

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

## Fashion Dept.

### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

When ordering, please use this form:

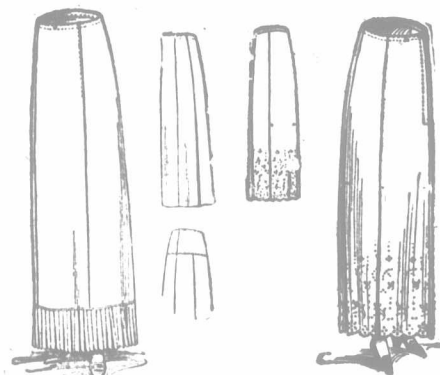
Send the following pattern to:—

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
County.....  
Province.....  
Number of pattern.....  
Age (if child's or misses' pattern).....  
Measurement—Waist,..... Bust,.....  
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....

### HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

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

Address: Pattern Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ontario.



7925 Five Gored Petticoat, 22 to 32 waist.

7981 Petticoat with Straight Lower Edge, 22 to 32 waist.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.  
7693 Draped Coat, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

## News of the Week

### CANADIAN.

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

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

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

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### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## The Ingle Nook.

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

### Planting Home Grounds.

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

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There was a time when arranging the home grounds meant simply putting out trees, and planning walks according to the notion of the moment, without any prearranged plan made with regard to the whole "picture," without any following of rules agreed upon by artists in the arranging of such places.—For there are artists in gardening as in other things. The artist who paints on canvas follows, to some extent, rules of grouping, of high lights, of shading, etc., found by the consensus of artists' approval to be most effective; similarly the artist in gardening likewise makes a study of his art, and follows, without losing his own individuality, the ideas found best by his brothers in the work. Not everyone, however, who has a plot of land to arrange, needs to employ a landscape gardener. Equipped with good taste and a willingness to study, almost anyone may plan splendidly, and, thanks be, the secrets of the landscape gardeners have not been kept to themselves. They have been lavished about telling their art, and even if they had not been so, their secrets would have leaked out, for the observant, you see, would have put two and two together and found it all out for themselves.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### SHRUBBERY.

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

### VINES.

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

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

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

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

### FLOWERS.

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