERS.

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

Dear Little Beavers,—Did you know that the older Beavers have been writing stories for you? Here are two of them, the first a pretty little fairy story, written by Ethel Caisley, away up in Bruce County, Ontario. Get a map of Ontario and find where that is, won't you?

A FAIRY STORY.  
(By Ethel Caisley.)

Dear Puck and Beavers All,—I am sending my fairy story, which I have just made up without any help.

Harold was not a bad boy, but was inclined to be lazy. If his mother wished him to bring in some wood or coal, his answer would be, "Oh, mamma, I'm too tired to do anything." His mother often wished to cure him, but could not find any means by which to do so. One day while peeling potatoes under the lattice porch, he fell asleep. In a dream a carriage came up, and inside was a fairy dressed in blue. She beckoned to him to come for a ride, which he willingly did. The Fairy asked him "where he would like to go?" and said she would take him there. Of course, he said "To Fairyland." The Fairy immediately turned the horses' heads to the left, and together they swept through a long hall, well lighted with blue lights. In about fourteen minutes the horses stopped with a jerk in front of a large, white, iron gate. The Fairy said, "Step inside the gate, and then enjoy yourself."

No sooner had he done so than Harold found himself in Fairyland. A group of children ran up to him and asked him to join their game, and he obeyed with pleasure. After a while he began to feel hungry, and he asked a man to show him where he could get something to eat, but the man said he was "too tired." Harold was surprised at hearing his familiar excuse, but said nothing. Later on he asked a boy to show him to the Fairy Queen, but again he heard his old excuse, "I'm too tired." Then Harold said, "I'm not going to ask these lazy Fairy folk to do another thing."

Then he jumped up with a start and found his mother sitting beside him peeling the potatoes. He was ashamed of himself when he found he had been sleeping. No one had to ask Harold the second time to do anything after that.

I made this story up myself. I shall soon have to sign my age as 14, as my birthday is on the 26th of September. I would like a postal shower on that day.

ETHEL ANNIE MARION CAISLEY  
(Age 13, Class Sr. IV.)  
Holyrood P. O., Ont.

P. S.—I could not try for the Garden Competition, for our hens and chickens won't let our garden alone. We have over 250, counting chickens and all. I will try if you have it again, though.

E. A. M. C.

### Wishing.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do: Set a watch upon your actions, Keep them always straight and true; Rid your mind of selfish motives, Let your thoughts be clean and high; You can make a little Eden Of the space you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start, By accumulating wisdom In the scrapbook of your heart; Do not waste one page on folly, Live to learn and learn to live; If you want to give men knowledge, You must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember, day by day, Just to scatter seeds of kindness As you pass along the way; For the pleasure of the many May be oftentimes traced to one, As the hand that plants the acorn Shelters armies from the sun.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



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 count 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.

**BUY FRUIT LANDS WITH YOUR SAVINGS**—Monthly payments accepted on fruit farms in British Columbia. Opportunity for safe investment or beautiful home. Moderate income; passenger trains; ideal scenery; happy neighbors. Apply International Securities, Somerset Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**BRITISH Columbia Ranches, Vancouver Island.** Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables. The poultryman's paradise. Best market in the world. Improved and partly improved ranches, 5 acres and upwards. Easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living. Abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. F., Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort Street, Victoria, or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C.

**FARM FOR SALE**—150 acres, Lot 8, Con. 9, West Gwillimbury, 4 miles from Bradford. Clear and slightly rolling; 2 acres orchard; brick barn, brick house. Apply on property, or T. Evans, Bradford.

**FARM FOR SALE**—180 acres, 1st concession Delaware, 3 miles from Southwood Stn., 14 miles from London. Excellent grain and dairy farm; well watered; 6 acres apple orchard; brick house and suitable outbuildings. Apply: Joseph Weld, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

**FARMS FOR SALE**—Improved Wellington County farms. Now is the time to inspect. No obligation or expense. Jones & Johnston, Guelph.

**FARM FOR SALE**—212 acres rich clay loam, 200 acres under good cultivation, balance bush and pasture, no waste land, no stone or stumps, straight fences; barn, 60x90, hip roof, cement foundation and floors; cement piggery and henhouse; stabling for 50 head cattle, 14 horses; root houses; lightning rods on barn, orchard; plenty hard and soft water; 11-room brick house, furnace; situated alongside the corporation of Bradford; High and Public Schools and churches; one mile from G.T.R. station. Apply: Drawer 276, Bradford, Ontario.

**FOR SALE**—Homestead near Foothills, Southern Alberta; convenient to station and school; good water. Also ten good lots, well located in Regina, bought some time ago; partly forced to sell; bargain. For particulars apply Box 40, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**FOR SALE** 15% Dividends. How would you like to have your money earn you 15% annual cash dividends, payable quarterly, and have an absolutely safe investment in improved real estate that will increase in value, in a city of over 50,000, where the population nearly doubled last year? This is a proposition where the small investor is on equal terms with the large capitalist. You can invest any amount from \$100.00 up. Write to-day for full particulars. North West Land Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

**MAN** wanted to care for and help to milk twenty to thirty cows in dairy, New Ontario. Must be good feeder, one who can get results. Must be tidy, smart, and trustworthy. Wages, Thirty-five dollars per month with board, to begin. More will be paid man who shows himself worth more. Permanent situation to satisfactory man. Apply immediately J. M., care of Temiskaming Herald, New Liskeard, Ont.

**MARRIED** man for garden work, live-stock feeding and chores on farm near Toronto; steady work. Box 35, Farmer's Advocate, London.

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

**WANTED**—A married man, to work on a farm. Must be a good all-around workman. Good wages, good house provided; temperate habits; small or no family. Apply to: Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Cash paid for Military Land Grants in Northern Ontario. Please state price and location. Box 88, Brantford.

**WANTED** a good reliable man for a large dairy farm in Montreal; one who can milk preferred. Steady position, \$25.00 per month and board and lodging. Address Elmhurst Dairy, Montreal West, Que.

**WANTED**—Married farm hand, by October 15th. Must be good plowman and milker, able to take care of stock. House on farm. Address: R. C. McCullough, Georgetown, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Experienced farm hand, month or year. S. Pelton, Falkland, Ontario.

**WANTED**—Good all-round married man to work on a farm by the year. Ernest H. Houlton, Strathroy, Ontario.

**100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP,** and on easy terms; well improved and in good state of cultivation. For particulars apply to owner, R. Lennox, Thornton.

### S.G.W. Leghorn Cockerels

We have for sale a limited number of pure-bred Single-comb White Leghorn cockerels. This stock was imported from the best "br d to lay" poultry farms in the United States. Now is your opportunity to secure for your flock a strain that will greatly improve the laying qualities of your hens. Price, while they last, only \$1 Order to-day.

**THE MAPLE LEAF POULTRY FARM**  
70 Thornton Ave. London, Ont.

### Girls Wanted

Girls from the country after getting experience are making from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per week in the Biscuit and Candy Departments. Nice clean work. For information apply to

**The McCormick Mfg. Co., Ltd.**  
London, Ont.

an announcement. Henceforth the Senior Beavers must, as a rule, wait for the subjects for letters, etc., to be "set" in the Beaver Circle. If you observe anything worth telling about the birds, butterflies, bees, flowers, etc., that you see, or if you take a very interesting trip, or learn any interesting historical fact about any place that you visit, you may write us about it. Otherwise, please wait until subjects are given you from the headquarters here. . . . You see, Beavers, too many of you got into the habit of telling just how many acres of land, how many head of stock, how many pets, etc., that you have, and all this is not very interesting. Is it now,—really? This new rule has been made to try to do away with all this, and have nothing except what is worth while in the Senior Beavers' Department. We cannot be quite so strict with the Juniors, as they are so very little that we cannot expect them to do very wonderful work.

For a start, then, for we intend to keep you very busy, here is a competition. Subject: "The Work I Do at Home." Tell all you do to help the folk at home, how you like it, and what you think of work for boys and girls. Send your letters so that they may reach us not later than October 20th, and be sure to address your letters to "The Beaver Circle," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont. Don't forget, too, that each of you must enclose a certificate stating that you wrote the composition yourself, without help from anyone.

### A Doll's Clothes Competition.

I have an idea that prides will enter the above competition, here, girls, is one all for yourselves. Prizes will be given for the most neatly-made doll's dresses. Each competitor must send only one doll's dress, and with it a certificate stating that she made the dress herself, from start to finish, all dresses to be received at this office not later than November 1st. Suit yourselves in regard to size and material; the dresses will be judged for tastefulness of design and good workmanship.

I want you to try  
on a Pair of These  
"STEELS"  
Ten Days  
FREE



Free Book

Let me send you, free, my great book "The Sole of Steel". It tells all about this wonderful shoe with the sole of seamless steel. Send just your name and address and the book will be mailed postpaid free.

I Want You to Know about this  
Wonderful Shoe With The Sole of Steel

I want to send a pair to you on free examination. I want you to put your feet in them and walk around the house just to feel how much better they are than the best pair of all-leather workshoes ever made

No More Corns, Bunions or Calluses

This shoe has absolute foot form—and the sole being of steel it cannot warp, twist, nor draw out of shape. Consequently, it is easy to be seen that corns, bunions, calluses, etc., cannot be irritated, and no portion of the foot be rubbed so as to start new miseries of this kind. No all-leather shoe can fit after it has a twisted, broken sole that allows the uppers to crease up into galling wrinkles.

Save Your Health

This steel soled, waterproof shoe is an absolute protection to your health, aside from being a comfort to your feet; for you may work all day in mud and water with your feet powder dry. You escape colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, the dreaded pneumonia, and the long list of ills that result from damp or wet, cold feet.

Save \$10 to \$20

One pair of these light, springy, comfortable shoes will outlast three to six, or even eight pairs of the best quality, all-leather workshoes. There are no repairs—and no loss of time or trouble of any kind. The soles and sides (as shown in illustration) are stamped in one seamless piece from light, thin, springy steel, secured firmly to uppers of the very best quality soft,

pliable leather—absolutely waterproof and almost indestructible. The soles are studded with Adjustable Steel Rivets, which give perfect traction, firm footing, and protect the soles from wear. The rivets themselves (which take all the wear) can be replaced when partly worn. 50 rivets cost but 30 cents, and should keep the shoes in good repair for two or even three years.

Men's Sizes, 5 to 12, Boys' 1 to 4

Men's steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather. \$3.50 per pair.  
9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, \$5.00 per pair.  
12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, \$6.00 per pair.  
16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, \$7.00 per pair.  
Boys' steel Shoes, 6 in. high, \$2.50 per pair; 9 in. high, extra grade of leather, black or tan, \$3.50 pair.

Order a Pair for Free Examination

I take all the risk—absolutely—and leave it wholly up to you to say from your own trial and examination, that this shoe is all or more than I claim for it—that it will preserve your feet, protect your health, and save you the money you now waste in continuously buying the old heavy, leaky, warping, unsanitary and painful leather-soled workshoe that looks bad, feels bad, smells bad and wears out every few months at the very best. I have saved over a million feet—and I want you to try a pair of these shoes to convince yourself of what they will do for you and save for you.

Ask your dealer for Steel Shoes. If he cannot supply you, simply select your size and send remittance at the price stated, with the understanding that if you are not satisfied in absolutely every particular after 10 days' free trial in your own home you may return them, and your money will be immediately refunded to the last penny. This guarantee is legally binding upon myself and my company. You are absolutely protected. Make the test to-day. Send your order at once to

N. M. RUTHSTEIN, "The Steel Shoe Man"

U. S. Factory at Racine, Wis.

Dept. 73, Toronto, Can.

Great Britain Factory at Northampton, Eng.

HAPPY THOUGHT



There is One Most Important Thing About a Stove

And that is this,—What heat value will it develop from the fuel you put into it?

Mind you, heat in the firebox does not count for anything. The heat must be in the oven or at the holes—where you need it for cooking.

So, when we say that from every ounce of fuel you put into a HAPPY THOUGHT you get the full return in heat value, we mean that you get something more than you get from other stoves.

A small fire in a HAPPY THOUGHT is equivalent to a big fire in a less efficient stove. It does more work. It saves you the difference in fuel.

That is the kind of saving that it pays you to invest in. A good stove is not a cheap article. It should be carefully selected. It should be chosen chiefly on this one point of greatest importance.

That is why a Quarter Million Canadian women use the HAPPY THOUGHT every day.

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGES

Are sold in your locality. Ask your hardware man.

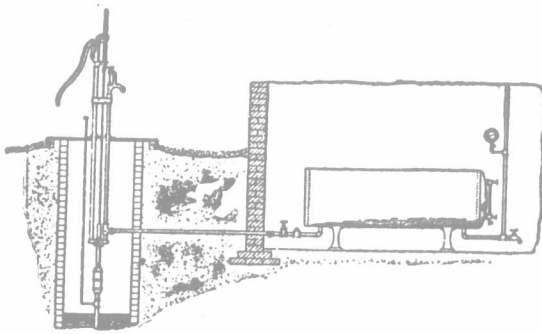
THE WILLIAM BUCK STOVE CO., LIMITED, BRANTFORD, ONT.

GOSSIP.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

The old-established herd of Ayrshires known as the Stockwood herd, owned by D. M. Watt, of St. Louis Station, Que., is still up to its usual standard of showing quality and mortgage-lifting productiveness. For many years this herd has been before the people through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" and the show-ring medium of the big Quebec shows and the Canadian Central at Ottawa. The high standard maintained in the herd is best shown by their splendid winnings in the world's greatest competition they have to go up against down East. This year saw the herd greatly strengthened by an importation from the leading herds of Scotland, personally selected by Mr. Watt, whose life-long experience with Ayrshire cattle particularly fits him to make a critical selection. In the lot lately landed, which comprised nineteen head, were such high-class individuals as the two-year-old, Hobsland Nancy, winner of first prize in her class at Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Glasgow, both as a yearling and as a two-year-old, and she is safe in calf to the great bull, Masterpiece. Then there were the two great cows, Dalfibble Cummie and Dalfibble Mosstrooper, both with Scotch official records of over 10,000 lbs. Another choice one of the lot was the two-year-old, Harperland Robena, which in big classes at the Sherbrooke and Quebec shows was an easy first. Along these lines we might go on, for there are many in the herd up to a

Heller-Aller Pneumatic Water Supply System



THE HELLER-ALLER CO., WINDSOR, ONTARIO

solves the problem and makes it possible to have running water anywhere in the house, stable or yard, for all domestic purposes, and for fire protection. The cost is so low that almost every country resident can afford to install it. Operated by windmill, electric motor, gasoline engine or by hand power. Write for information.

standard, and well worthy of individual mention did space permit. All told, the herd is now about 60 strong, many of them imported, many of the others the get of imported sire and dam, and many of them past winners of high honors. Chief stock bull in service is Whitehall King of Hearts (imp.), a son of the renowned bull, Envy Me, and out of an official-record dam. As a show bull, he was first and champion at Sherbrooke last year. This year he was first and champion at Quebec, and first at Sherbrooke. Assisting him in service is the lately-imported Hobsland Sir Hugh, a yearling of more than ordinary merit that will certainly get to the top among the best of them when in proper condition. Anything in the herd is for sale, and the big range for selection makes this a most desirable herd to visit when looking for something choice.

THE COUNTRY'S BET.

An Irishman, wishing to take a "homestead," and not knowing just how to go about it, sought information from a friend.

"Mike," he said, "you've taken a homestead, an' I thought maybe ye could tell me th' law concerning how to go about it."

"Well, Dennis, I don't remember th' exact word uv th' law, but I can give ye th' m'anin' uv it. Th' m'anin' uv it is this: Th' Government is willin' t' bet ye 100 acres uv land again \$14 thot ye can't live on it five years without starvin' to death."

Get Fall and Winter Eggs

They are in great demand and bring highest prices. Bring your pullets to early maturity and your hens through quick, complete moult. Then the eggs will come!

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

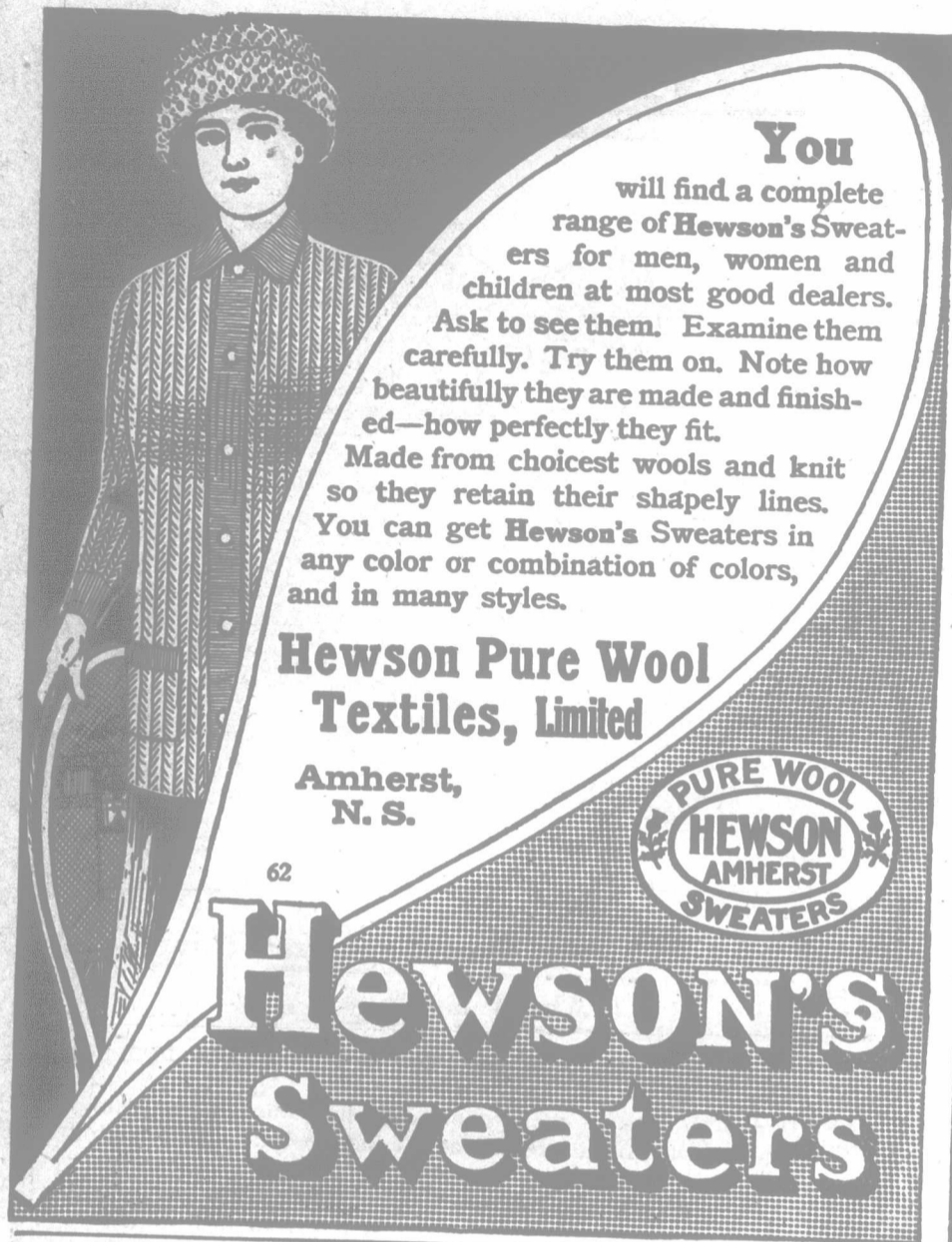
strengthens the digestive system, tones up and gently stimulates the egg-producing organs. The cost is low. 25c, 50c, \$1; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50. Roup, colds and catarrh are common now.

Pratt's Roup Cure

25c, 50c, \$1 prevents and cures these troubles. "Your money back if it fails." Pratt's 160-page poultry book, 4c by mail. Get Pratt's Profit-sharing Booklet


Our products are sold by dealers everywhere, or Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.





**You**  
will find a complete range of Hewson's Sweaters for men, women and children at most good dealers. Ask to see them. Examine them carefully. Try them on. Note how beautifully they are made and finished—how perfectly they fit. Made from choicest wools and knit so they retain their shapely lines. You can get Hewson's Sweaters in any color or combination of colors, and in many styles.

**Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited**  
Amherst, N. S.



**Hewson's Sweaters**



**"There's a GOOD Job! I Used Amatite ROOFING"**

**"NOW I have the best roof in this township. One that will last—one that's water-proof—one that will resist the hardest storms—and I didn't have a bit of trouble laying it."**

That's about what every Amatite owner says. Its superiority over all other ready roofing is apparent to anyone who uses it. Amatite does away with all roofing troubles and unnecessary expenses because it is made with a real mineral surface that needs no painting. It is durable, fire retardant, practical, economical.

Don't buy any other roofing till you look up Amatite. Write to nearest office for samples.

**Everjet Elastic Paint**  
Save money by using this black paint wherever the color is no objection. Elastic, heat-proof, durable. Use it for "rubber" roofings and all exposed iron and wood.

**Paterson Manufacturing Company**  
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**REFUSE FROM SOAP FACTORY—WIREWORM IN POTATOES—TURNIP FLY.**

1. Enclosed please find some material which the soap factory throws out. Will you kindly have same tested and let me know if it is a good fertilizer, and on what sort of ground it would be most suitable?
2. On digging my potatoes I find several of them troubled with what in this locality is called wireworms. It is hardly a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and about three-quarters of an inch long. It has a yellowish appearance, and is hard and tough. These bore into the potatoes, and if they attack the vegetable in its early growth, the whole plant perishes. Snails are also troubling the same vegetable by boring into the tubers.
3. My whole crop of turnips has been planted three times, and each time they came above the surface, and until the present setting, the flies have devoured them. Now they seem to be thriving pretty well. Is there any method of preventing this occurring annually? The ground is rather old, but has not been worked until the present year. The soil is apparently rich. What treatment should I give it to make it yield well?  
H. M.

Ans.—1. The substance referred to was forwarded to Prof. R. Harcourt, O. A. C., Guelph, who reports that it appears to be largely a sodium salt. There is some potassium present, but in very small quantity. The amount of nitrogen was not determined, but is probably not much. Altogether, the material is likely to be of little or no manurial value.

2. Wireworms are often a serious pest to potatoes in the way referred to. Little or nothing can be done, except to practice a short rotation of crops, never leaving land more than two or, at most, three years at a stretch in grass. Where clover is sown often, and always broken after one or two years' cropping, wireworm injury gradually becomes less and less. We never heard of snails eating potatoes. Are you not mistaken in the name? The large, white grubs often

**Champion Percherons**



We have now at our barns a number of very high-class Percheron stallions, all of the large, drafty, heavy-boned type, with the best of feet and legs, among which are the 1st, 2nd and 5th prizewinners at the Dominion Fair; also the champion Percheron any age.

Our many years of importing is a guarantee to all prospective buyers that we handle only the best.

These horses are all for sale at very reasonable prices. Terms arranged to suit purchasers and satisfaction guaranteed.

**PERCHERON MARES**

We will have a car of Percheron mares arrive at our barns on October 1st, ranging in age from yearlings to four-year-olds. All interested parties should make it a point to see these at once.

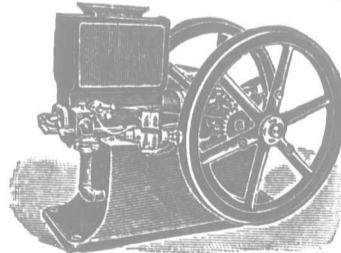
Interested parties should correspond with us, as we will save them money.

**R. HAMILTON & SON, Simcoe, Ontario**

**THE "MONARCH" DOES ALL THE HARD WORK ON YOUR FARM**

**Why Not Get One This Fall?**

THE easily moved "Monarch" will do your farm chores—give you an easier winter than you ever enjoyed. Get one, like thousands of live, economical, wise farmers. All sizes, from 1½ to 35 horse power. This is the "King of Farm Engines" for economy and long wear. Easy to start, even at 30 below zero. Made with gasoline gauge, speed regulator, etc., like finest automobile engines. Just learn how good it is. Water-cooled and air-cooled types. Send for catalogue and folder today. Liberal, easy terms of purchase.



Sizes 1½ to 35 h.p.  
**CANADIAN ENGINES, LIMITED, DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO**  
Frost & Wood, Limited, Smith's Falls, Montreal, and St. John, N. B., Selling Agents East of Peterboro, Ontario, to Maritime Provinces.

When Writing Advertisers, Please Mention "The Farmer's Advocate"

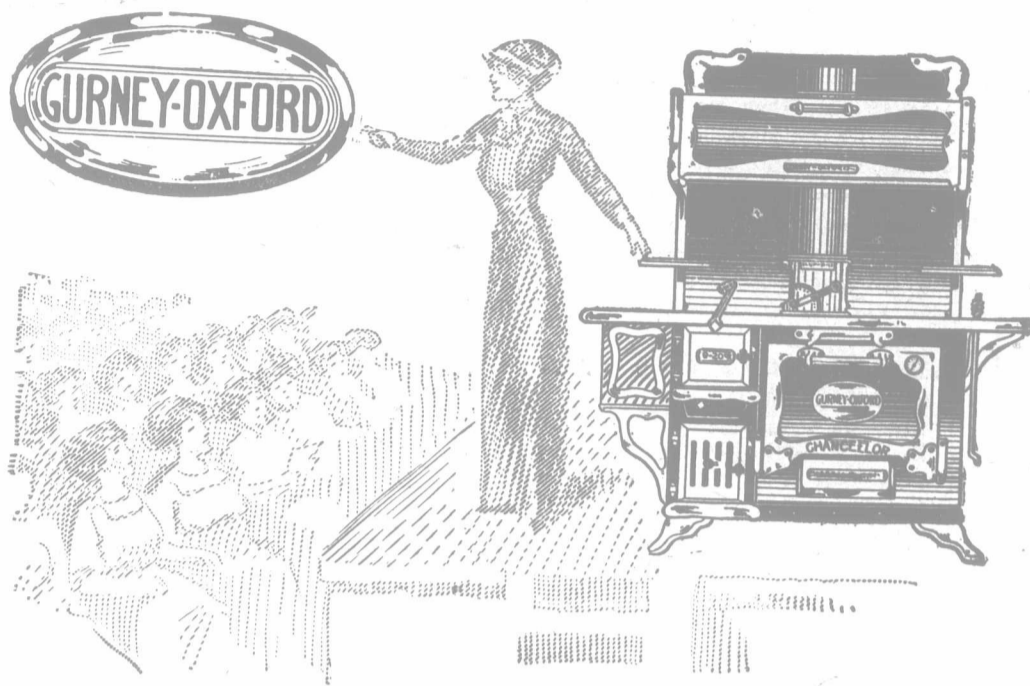
eat potatoes, and for them the same remedy is to be recommended as for wireworm.

3. About the best thing to do for turnip flies is to soak the seed in turpentine before sowing. When the turnips have been sown and are up, and the fly proves troublesome, dust along the rows with a mixture of Paris green and land plaster, one pound to twenty, put on while the leaves are wet with dew. Late sowing is a protection against the turnip fly.

**GOSSIP.**

**THE COX-FURNESS HOLSTEIN SALE.**

Although the offering of pure-bred Holsteins in the auction sale advertised in this issue to take place October 11th, at Oakville, Ont., is not large (18 head), they, and the 40 grade Holsteins offered, are all worthy of being looked after by breeders, or those wishing to start a foundation for a herd. For instance, there is De Kol Mantel 3rd, two years old, record 16.08 lbs., dam's record 21.73 lbs., and her dam 22.83 lbs.; Flossie De Cole Norine, an imported cow of splendid type, and producer of excellent stock; Goodie of Hilton Farm, another excellent breeder of good stock; Clinton Girl, a grand young cow, with the blood of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, with 102 A. R. O. daughters and 51 A. R. O. sons; Summerhill Maid, another young cow, bred on the right lines, granddaughter of the great Pontiac Korndyke; another young cow, Woodland Victor De Kol's Beauty, a first-prize winner, granddaughter of Victor De Kol Pietertje, whose daughter, Netherland Aaggie De Kol, held Canadian record in R. of P., 700 lbs. butter-fat. Three bulls are in the sale, Summerhill Echo, grandson of Pontiac Korndyke; Lakeview Daisy's Count, son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and Beauty Victor, a grand young bull ready for service, grandson of Johanna Rue 4th's Lad. Special attention is drawn to the offering of grade Holsteins, over 40 head, having records of from 8,500 lbs. to 13,500 lbs. of milk a year. This will be a great opportunity also for those engaged in milk production to secure some really fine, high-producing stock.



## The Range is the Soul of the Kitchen

The modern housewife knows the important part the range plays in the household economy. She knows how vitally important it is to eliminate from the kitchen all possible work, worry and waste.

And the range is the soul of the kitchen. Its influence is felt every day and all day by the entire family.

The Gurney-Oxford Range is a strong advocate of modern household economy. Not only does it cook and bake without disappointment or failure, but it is a positive influence for economy. It burns less coal—it requires less attention—it conserves time.

Modern woman demands in her work modern time and labor saving ideas, and modern woman is right. The Gurney-Oxford Range is the fruit of constant effort, research and experiment to make and keep abreast of modern ideas of efficiency. The Gurney-Economizer (which is licensed for use only on the Gurney-Oxford range) for regulating the drafts by one action: the Gurney method of distributing heat to all sides and corners of the oven: the improved Gurney grates, combine to make the Gurney-Oxford range the standard of efficiency and the foremost exponent of modern household economy.

## The Gurney Foundry Co., Limited

TORONTO - CANADA

MONTREAL - HAMILTON - WINNIPEG - CALGARY - VANCOUVER

11)

### GOSSIP.

A new use for bees has been discovered by a Maine citizen, who purchased a hive of honey-makers last May in order to secure better fertilization of his flowers and vegetables. This man was suffering from gout and lumbago, and claims to have been cured of both by the stings of the bees in very short order. A new doctor, a new remedy, and a new medical "stinger."

The five-year-old Jersey cow, Clara Minto—1866—, an illustration of which appears in another column of this issue, has given 1,357 pounds of milk test-



**QUALITY AND (SIZE IN)** For the best the breed produces in the combination of size, character, quality, breeding and action, see my 1912 importation of Clyde Stallions and Fillies. Prices and terms unequalled.  
**CLYDESDALES**  
JAMES TORRANCE, MARKHAM,  
Locust Hill, C. P. R. P. O. and Sta., G. T. R.  
L. D. 'Phone



**MT. VICTORIA STOCK FARM, Hudson Heights, P. Q.**  
We have some very choice young stock for sale, both sexes. Clydesdales and Hackneys from champion sires and well bred dams, at reasonable prices.  
T. B. MACAULAY, Prop. E. WATSON, Mgr



**A Few Choice Clyde Fillies**—I am offering several choice and particularly well-bred Clydesdale fillies from foals of 1911 up to 3 years of age, imp. sires and dams. Also one stallion colt of 1911, imp. sire and dam. These are the kind that make the money.  
HARRY SMITH; Hay P.O., Ont. Exeter Sta. L-D. 'Phone.



**CLYDESDALES OF CANADA'S STANDARD**  
My second importation for 1912 has arrived, my third will be here in six weeks. In stallions or fillies I have the farmers' kind at farmers' prices. Come and see me.  
GEO. A. BRODIE, Newmarket P. O.  
Newmarket or Stouffville Stns., G. T. R.; Gormley, C. N. R. L-D. 'phone from either.

ing 4.80 per cent. fat, in thirty days. She is included in the sale of Jerseys to be held at Simcoe fair grounds on October 17th next, when Ira Nichols, of Woodstock, Ont., disposes of a large number of choice Jerseys by public auction.

### NOT GUILTY ALONE.

"Thomas," said mother, severely, "someone has taken a big piece of ginger-cake out of the pantry."  
Tommy blushed guiltily.  
"Oh, Thomas," she exclaimed, "I didn't think it was in you!"  
"It ain't all," replied Tommy, "part of it's in Elsie."

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This preparation, unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:

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HOCK OR BURSTITIS FOR**
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will remove them and leave no blemishes. Cures any puff or swelling. Does not blister or remove the hair. Horses can be worked. 25¢ per bottle delivered. Book \$1 free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, liniment for man and horse. Cures Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, Varicose Veins, Verrucae, Itch, etc. Price 1¢ and 2¢ a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell more if you write. Manufactured only by **W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F.**, 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

**Aberdeen-Angus**—A few bulls to sell yet; also females. Come and see them before buying. Drumbo Station.

**Walter Hall, Washington, Ont.**

**Aberdeen-Angus Cattle** Mature early. Best of beef. Several young bulls for sale. Apply **MANAGER "GRAPE GRANGE" FARM** Clarksburg, Ont

Professional Beggar (in Hardup's office)—"I've been out of work for over a year, mister, and ain't got th' price of a night's lodgin'. Can yer do anything to help me out?"

Hardup (sardonically)—"I'd like to, but I sprained my foot on a collector yesterday."

Farmer (to one of his laborers, who had come home after his first training in the militia)—"Which would you rather be, a soldier or a farm hand, Paddy?"

Pat—"A soldier, of course."

Farmer—"And why so, Paddy?"

Pat—"Well, you see, you'd be a long time working for a farmer before he'd let you to stand at ease."

## GOSSIP.

## KELSO AYRSHIRES.

The great herd of Ayrshire cattle owned by D. A. Macfarlane, of Kelso, Que., that for many years has held so high a position among the leading herds of that famous Ayrshire center, is this year stronger than ever before, both in number and individual and producing quality. Always well up at all the leading shows in Eastern Ontario and Quebec, they this year at the Dominion Exhibition held at Ottawa, in one of the strongest exhibits of Ayrshires ever seen together in Canada, were awarded a goodly share of the honors. The stock bull, Lessnessock Scottish Thistle, imported in dam, in a remarkably strong class, was placed second, which is more than a guarantee of his superior type and quality. He is not only a great bull, but he is a great sire. Last summer, at the big show at Ormstown, Que., get of his won first on young herd and first on breeder's herd, an honor most coveted by breeders. The herd is now 45 strong, imported and Canadian-bred, among which are many prizewinners and high-class animals. Mr. Macfarlane has never done any official testing. He ships all his cream to Montreal on a test of from 32 to 35 per cent., and receives \$1.40 per gallon. This winter he intends changing the order of things, and will have all his herd officially tested as rapidly as possible. He reports a big demand for Ayrshires, and many sales. He has nothing he will not price, and some right choice things are there for the particular buyer, cows, heifers, and young herd-headers. His farm is a few miles from Huntingdon Station, or Carr's Crossing Station, where he will meet visitors on notice.

## THE STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES.

Introductory words of commendation are needless for a short review of this renowned herd. Everyone in Canada and on the other side of the line as well, who is interested in Ayrshire cattle, is perfectly familiar with the high standard maintained in this great herd, exhibited as they have been by their owner, Hector Gordon, of Howick, Que., at all the leading shows in Canada, from one end of the country to the other, and always at the top in any company, is a matter of Canadian Ayrshire history too well known to need repeating. The herd, now over ninety strong, has every year been strengthened by new blood from the best procurable in Scotland. This year again saw a new lot personally selected by Mr. Gordon, which, with the high-class character of the herd as maintained since its foundation many years ago, places the herd second to none on the continent for strictly high-class show-ring quality and official-record-producing ability, for very many of the herd are in the official records. One of the great factors in the phenomenal breeding success of the herd is found in the high-class character of the stock bulls that are always in use. At present the chief bull in service is Auchenbrain Good Gift (imp.), a son of the renowned Auchenbrain Guarantee, and on his dam's side has the backing of his five nearest dams, all being in the official records with over 10,000 lbs. in the year each. Added to his great breeding is his superior type and quality that this year, at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, in a strong class, brought him to the top. Assisting him in service is the Ormstown first-prize, and the Ottawa second-prize yearling, Hillhouse White Heather (imp.). He is one of the lot imported by Mr. Gordon this summer, and much is expected from him another year when he is put in show condition. Practically all the females of the herd are now in calf to this year's Western circuit champion, Hillhouse Freetrader (imp.). Nothing in the herd is reserved, so that parties looking for show Ayrshires of any age, whose ability to produce the goods is proven, should certainly visit the herd. In the matter of herd-headers, the selection is as good both from the breeder's and producer's standpoints, as the country affords.

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Among the lot are numerous prize-winners in both France and Canada. Some grand matched pairs of Percheron Fillies

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Our winnings at all shows are your guarantee that whatever you buy from us will be the best in the land. You cannot afford to buy without first seeing our importations. Address all correspondence to Bedford Park P.O., Ont. Telegrams to Toronto. Telephone North 4483, Toronto.



#### Just Arrived—Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

Bigger and better than ever before is our 1912 importation just arrived. Stallions with size, character, quality and breeding. Fillies of high-class breeding and quality for show or breeding purposes. Come and see them. Terms and prices right. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P.O. and Sta.**, on Toronto to Sutton Electric Line L.-D. Phone.

**PERCHERON STALLIONS**—Our 1912 importation of Percheron stallions supply the trade for ideal draft character flashy quality of underpinning, stylish tops and faultless moving. Let us know your wants. Any terms arranged.

**EAID & PORTER, Simcoe, Ontario**



#### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

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

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

#### ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que.

My fall importation, which will be the largest yet made by me, will be personally selected, will arrive last week in September. Good colors, heavy bone, best of pedigrees and reasonable prices. Wait for them if you want good ones. **D. McEachran.**



**Shire Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle (both sexes); also Hampshire Swine.** Prices reasonable.

**PORTER BROS., APPLEBY, ONT., Burlington Station. 'Phone.**

**Orchard-Grove Herefords** I have lately made a big importation of the leading herds of Illinois. In my herd you now have 25 Bulls to select from; a big range of Heifers and Cows. High-class show and breeding stock a specialty. **L. O. CLIFFORD, Oshawa, Ontario, G.T.R. and C.N.R.**



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Draft horses of all breeds a specialty. Intending buyers should write us for particulars, as we can place before them the most attractive proposition they have yet experienced. We can send highest references from satisfied buyers of nearly all breeds.



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G. J. CLIFF, MANAGER, Toronto, Ont.

**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1912**

Have some **SHORTHORN HEIFERS** two years old from cows giving 50 pounds milk per day, and in calf to my stock bull, Senator Lavender.  
Grand young **LEICESTERS** from imp. Wooler of Sandy Knowe, champion at Toronto, and imp. Royal Connaught.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONTARIO**  
Lucan Crossing, G. T. Ry., one mile.

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**  
**Shorthorns and Leicesters**

Herd established 1855, flock 1848, have a special good lot of Shorthorns of either sex to offer of various ages; also a grand lot of Leicester sheep of either sex—a few imported ones to offer.  
**JAMES DOUGLAS**  
Caledonia, Ontario

**"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns**

Present offering: Three choice yearling bulls. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers; Clippers, Minas, Wimplet, Julius, etc. Inspection solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO**

**OAKLAND SHORTHORNS**

Present offering is five choice young bulls, from 7 to 22 months old, reds and roans, out of good dual-purpose dams, and sired by our champion Scotch Grey bull 72692. Visitors find things as represented. Good cattle and no big prices.

**JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by the two imported bulls, Newton Ringleader, =73783=, and Scottish Pride, =36106=. The females are of the best Scottish families. Young stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Telephone connection.

**KYLE BROS., - - Ayr, Ontario**

**Fletcher's Shorthorns**

Our herd of Pure Scotch Shorthorns (Imp.) or direct from imported stock, is headed by the grandly-bred Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (Imp.) = 55038 = (89909) 273853. Choice young stock for sale.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 2, Erin, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Swine**—Am now offering a very choice lot of cows and heifers safe in calf, and some choice young bulls for the tall trade; also Berkshire and Yorkshire pigs; showyard material.

**ISRAEL GROFF, Elmira, Ont.**

**Shorthorns for Sale**—Three strong-boned bulls of serviceable age, two large cows with calves by side; choicest breeding and heavy milking strain.

**SWART M. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ont.**

**GOSSIP.**

**AVONDALE STOCK FARM.**

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," when in the vicinity of Brockville, improved the opportunity by a visit to the noted stock farm, Avondale, the property of A. C. Hardy. Although it is only about five years since Mr. Hardy purchased the 240 acres that now constitute the Avondale Farm, it is already well known on both sides of the line as one of the most noted pure-bred stock centers in Canada. On the purchase of the farm, Mr. Hardy at once set to work to carry into execution the elaborate plans he had conceived for building up one of the most complete and artistic stock farms on the continent, and although the work at present is only practically started, the splendid buildings and appointments give a faint indication of what may be expected when the work is done. Thus far nothing seems to have been overlooked in the arrangements for the convenience and saving of labor in the feeding and care of the stock, which, together with the sanitary nature of the stable fittings throughout, include a perfect system of drainage and ventilation, insure the greatest degree of health for their occupants. The lines of pure-bred stock that constitute the complexion of the Avondale herds are: Clydesdale and Hackney horses, Holstein cattle, Horned Dorset sheep, and Yorkshire swine. The big specialty, however, is Holstein cattle. In laying the foundation of the various lines of breeding stock, Mr. Hardy had one staid-and-fast rule that has ever been in view in making his purchases, and that was to buy the best procurable, no matter what the cost, with the inevitable result that the high-class standard of the Avondale herds is a byword wherever high-class stock is appreciated. Starting with the Clydesdales, at the head of the stud is the typey, quality stallion, Favourite Ruby (imp.), sired by the noted breeding horse, Baron Ruby, dam by that renowned sire of winners, Royal Favourite, and grandam by the great Knight Commander. Added to this splendid array of sires, he has five numbered dams. In breeding to this great horse are such grandly-bred mares as Minnie Fortune (imp.), by the renowned Sir Hugo, dam by the Cawdor Cup champion, Prince of Carruchan; Baroness Labori, by the noted first-prize horse and sire of champions, Baronson, dam by the Bryden Shield winner, Labori; Dalmore Flora, by the Famous prize horse, Mercurio, dam by the no less renowned Merry Lad. In Hackneys, the same high standard of selection is manifest. In the Horned Dorset sheep, the foundation was purchased from the noted champion flock of R. H. Harding, which is a guarantee that there is none better. Of these, there are for sale a limited number of choice ram lambs. So with the Yorkshires, the best was the order in the purchase. The stock boar is Summerhill Candidate 7th, of the great Lady Weston tribe, sired by Imp. Summerhill Choice Goods 6th, and out of Imp. Summerhill Ida 1st. The breeding sows are all of the great Pride strain, and represent the ideal to which the breed has been brought. Of these, for sale, are young stock of both sexes of breeding age. The Holstein herd of about eighty head, represents the greatest-producing blood of the breed, and stands pre-eminent among the leading herds of Canada, both as a show herd, and as record-makers, the official seven-day records ranging from 30 lbs. for mature cows, 29 lbs. for three-year-olds, and 21 lbs. for two-year-olds, among them being such particularly high-class bred and producing cows as Pride of Orchard Hill, with a record of 27.57 lbs.; Countess Segis, a daughter of the great King Segis, as a junior three-year-old, made a record of 29.89 lbs.; Fairview Mable Korndyke, a daughter of the famous Pontiac Korndyke. She, as a junior three-year-old, made 25.23 lbs. Lyndia Inka Veeman has a junior three-year-old record of 24.83 lbs.; May Echo Sylvia, with a senior one-year-old record of 21 lbs.; 75 lbs. milk in one day, and 17,850 lbs. in one year. She is a daughter of May Echo Verbelle, whose record is 27 lbs., and a granddaughter of May Echo, with a seven-day butter

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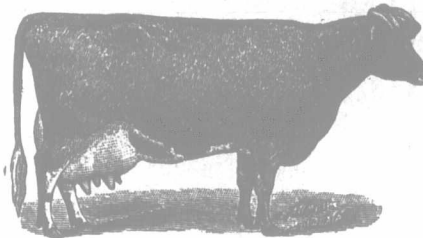


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and Females of Families, bred for Milk Production.



Prefer to buy from herds where cows are hand-milked. Bulls to be over 12 months and not more than 3 years of age. Females from 1 year old to cows 5 and 6 years old either giving milk or well along in calf. These cattle must be strong, healthy animals with good individual conformation. It is essential that they show indications of milking capacity in no small degree.

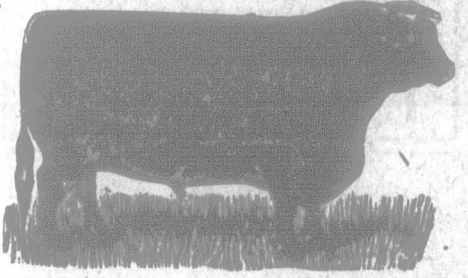
Shorthorn Breeders and Farmers in Ontario having such cattle for sale will please write to me at once giving full description and price of what you offer.  
**W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklyn, Ont.**

**Present Special Offering**

- 20 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers
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- 5 High-Class Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

At moderate prices, including Marr Missies, Emmas, Cruickshank Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Village Girls, Bridesmaids, Butterflies, Kinellar Claretts, Miss Ramadens, Crimson Flowers; also a number of the grand old milking tribe, which have been famous in the showing.

**ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.**  
Columbus, Ontario



**SHORTHORNS**

Have now a choice lot of young bulls to offer; also with something nice in heifers. Catalogue of herd and list of young animals on application.  
**H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors, Cargill, Ont., Bruce Co.**  
JOHN CLANCY, Manager



**I Have SHORTHORN Bulls and Heifers, SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD Rams and Ewes, CLYDESDALE Fillies and Colts**

that are as good as I have ever had, and that I will sell for prices within the reach of all. We have been in the business 75 years, always in the front rank, and propose to keep that position. You cannot afford to buy without writing us for prices.  
**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

—Present offering: Three young bulls of serviceable age, from imp. sires and dams. A few very good bull calves. Cows and heifers bred or with calves at foot.  
**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**

Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R.

**1861 Irvine-Side Shorthorns 1912**

Offering for sale young bulls and heifers that are the result of over 50 years successful breeding. Pure Scotch, and carrying the best blood of the breed. Few good Oxford Down rams.  
**John Watt & Son, Salem P. O., Ont. Elora Station, G. T. and C. P. R.**

**SALEM SHORTHORNS**

Headed by Gainford Marquis, undefeated bull of three countries. See our show herd at the leading fairs, starting at Winnipeg J. A. WATT, SALEM, ELORA STA., G. T. and C. P. R.

**Scotch Shorthorn Females for Sale**

I am offering at very reasonable prices, females from one year to five years of age. The youngsters are by my grand old stock bull, Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90'65), and the older ones have calves at foot by him, or are well gone in calf to him. Their breeding is unexcelled, and there are show animals amongst them. **A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, GLELPH, ONT.**

**Scotch Shorthorns**

FOR SALE. One promising 12 months Imported Bull Calf, a Marr. Flora, recently imported; 12 bull calves from 6 to 11 months old, all by Imported Sire—some good ones among these; also 30 choice cows and heifers in calf, at reasonable prices.  
**MITCHELL BROS., Burlington, Ont.**

**Shorthorns**

of breeding and quality—Our offering this year in young bulls and heifers, out of Scotch cow, and sired by our great Mildreds Royal, are put up on show lines, and strictly first-class.  
**GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont., P.O. and Sta.**



**Your Cows Will Give Milk Of Good Quantity & Quality**

this winter if you watch their water supply carefully. Don't turn them out on a cold winter's day to drink at a common trough. Long draughts of icy cold water prevent milk secretion.

The Woodward Basin System insures an ample flow of properly tempered water, in automatically regulated quantities.

You will save yourself much winter's labor, trouble and expense by installing Woodward Water Basins now.

Get estimates and full particulars free from the office nearest you. With the particulars of the Woodward Basin will come a descriptive pamphlet telling you how to make your cows comfortable by combining Champion Cow Stanchions and Woodward Water Basins.

**THE ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.**  
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**T-A Wheels Defy Bad Roads**

These Wide-Tire Steel Wheels are built especially to overcome the troubles of traveling over rocky, sandy or muddy roads. They carry 25 to 50 per cent. heavier loads without causing any heavier draft on the horses.



Get a T-A Handy Farm Wagon—it's just the kind you need on your farm. This sturdy little wagon will get over the ground quicker and with less strain on your horses than any other wagon that's made.

**Tudhope-Anderson Co'y, Ltd.**  
Orillia, Ontario

Drop us a card and get our catalogue telling all about **T-A Wide-Tire Steel Wheels & Handy Farm Wagons**

**WELL ILLUSTRATED.**

A kindergarten teacher in a foreign district asked the youngsters one morning a few days before Christmas to show by action something that they wish Santa Claus to bring them.

In order to show clearly what was expected, she arose and marched around the circle with knees stiff and head erect, meaning to convey the idea of a tin soldier.

"Now, children," she said, "what is it that I wish for Christmas?"  
"I know, I know, teacher!" cried Fritz, waving his hand. "A man!"

**WHEN THE LIVER IS INACTIVE CONSTIPATION SOON FOLLOWS**

The duty of the liver is to prepare and secrete bile, and serve as a filter to the blood, cleansing it of all impurities and poisons.

Healthy bile in sufficient quantity is Nature's provision to secure regular action of the bowels, and therefore when the liver is inactive, failing to secrete bile in sufficient quantity, constipation soon follows.

Mr. Henry Pearce, Owen Sound, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying many so-called remedies, which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all suffering from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

record of 31 lbs., and a yearly record of over 1,000 lbs. Another of the same family is Dolly Echo De Kol, with a record of 27 lbs. She is a sister to May Echo. These are representative of the breeding and record-making ability of the entire herd. In service, at the head of the herd, are the intensive-bred bulls, Prince Hengerveld Pietje and King Pontiac Artis Canada. The senior bull in service, Prince Hengerveld Pietje, is a son of Pietje 22nd Woodcrest Lad, whose dam, Pietje 22nd, has a record of 31.62 lbs., and is conceded the best imported cow in America. She has thirty-one tested daughters and granddaughters, one of which holds the world's junior four-year-old record of 35.46 lbs. The dam of this bull is Princess Hengerveld De Kol, with a record of 33.62 lbs.. Her sire, Hengerveld De Kol, is acknowledged one of the greatest sires the breed has ever produced. King Pontiac Artis Canada was bred by Stevens Bros., Liverpool, N. Y., and sired by King of the Pontiacs, acknowledged to be the greatest sire of the breed, whose dam, Pontiac Artis, has a seven-day butter record of 31.7 lbs., and a yearly butter record of 1,076.9 lbs., and is everywhere conceded to be the greatest breeding cow America ever saw. The two grandsires of King Pontiac Artis are the only two bulls of the breed that each has four 30-lb. daughters. One of his two-year-old sisters holds the world's record for her age for yearly production as a senior two-year-old, and again made a world's seven-day senior three-year-old record. His dam holds the world's record in semi-official test for cow in calf during the test, and one of her sisters holds the world's record for a junior three-year-old in both a seven- and thirty-day test. In short, the dam of this bull, her full sister, seven of her half-sisters, and six sisters of his sire, have official records that average 30 lbs., and three of his brothers are today at the head of three of the most renowned herds in the United States. Young stock of both sexes for sale from such breeding as the above. One yearling bull is out of a 25-lb. three-year-old daughter of the great Pontiac Korn-dyke, and sired by a son of Colantha Johanna Lad. This is the breeding that is hard to get.

**GOSSIP.**

**JERSEY CATTLE AND DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.**

Mac Campbell & Sons, of Northwood, Ont., are again to the front this year with a choice selection of Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey swine. For very many years Mr. Campbell's name has been before the people in the columns of this paper, and the almost total absence of complaint heard from his many hundreds of customers, is surely a testimonial to be proud of, for during all these years he has been one of the leading breeders, if not the leading one, of this old reliable breed of easy-feeding hogs in this country, and has shipped to every Province in the Dominion. In fact, that is true of the last twelve months, his shipments extending to every Province, from British Columbia to Nova Scotia. His herd is a large one, and is almost annually strengthened by importations from the leading herds across the lines, where this breed is most popular, and has been brought to their present high standard of type and excellence. Mr. Campbell intends to make a large importation this fall, a fact that should be kept in mind by breeders wanting new blood. In breeding just now are a large number of sows on which are used his three stock boars, so that parties wishing it can be supplied with pairs or trios not akin. That the quality is of the highest standard of the breed is proven by the unbroken success of their winnings at the Western Ontario shows, as well as at Toronto and London. On hand, for sale, are both sexes of any desired age. At the head of the Jersey herd is a son of the grandly-bred bull, Fontaine's Boyle, and out of a daughter of the equally well-bred Blue Blood of Dentonia, which makes him most royally bred on producing and show-ring lines. The females are an extra nice lot, among them being cows giving up to 48 lbs. a day. In Jerseys, for sale, are heifers and young bulls. Write Mr. Campbell to Northwood P. O., Ont.

**The World's Finest Dairy Cows are Milked by the SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER**



Owners of the highest priced dairy cows in America use the Sharples Mechanical Milker. One of the world's highest priced dairy cows, Imported Billy's Lady Frances Gazelle, owned by Branford Farms, Groton, Conn., is an example. Another, the 76 Dairy Cows on the famous "White Horse Farm" at Paoli, Pa., none of which is valued at less than \$1,000. Read this letter:

After considerable use of your Mechanical Milker, will say it is a decided success. I feel justified in saying I could hardly get along without it, so satisfactory has it proved to be from every point of view. It is merely necessary for the dairyman to become acquainted with the Sharples Milker to insure its perfect service and to convince him that it is for his own best interests. Feb. 19, 1912. W. W. BLAKE ARKCOLL, Mgr. White Horse Farm, Paoli, Pa.

When owners of these high-priced animals use and endorse the Sharples Milker, surely you need have no fear of the slightest injury to even the most sensitive animal. Further, it will enable you to add \$300 to \$1,000 extra to your dairy profits each year. It will do away with the most disagreeable job on the farm; enable you to double your dairy capacity with the same help; give you absolute freedom from worry, and independence from shiftless, unreliable workmen.

Send this coupon for free catalog. We will give you ample time for trial. If the Sharples Milker don't make good, if it don't more than satisfy you, there will be no sale. Guaranteed by The Sharples Separator Company, which has been making high-class Dairy Machinery for 31 years. Write today for free catalog M

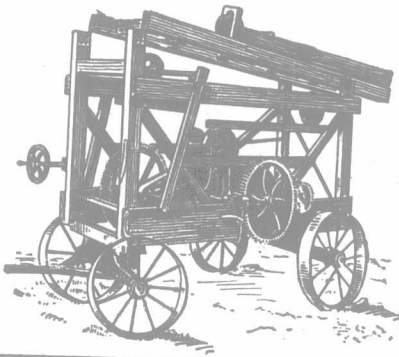
**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**

TORONTO, CANADA.  
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

THE SHARPLES MECHANICAL MILKER

Name.....  
P. O. ....  
State.....  
I am milking..... cows a  
week. The Sharples Separator Co. will send me a free catalog of their machinery.

**DICK'S STANDARD WELL DRILLING MACHINE**



THE Noiseless Well Drilling Machine is the term usually applied to The Standard when compared to other makes, with their incessant rattle and clang. They are compactly constructed and their mechanism is built of iron and steel—not wood.

"Boys"—This is a money maker. Drop a card to-day for full particulars.

**The Dick Well Drilling Machine Co.**  
BOLTON, ONT., CANADA  
Quebec Agents: Bournival & Co., 333 Notre Dame St. East, Montreal

**Brampton Jerseys**

Bulls fit for service are getting scarce. Just a few left. Yearling heifers in calf are in great demand; 6 for sale; 6 now being bred. Brampton Stockwell the sire. A few good cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

**B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

**CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES**

We are offering 5 young bulls fit for service, from dams of 40 lbs. to 50 lbs. daily of 4% milk. Anything else in the herd priced reasonable. This herd won over \$1,200 prize money in 1911. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.

**BALAPHORENE A. J. L. C. JERSEYS**

Present offering: Cows from three to seven years old; calves from two to ten months old; either sex.

**JOSEPH SPABROOK, HAVELOCK, ONT.**

**AYRSHIRES FOR SALE**

Seven bulls and a few heifers of different ages, sired by Woodroffe Comrade, whose first heifer in milk, gave 11,392 lbs. milk, 480 lbs. butterfat in one year. Prices right. H. C. HAMIL, BOX GROVE P. O. ONT. Markham, G. T. R.; Locust Hill, C. P. R. Bell phone connection from Markham.

**Stockwood Ayrshires**

are coming to the front wherever shown. This herd is now headed by White Hill Free Trader (Imp.) No. 3273 championship bull at Sherbrooke; also headed the 1st-prize aged herd. Stock of all ages for sale Satisfaction guaranteed.

**D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.**  
Telephone in house.

**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. Summerstown Sta., Glengarry

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires**

We now offer at bargains bull calves dropped in July, 1911. All bred from (imp.) sire and from either imported or home-bred. Some choice February pigs: also young pigs.

**Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.**

**City View Ayrshires**

Bonnie's Messenger 32762 at head of herd, both dam and gr. dam R. O. P. cows. One yearling bull and calves of either sex. Will sell a few cows. **JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1 St. Thomas** One and a half miles from all stations.

**Hillcrest Ayrshires**

At head of herd is a son of the champion Ayrshire cow, Primrose of Tanglewild, R. O. P. test 16,195 lbs. milk and 625.62 lbs. fat; 60 head to select from. Inspection invited. **F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont.**

**STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES**

Are coming to the front wherever shown. Look out for this at the leading exhibitions. Some choice young bulls for sale, as well as cows and heifers. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**





**PANDORA RANGE**

**PANDORA**  
—that's the name of the range you will finally buy—why experiment with inferior ranges when the Pandora is guaranteed to give utter satisfaction.

105

**McClary's**

**HOLSTEINS**

We are now offering some young bulls from 4 to 10 months old, got by the great sire, Ida's Paul Veeman, which has daughters with 20 lbs. of butter in 7 days as 2-year-olds; also some cows and heifers freshening in Oct., served by Veeman. Write or come and visit the herd for particulars.

**H. C. HOLTSBY, Belmont, Ont.**

**SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTH SWINE**

Two rich-bred bulls for sale, 15 months old; popular strains; "Record of Merit" ancestry, good individuals; bargain to quick buyers. Thirty Tamworth pigs ready to wean, bred from imported stock. Price, \$8 a pair. Express paid to Ontario points. Order early if you want any. Choice stock.

**A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.**

**PURE-BRED REGISTERED Holstein Cattle**

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butter-fat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION, F. L. Houghton, Sec., Box 127, Battleboro, Vt.**

**Holsteins of Quality**

Write us to-day for our proposition, telling you how any good dairyman may own a registered Holstein bull from a Record-of-Performance cow without investing a cent for him.

**MONRO & LAWLESS, "Elmdale Farm" Thorold, Ontario**

**MINSTER FARM**

Offers YORKSHIRES of both sexes, and a HOLSTEIN BULL CA F from a daughter of P. P. C. Burke, whose daughters are testing from 4.4 to 5.5% fat; sired by Lakeview Burke Payne whose dam and sire's dam average 23.14; his sire has 10 sisters averaging 30.63. For extended pedigree write: **RICHARD HONEY & SONS, BRICKLEY, ONT.**

**The Maples Holstein herd**

offers a splendid lot of bull calves, all sired by Prince Aaggie Mechthilde and all from record of merit dams. For pedigrees and prices write

**WALBURN RIVERS, Falden, Ontario**

**Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires**—Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam g. dam, average 99.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows. **W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairnsgorm, Ont.**

**Maple Grove Holsteins**—Herd headed by King Lyons Hengerveld, whose 17 near female ancestors have butter records from 30.50 to 34.75 lb. in 7 days, including world's records for 7 and 30 days. **H. BOLLERT, R. R. No. 5, Tavistock, Ont.**

**Maple Line Holsteins and Yorkshires**—Herd headed by Homestead Colantha Sir Abbecker 2nd, whose dam, sire's dam g. dam, average 29.61 lbs. butter 7 days. For sale at bargain prices, choice bull calves from R.O.P. cows. **W. A. BRYANT, Middlesex Co., Cairnsgorm, Ont.**

A man who stuttered terribly approached the ticket office in a railroad station.

"C-c-can you g-g-give me a t-t-ticket t-t-t?"

"To where?" asked the ticket agent, trying to assist him.

"A t-t-ticket t-t-t"—By this time a line was forming behind the tongue-tied individual.

"Come, come, where do you want to go?" asked the ticket agent again.

The stutterer made a final effort.

"I w-w-want t-t-to go t-t-t—Oh, never mind, I'll walk!"

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**GRASSHOPPERS EAT WHEAT.**  
The grasshoppers have started to eat my wheat off as fast as it comes up. Could you suggest any remedy, such as sprinkling with some solution of lime or salt? Would any of these be of any use?

**Ans.**—The best-known remedy for grasshoppers is criddle mixture, which is prepared as follows: Take fresh horse-droppings 100 parts, Paris green 1 part (=1 pound), and salt 2 pounds, dissolve in half a pail of water, and mix thoroughly. Five three-gallon pails, approximately, equals the hundred parts of horse-droppings. Scatter the mixture broadcast along the edge of the crop. In a large field, it may be necessary to scatter some of it in the crop. The locust will be attracted to it, and will eat freely of it, being poisoned.

**SALE OF CATTLE.**

I sold a number of cattle to a local cattle-dealer in July. He agreed to lift cattle in August. Can I force him to take the cattle at the agreed price, or can I legally sell to another buyer? What length of time would I need to give him, if any, before selling again? Could I withhold money paid on them if I sell to another buyer?

**Ans.**—We should say that you are in a position to compel him to either take the cattle and pay the balance of the price agreed upon, or, in default, pay damages for his breach of contract. You should give him notice in writing that after a certain date (stating a reasonable time) you would sell the cattle if he did not take them, and would hold him responsible for any deficiency. The amount already paid you might be retained, but would, of course, be taken into account in the fixing of the amount of damages.

**MISREPRESENTATION.**

A tells B he has a three-year-old gelding for sale. B goes to look at it, but does not examine the mouth. A is not at home when B looks at colt, and B tells A's wife he will give so much for colt, and finally sees A himself and buys colt. Takes it home and keeps it for three weeks, getting it about half-broken, when C, an expert, tells B the colt is five years old past.

1. Can B claim and collect any damages from A for misrepresenting age of horse, as he is not a well-developed horse for a five-year-old?

2. Can B make A take horse back and pay B for his trouble in breaking colt? When B went after colt, A was not home. A's wife gave receipt for money as follows:

"Received from H. L. H. one hundred dollars for three-year-old bay horse."  
(MRS.) H. M.  
H. L. H.

**Ans.**—1 and 2. Assuming C is right, we think that it is a case for damages for misrepresentation.

**TEACHER AND SALARY.**

A teacher has been engaged for the year 1912, at a salary of \$425. She resigns at end of first term. Began teaching on 15th of January, and ended 29th of June. There was no written agreement between teacher and trustees.

1. Can she collect from 1st of January?

2. What is the exact amount that she should receive?

3. Teacher was paid according to her own figuring. If she has overcharged the section, can she be compelled to return same?

**Ans.**—1 and 2. The facts are not sufficiently stated. In especial, it does not appear why the teacher was absent from duty prior to 15th January. We would, therefore, simply refer you to "The Public Schools Act" (Ontario Statutes, 1909, Chap. 89, Sec. 85), for the desired information.

3. Possibly; but for the amount that any such overcharge would probably represent, litigation would hardly be profitable.

**Great Auction Sale**

Of over 150 head of Registered and Grade **HOLSTEINS** GRADE DURHAMS, STEERS, HORSES and PIGS



Will be held at "Ennisclare Farms," Oakville, Ont., one mile north of G. T. R. station, on

**Friday, October 11th, 1912**

Col. H. C. Cox and Mr. P. S. Furness will jointly sell their entire herds of heavy-producing dairy cows, stockers, feeders and pigs; also six hunting horses, 2 and 3 years old. The registered Holsteins are from several leading families of the breed, embracing the blood of such sires as Sarcastic Lad, the world's champion at St. Louis, 1904; Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, Summer Hill Choice Goods and Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest living dairy sire in the world to-day. There are three bulls, one a descendant of Sarcastic Lad, and one sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol and one by Summer Hill Choice Goods. This one took 3rd as a yearling at Toronto Exhibition. The grade Holsteins are a most superior lot, and have milk records above many pure-breds, showing as high as 13,500 lbs. a year; 12,000-, 11,000-, 10,000- and 9,000-lb. producers are in the herds, and will be sold at the sale. Milk producers should note these facts and attend sale.

**TERMS.**—Cash, or 11 months on joint notes, with 6% interest. Sale at 10 o'clock sharp. Lunch at 12 o'clock. Send for catalogue to:

**P. S. FURNESS, Oakville, Ontario**  
Auctioneers (COL. WELBY ALMAS, Brantford, Ont. GEO. ANDREW, Milton, Ont.)

**AVONDALE HOLSTEINS**



Our herd's records are up to 30 lbs. for mature, 29 lbs. for 3-year-olds, 21 lbs. for 2-year-olds. Our stock bulls are Prince Hengerveld Pietje and King Pontiac Artis Canada, carrying the richest blood and highest records of the breed. Young stock for sale.

**LORNE LOGAN, Manager. A. C. HARDY, Brockville, Ont.**

**LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS!**

Offer bull born February, 1912, sired by our son, Colantha Johanna Lad, and out of a heifer that made over 13 lbs. butter at two years old. She is a daughter of Count Hengerveld Jayne De Kol, and out of a 23-51-lb cow with a 23-lb. dam. The seven nearest dams of this young bull average 23.32 lbs. of butter in seven days. Write at once for extended pedigree and price.



**E. F. OSLE, Bronte, Ontario**

**KING SEGIS WALKER**

The highest pedigreed sire in Canada. Average record of dam, gr. dams, and g. gr. dams: Butter, 28.36 lbs; milk, 544.42 lbs.; fat, 4.24 lbs. Fee for service, \$25. This sire's get are 80 per cent females. For sale: A grandson of King Segis and Pontiac Pet, record 37.67 lbs. butter and the world's champion; also a bull calf whose dam is a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, and A. A. FAREWELL, just completed a record of 722 lbs in 7 days. **OSHOWA, ONTARIO**

**FAIRVIEW FARM'S HERD OFFERS** sons of Pontiac Korndyke 25983, the greatest sire that ever lived, and the only bull that ever sired 12 daughters that have made 7-day records above 30 pounds each. Do you want your next bull to be a brother to such cows as Pontiac Lady Korndyke (38.02), Pontiac Pet (37.67), Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd (37.21), Sadie Vale Korndyke (36.20), and eight others above 30 pounds? If you do, write me for price on a son of Pontiac Korndyke. I also have sons of Rag Apple Korndyke and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi. **E. H. DOLLAR, HEUVELTON, NEW YORK. Near Prescott.**

**SUMMER HILL HOLSTEIN CATTLE and YORKSHIRE HOGS**

Our senior herd bull, Sir Admiral Ormsby, is the sire of the world's record 2-year-old for yearly butter production. Also sire of the highest record four-year-olds in Canada. The dam of our junior herd bull made 34.6 lbs butter in 7 days, and gave 111 lbs. milk per day. Com. and make your selection from over 70 head in Improved English Yorkshires we have won 95 per cent of first prizes at Toronto Exhibition for ten years. We are still breeding them bigger and better than ever. Buy summer Hill Yorkshires, the quick-maturing kind, and double your profits.

**Silver Creek Holsteins** We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. **A. H. TEPPLER, CURRIES P. O., Ont., Woodstock Station. Phone connection.**

**EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS**

Present offering: Two young bull calves good individuals; nicely marked and well bred; the dam of one of them being Uncley Abbecker, the cow that topped the consignment sale of the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club. Priced right for immediate sale. **A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.**

**Holsteins, Yorkshires, Hackneys** Our herd of over 30 Holstein females, from calves up, are for sale. Come and make your own selection. In Yorkshires we have a large number of young sows, bred and ready to breed, of the Minnie and Bloom tribes. No fancy prices asked. **A. WATSON & SONS, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas, Ont. L.-D. phone from Fingal.**

**HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT From COAL OIL (Kerosene)**

Tests by Prof. McKerrow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp is the most economical and gives over twice as much light as the Rayo and other lamps tested. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Guaranteed. Better light than gas or electric. To introduce the Aladdin we'll send a sample lamp on 10 Days Trial home needs this lamp. One agent sold over 1000 on money back guarantee, not one returned. Another sold \$800 worth in 15 days. Evenings made profitable. Ask for agents prices and trial offer.

**MANTLE LAMP COMPANY 223 Aladdin Bldg. Montreal and Winnipeg, Can.**

## Was Confined To Bed FOR FOUR MONTHS

RHEUMATISM THE CAUSE  
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HIM

Mr. W. H. Riley, Ruddell, Sask., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all suffering with rheumatism. I was so bad with this terrible disease, I was unable to get up from my bed for four months, and nothing seemed to relieve me until a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. I had my doubts about them, but was so desperate I would try anything suggested to me. After taking half a box I was able to get up, and after taking two boxes could get around quite well. After taking six boxes I was completely cured, and able to work for the first time in five months, and have not had a touch of rheumatism since. Anyone who saw me then would not know me now, as I am so strong and active since taking your valuable medicine."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

## Southdown Sheep

The market to-day demands quality. It pays to breed what the market wants. Can you do this more cheaply or quickly than by heading your flock with a right good ram of this most perfect of mutton breeds? Orders taken for a few sturdy young rams for all delivery.

ROBT. McEWEEN, Alloway Lodge Stock Farm  
Byron, Ontario

## Cattle and Sheep Labels

Size	Price doz.	Fifty tags
Cattle.....	75c.	\$2.00
Light Cattle..	60c.	1.50
Sheep or Hog..	40c.	1.00

No postage or duty to pay. Cattle sizes with name and address and numbers; sheep or hog size, name and numbers. Get your neighbors to order with you and get better rate. Circular and sample mailed free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

**SPRINGBANK OXFORD DOWNS**  
Present offering: 20 two-shear ewes, 20 ewe lambs and 20 ram lambs from imported sires. WM. BARNETT & SONS, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

**OXFORD DOWNS**  
A splendid lot of ram lambs of good size and quality. Write for prices.  
JOHN D. HAYDEN, COBOURG, ONT.

**For Sale**—Pure-bred Shropshire rams—two yearlings, one two years.  
James Kirkwood, The Grange P. O., Cheltenham, G. T. R. and C. P. R. Peel Co., Ont.

**Oxford Downs**—Five twin ram lambs for sale. Pure-bred Oxford Downs, from imported stock. Good flock headers; registered. Write or phone. Rev. J. McKee McLennan, Lakecroft Stock Farm, Beaverton.

If success went by weight, there is no doubt that the next President of the United States would be Mr. Taft.

The story goes that he once paid a visit to some friends who live in a house that was neither built nor furnished to meet such an emergency. As he walked about his room the whole house shook with his tread, and when he climbed into bed, that piece of furniture gave a groan of despair and collapsed on the floor.

His host, hearing the racket, rushed up-stairs and called through the door: "What has happened? Can I do anything?"

"Oh, I'm all right," came the cheerful reply. "Only if you don't find me here in the morning, look in the cellar."

## CLEAN HANDS



15c a Tin.

Don't let them fool you with a cheap imitation. SNAP is the ORIGINAL and BEST HAND CLEANER. Will remove grease and stains.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### ENSILING MILLET NOT ADVISED.

I planted five acres of corn, but it came up very thin, I thought too thin to make a crop. I cultivated it up and sowed millet on it. Of course there is quite a lot of corn in the millet. How would it do to cut it and put it all together in the silo? J. B. W.

Ans.—Would not recommend it.

### WASHY HORSE.

How can I prevent a horse from scouring? I have a 16-mile drive every day. Am feeding whole oats, a little oil-cake meal, and mixed timothy and clover hay. Always water before feeding. What could I feed to prevent this? How and what would be best to feed a road horse? M. C. S.

Ans.—This is what is called washy horse. Some horses are congenitally predisposed to a semi-diarrhea, and in such cases drugging is not wise. Be careful not to feed laxative food. The administration of 1 dram powdered opium night and morning may check it if it is bad. See to the animal's teeth, as this condition is frequently a result of imperfect mastication, due to uneven molars. In some cases it is well to purge with a ball consisting of six drams aloes and two drams of ginger; then give daily in powder, one dram each of gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, to tone up the digestive system. Exercise great care in feeding and watering, discontinue the oil-cake meal, and feed clean hay and ground oats. Timothy hay, well cured, and plenty of good oats, are the best feeds for a horse doing several miles on the road daily.

### SHED CONSTRUCTION.

We are contemplating rebuilding our church sheds, which we plan to be 128 feet long by 50 feet wide, with entrance at one end and driveway down the middle. We want a covered shed, and would like a lot of advice as to how it should be built. Would a circular roof on a cement base be advisable, or would some other plan of a roof be better or cheaper, or both? Would like an estimate of lumber required, and cost of shed, exclusive of cement base or side walls. Would such a shed need windows? H. R. P.

Ans.—The building of church sheds is a little out of our line. We would suggest that you consult a carpenter or contractor about the matter. A cement foundation, properly constructed, would be very satisfactory. What is the matter with an ordinary, straight-pitch roof? A shed closed in on all sides, as we understand you propose to build this one, would need windows. For estimates on lumber required, and cost, get your carpenter to figure. He will be able to show you a comparison in cost between the round and straight-pitch roof. Properly constructed, either will be found efficient.

## Veterinary.

### BLEEDS FROM NOSTRILS—GOITRE.

1. Bought a pair of horses that were brought to Alberta over a year ago. Both had heaves, from which they partially recovered. They bled slightly from the nostrils after a hard drive, or a long, heavy pull.

2. Horse has a large, hard, movable lump at the right side of neck, just back of the jaw bone. A. A. D.

Ans.—As a result of the diseased condition of the lungs, the coats of the small blood vessels of the respiratory organs have become weakened, and some of them ruptured when the animal was subjected to such severe exercise as to cause materially increased respiratory movements. If such should occur in many vessels or larger vessels become involved, the volume of blood might be sufficient to suffocate the animal. Nothing can be done to strengthen the vessels. The application of cold water or ice to head and chest will tend to check bleeding during an attack.

2. This is an enlarged thyroid gland. The daily application of an ointment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline, will reduce it to some extent, unless disintegration has commenced and fluid formed in the gland. V

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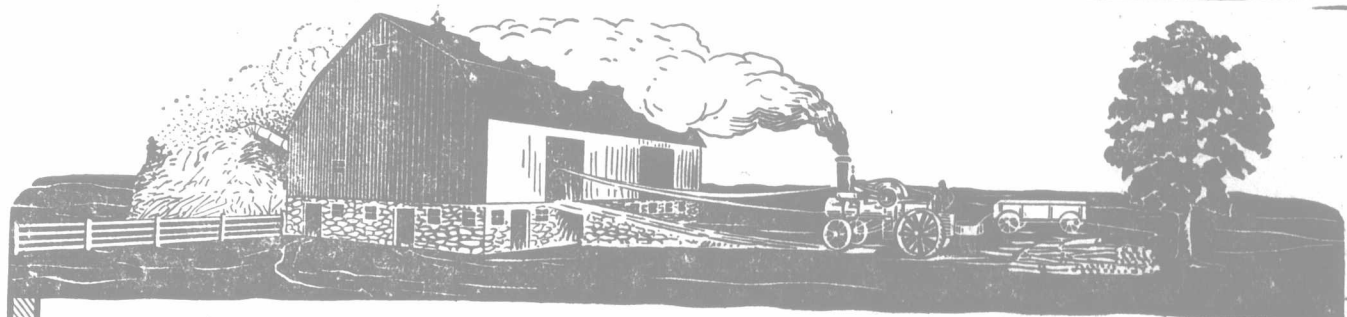
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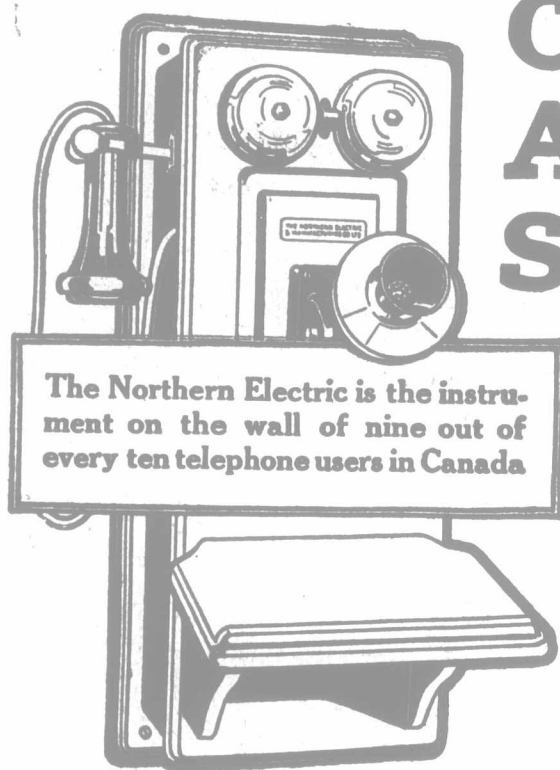
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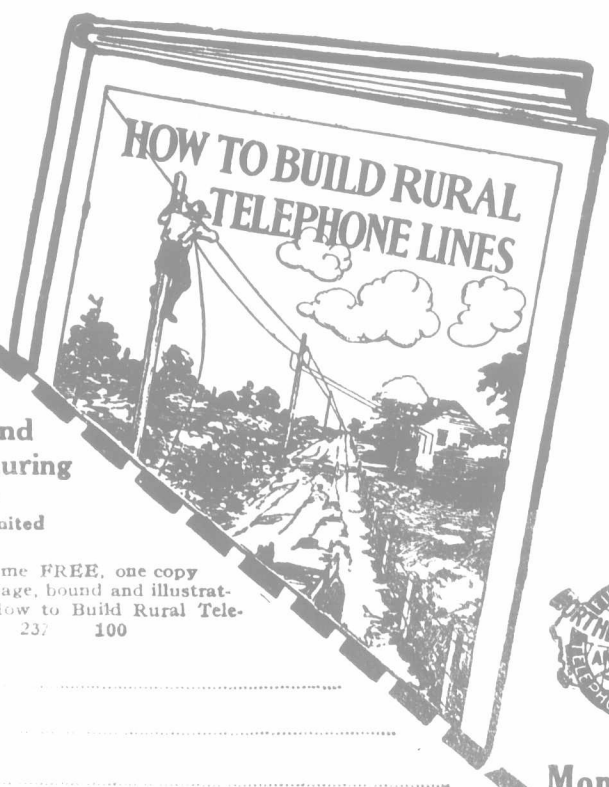
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