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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1875

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

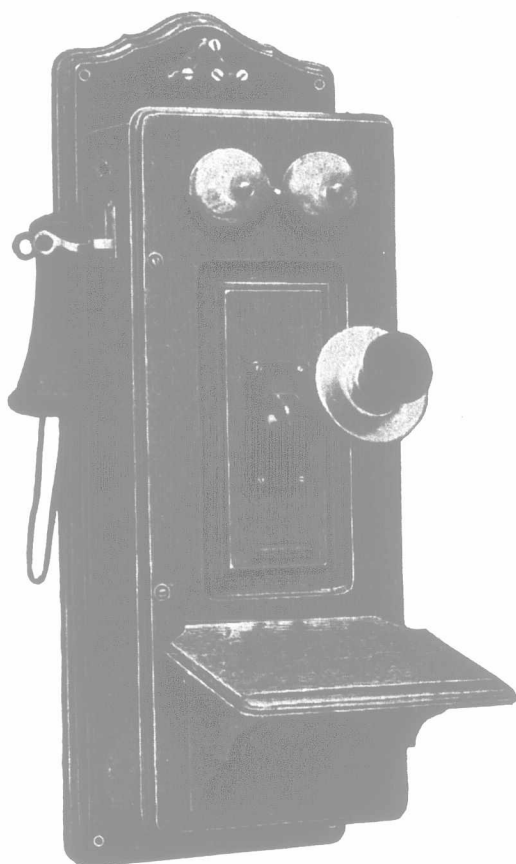
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Dept of Agriculture

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Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 2, 1911.

No. 997



THE above illustration shows one of our Standard Type of Telephones for Rural Party Line Service. Our telephones are the clearest-talking and loudest-ringing telephones on the market.

They are made in Canada, and have many exclusive features—many improvements that add to their efficiency. They are the result of careful study, by our expert engineers, of Canadian telephone requirements. Given the severest tests, and examined part by part, by men of wide experience in telephone construction, they have been pronounced the highest-class, the most efficient, telephones yet constructed.

Your system requires the highest-class telephones that money can buy—telephones that will give the best and longest service—that will save repair expenses—that will cost the least for maintenance; in short, Canadian Independent Telephones.

Get the highest-class telephones for your system.

They will give better and longer service. Save maintenance cost. 10 years' guarantee

You may require the services of our Staff of Qualified Telephone Engineers to assist in planning construction or solving operating problems. Their wide experience and knowledge are at your service, without cost to you.

Our large investment in the Independent Telephone business makes us directly interested in seeing that every municipal or local company enters the telephone field along the best and safest lines. A failure would injure directly the independent telephone development and indirectly our business, so that it is to our benefit to lend our strongest assistance to make every independent telephone company a success.

The very fact that our business doubled in volume last year, and is doubling again this year, is surely sufficient proof that the QUALITY of our telephones, and the SERVICE we render, is above par.

There are inferior and cheaper telephones on the market, but we are not competing with them for your business. We want your business on the basis of SUPERIOR QUALITY and VALUE.

FREE TRIAL

And to eliminate all chance, all possibility of dissatisfaction, we offer to send our telephones for FREE TRIAL.

In addition, we GUARANTEE them for 10 years against defects in material and workmanship. That shows our confidence in our telephones.

A NEW BOOK

Write and ask us all about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, also for No. 3 Bulletin, which is just off the printing press. It is the latest book on telephones. Profusely illustrated, and contains correct information on the most improved methods of building lines, operating, selection of materials, etc.

With our No. 3 Bulletin, if requested, we will include a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone"—an exceedingly interesting book, graphically illustrated by a leading artist. It gives the history of the Canadian Independent Telephone Movement, and shows the advantages of rural telephones.

WRITE FOR PRICES

If construction materials are required in a hurry, we can supply them promptly. We carry a large stock of all kinds, and handle nothing but first grade. Write for Price List.

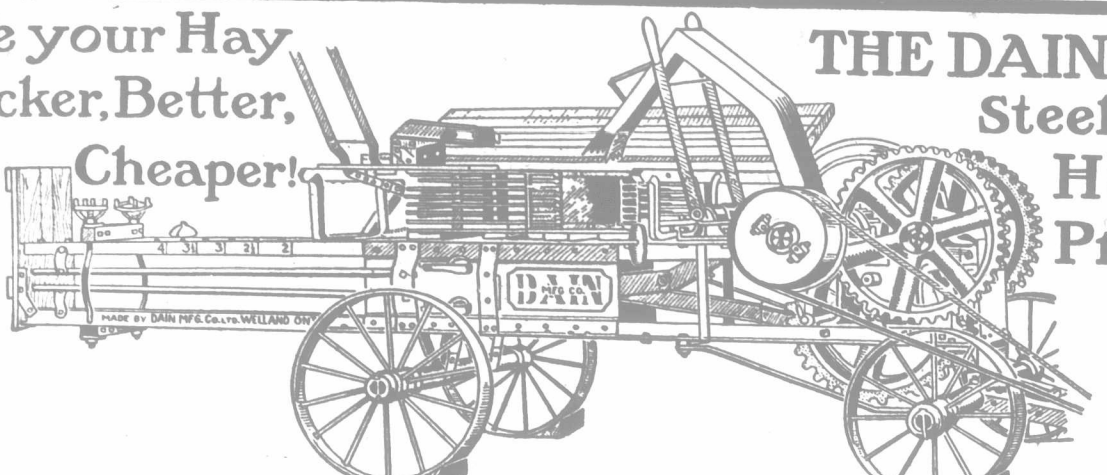


Packed in most up-to-date style. Every telephone in separate case, as shown. Note that the transmitter, receiver and shelf are attached ready for service.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company
20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO Limited

Bale your Hay Quicker, Better, Cheaper!

THE DAIN Steel Hay Press



Perfect results are what you get when you use a

Dain Double-Gear, Belt-Driven, Steel Hay Press

Carefully and substantially built of high-grade materials, it will give lasting service under the heavy strains and trying usage to which a hay press is subjected.

Wherever steel is better than wood, steel is used in its construction. Outdoor exposure does not affect the DAIN. It doesn't warp or swell like a wooden press.

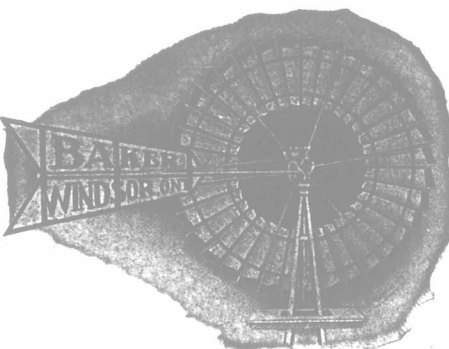
WHETHER YOU HAVE

a press or contemplate having one, you should ask for our free catalogue, giving sound and valuable information on the subject. There is a DAIN Press to suit every pocketbook. Any DAIN Press will be the best press investment you could make at its price.

DAIN MFG. CO., LIMITED, 90 DAIN AVENUE, WELLAND, ONTARIO

"BAKER" Wind Engines

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For full information regarding home-stead regulations and special colonization rates to settlers, write:

The Director of Colonization
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TORONTO.

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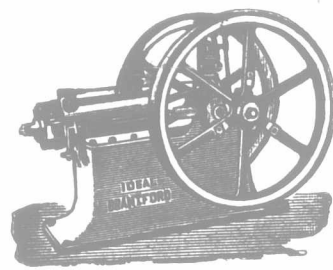
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Windmills

Grain Grinders

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Water Boxes

Concrete Mixers

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TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards, TORONTO

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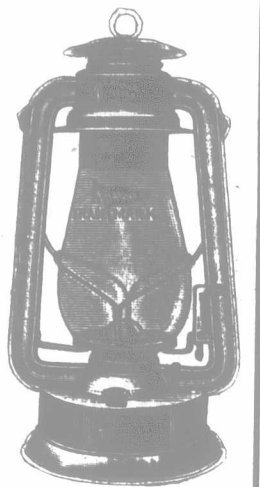
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to points in Temagami, points Mattawa to Timiskaming and Kipawa, Que., inclusive, also to certain points in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Maine.

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to Muskoka Lakes, Penetang, Lake of Bays, Midland, Maganetawan River, Lakefield, Madawaska to Parry Sound, Argyle to Cobocook, Lindsay to Haliburton. Points from Severn to North Bay inclusive, and certain points reached by Northern Navigation Co.

All tickets valid for return until Thursday, Dec. 14th, except to points reached by steamer lines, Tuesday, November 14th.

Full particulars and tickets from Grand Trunk Agents, or address A. E. DUFF, D. P. A., Toronto, Ontario.

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delivered right to your nearest station?

Freight Paid by Wilson.

That's our offer!

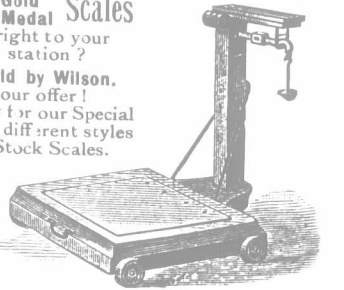
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Prices. 100 different styles

of Hay and Stock Scales.

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Build Sheds, Dwelling, or any class of building from **Concrete Block**. The London Adjustable Concrete Block Machine makes every kind and size of block. High grade. Moderate price. We manufacture a full line of Concrete Machinery. Tell us your requirements.

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selling this Combination Tool. Sets at sight. Farmers, farmers' sons, and others having time at their disposal this winter should write to-day for our Agents' offer.

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You are in out of the wet if you wear a

FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER

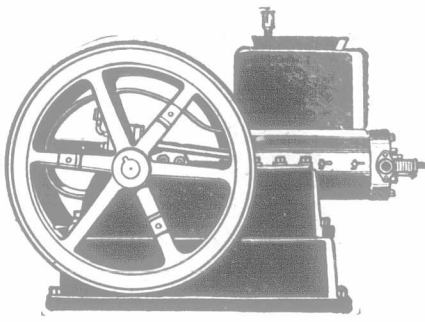
Our REFLEX edge (Pat'd) guides all water down and off, making front of coat absolutely waterproof: the greatest improvement ever made in waterproof garment construction

MORE THAN EVER THE SLICKER OF QUALITY

LOOK FOR REFLEX EDGE

Sold Everywhere Satisfaction guaranteed

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BOSTON
TOWER-CANADIAN, LTD.
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This **\$15** Down and balance in easy instalments without interest.

Engine

IT IS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" Gasoline Engine on the above plan. Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to operate of any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine. Ten days' trial—if not satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping directions, and we will return every cent of your first payment. Can anything be fairer? Made in Canada—no duty. The Gilson has 30,000 satisfied users, proving that it is not an experiment but a tried and tested engine. Ask your banker about our reliability; founded 1850. Tell us just what work you have for an engine to do and we will name you price and terms on the proper horse power. All sizes. Send for free catalogue. Big money for Agents—write for our proposition.

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A Bank Account Is a Real Home Comfort

- It reminds you to put something away regularly.
- It means prosperity and home insurance.
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- If you pay by check, it shows you where your money went—when, how much—and every check is a receipt.
- We would be glad to have you as a depositor.
- We pay 3½% interest, and \$1.00 will start an account. \$2,000,000 Assets secure you against loss.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.
109 Dundas St., London, Ont.

LEARN ENGINEERING

Complete courses at your own home by mail in Stationary, Traction, Gas and Gasoline, Marine or Locomotive work. We will fit you for government examinations for engineer's license. Write for circular.

Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd.
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Michigan White Cedar Telephone Poles
W. C. STERLING & SON COMPANY
Oldest Cedar Pole Firm in Business
Producers for 31 Years

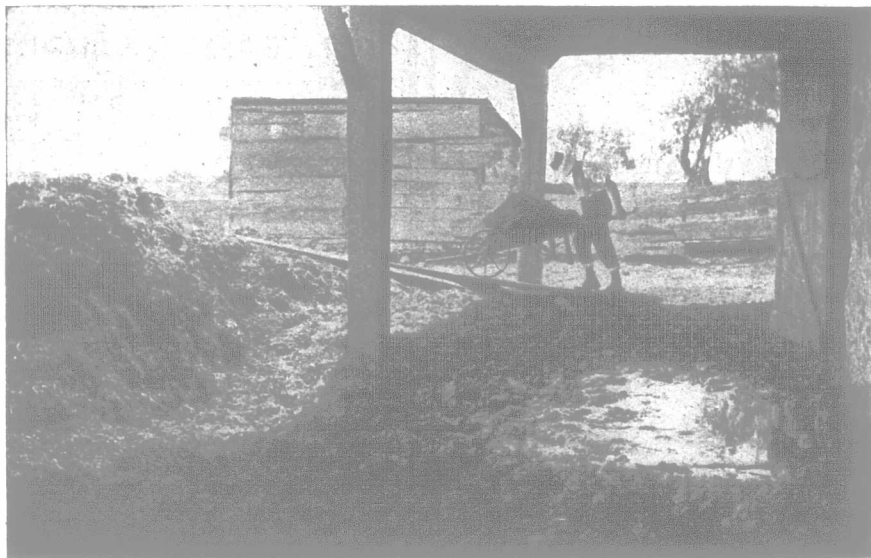
1880

MONROE, MICHIGAN

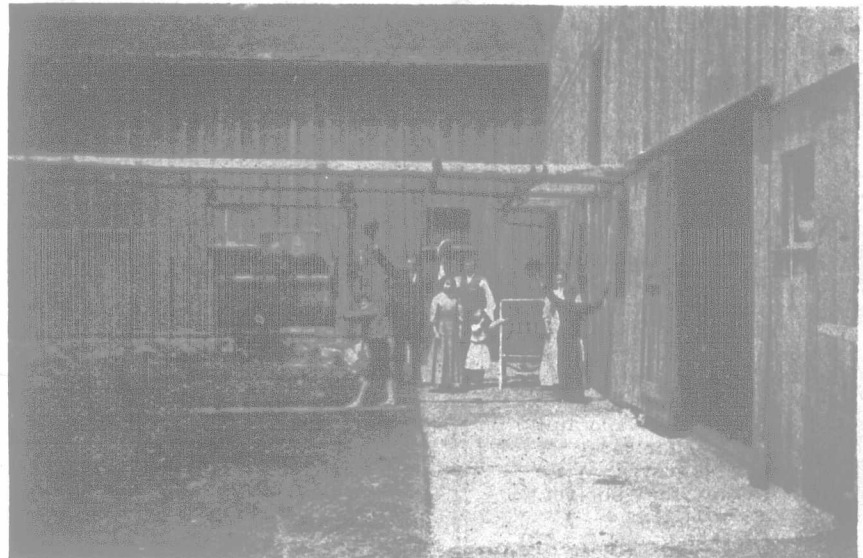
1911

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property free. **American Investment Association, 29 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.**

HARD WORK MADE EASY!



200 lbs. is mighty hard work on a slippery plank for a man. Note the condition of the barnyard caused by the manure being piled near the barn. It makes a disagreeable yard and an unsanitary, bad-smelling stable.



1,000 lbs. is easy work for a boy when it is in a BT Litter Carrier. On a strong level overhead steel track it is easy to run the manure a good distance away from the barn, where it can be dumped either on a pile or directly into a wagon.

Cleaning out stables is one of the hardest and most disagreeable jobs on the farm. With a BT Litter Carrier you can take five times as much manure at a trip as with a barrow, and the Carrier is so easily handled that a boy can do the work. Surely that is better than making five trips through the mud and snow. No planks to lay—no paths to shovel—you have always a solid overhead track to run on. Decide now to have a BT Litter Carrier to help you. You will appreciate it every day. No other machine on the farm is used so many days of the year.

A GOOD PAYING INVESTMENT

A Litter Carrier is a permanent investment. Running as it does on a level overhead track, there is nothing whatever to go wrong with it. We guarantee the BT Litter Carrier absolutely for five years. Other farm machinery is guaranteed for one year only. The BT Litter Carrier will last for 50 years. If there are any defects, they should develop in five years, and we guarantee our Carrier absolutely for this length of time. With no other Litter Carrier is such a guarantee given. In fact, most of the firms change their Carrier every year, and they will have to keep on changing, for they simply cannot possibly get around the patented points on the BT Litter Carrier. Get our catalogue and see why the BT Litter Carrier is such a success. When you understand the different styles, you would not take any other Litter Carrier at any price.

BUY A BT LITTER CARRIER

More BT LITTER CARRIERS were sold last year in Canada than all other makes combined. Here are some of the reasons why:

The BT Litter Carrier is the simplest in construction and more heavily built. It weighs 50 lbs. more than the next heaviest. It has no gearing, cogs or ratchet.

Double purchase is used in lifting. It goes up easily. There are no worm gears to wear out.

Large wheels on double roller arms run on the track, which mean steady and easy running.

The Carrier is windlassed by a crank wheel. There is no noise and rattle as with a chain lift.

The crank wheel never comes in contact with the box, so that it always remains clean for windlassing and also to shove the Carrier along the track by.

The bucket is made of 18-gauge galvanized steel—four gauges heavier than others.

The track is 2 inches in depth—next deepest is only 1½ inches. The BT Litter Carrier Track will carry a much bigger load than any other. It is also easier to erect, as the hangers will suit any style of ceiling.

It costs no more than others.

Write and get our prices, as now is the best time for installing a Litter Carrier, and we will make you a special proposition at the present time.

It will pay you to write us now. Fill out the coupon before you forget. You will be surprised how cheaply you can put in a BT Litter Carrier.

Fill out the coupon below at once and get our book describing the BT Litter Carrier and our prices. The book tells how a Carrier should be erected.

BEATTY BROS.

Fergus, 1012 Canada

Kindly send me (free) your book on Litter Carriers and prices.

I will need about.....ft. of track.

And expect to put in a Litter Carrier about.....

Will you need any steel stalls or stanchions this year?.....

If you indicate that you will need stanchions we will be pleased to send you (free) our catalogue and prices on them.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Province.....

We also build Steel Stalls and Cow Stanchions and all kinds of Hay Carrier Goods

BEATTY BROS.,

FERGUS, CANADA

Bell PIPE TONE Organs

THE MOST SATISFACTORY

ORGANS

FOR HOME USE

IN BUYING A

Bell Organ

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

The BELL Piano & Organ Co. GUELPH, (Limited.) ONTARIO
Largest Makers of Pianos, Organs and Playerpianos in Canada.

FREE TO SYRUP MAKERS MAPLE SUGAR MAKERS

Many makers of maple syrup delay buying their requirements until sap runs, expecting their orders to go forward at once. February and March are our busiest time. It would be to your interest to buy now, and avoid delays. We make the Champion Evaporator in 22 sizes, for large or small maple groves. Write us to-day for booklet.

THE GRIMM MFG. CO., Limited
58 Wellington St. MONTREAL, QUEBEC



You Can Increase the Flow of Milk

Keep your cows healthier, and save much time and labor by installing the low cost, high-quality

WOODWARD



Water Basins

Provide your stock with a constant supply of fresh water, always uniform in temperature.

Investigate by writing for our catalogue.

Woodward Engine & Pump Co., Ltd. TORONTO Calgary

Something Better Than a Wheelbarrow

Louden's Litter Carrier has a box 48 in. long, 24 in. wide and 22 in. deep, made of heavy galvanized steel without a particle of wood about it. The edges and corners throughout are reinforced and strengthened with angle iron.



The hoisting gear is simple and very easily operated. The box is raised and lowered by means of an endless chain working on a screw gear. By pulling the chain one way the box is raised, while by pulling in the opposite direction it is lowered.

The dumping device is perfect. There is a latch at each end of the box, the two being connected by a rod, and released simultaneously when unloading. When righting the carrier after dumping there is no possibility of its going right over again, or swaying backward and

forward several times before locking. A light touch with fork or shovel will return it to its proper position. For free Catalogue and full particulars, write:

LOUDEN MACHINERY COMPANY, GUELPH, ONTARIO.

Watch our advertisement next month



When the Bluebirds start a warbling
And the Mocking birds to mock;
When the summers here with roses
And the sun's the farmer's clock;
"When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fadders in the shock;"
When snow balls come a whizzing
And the paths the snow drifts block.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

Skim just the same

The De Laval Separator Co.
173-177 Williams St. MONTREAL
VANCOUVER—WINNIPEG

Send for Catalog.

New Model 27 Marlin REPEATING RIFLE

The only gun that fills the demand for a trombone ("pump") action repeater in .25-20 and .32-20 calibres.



Shoots high velocity smokeless cartridges, also black and low pressure smokeless.

Powerful enough for deer, safe to use in settled districts, excellent for target work, for foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc.

Its exclusive features: the quick, smooth working "pump" action; the wear-resisting Special Smokeless Steel barrel; the modern solid top and side ejector for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has take-down construction and Ivory Bead front sight; these cost extra on other rifles of these calibres.

Our 136 page catalog describes the full Marlin line. Sent for three stamps postage. Write for it.

The Marlin Firearms Co. 113 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

The Machine the Farmers Buy

AND THE BEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY OF THEM ALL IS TOLTON'S

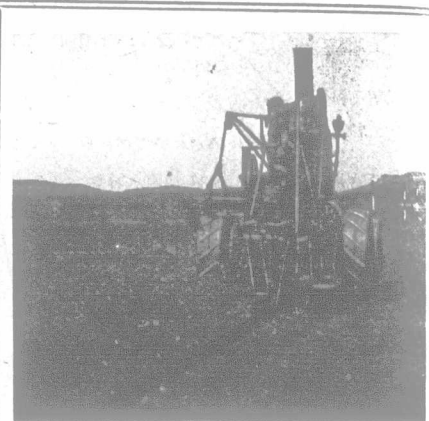
NO. 1 DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER

POINTS OF MERIT:

1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work in either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

THE ONLY DOUBLE ROOT CUTTER MANUFACTURED. Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR AND PRICES.

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LOOK OUT! SOMEONE ELSE WILL BE AHEAD OF YOU

THOSE who are first in starting a new business have the lead on the imitators. Here is a business which has brought many \$15.00 to \$18.00 a day on a small initial expense. It will do the same for you. The work is always to your liking, and you can build up a substantial, honest business in your own community.

Digging ditches for drainage is done to-day by machine at a small part of the cost of hand work. BUCKEYE ditches are demanded by every farmer. Why?

1. Because they are within the reach of every pocketbook.
2. Because they are truer and always of perfect grade.
3. Because the work is quickly done.
4. Because there is no gang of men to board for weeks at a time.

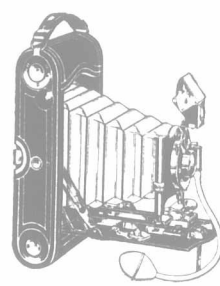
Here is the demand. You can fill it! The first cost of a

BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER

is small when you consider the money you can make from its operation. A BUCKEYE will dig 100 to 150 rods a day. Requires only one man and a boy to operate. No technical knowledge needed.

Sit down and write for Catalogue T.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO. FINDLAY, OHIO.



KODAK

means photography with the bother left out

No dark room for any part of the work; loading, unloading, developing, printing, all by daylight. YOU can readily make good pictures by the Kodak system. It's inexpensive, too.

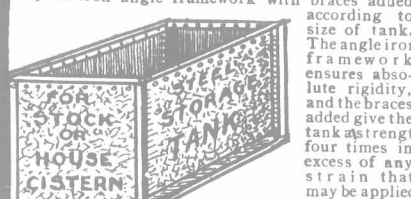
Illustrated catalogue of Kodaks and Brownies (the work like Kodaks) free at dealers or by mail.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED Toronto, Canada

NO LEAK-NO RUST

STEEL TANKS V. WOODEN

The steel tank for water storage is as much superior to wooden tanks as modern steel farming implements are to the crooked sticks of our ancestors in early ages. Wooden tanks are unsanitary and liable to leak. Our steel tanks are all steel of the finest quality—self supporting—surrounded by an iron angle framework with braces added



according to size of tank. The angle iron framework ensures absolute rigidity, and the braces added give the tank strength four times in excess of any strain that may be applied. Guaranteed for ten years but will last a lifetime.

STEEL TANK CO., TWEED, ONT. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

STAMMERERS

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

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT., Can.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
SUCCESS

ESTABLISHED
1863

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 2, 1911

No. 997

EDITORIAL.

If you ever think of enjoying yourself in this life, you had better begin to-day.

A great deal of farm work is now done in the cities and towns—manufacturing implements, for example.

Usually, the man who toils away to acquire a competence with which to retire to town, and have a good time "doing nothing," has lost the capacity for enjoyment before he gets there.

A large percentage of the population of Canada are contriving to get their living out of other people, in preference to extracting it from the soil.

If we teach the youth of the land that fighting is a better business than farming or ministering to the higher interests of the people, we are sowing dragon's teeth to bleed the state.

Not many of us are so prejudiced against new-fangled appliances as the native workers on a South American estate, who allowed a valuable cart to rot, sooner than use it, because it did not squeak like their old wooden ones.

The maternal life of a host of women is being burned out in town factories. Their offspring will be weaklings. Germany conserves the motherhood of the nation in garden and field, and rears a race of strong men.

With corn safely ensiled, apples shipped, roots raised, stock comfortably sheltered, implements under cover, and fall plowing advanced, the gusty November wind whistles almost a musical tune in the thrifty farmer's ear.

Suppose that Essex and Kent, Ont., become involved in a dispute over a municipal ditch, and, instead of settling their claims by arbitration, the councils declared war and started the people shooting each other and burning down barns, houses and county buildings, what would be thought of them? And would it be any greater display of unreason and folly than the fighting that goes on between nations?

Earl Grey, late Governor-General of Canada, on his return to Great Britain, was entertained the other evening at a banquet in the Royal Canadian Institute, London, where he delivered a lengthy address. He took occasion to make clear to his hearers that the people of Canada are as averse to interfering in British internal affairs as they are to interference in their own. "Let it be understood," he said, "that the Canadian people are not in sympathy with any form of imperialism, which involves the idea of the subjection of a self-governing people to any authority outside of any form of government involving the idea of unbridled aggressiveness or arrant interference with the rights of others."

About the Farm.

Numerous inquiries have been made, personally and by letter, as to the progress and results of operations this year on "The Farmer's Advocate" farm, indicating a widespread interest in the outcome. Up to date, comparatively little has been printed in response to these inquiries, for the reason that we wished to wait until such time as definite data could be given. Scrappy, gossipy notes from week to week or month to month, however much interest they might arouse, would be of little practical value. It is the final reckoning that counts. That a great deal of very useful information will be forthcoming in due course, our readers may rest assured. Many improvements have been made, such as the building of a silo, drive shed, and cement-covered barn approach (replacing a defective wooden one); rearranging and cementing the cow-stable floors, building colony chicken houses, and sundry minor changes. By a system of accounting which includes the keeping of time-cards, we shall shortly be in a position to publish bills of material and other detailed information concerning the cost of these, also more or less minute descriptions of the actual construction. A record of what has been done is always more interesting and helpful than an estimate of what might be. The system of accounting referred to enables us likewise to ascertain pretty closely the cost of raising and harvesting each important crop. The details are being tabulated, and will be ready for publication in an intermittent series of articles to run throughout the winter, commencing probably in the Christmas Number.

Bad Years Best.

A great many good things are so well stowed away in government reports—blue, black or brown, as the binding may be—that for all practical purposes they are lost to the general public. In the annual volume of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture appears, among many other useful features, a valuable account of "Farmers' Week at the State Agricultural College." One of the most interesting farm experiences related was that of a native of Switzerland, Arnold Martin, who told what can be done on twenty acres of rather poor land in Kansas. In fact, the neighbors all laughed at him as that fool "Hazelbrush Martin," who was going to starve to death. He started with a few hundred dollars, earned as a hired man, but made himself a profitable home, now worth over \$100 per acre, and has lived well, growing fruits and fancy vegetables. One point that he takes pains to impress upon young men and old men is to "get their feet upon the soil, instead of on a wooden floor in shops, and draw from the soil not only wealth, but health and the joy of the earth; not only a living, but life." Too many people seem to lose their grit or grip if things go wrong one season, but Mr. Martin has made the discovery that the bad years are the best years, because they make the man think and give him the most education. He is compelled to do things that otherwise he would not think of undertaking. A wet spring forces him to take up draining. A dry season shows that hay and oats and ordinary pasture are not all-sufficient, and recourse must be had to more corn and alfalfa. As soils grow older, their composition and texture change, and the old treatment will not give the old-time crops. Vegetable matter or humus will probably be lacking, and even gener-

ous coatings of barnyard manure need to be supplemented with some green crop sown after harvest, to be plowed down in November, instead of leaving the field bare or covered with weed growth through the fall. Mr. Martin lays stress upon the safety there is in diversifying crops. To insure his income, the man on the farm must have a variety of products, because a single crop may fail or may not in some years meet a good market. Producing many kinds of crops, one must have a broader knowledge of the management of soils, and necessarily aim to have no waste spots upon his farm. His own resourcefulness and the resources of his farm will both be developed, and this, most of all, in adverse seasons.

What To Do on Wet Days.

Throughout the autumn season, heavy rains occur from time to time. This necessitates inside work, and most farms can furnish an abundance of it, especially at this season of the year. Stop a moment and consider what should be done. First, there is the stable to prepare for the housing of the stock during the winter. Small and necessary repairs can be made at this time, and when the time arrives when the last of the stock must be stabled—they should have been under cover many times already, but in too many cases have not been—everything will be in readiness. Examine each chain or stanchion, and see that it is in working order. Sweep down all cobwebs and dirt from the walls. Clean the grime off the windows, and sweep the stable out clean.

By this time, much of the farm harness will not be needed again until the following spring. Where this is the case, wet days can be utilized for cleaning and oiling this, and storing it away in its place for winter. The average life of usefulness of harness could be very materially increased if it were cleaned and oiled regularly.

During the summer months it often happens that a number of glass panes have been broken from the windows of the stables and outbuildings. It is necessary that these be replaced before the weather gets too severe. Take the window out and replace the glass at the first opportunity, which will likely come with the next rainy day.

Then, there is the implement shed. In the autumn, the contents of this building will furnish work for many days which are unfit for outdoor labor. This building must be kept well arranged, so that implements, when needed, can be taken out without moving half the others in the building. Some time should be spent in studying the arrangement and placing the various implements and machines. This done, it is well to go over each and every machine and implement and ascertain the repairs needed, and if it is not convenient to replace the worn or broken parts now, make a note of them, that they may be made right before the implement or machine is needed the following spring. Much time is lost each year by these little things passing unattended to until the day the machine is required for use. It is generally best to go over all the implements and machines and make a note of repairs needed first, and this done, if more time remains, commence at once to make the repairs. It is surprising how a little care of this kind in making repairs, tightening loose nuts, and adjusting misplaced parts, will lengthen the period of the machine's usefulness. In going over the machines, it is well to thoroughly clean them, and any that need it should get a coat of paint. There is nothing like paint to preserve farm implements

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
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JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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and machines. It is the cheapest and most effective material that can be applied, and, besides its preservative benefit, it also adds much to the appearance of the articles in question, and appearances cannot be ignored. There are scores of different odd jobs which can be attended to on wet days, work which in the end will make the rainy day just as profitable, as far as the results of human labor are concerned, as the finest day of the year.

HORSES.

It is seldom good policy to offer a thin horse for sale.

Are your work horses comfortably stabled these cool nights? If not, do not wonder at their rough coats and poor condition.

Herbert says: "There is no better beast in the world than the horse, nor any one which, though often most cruelly misused by man, so well deserves, and so amply, by his services, repays the best usage."

To get the high price, it is necessary to offer something buyers want. When speed is in demand, breed the fast horse; when weight is wanted, furnish it, but always remember that, no matter what the class of horse may be, quality is always a supreme consideration.

The profitable horse for the farmer is the draft horse. This class of horse invariably commands the most ready sale, at the best price. In selecting the stallion to breed to the heavy mares next season, make the best drafter in your district the choice.

Modern conditions in the commercial world have increased the demand for heavy-draft horses in the large cities, the congestion of traffic makes speed impossible; and as the population increases, the bulk of goods to be moved from place to place increases, consequently larger loads must be hauled; hence the need of the very heaviest class of horse.

Selling the good young brood mares is not the best method of improving your horse business. Buyers will offer long prices to get them, and this is often a great temptation to sell, but in the long run the good mares will generally bring in larger returns by keeping them for breeding purposes. It is a mistake to sell off all the good stock and expect to produce high-class individuals from the culls.

In grooming a fine-haired, tender-skinned horse, use the currycomb with care, if it is used at all. Sharp-toothed combs are instruments of torture when pressure is placed on them during the cleaning. Currycombs are necessary on most horses, but they should always be used lightly. The brush is the best for cleaning the horse's coat, and the main use of the currycomb is to clean the brush.

The horse's digestive system is able to handle considerable quantities of coarse, bulky food, yet he cannot extract the nourishment from it so thoroughly as can cattle and sheep. While digestion is going on, he is also often obliged to do heavy or fast work, which makes great demands upon his system. Hard work makes it necessary that the horse consume large quantities of concentrated feed which must be digested under difficulties. It is wonderful how well work horses stand the strain on their systems. Horsemen must see the need of feeding easily-digested, energy-and-stamina-producing feed, and feeding so as to give the animal some time for digestion before he is forced into heavy or fast work.

If you have an old horse that has outlived his usefulness to such an extent as to make wintering him unprofitable, do not sell him to be abused by his new owner, who will endeavor to make him earn his keep, as well as the amount of the purchase price and interest on the same. This would be a poor reward for his faithful work. It would be better to end his misery in the most humane manner possible than to force him to do that for which he is not physically fit. A still more humane method would be to keep the animal until he dies of old age. In any case, the horse has earned a decent burial. An Hungarian nobleman, recently deceased, thought so much of his noble horses that in his will he provided for an income sufficient to furnish a comfortable home for his twelve faithful horses which had passed the age of usefulness; and, when these horses die, others are to be selected to fill their places. It would be well if horse-owners generally would follow his example, and treat their old horses as their best and most useful animal friends should be treated. They have worked day after day through long years, and have received nothing in return but food and stabling, and often none too much of either, and surely they are deserving of a comfortable old age.

Government Aid to the Breeding of Thoroughbreds.

1. Does the Canadian Government do anything to aid the breeding of Thoroughbred or Cavalry horses?

2. Do they furnish stallions to be used at different stations in this Province? D. R. M.

Ans.—Any person, firm or corporation owning or controlling any Thoroughbred stallion in regard to which all of the conditions set forth shall have been duly and properly fulfilled, shall, on production of satisfactory evidence thereof, and of the fact that a reasonable number of mares other than Thoroughbred mares have been served during the season, be entitled to receive at the close of each such season the sum of \$250 from the funds of the Dominion Live-stock Branch. If, in the event of a horse dying or becoming incapacitated for service during the season, an approved substitute is immediately placed in the same district, the Minister may, after due consideration of the circumstances, authorize the payment of the subsidy above mentioned.

The necessary form will be furnished on application to the Veterinary Director-General and Live-stock Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The conditions under which assistance will be given were published in the June 29th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." They will bear repetition, as it is deemed important to the light-horse industry that breeders avail themselves of this opportunity. They are as follows:

1. All horses on account of which aid is given in the Department must be registered in the Thoroughbred Studbook of the Canadian National Live-stock Records.

2. Horses shall be of good size, quality and constitution, and shall be free from all hereditary defects. These conditions to be insured by a certificate from a thorough, careful examination made at the hands of the Veterinary Di-

rector-General or such other members of the Veterinary Staff of the Department, or other persons, as the Minister may from time to time appoint for this purpose.

3. Horses so approved shall be duly and properly advertised to stand for service of mares under the ordinary and general conditions usual in the districts in which they are to be kept, at an annual service fee (except in the case of Thoroughbred mares) of not more than \$10 to insure, such service fee to become due and payable only when mares prove to be in foal.

Use and Abuse of Horse Blankets

There are horse blankets and horse blankets, all classes of horses and every kind of weather and condition in which to use them, but so often are horses forced to suffer through their use, or, rather, misuse, in many cases they would be better without them. Yet, the blanket used, along with good horse sense, is invaluable in keeping the working horse in good condition during the winter.

The common practice of blanketing horses along in the fall, when their winter coat begins to come in, to keep the animal looking "fine," is a source of, to say the least, discomfort to the animal; to keep a horse in a warm stable, heavily blanketed, and then work him throughout the day without this "wrap," shows lack of judgment. No doubt a sleek coat can be maintained in this way, but it is rather hard on the horse. The use of heavy blankets under normal conditions cannot be condemned too much. Their place is for use in severe weather, where horses have to stand outside or in open sheds during the winter. For stable use, a light sheet only should be used. Even during fall months, the horse, unless very hot, should receive only a light covering.

The heavy blanket, while it is invaluable to protect the horse in certain conditions, and should always be in a handy place on the farm ready for use, can be greatly abused, and indiscriminate use can cause the horse as much or more discomfort than if it were taken away entirely. Blanket the horse for protection, and not for show.—[Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg.]

The Shetland Pony.

Sir Walter Gilbey, in his book, "Ponies Past and Present," writes: James Goudie, whose essay on "The Early History of the Shetland Pony" is published in the first volume of the Shetland Pony Studbook, thinks there is every likelihood that it was brought to the islands from Scotland at some very early period. The "Bressay Stone," a sculptured slab, which was discovered in Bressay in 1864, bears, among other designs in low relief, the figure of a horse on which a human figure is seated. "As this monument is admitted by authorities on the subject to belong to a period before the Celtic Christianity of the islands disappeared under the shock of Norwegian invasion (A. D. 872), it may be inferred . . . that the animal was known and probably found in the islands at this period." Early writers state that the Scandinavian invaders introduced the foundation stock some time prior to the fifteenth century. Buchanan makes passing reference to the Orkney and Shetland ponies in his History of Scotland, written three centuries ago; but the first description which has completeness to recommend it is that of Brand, who visited the islands in 1700, and wrote "A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland, Firth and Caithness, which was published at Edinburgh in the following year. This author writes:

"They are of less size than the Orkney Horses, for some will be but 9, others 10 nives or hand-breadths high, and they will be thought big horses there if 11, and although so small yet they are full of vigor and life, and some not so high as others often prove to be the strongest. . . . Summer or winter they never come into a house, but run upon the mountains, in some places in flocks; and if any time in winter the storm be so great that they are straitened for food, they will come down from the hills when the ebb is in the sea and eat the seaweed. . . . which winter storms and scarcity of fodder puts them out of ease and bringeth them so very low that they recover not their strength till St. John's Mass-day, the 24th of June, when they are at their best. They will live to a considerable age, as twenty-six, twenty-eight or thirty years, and they will be good riding-horses in twenty-four, especially they'll be the more vigorous and live the longer if they be four years old before they be put to work. Those of a black color are judged to be the most durable, and the pyeds often prove not so good; they have been more numerous than they now are."

Bengie, in his "Tour in Shetland (1870)," after remarking on their sure-footedness and hardness of constitutions, suggests that the sagacity, spirit and activity for which they are re-

markable may be due to the freedom of the life they live on the hills. "They are sprightly and active as terriers, sure-footed as mules, and patient as donkeys." They stand, he adds, at the head of the horse tribe as the most intelligent and faithful of them all; and he compares the intelligence of the Sheltie with that of the Iceland pony, much to the advantage of the former. "Shorter in the leg than any other kind," says Robert Brydon, of Seaham Harbour, "they are at the same time wider in the body and shorter in the back, with larger bones, thighs and arms; and, therefore, are comparatively stronger and able to do with ease as much work as average ponies of other breeds a hand higher." The Shetland Stud-book Society will register no pony whose height exceeds 10 hands 2 inches, and the average height may be taken as 10 hands; many do not exceed 9 hands, and a lady who wrote an account of a visit to Shetland in 1840 speaks of one reared by William Hay, of Hayfield, which was only 26 inches, or 6 hands 2 inches high! It is, however, unusual to find a pony measuring less than eight hands at the shoulder, and we may perhaps doubt whether the 26-inch specimen was full-grown.

In color, the Shetlander varies; bays, browns and dullish blacks are most common; sometimes these hues are relieved by white markings, and occasionally white specimens occur; piebalds are rare. The coat in winter is long, close and shaggy, fit protection against the inclemency of the weather the pony endures without cover or shelter; in spring, the heavy winter coat is shed, and in the summer months the hair is short and sleek.

In former times it was customary to hobble the ponies; but this practice, which must have done much to spoil their naturally good action, has been abandoned for many years.

It is now usual to give the ponies a ration of hay in the winter months when the vegetation is covered deep with snow, and thus the losses by starvation, which formerly were heavy in severe winters, are obviated. Otherwise, the Sheltie's conditions of life to-day differ little from those that prevailed three centuries ago. Mr. Meiklejohn, of Bressay, states that in April, generally, the crofters turn their ponies out upon the common pasture lands, and leave them to their own devices. On common pastures, where there are no stallions, the mares are caught for service and tethered until the foal is born and can follow freely, when mother and child are turned out again.

In autumn, when crops have been carried, the ponies come down from the hills to their own townships, where they feed on the patches of fresh grass which have been preserved round the cultivated areas. The nights being now cold, they remain in the low-lying lands, sheltering under the lee of the yard walls; and "when winter has more fully set in, the pony draws nearer his owner's door, and in most cases is rewarded with his morning sheaf, on which, with seaweed, and what he continues to pick off the green sward, the hardy animal manages to eke out a living until the time rolls round again that he is turned on the hill pasture, never being under a roof in his life."

At one period the ponies were apparently regarded almost as public property; for, among the "Acts and Statutes of the Lawing Sheriff and Justice Courts of Orkney and Shetland," was one passed in the year 1612 and frequently renewed, which forbade the "ryding ane uther manis hors without licence and leave of the awner," under penalty of fine; and also provided that "quhasovere sall be tryet or fund to stow or cut ane

uther man's hors taill sall be pwinischt as a theif at all rigour in exempill of utheris to commit the lyke."

They owe their value to the combination of minuteness and strength, which renders them peculiarly suitable for draught work in the coal mines. Many ponies will travel thirty miles a day, to and fro in the seams, drawing a load, tilt and coals included, of from 12 to 14 cwt. The Sheltie's lot underground is admittedly a hard one, but his tractable disposition usually insures for him kindly treatment at the hands of the boy who has him in charge.

The docility and good temper of the Shetland pony make him, above all, the best and most trustworthy mount for a child. Captain H. Hayes has remarked that "a comparatively high degree of mental (i. e., reasoning) power is not desirable in a horse, because it is apt to make him impatient of control by man." The Shetland pony is the rule-proving exception; for he combines with the highest order of equine intelligence a disposition curiously free from vice or trickiness.

LIVE STOCK.

Sound pedigree and individual excellence are two basic essentials in buying either foundation stock or additions to the herd or flock.

The breed which anyone determines to engage in breeding is usually best decided by his own individual taste, provided, of course, it is a success from a utility viewpoint.

The more closely the life of the domestic animal conforms to nature, the more healthful it will be. It is necessary, therefore, that the animal have succulent food, free access to good water, and an abundance of fresh air.

In providing shelter for the stock, care must be taken that it is not overdone, particularly with breeding stock. Shelter must never be such that good ventilation cannot be secured. A high degree of warmth is not necessary.

In teaching young pigs to eat, do not use sour food. They will take to eating sweet food much more quickly, and then sour material may be gradually substituted. Fresh separator milk is a very good material to start them on.

Do not buy an individual merely because the family to which it belongs is popular. Look into the cause of this popularity, and if it is based upon excellence of individual conformation and a good breeding record, do not hesitate, but unless this is the case, it would be better to purchase elsewhere.

The larger the hogpen, the greater the difficulty in keeping it sanitary. It is also a difficult matter to raise young litters in large pens with older fattening pigs. It would be much better to build a separate pen for the brood sows, and thus avoid this trouble, and also the danger of getting the pen too large.

For a couple of months past, a most serious outbreak of hog cholera has been rapidly spreading in the vicinity of Winnipeg, Man. Hundreds of hogs have died or been slaughtered, and yet, partly owing to wet weather, and partly to the indifference of owners, the disease was recently reported as still spreading.

An ideal is necessary in all animal breeding. A breeder who has no ideal cannot achieve the greatest success. The ideal is never attained in a single animal, but the different animals will show ideal conformation in different parts, and a judicious and careful breeder can keep blending these until a very high-class individual, approaching the ideal in every particular, is produced.

When the ewes are once housed and yarded at the commencement of cold winter weather, they should not be allowed to roam around the pastures, even if a temporary thaw should come. This roaming only serves to discontent the sheep, and the small quantity of frozen grass or other material which they pick up by chance is not conducive to their health, and loss may result.

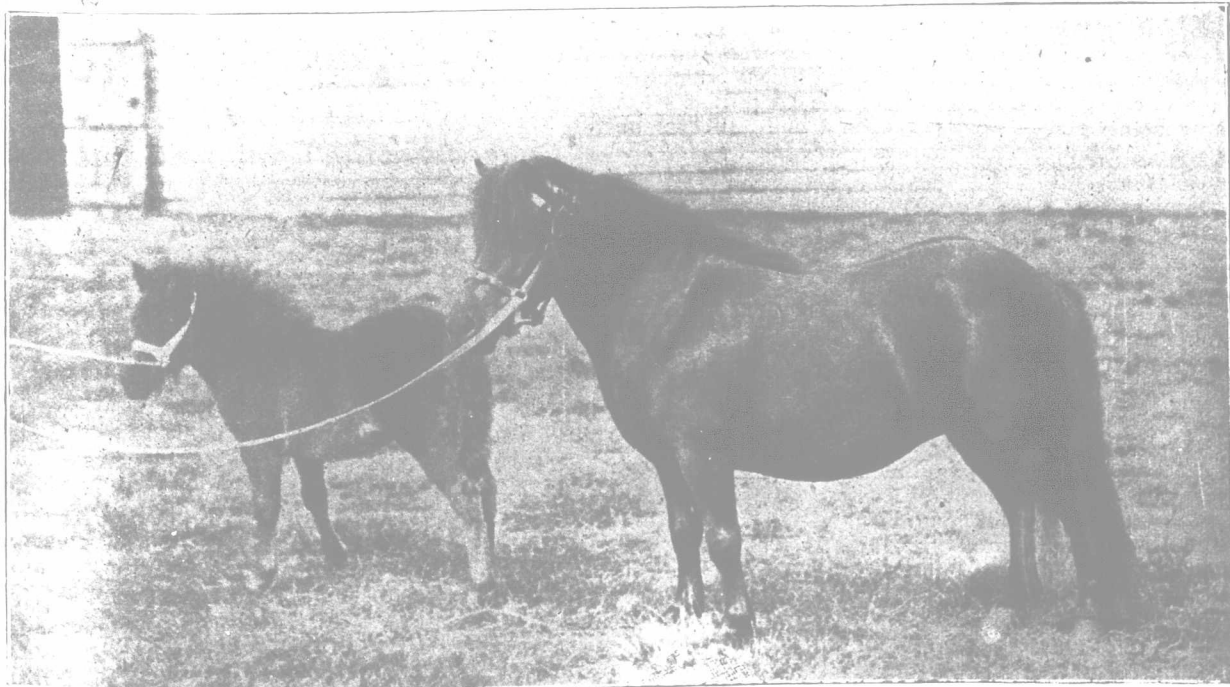
The demand for pure-bred breeding sheep has not been very keen this fall. Dealers and breeders are offering their stock at very reasonable prices. It is always safe to buy on a market of this kind. As sure as day follows night, high prices follow low prices. There is no better time to purchase a foundation flock than now, and there is no more opportune time to add new blood to the already established flock.

Indifferent selection of breeding stock is responsible for a good deal of the ill-health in all classes of live stock. It is often a great temptation, when looking for new breeders, to purchase an animal which possesses only an apparently insignificant defect. This temptation should be overcome, and no defective animals purchased for breeding purposes.

Succulent Food for Swine.

All experienced swine-feeders recognize the value of some succulent food in the hog ration. During the summer this can easily be provided by grass, clover, alfalfa, rape or some other such material, but with the approach of cold weather, when it is necessary that the pigs be comfortably housed, it is not always found to be an easy matter to supply this kind of nourishment. The largest part of the ration of the pig is generally concentrated material, and it is necessary for the variety of diet and for the best health of the animal to supply some vegetable matter that has not been cured or dried, so as to subtract its succulency. This class of food is particularly valuable for the young and growing pig. When forcing or finishing the fat hog, it is not so desirable, because it has the effect of producing a flabby flesh, especially when fed in too large quantities. The brood sow that is confined in her pen has great need of some vegetable food. This is true immediately before farrowing, as such food aids in the production of milk, and also causes a partial relaxation of the muscles, thus making farrowing easier. This green, juicy food helps counterbalance the dryness and constipating effect of the grain ration, it aids the appetite, and acts as a corrective tonic and stimulant to the digestive organs.

The different classes of roots are the chief succulent food at the disposal of the pig-feeder during the late autumn and winter months. Sugar beets are perhaps the best, because they are a little more palatable to the pigs. Mangels and turnips are used with good success, and carrots and artichokes are sometimes fed. Where milk forms a considerable portion of the ration, it is not so necessary to feed roots. In most cases it is better to feed the roots in a finely-pulped state, as they are eaten more readily in this than in any other form. The greatest value of roots is generally believed to be of an accessory nature. Although Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," states, in referring to the value of foods, that the digestible nutrients yielded by each crop are the true measure of its value to the farmer, this does not seem entirely to hold true of feeding succulent food to hogs. The feeling of equal weights of roots and meal has been found by experiment to produce more rapid and more economical gains than were obtained from an exclusive meal ration, and the quality of bacon in the hogs which had been fed a few roots was superior to that of those fed meal alone. We are then safe in saying that roots in some of the various forms, are a beneficial winter hog food when fed with a grain ration, in that they tend to promote health and vigor in the pigs and stimulate the activity of the digestive organs, thus improving the pig's appetite, which is an important factor in pork production.



Shetland Mare and Foal.

The World's Greatest Wool Sale.

By S. B. Hollings, England.

The task of describing a series of London sales needs a more descriptive pen than mine, for unless a man has seen a Colonial Wool Sale, he has never yet attended an auction worth talking about. There are here met together every night during the series wool-buyers representing all nationalities, and the amount of business transacted is almost beyond comprehension. The wool trade has travelled a long way since wool was sold "by the candle" in Garraway's Coffee House. I have oftentimes been privileged to see an old wool catalogue, and which, as far as I know, is the oldest in existence. It is in the possession of H. P. Hughes & Sons, 10 Basinghall Street, London, one of the oldest firms of selling brokers. If for no other reason than an historical one, the first page of the catalogue is worth reproducing, and it runs as follows:

FOR SALE
by
Public Auction
at
Garraway's Coffee House,
Change Alley, Cornhill,
—on—
Wednesday, 5th August, 1829,
at Five o'clock precisely,
The following goods, viz. :—
250 Bales New South Wales, and
Van Dieman's Land Wool.

The catalogue contains sixty-seven lots, and the highest price paid was 6½d. per pound.

Great strides have been made since that time, and it is almost past comprehension the weight of wool that has been handled in Coleman Street since the inauguration of selling wool by auction. In London, certain trades exist in certain localities, and it is noteworthy that in Basinghall St. and Coleman St. the wool trade has been centered from its inception, the present Wool Exchange being situated in Coleman St. Just as showing what a difference there is between the auction in 1829 and to-day, I give below the offerings on the first page of one broker's catalogue, from last March sales, which is as follows: 1,538 bales Victorian wool, 2,682 bales New South Wales wool, 623 bales Queensland wool, 62 bales South Australian wool, 248 bales West Australian wool, 58 bales Tasmanian wool, 5,952 bales New Zealand wool, 1,403 bales Cape wool, 435 bales Natal wool—making a total of 13,001 bales wool.

To show the importance of the London sales, I cannot do better than give a list of the quantities of wool sold during recent years: 1910, 864,204 bales; 1909, 914,314 bales; 1908, 1,083,375 bales; 1907, 860,740 bales.

To-day there is not as much wool being sold in London as there used to be, simply because 75 per cent. of the clip of Australia is now being disposed of at the centers of production. This has been a big blow to London's selling brokers, but it is a natural development, and, instead of buyers all going to Coleman Street, as once was the case, they are to-day going to the centers of production, in the hope of obtaining the raw material cheaper, if at all possible. Of course, there are very big firms here in the West Riding of Yorkshire, who consume as much as 1,000 bales a week. This will give your readers some idea of the magnitude of these mills, when the weight of a Colonial bale averages about 350 pounds of wool. It must be a colossal industry when mills are able to lift 2,500,000 bales, which is expected to be this year's output from Australasia, beside the large quantity from South Africa and South America. Where all the material goes to, no man can tell, but the London sales have really been the father of all other wool sales throughout the world.

I will describe as best I can the way in which buyers do when attending a series of London sales. There are six series of sales held every year, lasting from two to three weeks, according to the quantity of wool available for sale. Eight days before the sale is due to open, the list of arrivals is closed, and the next day the selling brokers meet and arrange the order of selling, the firm with the largest quantity to open the list. Each firm of selling brokers has his time according to the quantity of wool they have to sell. As a rule, each day's offering consists from 10,000 to 12,000 bales, the selling hours oftentimes numbering from one to two, generally two, just according to the beginning and the end of the series. The night before the auction takes place, the brokers to sell next day issue a catalogue, which contains a full description of what is to be sold. A buyer, on seeing his catalogue, sallies forth next morning for breakfast on a tour of inspection and selection. As a rule, the wool on show is displayed in three or four huge warehouses, specially adapted for storing and exhibiting wool. Some of the

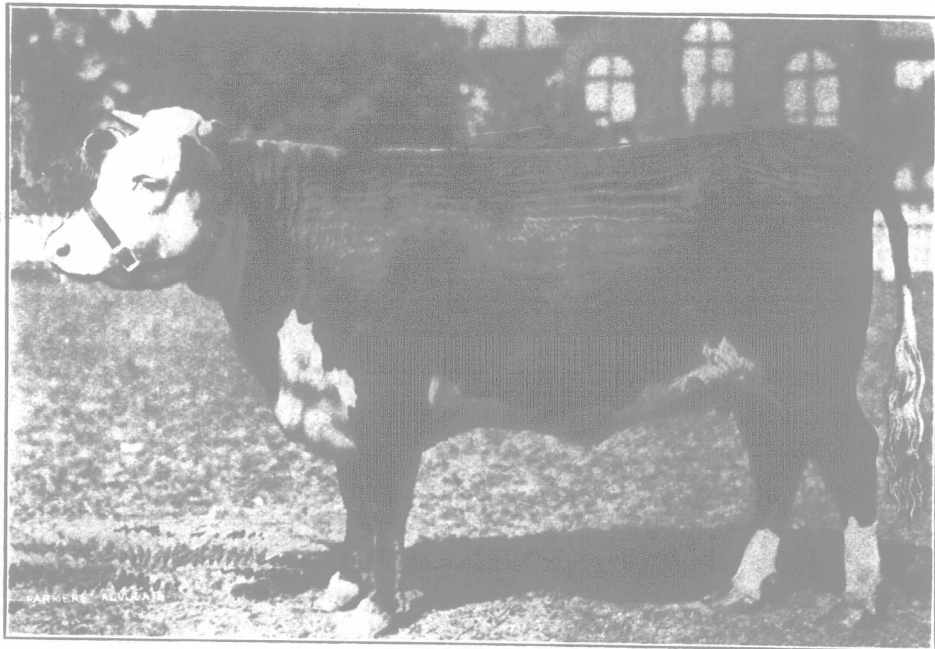
buildings are from five to eight stories high, the wool on show being at the top of the building. The roofs are constructed mostly of glass, in order to shed a good light upon the wool. Buyers are taken up to the top story in a huge elevator, and on a sale day the warehouses present a busy scene. The reader can easily see this when I say that from 10,000 to 12,000 bales are all open and exhibited, in order that the buyer can see for himself the lot that is going to be put up for sale. Under a good light, a buyer examines the parcel that he wants, carefully noting its quality, length of staple, soundness, or otherwise, and its condition. Upon these features depends his valuation, and, having agreed in his own mind the worth of the wool, he goes to the next lot, and so on until he completes his valuation. Sometimes a day's catalogue consists of 1,000 lots, and no buyer can get through this quantity of wool in one single day. What interests one man, does not appeal to the other; consequently, if a man is wanting merinos, he will pass by all the cross-breeds, and vice versa. The reader can easily see that, with such a large quantity of raw material being on offer, a buyer is given a very good selection, although oftentimes catalogues are composed of a large quantity of second-rate, miscellaneous wools, there being absent straight lots of greasy combing. Still, the variety is generally so great as to contain something which every man can use, providing it comes at his price. The work of the morning consists entirely of buyers going round the various wool warehouses examining and valuing the wool.

Punctually at 4 p. m. the sale begins. The interior of Coleman Street Wool Exchange always presents a remarkable spectacle, especially the first night of a series. A few minutes before 4 o'clock the buyers, catalogue in hand, begin to stream in from the vestibule, from the adjoining

of wool having passed the hammer by 4.15. But what a noise, din and stir there is. A stranger for the first time in Coleman Street Wool Exchange would think the congregation was composed entirely of a set of lunatics, it being a perfect pandemonium, yet everyone is in his right mind, and knows what is taking place. All the same, the yells and shouts at times are deafening, while the gesticulations are past description. Some, with catalogue in hand, are trying to catch the auctioneer's eye, while others in stentorian tones are bawling at the top of their voice claiming a lot. Just imagine French, German, Belgian and other foreign buyers bidding in somewhat broken English along with the strong, stalwart Yorkshiremen. The sounds at times are somewhat peculiar. A great noise, however, does not always imply an animated market. What sellers like to see is a man putting on the extra ½d, and there is no section of buyers able to pay value for certain lots they happen to need like the Americans. Of course, this is all on account of their tariff, and it is no uncommon thing when a Yankee is in the market and wanting wool to pay a full penny above any other section of the trade. The high tariff on wools entering America does not have the slightest effect in preventing buyers from paying the highest prices. There are two reasons for this. First, the United States grows little more than half the quantity of wool required for home consumption, and, although the duty on wool is high, the tariff on manufactured woollens is proportionately high. Second, the United States manufactures wool goods chiefly for home consumption, so that the cost of production is not a matter for such serious consideration as it is in other countries doing an export trade in the face of foreign competition.

It may interest readers to know that on several occasions during the past few years there has been

submitted several lines of Canadian-grown wools, which have sold at full market values, but the tying of fleeces with thick string is a practice which needs abolishing entirely. No matter where the wool is grown, what its condition or its quality, buyers can be found in Coleman Street Wool Exchange to compete for same, and a consignee can always rely upon getting bid a market price. After the wool is knocked down by auction, fourteen days are allowed before the "prompt" is due—that is, payment. Very frequently a firm hands the selling broker a check covering the wool bought, if he wants it home at once, and then a straightening-up takes place at the end of



Miss Brae 26th.

Hereford heifer. First-prize senior yearling, and junior champion female, Toronto, 1911. Owner, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont.

streets and adjacent offices, each making for his regular seat. When I first went to the London sales, now 23 years ago, the sale-room was fashioned very much like a horse shoe, with a pulpit in the center, in which three members of the selling firm sit, the center position being occupied by the auctioneer, with one clerk on each side. A dozen years ago, the auction room was changed entirely, and to-day there is still the usual pulpit in the center at the bottom of the room, the seats now being placed straight behind one another on rising ground. This enables everyone to face the auctioneer, while the man in front bidding is unable to see who is his competitor behind, unless he turns completely round.

There are usually half a dozen buyers on their feet yelling out for all they are worth the price they are prepared to pay for the first lot. The auctioneer has seldom to call "lot one," his voice being drowned in a tempest of shouting sufficient to scare the stranger and to make him fear the place has suddenly caught fire, or that some serious calamity has happened. "Catching the Sreaker's eye" in the British House of Commons is a mere trifle compared with catching the auctioneer's eye or ear at a London wool sale. According to the conditions of sale, the highest bidder is to be the purchaser, and this seems a very simple arrangement, but an onlooker would probably find it very far from simple to select from a crowd of men bawling and wildly gesticulating the one who bid the price which proved to be the highest for the lot. No sooner is lot one sold than the next lot is being bid for, and the same question lot after lot is knocked down, so that it is a daily occurrence to see 100 lots

of the sale. The business is a colossal one, and millions of pounds sterling change hands every year. If any Canadian farmer visiting England desires to see what a wool sale is like, I would strongly advise him to pay a visit to Coleman Street Wool Exchange, during any series, when he will see a sight which is not only hard to conceive, but is also the most wonderful auction sale in the world.

"Free-Martins" are not Breeders.

It is generally thought that a twin heifer will not get in calf. Is this true? Do they never breed, or are there some exceptions? R. O.

Referring to twins in cattle, Davenport, in "Principles of Breeding," says: "The matter of twins in cattle is unique and worthy of mention. Three kinds of twins are known in cattle: (1) the twins may be both female and both normal; (2) the sexes may be different and normal, or (3) both may be males, in which case one always exhibits the peculiar abnormality known as a 'free-martin'—the internal organs are male, but the external accessory organs are female, and there are also rudimentary female ducts. This is a kind of hermaphroditism, and not, as is commonly supposed, 'a heifer twin with a bull.'"

It is a well-known fact that a so-called heifer calf, born as a twin with a bull, seldom breeds. Very rarely they have been known to be normal breeders, but usually they never show the period of oestrus, and so are non-productive. Twin

THE FARM

Heating and Ventilating a School Room.

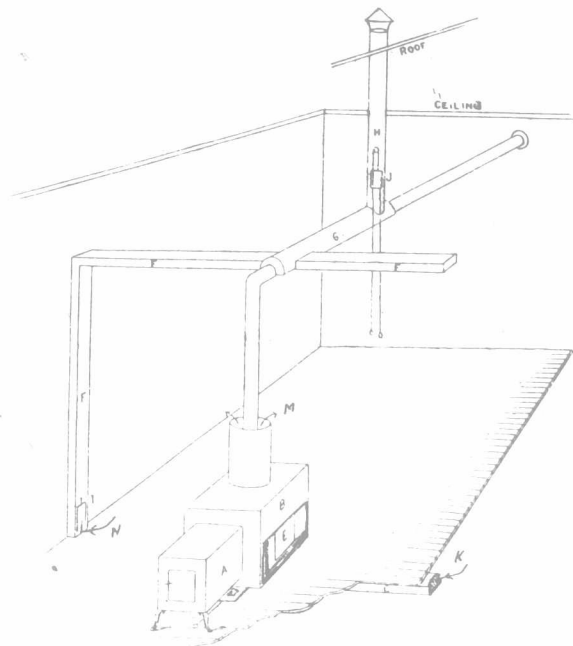
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would you kindly give your opinion re heating our public school room. The chimney is over the door, opposite end to teacher's desk. Some proposed putting the stove near the door, where the cold air enters the room; others would put it at the other end, and have pipes running through the building. Any suggestions on this subject would be gladly received.

J. S. C.

Were an unjacketed stove to be placed near the teacher's platform, that end of the room would have to be kept much too warm in order to have the door-end warm enough. If the stove were properly jacketed, and the jacket supplied by fresh air taken under the floor by one flue or a pair of flues, a current of fresh, warm air could be constantly supplied. But a system of inlets requires a correlative one of outlets, and outlet flues must be warmed internally to maintain the foul-air currents.

If you aim to combine satisfactory and economical heating with fairly good ventilation, set the stove near the door. Construct a jacket round it as suggested by the diagram. The foul-air flues may be a pair, one rising from each corner near the door, or a single flue placed



against the back of the stove and taken up through the ceiling, passing on its way through a drum on the stove-pipe.

A—a cast-iron box-stove; B—a jacket of No. 22 galvanized iron; C—one end of a flue passing under the floor from side to side of the school-room, divided under the stove by a plate of galvanized iron, and screened on the outside ends; D—a slide to control or shut off the inflow of outdoor air entering the jacket; E—one of a pair of slides on the sides of the jacket, to be opened whenever D is closed (from 4 p. m. to 9 a. m., and wholly or partly on very windy days); F F F—foul-air flues opening at the floor and taking the foul air into a drum, G; G—a drum with concave base, resting on the stove-pipe, and therefrom deriving the heat which maintains the current of foul air; H—a flue passing up through the ceiling and opening into the attic, or, better still, carried up through the roof and delivering the foul air above the ridge; I—a slide to control the foul-air current, it should be closed from 4 p. m. to 9 a. m.; J—a slide near the ceiling to open when the room becomes too hot, and during summer weather, when there is no fire in the stove; K—current of fresh air entering from outdoors; M—warmed, fresh air entering the room; N—foul air and cold air entering the outlet flue.

J. D.

Success with Clover.

In a comprehensive address on "The Management of Clover in Corn-belt Rotations," during the Missouri Farmers' Week at the State Agricultural College, J. A. Drake, Office of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, showed that on the average farm success hinged largely on keeping up a systematic rotation. Among the conclusions were the following:

No rotation is complete without clover or some legume as a substitute for it. Hence the importance of continuous success with clover.

Continued success with this crop is a very broad problem. Failure may be due to one or more of a number of factors. Assuming that the land is well drained, and that a liberal amount of

seed is to be sown, the following is of extreme importance:

The Methods of Seeding.—The seed must be covered; the soil at seed-time must be in condition to insure this, and, if not, the conditions are not favorable for germination and for the young clover plants taking root. If the common method of sowing on "honeycombed" ground or on the snow, in winter grains, does not afford this covering, a seed-bed should be prepared by the use of a harrow, disk drill, or even a disk harrow. The seed will thus be covered, and moisture conserved to insure further growth. It may be necessary, under some conditions, to sow clover in the spring without a nurse crop, and after a careful preparation of the seed-bed.

The Top-dressing of Manure.—With only the ordinary method of sowing clover on the frozen ground or on snow, even on some of the poorest lands, a top-dressing of manure will most generally insure a good stand. On run-down lands, and where only a limited amount of manure is available, this is doubtless one of the best ways in which manure can be utilized.

A Mulch of Straw.—When sufficient manure is not available, a mulch of straw will prove very effective. If there is a slight covering of straw, leaves, stalks or other vegetable matter on the surface of the soil, it will usually insure a good stand of clover and maintain it throughout the season. Such a covering holds moisture, prevents undue baking and cracking of the soil, and is a great protection to the young clover crop.

Humus and Vegetable Material in the Soil.—The depletion of organic matter in the soil, and its immediate effects, is doubtless responsible for many of the increasing clover failures. In its absence, the soil becomes compact and lifeless, crusts and cracks, and moisture escapes very rapidly, thus furnishing a very unfavorable condition for the growth of clover in its early stages. Most soils, when new, and as long as properly handled thereafter, have an abundance of vegetable matter in them, and little difficulty is experienced in getting a stand of clover; but, with years of continuous cropping this becomes used up, and a change takes place in the soil, very largely due to this fact, which makes clover-growing more and more uncertain. A decided effort should be made to correct this deficiency.

Lime.—Most soils have sufficient amounts of lime to insure a good growth of clover, if other conditions are favorable, but some soils are naturally low in their lime content. On such soils many years of cropping sometimes reduces this lime to a point where a profitable crop of clover cannot be produced. Short-cut methods of trying to find out whether lime is needed should be avoided by farmers in general. The surest and safest way for the average farmer to find out whether his fields need lime is to apply lime to a small area and watch the results on the clover, as compared with no lime. Sorrel should not be taken as a certain indication that lime is needed. It will grow in the presence of an abundance of lime. Applying lime will not kill it out, but a rank growth of clover or some other similar crop will usually accomplish this.

The vicissitudes of the season in the West afford quite a contrast to those which affected Eastern Canada, where drouth prevailed until late in the summer. A Manitoba correspondent writes, under date of October 20th, "This certainly has been one of the most disappointing seasons that could be imagined. Practically all through the summer we had mild rainfalls, not leaving three days clear in a stretch. A couple of weeks ago it fared off, and we had about ten days' good weather. We certainly will have huge quantities of low-grade wheat this season."

THE DAIRY

There may be some difficulty in getting the cows and heifers to eat up their feed clean during the beginning of the fall feeding. Very often, while the cows are fed morning and night, and out on grass during the day, they do not eat all that is given them. All silage and hay which is left by them should be removed, and the manger swept out before the next feeding. Rejected food, allowed to remain in the mangers or feed boxes will cause the cow to get off her feed and off in her milk flow, which takes away profit.

In the dull-gray, shivery days of autumn, it is particularly difficult to maintain a good flow of milk. It is important, however, that no effort be spared, since a shrinkage at this season is very hard to repair. Premature drying-off is the penalty of neglect. Provide each day, if possible, a paunchful of succulent feed. Add such titbits as pumpkins, beet tops and the like, and open the silo, if necessary. In addition, feed each cow, according to response, on bran, oil cake and other concentrated feeds. Regularity in feeding and milking is also now doubly important.

heifers will breed all right, and, according to Davenport, if the sexes are different, they will breed. This latter accounts for the fact that occasionally a heifer twin with a bull breeds satisfactorily. What is apparently a heifer with a bull calf, in most cases is, he states, not really a heifer, but is rather an hermaphrodite, showing outward female organs, but possessing male internal reproductive organs. This seems to be a very reasonable explanation of the case.

Dr. Miles, in "Stock Breeding," says: "Among cattle, where twin calves are produced, the one a male and the other a female, the latter called a free-martin, is as a rule barren. When the twins are of the same sex, the reproductive powers are not impaired.

"In all other varieties of animals, so far as is known, when males and females are born together as twins, the females are as prolific as if born singly. In free-martins, the internal generative organs are generally imperfect, partaking of the characters of both male and female organs. In appearance, these imperfect females resemble steers, the feminine characteristics being mostly wanting. In rare instances, the free-martin is capable of breeding, the reproductive organs not having become malformed from her intra-uterine development with a male."

This statement bears out what Davenport says, the only difference being that Miles calls the imperfect animal, outwardly resembling a heifer, a female, while Davenport holds that it is a male; and both agree that it is, strictly speaking, neither, but an hermaphrodite.

It is indeed strange that no other class of animals, so far as we know, are affected in this manner by being born twinned with another of the opposite sex, and it is also strange that the male calf is almost invariably, if not always, a breeder. Miles, speaking on this point, quotes from Dr. Simpson as follows: "As to the cause of the malformation and consequent infecundity of the organs of generation in the free-martin cow, we will not venture to offer any conjecture in explanation of it.

"It appears to be one of the strangest facts in the whole range of tetratological science that the twin existence in utero of a male along with a female, should entail upon the latter so great a degree of malformation in its sexual organs only. The circumstance becomes only the more inexplicable when we consider this physiological law to be confined principally or entirely to the cow, and certainly not to hold with regard to sheep or perhaps any other animal. The curiosity of the fact also becomes heightened and increased when we recollect that when the cow or any other uniparous animal has twins both of the same sex, as two males or two females, these animals are always both perfectly formed in their special organization, and both capable of propagating."

The whole question is one of much interest, and one of which only a very little is known, but the fact remains that most female calves born twin with a male never breed, and, in fact, never come in heat, this latter indicating that the scientists are correct in stating that the internal reproductive organs of the apparently normal, but really abnormal, heifer are malformed. Animal breeding furnishes enough intricacies and perplexities to arouse the curiosity of the best-trained minds, and many of the world's best scientists have devoted their lives to a study of the problems involved, with the result that much light has been thrown on many matters concerning which we yet know comparatively little, and there is opportunity and need of much further study.

Union Stock-Yard for Winnipeg.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba, acting in conjunction with the three great railways of the West, the C. P. R., the C. N. R., and G. T. P., upon the recommendations of the Abattoir Commission, have made arrangements for the building of new union stock-yards in St. Boniface, a suburb of Winnipeg. Two hundred and fifteen acres have been acquired for the purpose, and the Government has an option on fifteen acres, on which a public cold-storage plant and abattoir will be erected. Everything is to be done on a large scale to allow of expansion. This move should insure a steadier and better live-stock market in the West.

The milk cow must be treated with kindness at all times. A cow that is always in fear of her attendant cannot possibly make her best record. The good milker is a highly nervous animal, and harsh treatment will cause a falling off in milk yield. At no time should a dog be allowed to run through the cows, and noise and blows should be avoided. The cow should feel perfectly safe in the hands of the man whose duty it is to look after her welfare. She should have confidence in him, and he should treat her in such a manner that she will feel to seek his presence, rather than be alarmed and run away at the sound of his voice.

Advantages of Fall Freshening.

Each year finds more dairymen endeavoring to have their cows freshen in autumn, and from the viewpoint of profit and production this seems to be the best time of the year to have the greater number of the cows in the herd commence their lactation period. The advantages of this system are several, and, of course, like every other practice, there are some drawbacks to the method.

It has been found that cows which calve in the fall will make a higher record than if they freshen in the spring. Natural conditions assist in accomplishing this. A cow, no matter when she calves, uses all her reserve energy in endeavoring to supply the largest amount of milk possible for her offspring. If she begins her lactation period in the fall, she will, provided good and sufficient food is furnished her, give nearly, if not quite as high a flow of milk during the first months of her lactation as she will if coming in on grass. The maternal instinct within her helps to stimulate heavy milk production. This cow milks well throughout the winter, and when spring arrives and the pastures become luxuriant, she is turned upon them, and the change of diet and abundance of succulent, palatable and easily-digested, tender, nutritive grass stimulates the milk flow once more, and the cow gives nearly as large an amount during the middle months of her lactation period as she did the first months. It is true of all milk cows that, after the first few months of lactation, the flow of milk gradually falls off. Especially is this so of a cow upon dry feed, and a cow which has again conceived. The keeping up of the milk flow for the entire milking period has long been the problem of the dairyman. To do this, it is necessary to make the best use of nature, which can be done by the fall freshening of the cows. It is surprising what a stimulating effect grass has upon the milk-producing organs of the dairy cow. With a newly-calved cow that is already giving her maximum flow, the result is not so marked, and little increase in daily output is noticed, but with the cow somewhat advanced in lactation a very marked increase is noticed when the animal goes from dry feed to good pasture. This increased activity of the milk organs does not wane at once, but is continued for some time, materially increasing the yearly record of the cow.

A second important reason for winter dairying, or, more properly, the putting forth of the greatest efforts in winter, is the increased price of dairy products at this time. Of course, the manufacture of cheese does not lend itself readily to winter dairying, but where the milk is wholesaled or retailed, and where butter is made either at home or at the creamery, greater returns can be looked for during the winter. Butter and milk are almost invariably higher in price in the winter than during the warm weather. With the heavy production which naturally comes during the early part of the lactation period, this is an important factor in increasing the yearly returns from the individual cows and the entire herd.

The winter season also furnishes conditions more favorable to the production of a high grade of milk or butter than does the hot summer

weather. The cold weather is not conducive to the rapid reproduction of bacterial organisms, consequently it is easier to keep the number of undesirable organisms in the milk down to such an extent as to warrant its being wholesome. This is no mean consideration, as all who are engaged in the production of high-class milk will agree. It is also easier to produce a firm, solid butter of good texture in winter than it is in summer. The degree of heat can be regulated in the making-room in winter far easier than in summer. Extreme heat makes it very difficult to produce the best of butter. Cool weather insures less trouble.

Winter dairying also offers the advantage of furnishing employment for the hired help during what very often proves to be their off season. It is necessary, if farmers wish to retain the services of good men in the country, that they give them suitable and remunerative employment during the winter. The day of the man working for his board in winter is passed, never to return. Hired men cannot afford to remain idle four or five months out of the year, and farmers and dairymen cannot afford to let them do so, because this is the cause of many a good man leaving the country to seek employment in the cities, where factories run the entire year. Where the cows freshen in the autumn, enough work can be found to keep the farm labor profitably employed throughout the winter, and the owner is relieved of that undesirable work of hunting new men each spring.

These are by no means all the advantages to be obtained from having the most of the cows freshen in the autumn, but they should be enough to convince dairymen that there is a decided profit in the scheme, and the sooner it is generally adopted, the sooner will the output of the dairies be increased.

Give the Cow a Chance.

Experienced dairymen—not a few—will concur with C. L. Peck, a Pennsylvania breeder, who writes in Hoard's Dairyman as follows: "The dairyman does not know whether or not he has a good producing cow until he has given her a chance; a heifer is not developed until she is five or six years old. Some of the worst mistakes I ever made have been in passing opinion on a heifer too soon. I remember once selling a three-year-old heifer, that was well bred and had the dairy form, because her production was not up to my idea of what it should be. I sold her for less than half her real value to a plumber, telling him I did not regard her as one of my best. One night he came to my office and said: 'I called to see you about that cow you sold me. I want to know what is the matter with her.' I told him she was all right and sound so far as I knew. I asked what was the matter. He said: 'I know no sane man would sell such a cow from his herd for the price I paid, unless something was the matter. She is now giving from sixty to sixty-five pounds milk per day. I know there must be something the matter or you would not have sold her out of your herd. I can't find anything wrong, so came to you to find out what

it was.' I had simply made a mistake, and had sold one of the largest producing cows in my herd for a nominal price. I had passed judgment too early. I don't do it now."

POULTRY.

Fattening Chickens Profitable.

It never pays the poultry-raiser to sell thin chickens, no more than it pays the breeder of other classes of live stock to dispose of his animals in low condition. The home market has grown to such an extent that at the present time the demand is greater than the supply, so there is no risk to run in fattening the birds. The question is often raised, "Is it profitable to fatten chickens before selling?" Most certainly it is. Wholesale dealers in our larger cities fatten large numbers of birds annually. These birds are bought in the thin condition from the farmers. It pays them to feed them, or they would not continue the practice. If it is possible for these dealers to make a good profit feeding chickens when they must buy them and all the feed required to fatten them, how much more profitable would it be for farmers and poultry-raisers to feed their own birds, where they have the birds and the feed their own?

The usual difference in price between well-fleshed birds and those sold without being fattened is from three to seven cents per pound. Figure this on a chicken which weighs five or six pounds, and the profit becomes apparent. In feeding chickens, as in feeding steers, the profit is not only reckoned upon the gain in flesh, but also upon the original weight of the bird, which is worth much more by virtue of the better quality, which sells for the increased price.

Scrub chickens are not useful feeders. Good thrifty cockerels usually make the most economical gains, and birds of the meat or general-purpose breeds are the best for fattening purposes. Cockerels from the non-sitting or egg breeds are not the most desirable for fattening, although, if they are on hand, a much better market can be obtained for them if they are fat. A three-to-four-months-old bird will generally make the most rapid gains, and the best weight at which to begin fattening is three and one-half to four pounds. Older or larger birds cannot be fed so economically; consequently, if the market demands a heavier bird, higher prices should be received.

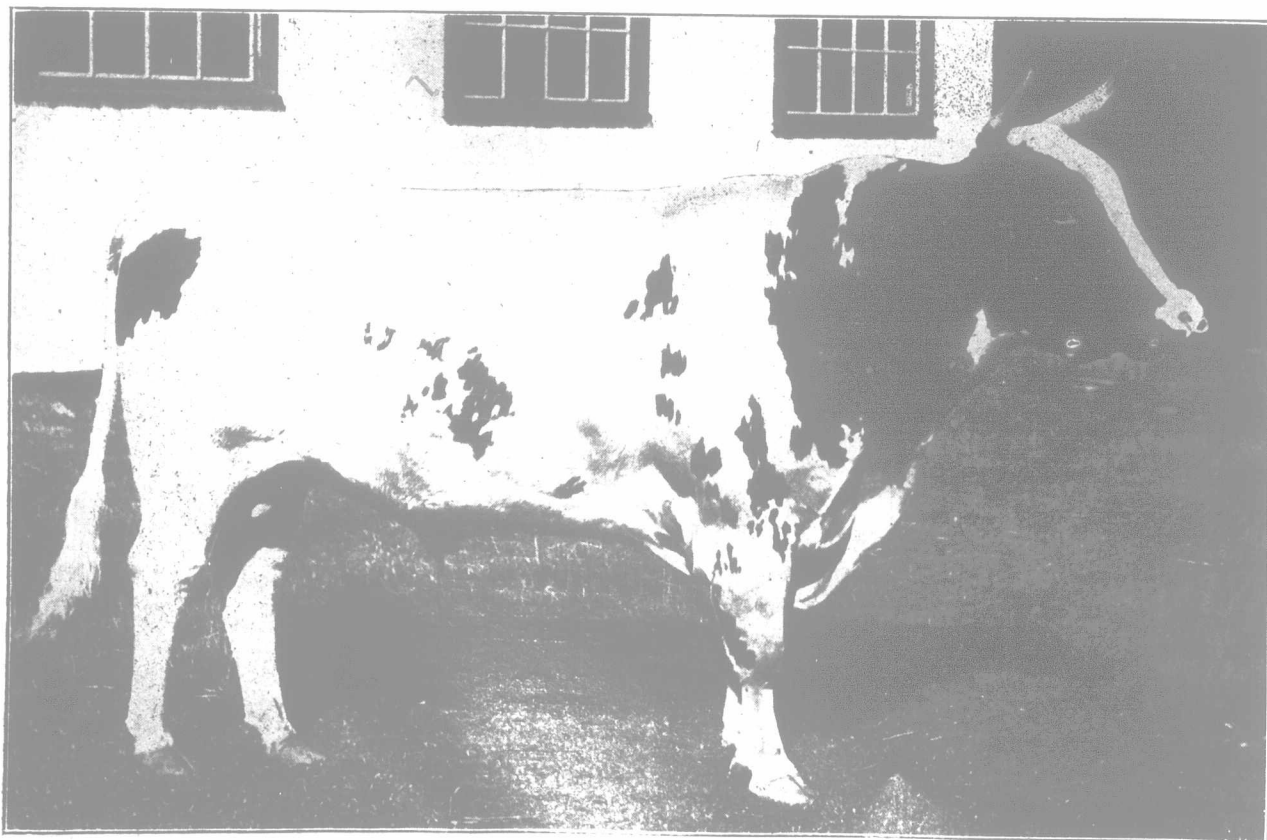
Feeding should not be continued much over three weeks. The average bird makes the best gains during the first two weeks of feeding, and after this the daily gain gradually becomes less. Twice each day is enough to feed them, and they can easily be taught to eat by lamplight. When they become accustomed to eating by lamplight, it is not well to change to daylight feeding. In other words, they must be fed regularly. In feeding, it is never advisable to give them more than they will consume quickly. It is well to let them get very hungry before commencing to feed them, and in the beginning feed only a small amount, gradually increasing it until the maximum quantity that they will consume is being fed. It is very important that the bird's appetites be kept keen, and it is also important that they be free from lice. To insure this latter condition, each bird should be dusted with some insect powder on the day that fattening is commenced.

The ration to be fed depends largely upon circumstances. Prof. Graham, of the O. A. C., found the following most satisfactory for crate-fattening: Two parts of finely-ground oats, two parts of finely-ground buckwheat, and one of finely-ground corn; to this is added sufficient sour milk to make a batter, or, ordinarily, about two to two and one-half pounds of milk to one pound of grain. Another good ration is equal parts of corn-meal middlings and buckwheat meal, and milk, as before. Barley meal can be very well substituted for the buckwheat, or oat meal for the middlings.

There has been much written upon crate-fattening, as against loose-pen fattening of chickens, and in this connection we can do no better than quote from Prof. Graham's bulletin, entitled, "Farm Poultry." Prof. Graham has the following to say with regard to these practices:

"The term, 'fattening of chickens,' has been in use for some time, but it does not exactly convey the meaning intended by the feeders of chickens. The object is to make the chickens more fleshy, with just sufficient fat to make the chicken cook well. The chickens are not intended to be abnormally fat, yet at the same time they carry considerable fat, well intermixed with lean meat.

"We have, for a number of years, conducted experiments with chickens in crates and in loose pens. We have tried about six different feeders, and the results vary. With some feeders we had equally as good results with birds in crates as with them in loose pens. We have had two feed-



Prince of St. George Park 25416.

Ayrshire bull; calved August, 1907. Winner of first prize at Queen's County and Prince Edward Island Provincial Fairs, and diploma for best Ayrshire bull shown in class. Is for sale. Apply to Roy W. Bullpit, Cardigan, P. E. I.

ers in particular who could not feed birds to advantage in loose pens, as compared with crates. We have had one feeder who could get slightly better returns in some cases, not all, with birds in pens, as compared with crates.

"In speaking to the buyers of chickens, the majority of them seem to think that the crate-fed birds are much superior to those fed in loose pens. Personally, I would prefer feeding birds in crates, for the reason that it takes less room, and I believe I can feed them with less expenditure of labor, and get a more even product. There are now many people who can get good results from feeding birds in box stalls, etc. No matter which method is followed, cockerels should be fed for two weeks or more before they are killed and sold."

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Tramping Gold under Feet.

Ages ago, the Indians, trailing from Lake Ontario, northward, past Nipissing to Hudson's Bay, never dreamed that under their feet lay the fabulous wealth of Cobalt, Sudbury and Porcupine. Thirty-five or forty years ago, men who attempted to grow good grain crops on a certain sandy ridge through the Counties of Essex and Kent, Ont., would be laughed at, but one day a genius named Tye-hurst, from the United States, came along, and saw something in the conditions there. So he planted out 75 acres of fruit trees, and took from it \$30,000 worth of peaches in due time. Lands that once went a begging sold for \$100 to \$500 per acre for fruit or tobacco farms. With such illustrations as these did A. McNeill remind his hearers, at a Cowansville, P. Q., meeting, last winter, of how their lands, now worth, under ordinary practice, from \$40 to \$60 per acre, might, by transforming a portion of them into apple orchards for growing Fameuse and McIntosh Red, yield them, at very slight cost, dividends on a valuation of \$300 to \$500 per acre, and that, too, a very low figure. This would be done in conjunction with dairy or mixed farming, in which they were engaged. Looking over the printed report of the meeting in question, it will be seen that Mr. McNeill figured that an orchard fairly well cared for would average about eighty barrels of apples per acre; and, supposing they sold for only \$1.00 per barrel, an absurdly low figure, the way fruit is now going and is likely to go, there would be left a net return of \$50 per acre, assuming \$30 per acre had been expended upon the orchard for pruning, cultivation, manuring, spraying, etc. Now, \$50 net is a 5-per-cent. dividend on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre. How many commercial concerns doing a legitimate business are paying a dividend of over 5 per cent.? Mr. McNeill cited cases where the net return was over \$100 per acre, and in one case four acres gave a return of \$1,000 in a single season. In Norfolk Co., Ont., an orchard that once brought in an income of but \$60 or \$70 per season, with better care, through the establishment of a co-operative association, gave its owner a return of from \$300 to \$600 per year; while a forty-acre farm, once worth but \$800 to \$1,000, has changed hands at \$17,000, and this was considered a good

bargain. Not are these isolated examples. There are such cases in plenty. Mr. McNeill quoted the signed statement of nine Nova-Scotia apple-growers in the Annapolis Valley, whose orchards, valued at \$610 per acre, gave an average net profit of 28 per cent. on that valuation. The demonstration orchard undertaken by "The Farmer's Advocate" three years ago, in Middlesex Co., Ont., which needlessly has had a very bad reputation because of the gross neglect of orcharding, has abundantly proven that such results in returns are obtainable by anyone who has a mind to secure them, even in an ordinary fruit district. Now, as Mr. McNeill points out, the foundation of any good system of farming is animal husbandry. Unless under exceptional circumstances, it is folly to resort to selling hay and grain as the staple source of farm revenue, when, in conjunction with dairy farming, for example, an orchard of from 10 to 20 acres on a 100-acre farm could be established at an initial cost of about \$10 per acre, and, with little subsequent outlay, would give a net return of from \$50 to \$150 per acre per year. Men do not need to go from Quebec to the Okanagan Valley or to California to make money in great comfort growing fruit. The opportunity lies right at their doors. McIntosh Red apples could be grown, boxed, and sold near Cowansville for more money than the men of California or Florida could get for oranges, and they would be grown at less cost per box. Why, then, will the men of Quebec and Ontario, and other Eastern sections of Canada continue to tramp the gold beneath their feet? Like the Indians, we pass and repass these reservoirs of wealth and satisfaction day after day, apparently all unconscious of their very existence.

Potatoes in the Young Orchard.

The 1911 potato crop in most sections of Ontario has been a comparatively light one. The best yields have been reported from districts which have a good fruit soil, and this should encourage the growing of larger acreages of this important crop in these districts. Where a young orchard is being started, there are few better crops to grow in it than potatoes. Most fruit-growers do not approve of cropping an orchard, even a very young orchard, but where cropping is done, potatoes seem to fill the bill very well. Of course, where potatoes are grown with the young trees, it is necessary to fertilize the land frequently, but this must be done, anyway, if the young trees are to make the best possible growth, and all that is needed is a little heavier applications. A good crop of potatoes brings in a large return from the land, and the frequent cultivation necessary to keep the potatoes free from weeds and to insure their most vigorous growth, is a great aid to the growth of the young tree. Potato cultivation ceases in time to permit of the wood of the trees ripening up before cold weather sets in, and the rapid growth of the tubers in the late summer and early autumn draws upon the fertility of the soil, and so the growth of the tree is checked in time to insure its being hardy enough to withstand the frosts of winter. Where early potatoes are grown, and the crop cleaned away very early, clover might be sown to good advantage. This would furnish an ideal cover crop

under these conditions. In fact, early potatoes could be followed by almost any of the standard cover crops. In districts where strawberries do well, they can be profitably grown in the young orchard, and, in the preparation of the soil for strawberries, nothing is much better than the growing of a crop of potatoes. The only thing to guard against is exhausting the soil too such an extent as to affect the growth of the trees. The trees should be the first consideration, and enough manure and fertilizer should be added to keep them growing rapidly. Where the land is cropped, the extra demands on the soil must be met by an increased supply of fertilizer.

The price of potatoes is very uncertain. This is due to the fact that the supply from year to year is very irregular, and the demand remains about the same. This inelasticity of demand is accounted for by the fact that, no matter what the price may be, the consumption of potatoes in the ordinary family remains the same. The potato is cheaper than substitutes at almost any price that it has been known to reach. There will always be a market for potatoes, and they are a crop which will serve to pay very good returns from the soil while the owner is waiting for the young trees to come into bearing. Of course, judgment must be used in growing them, and, as the trees grow from year to year, less and less cropping should be resorted to, and more free space allowed to the trees.

That honey is undesirably affected by the nectar from tobacco blossoms, is the complaint of American apiarists in tobacco-producing sections. Will this honey have somewhat of the tobacco effect upon those who use it? queries the Independent.

THE FARM BULLETIN

World's Grain Crops.

A cable to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, gives the following on the basis of crop returns for the leading grain-growing countries of the world:

	1911. (bushels)	1910. (bushels).
Wheat	3,044,528,000	3,034,879,000
Rye	1,388,477,000	1,440,720,000
Barley	1,190,964,000	1,189,496,000
Oats	3,239,619,000	3,577,549,000
Corn—Not totalled, but 1911 is very much below 1910.		

The promotion of Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works in the Provincial Government of Manitoba, to the Dominion Cabinet, with the portfolio Minister of the Interior, has led to a change in the construction of the Provincial Cabinet. Up-to-date, Premier Roblin has also been Minister of Agriculture and Immigration. Henceforth, there is to be a Minister with sole charge of Agriculture and Immigration. George Lawrence, of Killarney, is to assume this portfolio.

TRADE TOPICS.

As a labor- and time-saving device on the farm, the litter carrier, installed for removing manure from the stable, is one of the most satisfactory improvements of the day, being almost automatic in its operation and capable of depositing the manure directly upon the wagon or sleigh or spreader, if desired, so that it may be taken at once to the field and spread where required without manual labor. See the advertisement in this issue, of the Loudon Machinery Company, Guelph, Ont., and write for their free catalogue, giving full particulars.

DR. HESS' POULTRY PANACEA.—There is probably no branch of farm science so persistently exploited to-day as the poultry industry, and there are few branches of this science that will yield larger cash returns on the money invested than will a modest flock of poultry if rightly managed. The poultry business cannot be made a success in a few months. There is no use of a person who does not know a little about the business thinking that he can start on a large scale and make a success. He must grow up with the business. There is much to be learned in connection with the feeding of the poultry, whether fattening the birds or feeding for egg production. The hens must be kept healthy and vigorous, which necessitates

that their digestive organs work up to the maximum capacity. To accomplish this a tonic is sometimes needed. The manufacturers of Dr. Hess' Poultry Panacea, which is advertised in another column, claim that its use gives tone and strength to the digestive organs, and so causes the greater proportion of food to be assimilated and turned to egg production. They also claim that it aids growth and early maturity and prevents some of the common poultry ailments. See the advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION.

On November 21st, as announced in the advertisement in this issue, to settle an estate, 70 head of choice Holsteins will be sold by auction at Elmdale farm, ½ mile east of Thorold, Ont., on the Welland division of the G.T.R., and easily reached by trolley from Niagara Falls. Record of Performance cows fresh, or due to freshen before sale, and heifers, daughters of record cows, bred to high-class bulls, and due to freshen at early dates, are in the sale, as also the herd bulls, a number of young bulls nearly of serviceable age, and some choice grade Holstein cows with large records, and their daughters. One of the bulls to be sold is a grandson of the famous Boutstje cow, owned by the O.A.C., Guelph. Parties interested will do well to look up

the advertisement and apply for the catalogue.

John Elder, Hensall, Ont., whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: Anyone wanting Shorthorn cattle that will thrive and give satisfaction, should inspect our herd, as we just keep them in a healthy, growing condition. We do no showing nor pampering, and our herd cattle are breeders, feeders and milkers, and will do well anywhere under ordinary conditions. Scotch Grey =72692=, one of the best bulls in Ontario, has been at the head of our herd for three years. Come and see our young bulls.

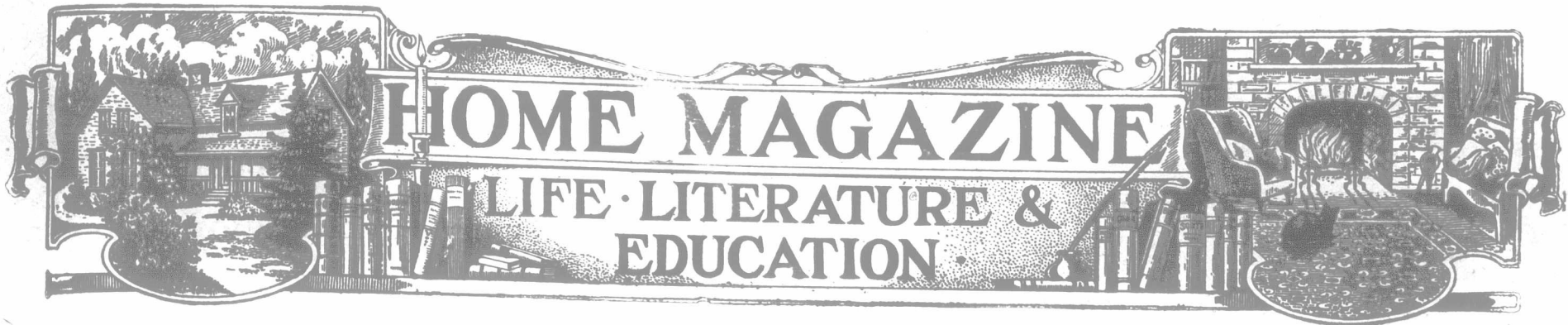
SHEEP AND SWINE AT THE WINTER FAIR.

Sheep, to be exhibited at the Winter Fair at Guelph in December, will compete for 312 cash prizes, amounting to \$1,960. The prizes are divided among the following breeds: Cotswolds, Lincolls, Leicesters, Oxfords, Shropshires, Southdowns, Dorsets, Hampshires, Suffolks, and also for both short- and long-woolled grades. Exhibitors should notice that all lambs to be shown in pens of three, must also be exhibited in the sections for single animals. Formerly the lambs for pen exhibits had to be named at the time of making entry, but this has been changed to enable the exhibitor to group his lambs after that time.

In the swine department, the Ontario Berkshire Society has increased its grant to \$100, and the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association is giving \$50 instead of \$25. The Society representing Yorkshires has added \$125 to the prizes for that breed. There are prizes in the sheep and swine departments for amateur exhibitors from the counties of Halton, Brant, Lambton, Norfolk and Peel.

The photogravure of the Ayrshire bull, Prince of Spring Park, on another page in this issue, represents the head of the herd of Roy W. Bullpitt, of Cardigan, Prince Edward Island, which, owing to his daughters' coming of breeding age, is now for sale, and should find a ready purchaser, he being a bull of fine type and character, as his picture and prize-winning record show. He is royally bred, his sire being Prince Sunbeam of Glenora, by Black Prince of Whitehill (imp.), dam by Duke Clarence of Bar-cheskie (imp.).

Now is the time to establish or start improving the farm flock of sheep. Those interested should, by all means, look up the advertisement in this issue of Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs, Ont., who are making some special offerings in ram lambs and shearling Oxford Down rams.



The Warelands Dairy: A Woman's Experiment.

[The following interesting account of a dairying venture undertaken by Mrs. Robert Ware, on a worn-out farm in Massachusetts, illustrates what a woman with some capital and sufficient energy and "head-power" can do. Moreover, it is abundantly suggestive even to those who, by reason of financial limitations, must dairy on a scale infinitely small compared with Mrs. Ware's enterprise. The article, written by Mary H. Northend, is reprinted by us with the kind permission of the Boston Cooking School Magazine.]

Convinced that farm work afforded to women an opportunity of doing something worth while in a remunerative as well as an educational way, Mrs. Robert Ware about four years ago withdrew her energy from city committees and entered upon an interesting experiment in scientific dairying, the result of which is of unusual value to Boston and Massachusetts, but of far more than local interest to all who are interested in the broadening of occupation for women.

Always residing in the city, but possessed of a great love of the country and an enthusiasm for its wholesome out-of-doors joys, she had from early girlhood been much interested in farming and its many perplexing problems. Unlike most people, she did not look upon this occupation as one that any person could engage in; she realized that it was a branch of work that required a great amount of brain work to accomplish properly, and that no other field of labor was more dignified, or worthier of recognition.

The idea of conclusively proving her convictions, however, did not occur to her until some years after her marriage, when Secretary of the Education Committee of the Twentieth Century Club, and in charge of the important Saturday-morning lectures, she was privileged to listen to a series of discourses by Professor Tyler, of Amherst College, and Dean Bailey, of Cornell, which sounded the note of getting back to the soil, and set forth the benefits of country life. The theme of these lectures strongly appealed to her, and was the principal factor that helped her to decide to abandon the work she was then engaged in, and take up country work, with the aim of supplying at least one clean food product.

At "The Warelands," her husband's ancestral home, located on the shores of High Lake, at Norfolk, Massachusetts, she embarked on her venture in earnest, and, in addition to establishing a dairy, she set to work to reclaim the estate from its worn-out condition, which years of neglect had brought about. She reasoned that, if she failed, her experiment would still be of value in saving someone else from making a life mistake, and if she succeeded, the ambition of her life would be gratified. The farmhouse, erected in 1733, and spoken of in all the old records as the "New House," was, after best consideration, and in her direction it was entirely renovated and restored to its former aspect. Then a barn and a dairy build-

ing were built, the exterior of each as nearly in conformity with the design of the dwelling as was consistent with the sanitary conditions within. In the equipment of the dairy, Mrs. Ware had the advice and assistance of an expert, and, in addition, she visited several farms, and carefully studied the methods of the best dairies in the United States and Europe.

Complete, both buildings are entirely sanitary. The walls, floors, and ceilings of the various rooms of the dairy are of cement, and in the barn, to which steam is piped for use in frequent scrubbing of floors, walls, and stanchions, the

tered as a disinfectant. It also drains into a cement-lined cistern, from which the liquid is pumped and spread as a fertilizer.

While these buildings were in process of construction, the land was gradually being reclaimed and made ready for planting. Helpful suggestions from a member of the Department of Agriculture were gratefully received and carefully heeded, and as a result the farm to-day is in a flourishing condition. In addition to the heavy fertilizer, barn-yard manure, and liquid fertilizer, commercial fertilizer is also used here, particularly

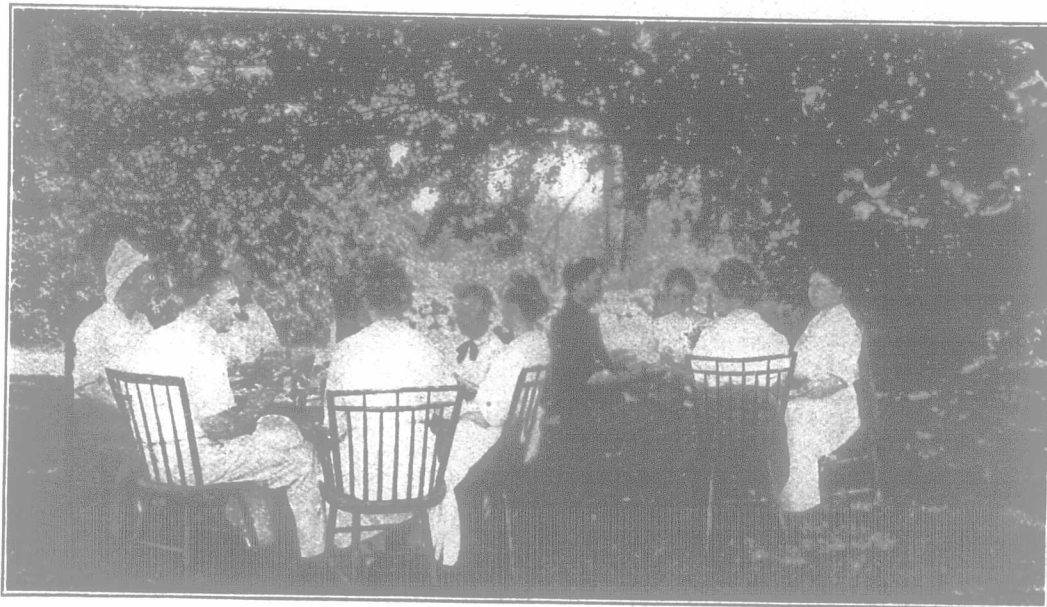
this experiment, Massachusetts was quite a bit behind New York and some of the Western States in its standard of clean milk. She determined that, if she was to do the work, she would do it well, and she devoted all her energies toward securing a new and a better standard for clean milk in her home State. The definition of the word clean, as applied to milk, has been largely decided by physicians as depending upon the number of bacteria found in a cubic centimetre of the product. In Boston, the law requires that milk shall contain not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre.

The general understanding, however, is that it shall contain less than 100,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. Some cities require that certified milk shall contain under 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and the Boston Milk Commission demands that the product shall not contain more than 10,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre, and that it shall meet requirements in chemical analysis satisfactory to them, regarding fat, sugar and proteid. The milk produced at The Warelands Dairy contains an average of only 1,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. It was the first milk certified by the new Boston Milk Commission, and for a year it was the only one. This high standard has to be kept up continuously, for the delivery wagons are apt to be stopped on the street at any time, and samples of the milk taken, without notice, to be tested.

To secure this high-grade milk, unremitting vigilance has to be exercised at the farm end. It is not alone a question of equipment, but largely of the faithfulness of employees all along the line of production. The herd must be kept in a perfectly healthy condition, otherwise, the first requisite for good milk is sacrificed. The herd must also be tested frequently for any signs of tuberculosis, and any cattle so afflicted must be at once eliminated. The sanitary condition of the barn, sunshine, abundance of drinking water, plenty of fresh air and exercise, are all important factors contributing to the satisfactory condition of the herd, and they must be faithfully looked after each day, if the best results are to be obtained.

To achieve success, Mrs. Ware advocates that any woman intending to engage in the work should learn the process thoroughly from beginning to end. The labor problem is always present, and while she may not be needed in the dairy continuously, emergencies are likely to arise,—such as the sudden illness or departure of an employee—whereby she must be ready, at a moment's notice, to take up any part of the work. Then, too, she must be willing to bear her share of the hardships as well as the joys of the enterprise, for, like all labor, dairying has some features that are not entirely agreeable, such, for instance, as bottling at 5.30 a.m. on a cold winter's morning. It is only by determinedly shouldering the unpleasant as well as the pleasant parts of the work, that a woman can expect to acquire the standard of excellence desired, and inspire zeal in others, who are working for her. The first attain-

(Continued on page 1799.)



An Out-door Meal at Warelands.

walls and floors are of the same construction. The barn is solely for the cows; all kinds of fodder and barn tools are stored elsewhere. Here the ventilation is so arranged that no drafts can reach the cattle, and abundant sunshine is provided by four lines of continuous windows. The cows feed from a cement manger, and water is kept constantly before them in self-regulated sanitary drinking troughs, lined with white porcelain. The gutter back of them is cleaned twice each day, and the contents carted to the fields, where land plaster is scat-

in connection with the corn crop, and the fine yield per acre, as well as the two hundred tons of ensilage, which were last year realized, attest to its worth. From a practically barren spot, that would not afford support to a single horse, the farm has, in the course of four years, been brought to a state of high development, and like the dairy, it has frequently served as a guide to persons intending to reconstruct their farms, and seeking to produce a higher quality of milk.

At the time Mrs. Ware engaged in



A "Class" at Warelands.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

A Glorious Taunt.

The chief priests mocking said among themselves with the scribes, He saved others; Himself He cannot save.—St. Mark xv.: 31.

"My Lord, my Saviour, when I see Thee wearing
Upon Thy bleeding brow the crown of thorn,
Shall I for pleasure live, or shrink from bearing
What'er my lot may be of pain and scorn?"

As the King of Love silently endured the shame and agony of crucifixion, a glorious taunt was flung at Him by the railing crowd of bystanders, who meant to insult His apparent helplessness, but were really declaring His glory and honor. "Save Thyself, and come down from the cross!" they exclaimed, then mockingly said one to another: "He saved others; Himself He cannot save." How terrible it would have been if the taunt had not been true, if the world's Redeemer had come down, had saved Himself, and so had failed to save others! What if the One on Whom all the hopes of our race were set had appropriated to His own use all the comforts and honors of an earthly king, taking all He could get, and leaving us as the highest example for our ambition the comment on a selfishly successful career: "He saved Himself; others He could not save."

God has placed us here to lay out our time on earth to the best possible advantage. He has put into our hearts the strong ambition to make a success of this earthly life. "Where there's a will there's a way," therefore it is very important to fix our desires on a worthy object. When we turn to look back, as we stand on the threshold of the door which we call Death—the door dividing this familiar life from the same life in its unfamiliar environment—what a terrible disappointment it will be if we find that all our energy has been wasted on a sham success. Perhaps the world may not say insultingly: "That person's life was a failure, he never secured any fame or riches or easy times for himself." Perhaps men may say approvingly: "That life was a prosperous and successful one." But the earthly triumph will seem utterly worthless, while the fickle crowd forgets its late favorite and applauds a new hero of the hour, if the Master's stern verdict be: "He saved himself; others he could not save." Time is swiftly slipping away, and the eager desires of past years are steadily hardening into the chains of habit, which in turn change into character. Life is too awfully tremendous a business to be wasted in aimless drifting. We have to carry out into eternity the character we are making here, it will be impossible to avoid the necessity of associating with ourselves, and character grows out of desire. What kind of ambition is most attractive to us? It is vitally important to have a worthy aim in life, otherwise our life here must be a miserable failure, no matter what honors the world may bestow.

What was our Master's ambition during His short Life on earth—that Life which has uplifted countless millions of souls and brought light and happiness into many dark haunts of sin and misery? Outside of any question of His Divinity, outside of the belief in His power to save sinners, is the question of the success or failure of His Life from the world's standpoint. I don't mean the opinion of the few men who saw Him in Palestine, but the judgment of the generations since. Can you point to any other man who is honored like this Man? Countless churches and glorious cathedrals are built in which to worship Him, countless millions of dollars are yearly poured out in His service, countless hearts rejoice for love of Him, countless lives are laid at His feet—I speak, of course, of man's power of numbering this great multitude.

Certainly His life on earth was a glorious success, for it has uplifted more souls and helped more needy bodies than all other lives in the world put together. If we want to make our lives successful,

let us discover His aim and try to make it ours.

What was Christ's business in life? His first recorded words are an answer to His mother's troubled question, "Son, why hast Thou thus dealt with us? behold, Thy father and I have sought Thee sorrowing."

She seems to intend a gentle rebuke, but her Son—a child no longer—shows by His purposeful reply that even at twelve years old His one object was the doing of the work to which God had called Him: "How is it that ye sought Me? wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" He was sent on a

complain about disagreeables, we are giving outward proof that our aim for the moment is to have things easy and comfortable for ourselves. Every time we shirk a duty because it is unpleasant we show plainly that we are more anxious to save ourselves than to do God's will—and that habit of mind will grow. And every time we follow God's leading, at considerable cost to ourselves, we are walking in the steps of One Who could not save Himself because to save others was His appointed work—and that habit of mind will grow, too.

DORA FARNCOMB.

"At the end of my day's long labor and strife
Sleep is sweet—for sleep's dying, but dying is life."

JOHN FARNCOMB.

Felton Falls, Oct. 9, 1911.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS.

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

A Word to the Beavers.

Dear Beavers,—I have an apology or two to make to you to-day. In the first place, I am sorry that so many of you have had to wait so long before seeing your letters in print, but the fall seems to be a crowded time, and so our Circle has been pushed out again and again. Then, too, I had thought we should have our new books in before the last set of prizes was sent out. They were ordered from Scotland away last spring, but did not come. However, the invoice has arrived now, so no doubt the books themselves will be here before the next set of competition papers has been examined.

Our Gardening Competition.

Now, to something more pleasant. Do you remember that, last spring, I set you a gardening competition, offering prizes of \$5, \$3 and \$2, to the Beavers who made gardens containing a certain number of flowers and vegetables during the summer, and, before the last day of September, sent in the best descriptions, accompanied by photos, of those gardens?

Well, in all Canada, how many boys and girls took the work up, do you think? Just two! Just two!—but I am proud of them!

To Bessie Deans has been given the first prize. Her garden does not look any better than Arthur Halstead's in the picture, but she took greater pains with her composition, telling how she did the work, so that turned the balance in her favor, although Arthur's letter is very good, too. She, then, gets the First Prize of Five Dollars, and Arthur Halstead gets the Second Prize of Three Dollars.

Now, what was the matter with the rest of you? Were you too lazy, or did you have too much other work to do, or what? Well, perhaps you will do better next year—if I give you the chance. You see, by entering the competition you have the flowers, and the vegetables, and the experience anyway, with the chance of winning a prize besides. At all events, I should like to hear from those of you who would like to enter a similar competition next year, then I can enter the names in a book and find out whether it will be worth while to make the same offer again. If there are too few applicants, you see, it will not be worth while.

Now, perhaps you are anxious to read the "gardening letters."

"My Garden."

(First Prize.)

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am writing this paper to tell you of my garden and how I looked after it.

I first chose a piece of ground for it, eighteen feet by twelve feet three inches. I did not have to manure the plot, because it was the "old garden," and it was pretty rich soil. I placed a stake at each of the four corners of the plot and tied a cord tightly around it.

On the 26th of April I dug my garden, and that wasn't very hard, because the frost was out of the ground. I let the ground dry a few days, then I raked it over many times in order to get out all the grassy parts and weeds.

On the 27th I began to divide my garden into two parts, one eight feet by eighteen feet, and the other four feet by eighteen feet. The large one for the vegetables, and the small one for the flowers.

My garden consisted of Champion of England peas, Guerand carrots, scarlet turnip radish, red onion, and beets;



Bessie Deans, Her Sister, and Her Garden.

special mission—the saving of the world—and each one of us is also sent on a special mission. Our business is to do the work God has given into our hands, to do it with hearty willingness, and also with common sense. It is possible to sacrifice one's life foolishly and unreasonably, and do more harm than good by the sacrifice. Perhaps a mother is given dear children to train and influence for good. Her opportunity is almost limitless in its power. She slaves long hours so that the children may have a good time, she spends next to nothing on her own clothes so that her children may be beautifully dressed, she forgets her own needs in the determination that they shall be well educated. Probably the children will grow up selfish and opinionated, they will look down on their

What is Sleep?

Her dear little Jack tucked warm in his bed—

Her sweet little Jack with his white curly head—

Her wise little Jack—to his mother he said:

"O, mammy! It's lovely! Your hand let me keep,

"And tell me again of the stars how they peep

"While I'm sleeping—but, mammy, what, mammy, is sleep?"

When Jack, grown a man, holds a wife to his breast,

"It's so sweet," he says, "darling, with you to seek rest—

"Sweet to sleep—but what sleep is—I'd like to know—best."



Arthur Halstead's Garden.

another as a dowdy and a drudge, who is desperately behind the times in knowledge and ideas. She lost her God-given power to lead them upward because she failed to cultivate her mind for their sake, failed to make the most of her own powers. To do God's work as it should be done, body, mind and spirit must be kept in good condition. It is as much a duty to keep the body as healthy as possible, and to cultivate the mind, as it is to keep the spirit healthy. But the aim of a follower of Christ must always be to do the special work God commands, with cheerfulness and courage. Every time we grumble at difficulties, or

Grown old, he lies dying, and he wakes from a sleep:

"Dear wife, as I die your hand let me keep;
I think dying's like sleeping; so, dearest, don't weep.

And then sudden a light illumines his face;

Gazing upward he says, "I see a great place;

"And the dead, they are there; but they live by God's grace;

"And the riddle is solved; for I know, dearest wife,

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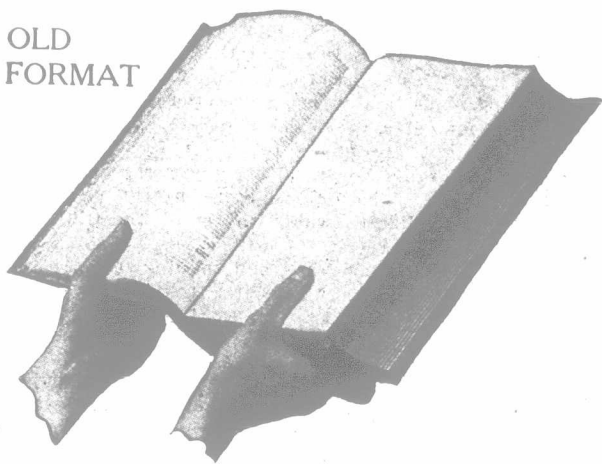
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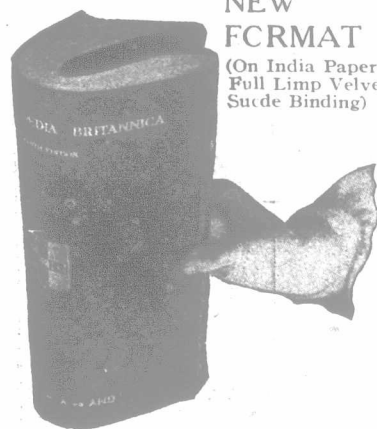
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"Concerning the eleventh edition, it is a gift of unspeakable value to all classes of readers from the plain man up, one of those human debts that money does not discharge. . . Every growing family of Canadians pretending to any intelligence, whether they have carpets or not, ought to be provided with the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica."—From a Review in the Manitoba Free Press, August 5th, 1911.

THE New Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition (1911), is a vast repository of human thought, learning and experience brought down to the autumn of 1910. In virtue of its comprehensiveness and unflinching devotion to the exposition of knowledge, it combines three features of the widest usefulness to the present generation.

- 1.—It is a register and detailed summary of the world's life and progress.
- 2.—It is a complete inventory of extant knowledge reduced to an A, B, C simplicity of arrangement.
- 3.—It is an index to all knowledge, not less than to all common things in which an intelligent person is likely to be interested.

There are 28 volumes of text, aggregating 28,150 pages, which average 1,600 words to the page. Volume 29 consists of an Index containing 500,000 references, and a complete Table of Contents giving every article-heading in the work under its proper classification. By the aid of this Index, which was carefully prepared at an expense of £15,000 (\$75,000), it is believed that the reader will be able to find, in the body of the text, the answer to any conceivable question within the limits of reasonable inquiry.

The 1,500 contributors include: 1. Men of Learning (scientists, philosophers, divines, university professors, historians, economists). 2. Men of Action (soldiers, sailors, men of affairs, jurists, administrators, surgeons, architects, artists, inventors, archaeologists, explorers, engineers, sportsmen, manufacturers, financiers). 3. Practical experts, men of special knowledge who are professionally engaged in the advancement of industrial undertakings for the welfare of mankind.

The sum of £230,000 (\$1,150,000) was paid to contributors and editors, as well as for maps, illustrations, typesetting, plates, etc., before a single copy was offered for sale.

THE Encyclopædia Britannica, the only work which has summarized and elucidated universal knowledge in successive editions during 140 years in a manner commensurate with the expansion and international primacy of the two branches of the English-speaking race, has come, by virtue of its acknowledged excellence, to be recognized as an institution, as one of the most prized heritages of scholars and readers, wherever the language is spoken.

THREE NOTABLE NEW FEATURES

The issue of the new edition (the eleventh since 1768-71), while it is a notable literary event in itself, is signalized by three unprecedented features:

1. THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The new edition bears the imprimatur of the University of Cambridge instead of being issued by a private firm of publishers as hitherto. The added endorsement of the authority of the 1,500 eminent specialists, representing all civilized countries, who contributed to the book, served to confirm its status with a swiftness and a certainty not possible otherwise.

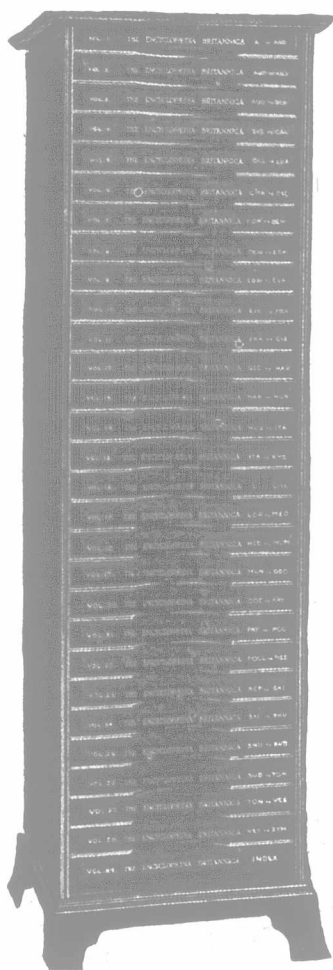
2. THE INDIA PAPER FORMAT

The work appears in a revolutionary format, which renders the Encyclopædia Britannica for the first time a convenient book to hold and, therefore, agreeable to read. Printed on India paper (tough, light and thin, but at the same time opaque), the volumes measure but one inch in thickness instead of two and three-quarter inches as heretofore, though containing identically the same matter and produced from identically the same plates as the familiar impression on ordinary paper.

3. THE LOW PRICE

The third new feature is the low price. The last completely new edition (the Ninth, 1875-1889) had been sold at \$7.50 a volume, cloth bound, and at \$10.00 a volume in Half Russia. The 11th Edition, on the other hand, is sold at prices averaging, in the several bindings, about 40 per cent. less. A single volume of the New 11th Edition contains some 1,000 pages, and over 1,500,000 words, yet is sold at only \$4.50 a volume in cheapest form. In assuming control of the Encyclopædia Britannica the Syndicate of The Cambridge University Press regarded its sale at a low price as an inherent characteristic of the undertaking.

They believe that in respect of cheapness no publication can be compared with the 11th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica at the present price.



The 29 volumes of the new Encyclopædia Britannica in Full Limp Leather (Prayer-book style) used only for this binding. The volumes in this beautiful format have perfect flexibility (see photograph overleaf) and each rests on its own shelf. Width of case, 16 inches. Height, 4 feet.

OVER 32,000 sets (value over \$5,000,000) of the new 11th Edition of this celebrated work were sold by The Cambridge University Press, of England, before publication, and were printed, bound and delivered to subscribers within nine months—between January 20th and October 25th, 1911.

Prompt Delivery of the entire work is now assured to those who apply at once. The entire set of 29 volumes will be shipped (f. o. b. Toronto) shortly after receipt of a first payment of \$5.00, or for cash in full. The work, in 28 quarto volumes (12" x 9") and index, is in two forms:

(1) On India Paper (very light and opaque) in four styles of binding: Cloth, Full Flexible Sheepskin, Full Limp Leather (Prayer-book style), and Full Flexible Morocco, the volumes being one inch thick (about 1,000 pages).

The India paper impression bound in either Full Sheep Full Limp Leather or Full Morocco is strongly recommended.

(2) On ordinary book paper in three styles of binding: Cloth, Half Morocco, and Full Morocco, the volumes being 2 3/4 inches thick (about 1,000 pages).

FIRST PAYMENT, \$5.00

The present low price may the more easily be afforded owing to the institution of serial payments, \$5.00 is all the immediate outlay that is required to obtain delivery of the 29 volumes, and after they have been received, purchase may be completed in monthly payments of the same amount. The work is, therefore, placed within the reach of all.

Should the subscriber, however, find that it better suits his convenience to complete purchase in a shorter time, he may do so by making 4, 8 or 12 monthly payments, at practically the cash price.

A 164-PAGE PROSPECTUS SIMILAR IN FORMAT TO THE WORK IT DESCRIBES—POST-FREE UPON APPLICATION

The reduction in weight and bulk effected by the use of India paper has been utilized by the publishers of the new Encyclopædia Britannica in the preparation of a new prospectus in which the book is described with a fidelity and at a length attainable within a reasonable compass in no other way. In format this prospectus is a replica of the India paper impression, and it has thus been possible not only to reproduce a large number of extracts from typical articles exactly as they appear in the original work, but to exemplify in the prospectus itself, which consists of 164 pages of printed matter, together with numerous selected plates, maps, cuts, etc., the convenience and compactness of the India Paper Format.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

THE supreme merit of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition, as a gift is that it effectively imposes high standards. The recipient feels, especially if in the formative period, that the gift of a work of such learning and authority is a subtle tribute to his intelligence, and he feels that, in accepting it, he incurs an obligation to familiarize himself with its contents.

The number of directions in which the systematic use—and this comes naturally—of the Encyclopædia Britannica may influence for good a developing mind, is legion.

For idle and listless reading it substitutes an accurate scrutiny of the foundations of conclusions, opinions and beliefs. By its insistence on what is essential in every question, and by its elimination of all that is irrelevant, it promotes habits of concentration and analysis, and instils a sense of intellectual values. In its thousands of biographies of the men and women who have figured prominently in the human story it opens new horizons and sets up new ideals.

To some readers, it may even indicate, for the first time, their real vocation, for it is a fact that, in nearly every efficient, useful life, there is traceable, at some parting of the ways, the determining influence of a book.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

(Encyclopædia Britannica Department)

Royal Bank Building - 10-12 King Street East, Toronto

Please send me the new India Paper Prospectus of the 11th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

1203

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Profession or business.....
Residence.....

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Those who have used PURITY FLOUR have come to believe in it. They look on PURITY as a friend. They feel they can trust it implicitly, because each and every lot of PURITY FLOUR has always been uniform—always up to the high standard of quality that has made it famous.

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Make your next flour order spell P-U-R-I-T-Y F-L-O-U-R. It costs slightly more, but it's worth the difference. Add PURITY FLOUR to grocery list right now.



And when making bread add more water, and PURITY FLOUR will expand into more loaves than the same weight of ordinary flour can produce, thus making "more bread and better bread."

104

It Is Worth The Difference

St. Lawrence Sugar costs the dealer more than ordinary sugar, but it is worth the difference.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

are absolutely the perfection of sugar refining—brilliantly clear and sparkling—and an ornament to every table.

Ask for "St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds"—in 5 pound boxes—also sold by the pound.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited
MONTREAL



white candytuft, phlox drummondii, ver-bena, asters, and nasturtiums.

I planted my vegetables on April 29th, and they were all up on the 2nd of May, but the carrots took longer to come up. I soaked the beet seed for a night, because, when you plant it, if the ground is not damp the seed will not come up soon.

I planted my flower seed in the hot-bed early in the spring, and they all came up well except the nasturtiums. I transplanted the flowers in about a month, and they seemed to do well, but I had to water them, because this has been a dry summer.

The flowers began to bloom about the middle of June, and I can say I have had some lovely bouquets of them. The candytuft makes a lovely flower for the center of a bouquet.

I can tell you there were lots of weeds as well as flowers, and the worst among them were dandelion, Canadian thistle, purslane, and couch grass; these are only a few of a great many others.

I got my photo taken on Civic holiday at my home, with my sister and her kitten. The onions were nearly ripe, and I didn't want to spoil them by watering them. I will close, wishing the Circle success, and hoping to see this in print. **BESSIE R. DEANS** (Age 12, Book Jr. IV.).

Galt, Ont., care of T. S. Deans.

Arthur Halstead's Garden.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle. I am sending you a photo of the residence of John Hisey and my garden on Elderdale Farm. On the south side of the garden you will see a row of burning cypress, which I planted two feet apart; in the next row are gladioli, which are two inches apart; in the row which is next to the path are mignonettes, candytuft, marigolds and nasturtiums, which are one foot apart. You will notice some did not come up. Then, on the other side of the path, you will see all sorts of flowers. The names of them are golden daisy, phlox, stocks, snapdragons, cocksail, cockscomb, carnation, morning-glories, pansies, cosmos, balsams, ambrosia, salvia, nigella, zinnias, eschscholtzia, sweet peas. All of the flowers were on two rows, about a foot and a half apart. I have a garden scuffer with which I did all the gardening. Frost came and froze my garden. I have about half of my garden for next year plowed now. There was a row of cabbage next to the flowers, half a row of beans and radish, and another row of onions and beans, but the row of beets and parsnips did not come up very well. At the bottom of the flower garden I put a row of squash beds—the beds were about three feet apart—and eight beds of cucumbers, which I put about four feet apart, and five feet from the squash beds. Next to the cucumbers I had my tomatoes. I dug holes about six inches deep, and put a tomato plant in each, to keep the frost from killing them, and when the plants got big I filled in the holes. I made a few dollars by selling the tomatoes. Below the tomatoes I planted sweet corn about three inches deep. This is the end of my garden. I am in the Junior Third Class. I just go to school in the winter. Good bye. **ARTHUR HALSTEAD** (age 14).
Cashtown, Ont., Simcoe County.

About Indian Days.

Dear Puck,—The last time I wrote, "Cousin Dorothy" was the editor of this Circle, so I think you will allow me to come again to your cozy corner. I am a country girl, and live three miles from the town of Orillia.

Long ago some Indians lived here, and on some farms bits of old pottery can still be found. On my grandmother's place there were some Indian graves, and when they opened them they found that the Indians' faces were all facing the same direction, and their heads pointing to the north. Not far from Orillia is Rama, an Indian reserve, where a number of Indians live, and they sometimes come around and sell fish and baskets.

I am very fond of reading, and have a number of books, among them was "Anne of Green Gables," which I found very interesting. If any of the Beavers have not read it, they should get it. I am sure they would find it interesting.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

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

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

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

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

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

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

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

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

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

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

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

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

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—F. A. A. Bach, The 1900 Washer Co., 367 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



It's Curious

How many ladies think it's vanity to look sweet by taking care of their hair and complexions, preferring pretty gowns that accentuate a bad skin.

Princess Complexion Purifier

clears away hair, freckles, moth patches, rashes, blackheads, etc., and makes a muddy, blotched complexion a skin of beauty. Price \$1.50, delivered.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts, etc., permanently eradicated by our method of Electrolysis. Booklet "F" and sample of toilet cream mailed on request.

Hiscott Dermatological Institute, 61 College Street, Toronto.

Prince Edward County, Ontario

Is destined to be the great fruit-growing district. You will want to invest there sometime. Why not invest while prices are moderate? Descriptive pamphlet may be obtained for the asking.

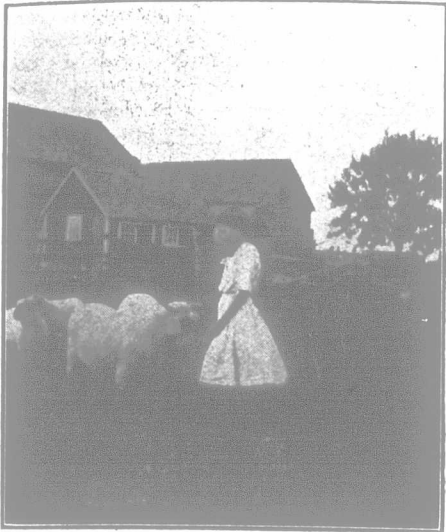
SECY ASSOCIATED FARMERS' CLUBS Box 187, Picton, Ontario.

I am afraid my letter is a wee bit too long, but I hope Puck will excuse me for this time and save it from the w.-p. b., so I will close, wishing the Circle every success.

MADELINE CUPPAGE

(Age 15, Sr. IV. Book).

Your letter is not at all too long, Madeline. Indeed, we should have been glad if you had told us more about the old Indian traces in your neighborhood. Perhaps you can find out more about the Indian history of your interesting locality and write us again. If you have a Parkman's History in your library, you will find some help there.



Mamie Munro.

She lives at Winchester Springs, Ont., and would like some of the Beavers to write to her.

A New Competition.

And now, what about a new competition?

Write an essay on "Fall Fairs," and in it be sure to answer this question: "How might boys and girls take part in the fair?" I think I can safely promise you, this time, that our new prize-books will be here before it is time to award the prizes. Please send your letters so that they may arrive at this office not later than November 15th.

By the way, did you read in the newspapers about the Broadview Boys' Fall Fair in Toronto this fall? The boys—city boys, too, mark you—exhibited vegetables, flowers, poultry, dogs, Shetland ponies, and canned fruit "done up" by themselves; also several miniature yachts and boats of all kinds, and eleven aeroplanes, devised and made by themselves.

News of the Week.

Thorold is to have a \$1,000,000 pulp mill.

By recent statistics, it is shown that last year's surplus of revenue in Canada, over all ordinary expenditure, totalled \$30,000,000.

By recent changes in the British Cabinet, Mr. Winston Churchill becomes First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Reginald McKenna will succeed him as Home Secretary.

Somewhat delayed despatches state that the Italians sustained a severe reverse at Tripoli on October 23rd, losing 300 killed and 700 wounded. A Holy War has been proclaimed by the natives at Tripoli and Benghazi, and massacres are feared.

The United States Government has begun a suit, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, against the "billion-dollar combine," the Steel Corporation.

The Chinese revolt is now showing itself in the north, as well as the south, of the empire. Hangkow, Canton and Chengtu have fallen into the hands of the revolutionaries, who are now preparing to advance upon Peking. On October 26th the throne surrendered to the National Assembly, and General Li Yuen Heng, the revolutionary leader, has, it is reported, been proclaimed "President of the Chinese Republic."

The Roundabout Club

Opening of Our Literary Society.

Once more we come to the time for re-opening our Literary Society for a new winter's work, but this time we come to it with unusual encouragement. To be brief, we have decided to give over the first page of the Home Department, whenever necessary, to the Society, hence there need be no more waiting, no more holding out of the essays written by the members because of pressure of other matter. The Roundabout Club will, in short, have first place as long as the winter lasts. In the intervals, "Little Trips Among the Eminent," and such miscellaneous articles as may recommend themselves, will appear as usual.

We trust that the work for the coming winter will be of great value to those of the young men and women out on the farms who choose to brighten up their mental capacities during the long, quiet evenings, so conducive to thought and study.—To the old men and the old women, too, for we do not forget that some of the best papers ever sent to the Society headquarters were written by members well past the sixtieth milestone in years. It is not really as hard as it seems to write papers. Just begin with pencil and paper; write down one thought and another will follow. You may find it helpful to draught out a plan of your paper first, but many of the best writers never resort to this device. There is a sort of instinct in the truly literary which marks out unfailingly the path of sequence, the climax, the graceful ending, suggesting all the way the little embroideries, the happy turns of expression, the harmonies of sound that do so much to lift a piece of composition above the commonplace and into the realms of literature.

However, we do not overlook the fact that hard, common-sense thinking, and fine directness of expression are promoted by the writing of essays, even where the niceties referred to above are lacking, and must be lacking because of temperament. To provide, then, for all kinds of temperaments among our students,—the severely practical, the literary and artistic—we have arranged to present two subjects for each competition, the one practical, the other of more purely literary order. Each student will be expected, of course, to write on one only.

For our first competition, then, the subjects chosen are:

- I. "Will the world ever be over-populated. What will happen then?"
- II. Write a sketch on "A walk through a weedy field in late fall." (You can make a prose poem of this subject, if —.)

All essays must be received at this office not later than November 18th. Prizes to be given as usual for the best essays.

The Song my Mother Sings.

My weary head is nestled down,
The rocker softly swings,
I listen to the tender notes
Of songs my mother sings.

The fire dances in the grate,
The flames now short, now tall,
I like to watch (from mother's arms)
The shadows on the wall.

Hobgoblins, ghosts, fantastic forms,
The flaming fire flings,
They vanish at the cheery sound
Of songs my mother sings.

Her loving face is o'er me bent,
My arm about her clings,
My drowsy thoughts go wandering far
On songs my mother sings.

The sandman's stealthy step draws near,
His bag of dreams he brings;
They mingle sweetly with the sound
Of songs my mother sings.

Oh, brown-haired mother, tender-eyed,
To you fond memories cling,
Come, banish all my woman's care
With songs you used to sing.

—Mrs. J. H. Taylor.

"HAVE YOU A LITTLE 'FAIRY' IN YOUR HOME?"



Have your little "Fairy" use Fairy Soap

Fairy Soap is dainty, delicate and most agreeable to tender skins. Your child will enjoy its use, as well as benefit by it. Fairy is just as pure as a soap can be made—contains edible products of a high grade, and no harsh alkali to raise havoc with sensitive skins. Fairy Soap is the handy, floating oval cake of soap perfection.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY
MONTREAL



SAFE — SURE — SILENT

THOSE ARE THREE FEATURES OF

EDDY'S

ROYAL GEORGE MATCHES

The most perfect, "strike anywhere," matches you ever struck.
Your dealer can supply you.

Always, Everywhere in Canada, Ask for Eddy's Matches

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

ONTARIO

Horticultural Exhibition

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TORONTO Nov. 14th to 18th

ONTARIO'S BEST FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES, HONEY.

SINGLE FARE RATE

FROM ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO

ASK YOUR LOCAL RAILWAY AGENT, FOR PARTICULARS

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

The most up-to-date Heaters

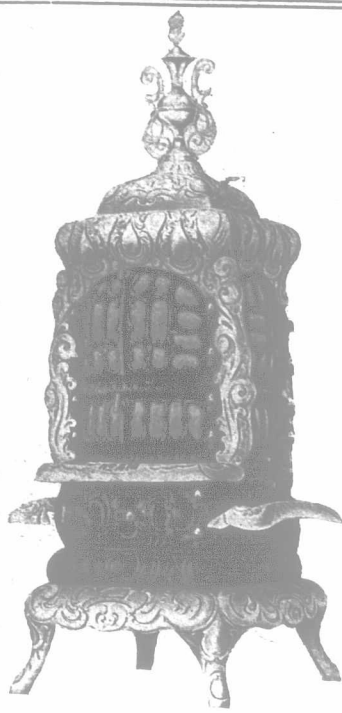


"TREASURE" BASE BURNERS

Give a third more heat with less fuel.
This is a feature worth investigating.



Art Treasure with oven



Crown Treasure without oven

"TREASURE" Base Burners are made with and without oven, and guaranteed to bake perfectly.

Every TREASURE is a double heater, taking the cold air from the floor and distributing it in the room thoroughly heated.

Removable Firepot clean out at front of stove.

Fitted with combination Duplex Grates and Shaking Ring, easily regulated; will keep fire for forty-eight hours without replenishing fire.

Made in sixteen different styles and sizes to suit every pocket.

Insist on the dealer showing you the "TREASURE." Sold in every part of the Dominion. Manufactured by:

The D. MOORE COMPANY, Ltd.
Hamilton, Ontario

Write for descriptive booklet, also name of dealer in your town handling same.

HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION



Elmdale Farms are being sold to settle the Monro estate, and so the Elmdale Holsteins will be sold at auction on

Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1911

At **ELMDALE FARMS**, one-half mile east of Thorold, Ont., on the Welland Division of G. T. R., and easily reached by trolley from Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Welland and

Port Colborne. Sale of cattle at one o'clock sharp; horses and implements will be sold in the forenoon. The 70 head of choice Holstein-Friesian cattle to be offered include: Record of Performance cows and their off-spring. Choice young cows and heifers now running in the Record of Performance test, whose records are nearly complete. Cows and heifers fresh and due to freshen before date of sale. Yearling heifers and heifer calves from producing dams. Three service bulls, one 100% brother to the Canadian champion two-year-old in the Record of Merit; one grandson of Tidy Abbeckerk; and the other a grandson of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd. Bull calves of choice breeding and good conformation, some nearly ready for service. Five choice grade Holstein cows with large milk records. Four good grade Holstein heifers. Baron Boutstje De Boer, who will be sold, is a grandson of the famous Boutstje cow owned by O. A. C., who is probably the best known cow in Canada; is 100% brother to the Record of Merit champion 2-year-old, and is a show bull and stock-getter hard to equal. The sale will be held under cover, rain or shine. Catalogues on application to:

Auctioneer: **BERNARD V. KELLEY, Syracuse, N.Y. Monro & Lawless, Thorold, Ont.**

Please Mention The Advocate

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.]

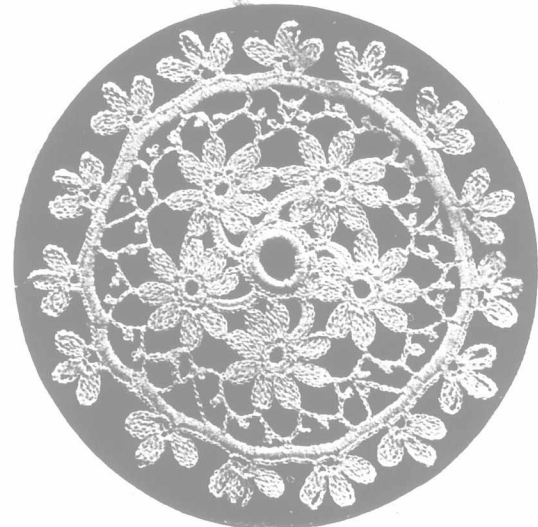
"From Kitchen to Garret."

I have just finished reading, with a great deal of interest, a book with the above title. It was written quite recently by Virginia Terhune Van de Water, daughter of the well-known "Marian Harland"; hence, as you may conclude, bears the stamp of the good housekeeper from start to finish. From room to room of the house the chapters ramble, telling how each should and may be kept in good order, how each should be furnished, and so on, with little digressions beside into the realms of cookery and child-training. On two or three points I found that I could not agree with the writer; as, for instance, when she speaks of meat broths as "nourishing." Some very eminent physicians, you know, have found that there is only 2 per cent. of nourishment even in beef tea, and have argued therefrom that such food should not be depended upon for the

"I do not think that I exaggerate when I claim that the health, the happiness, and, often, the very morals of the family, depend on the way that the house in which they are lodged and fed is conducted." Mrs. Van de Water very wisely begins by thus pointing out the responsibility that rests on every woman who finds herself at the head of a home.

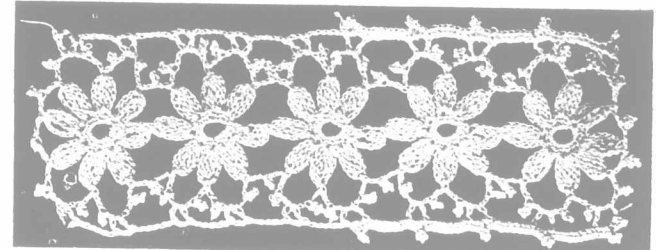
Don't you think this is good commonsense, too? "She (the housewife) should manage her system, not allow the system to manage her. If each duty does not dovetail with the next it is not a domestic tragedy, although some women regard it as such. . . . And right here is where I want to put up a danger-signal for my sisters. The woman who cares for her house too often allows herself to look so long at the duties that she does not see what they stand for. They should mean neatness, to be sure, but they must also mean peace, comfort, homelikeness,—and when the spirit of fretfulness and irritability enters in the duties become degrading. Then, and only then, is housework ignoble. Otherwise it is as important and ennobling as the work that takes the physician on his round of duties, or keeps the trained nurse faithful to her patient."

Beginning with the kitchen, Mrs. Van de Water suggests many contrivances for sanitation and convenience, among the latter the advisability of having one zinc-covered table upon which vegetables may be prepared, etc., and another to be used especially for cooking, with, above it, a

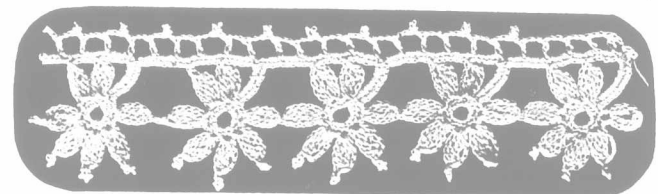


Irish Crochet Medallion.

(By courtesy of the Corticelli Co., St. Johns, P. Q.)



Irish Crochet Insertion.



Edging to Match Medallion.

"nourishment" of either sick or well. Here and there, too, while reading the book, I have felt that Mrs. Van de Water could never have been a wife in circumstances at all straitened, with a family of confusing magnitude and overmuch work to do. But what of these few points? We can still enjoy and derive profit from a good book or article, even though we think differently on a point or two, and in this one there are so many, many helpful suggestions, and so many, many reminders of just those little things that the busy housewife may, perchance, forget to do or see to, that one can very well overlook an odd statement that does not recommend itself.

Now for a few quotations: I agree with the writer heartily when she says:

strip of wood tacked to the wall and fitted with large screw hooks from which many hang the spoons, egg-beaters, bread-knife, etc., which mean so many steps if kept in a dozen different places. A rocking-chair and footstool also would be part of her kitchen equipment, also a book to be picked up at odd minutes while waiting for "the pot to boil." Her idea of having a kitchen crockery cupboard is also a good one:—"If one has a husband or son with a knack for carpenter-work, he can make at small expense enclosed shelves with sliding glass doors, for holding the china and glass required in the kitchen. On these shelves may also go earthen mixing-bowls, pudding-dishes, measuring-glasses, and various articles made of crockery."

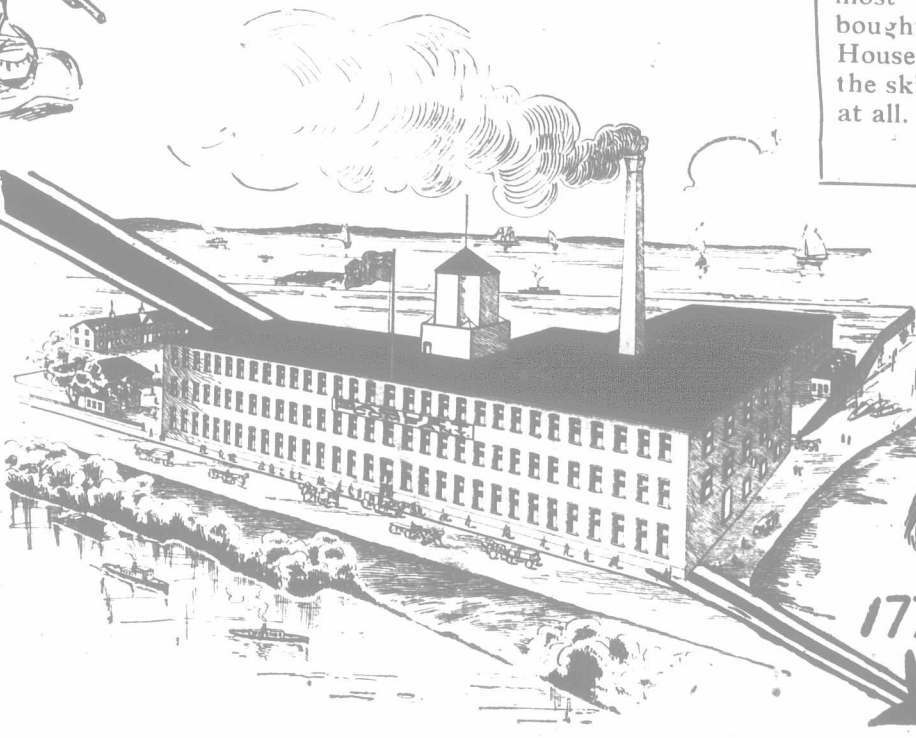


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Note what she says in regard to disposal of such garbage as cannot be fed to pigs and chickens: "Have dug at some distance from the house a trench—from four to five feet deep, and as long as space will permit. Into this throw the garbage, cover with dirt, and leave it to rot and season until next year, when it will be a valuable fertilizer."

With a word on flies, ants and cockroaches, which we, at this season of the year, may pass, she goes on to describe how washing-day may be made easier, recommending soaking the soaped (white) clothes over night in luke-warm water, to which $\frac{1}{4}$ cup household ammonia has been added.

Dish-washing comes next, and we will

just pause at the pots and pans: "I want to remind my reader that if she will run hot water into any utensil as soon as it is emptied, and put into it a spoonful of washing soda and leave it until she has time to wash it, the dirt will come off much more easily than if it is allowed to dry on the tin or iron."

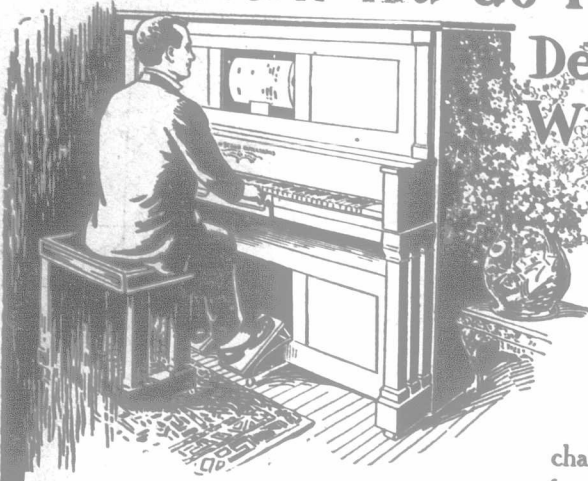
In regard to complexion remedies she says: "Less salt meat and more tramping along country roads; less tea and coffee, and greater quantities of fresh, cold water; less pie, and more fruit; less pork and cabbage, and more bread and butter and buttermilk. This last, by the way, is a wonderful cosmetic, and improves the complexion whether used internally or externally."

She advises particular care in regard to the cleanliness of cellar, refrigerator and attic. "As often as every week," she says, apples in a cellar should be picked over, and those upon which decay specks appear removed. An admirable suggestion is to sprinkle the ashes for sifting with water, where coal is used, in order that it may not spread through the house from the registers.

Her suggestions on furnishing are quite up-to-date in their good sense. The dining-room floor, she would have bare, with an "art square" or rug of some sort in the center. In this room, too, she would have a china cupboard, and the washing of china she would have done right in the room, to save steps.

Does not this description of a too-often-seen "parlor" call up a hundred memories? "But that parlor! I can smell it now! When I called there the outside world was bathed in early summer sunshine; the air was laden with the breath of blossoms; nature was in a riot of glow and color. From all this I stepped into 'the best room.' I sat there awaiting my hostess and feeling the chill of dead and unburied yesterdays creeping to the marrow of my bones. Some of the furniture was covered with black horsehair; other pieces were upholstered in red plush, and were very hard and unyielding. The carpet had huge figures on it. The blinds were bowed, so that a few straggling rays of light

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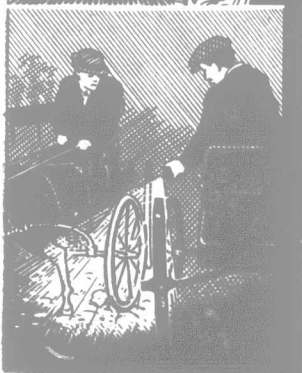
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entered. The windows were closed tightly. There was an exact place in the room for each bit of furniture, and each piece was set on that identical place. The square piano was closed, and covered with a heavy cloth. On this rested a piece of Rogers statuary, two oil paintings, a big vase and a stuffed bird covered with glass. All the portraits on the wall were of people who were dead or looked as if they wished they were. I noticed a cleared place near the center of the room, and had to fight imagination to keep from remembering how many family coffins had stood there, and it took a great deal of faith to convince me that the room had been aired since the last funeral. And this was "the best room."

After this it is not surprising to find that the writer launches into a description of the modern "living-room," which has supplanted the "parlor,"—the room with a fireplace, comfortable chairs, "wall paper of a solid color," sash curtains, and tables with books. "I wish all housewives," she says, "would avoid Nottingham lace curtains! They are not pretty, and they are common."

In regard to pictures she remarks: "If you and your husband can agree on pictures, have no paintings, unless they are really good ones, on your living-room walls. Remember when you buy a picture that it is a thing with which you have to live for years to come."

And about books: "Do not be afraid to line the walls as high as your shoulder with book-shelves. These can be made by a village carpenter if you wish."

For plenty of fresh air in the house, and the open bedroom window at night she pleads, eloquently concluding with: "Do I seem too much of an enthusiast in this matter? My excuse is that I have seen diseased lungs cured by this method, and delicate children, susceptible to colds and coughs, develop into sturdy youths under the fresh-air treatment."

I am tempted to go on, but am reminded that space is not forthcoming. If you have a chance, read the book.

D. D.

P.S.—A member of the business staff has just now informed me that this book is one of the "premiums" given to any present subscriber, desiring it, who sends us one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."

"Home, Sweet Home."

Would you kindly print in your valuable paper the words of the original "Home, Sweet Home," as written and sung for the first time by the composer, John Howard Payne? Thanking you in advance.

(MISS) E. H.

P. Q.

Strange to say, John Howard Payne, who wrote this beautiful song, never knew what it was to have a real home. Born in England in 1792, he spent most of his life roving about, "a failure," according to popular standards, but tasting one short period of success in London, where, for a time, he was a popular actor, and where, also, his opera, "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," was successfully presented. "Home, Sweet Home" was a part of this opera, and was, soon on the lips of everyone at home and abroad. Payne died in Tunis, Africa, in 1843.

The words of the song are as follows:

'Mid pleasures and palaces, though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with elsewhere.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home.

An exile from home, splendor dazzles in vain!
Oh, give me my lowly thatched cottage again!
The birds singing gaily that came at my call—
Give me them!—and the peace of mind, dearer than all!

Home, home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home.

Furnishing. Tomatoes with Bacon.

Dear Dame Durden,—Am writing to ask your advice about refurnishing a couple of rooms.

Our sitting-room is a very large room, facing north, with a large window at the north side, small window at the east. There is plenty of light in the room but no sunshine, and it is a cool-looking room in winter. The woodwork is done in golden oak and the room is wainscotted.

What color of paper would be suitable for this room; also, what color for a rug? We were thinking that fawn and old rose would be pretty for a rug. There is a parlor off this room. The furniture in this room is mahogany, upholstered in green. We had a green rug (that is, the predominating color was green), but are a little tired of it. How would a fawn and green rug look on this room? You see, we want the colors to harmonize in the two rooms. The woodwork is dark oak. What color of paper would you suggest for this room? There is an arch between these rooms. What color of portieres would you suggest?

We were thinking of buying leather furniture (I mean furniture upholstered in leather) for the sitting-room. What color of curtains would be suitable for this room? I mean inside curtains.

Will close with a good recipe:—Tomatoes with Bacon:—Remove the stems from six or eight ripe tomatoes; wipe them, then dip each into hot water for a few minutes and skin carefully. Cut half a pound of bacon into thin slices, roll in each a slice of tomato, previously seasoned with salt and pepper and a little parsley. Place in a greased paper bag, fold over the ends of the bag and fasten with clips. Place in the oven and cook for 15 minutes. Slit the bag and remove contents carefully. Place on a hot dish and serve. Thanking you in advance.

MAE GOLDEN.

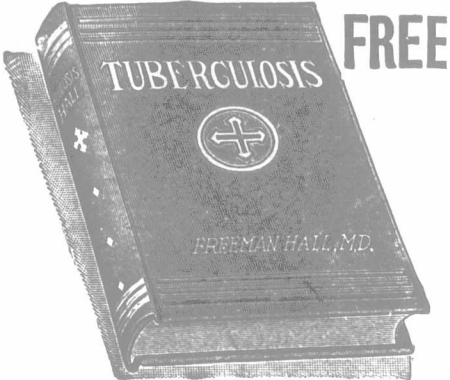
Lambton, Ont.

A fawn and old-rose rug, with walls in fawn just a shade lighter, and deep cream ceiling, would be very pretty for the living-room, provided the opening between this room and the parlor or drawing-room were but a door. As there is an archway, and there must be green furniture in the adjoining room, we should prefer a rug in a small Oriental pattern, with touches of green, for the living-room. With it you could have fawn, tobacco-brown or soft buff walls, as suited your fancy. All of these have yellowish tones and would be cheerful in a north room, either with drop-ceiling in deep cream, or with a frieze to harmonize with the wall paper in conventional or landscape design.

Your parlor presents a harder problem. Do you object to covering your oak woodwork? If not, it would be very pretty done in ivory-white enamel, with a very soft gray-green wall, more gray than green, and a rug in green and brown. White woodwork always combines beautifully with mahogany furniture. If you don't want to paint or stain your woodwork, and are prepared to buy a good paper, how would you like a deep cream paper divided into panels by narrow green divisions, perhaps entwined with small roses or wistaria? These panelled and crowned papers may be got all ready to put up, if one is willing to pay the price. They do very nicely for a formal room, especially if one has no really good pictures, as the panelling helps to take the place of pictures. If, however, one has even a few really good paintings or engravings, the plain wall is always safe and attractive. I confess that the plain gray-green scheme with white woodwork appeals to myself particularly, but that is only a matter of taste. At all events see that the green in your rug and walls harmonizes with the green in your furniture, and never forget the rule, that the floor must be darker than the furniture, the furniture darker than the walls (with the possible exception of a few pieces of rattan), and that the walls must be darker than the ceiling. If you have white woodwork, the white must, of course, stop with the floor, which should be stained dark all around the rug.

I am hoping that you will get Axminster rugs; they are so soft and rich, and may be had in such pretty designs and colorings. You will find that rugs in small patterns will look better and not

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tire you so quickly as that of large design. For the inside curtains of your parlor you may have long, deep ones (not "Nottingham" kind), in deep cream; or good quality Maudslayi, in a variety of tones, of which green is one,—say green, cream and old-rose with the rose panelling, or green, amber and amethyst, with the wistaria panelling; or you may prefer plain curtains of Rajah silk, of the same shade as your walls. For a drawing-room the curtains may reach the floor; for all other rooms they are better just sash-length, drawn back well over the walls at the side to give a look of greater breadth to the windows.

The inside curtains in the living-room might be of Rajah silk, in the same tone as the walls, or they might be of printed scrim or plain cream or linen-colored scrim, with stencilled border or border of heavy insertion inside of the hem.

Brown leather upholstery is very satisfactory for a living-room, but it must be real leather; there are imitations that look well for just about six weeks, no longer.

By the way, I almost forgot your portieres. An unobtrusive brown would do, matching both rugs, or you might have double-faced ones, green on the parlor side, brown on the living-room side.

Something about Daughters.

(By a mother of grown-up daughters.)
In a recent issue of your most valuable paper, I noticed a paper on, "Do mothers know their daughters?" I think the question a very broad one, and as I know something about daughters and sons, I would say that mothers and fathers do not know their children as they should know them. In the first place, there is not the confidence between fathers and sons and mothers and daughters there should be. Why is it that when my boys have young men callers they get just as far away from "father" as it is possible to get? Because father does not sympathize with John in his desire to be something different from what his father is. Perhaps he wants to be a lawyer, or doctor, or surveyor, or something of that nature, but because his father does not see eye to eye with him, he makes a confident of everyone else in the neighborhood but him. Or, perhaps, Bert has a little love affair of his own, and would like the wherewithal to get married and started for himself, but "father" cannot do without him at home, so this son chafes and worries in silent vexation because of his lot. Now, why cannot fathers remember that they were young once themselves, and perhaps more foolishly inclined than their own sons? If they would invite the confidence of their boys, and perhaps give them a little chance, so many young men would not leave home in disgust to seek their fortunes and homes so far away from home and kindred. And the girls are something the same. Mothers should take their girls into their confidence more, and not make light of their companions (either young men or ladies). Perhaps they can see things in their friends that you cannot see. The only mistake I think girls make is a very common one, in very young girls especially, girls away from home, school girls and clerks. They meet a young man, perhaps a young law student, doctor, agriculturist, machinist, or perhaps even a divinity student, who pays them considerable attention for a time, perhaps escorting them to excursions, balls, concerts, etc., etc., then they stop "without any given reason," quite all of a sudden, thereby upsetting the girls' peace of mind. Now, girls, take an "old girl's" advice: consult your parents (if you have them living, for which you should be very thankful), and do not allow young men of that stamp any freedom whatever. They certainly discuss you with their young men friends, and not very favorably sometimes. If a young man really values your character or company he is going to safeguard both from discussion with his friends; but if you allow any familiarity whatever he will not respect you. If he ever offers any freedom whatever, unless you are engaged, drop his company without delay, for it is not worth having. Do not be afraid of being old maids, because no sensible girl will promise to

keep company with or marry a man until she is at least twenty-five or six, and a young man of any grit will not ask a girl to marry until he has a comfortable home to take her to. This is the advice of an old subscriber, Ontario Co., Ont.

Marie Bashkirtseff, etc.

Dear Dame Durden,—If it would not be too much trouble, kindly answer some questions for me.

"The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff," "Mark Rutherford," "David Grieve," present examples of brooding depression, morbid introspection, friction against surroundings." Who was Marie Bashkirtseff? In what works of fiction are Mark Rutherford and David Grieve? What sort of brooch is a crepestone? Do you know anything about the Uffizi gallery in Florence?

Give meaning of stavesacre, catechu, syces.

What is the English for Veni Creator Spiritus?

Who or what is Gerbrand? Have you any information on the life of Mrs. Gaskell who wrote "Cranford" and "Charlotte Bronte"?

Do you know anything of the sculptors Brown, Wallis, J. Neagle, and Barlow? The above sculptors are named on the prints of Rev. John Brown's Bible, minister of the gospel at Haddington. It was printed in 1814 by Brightly & Childs, of Bungay.

Thanking you very much for the answers in September. "RAMONA," Simcoe Co., Ont.

Marie Bashkirtseff was a Russian artist and writer; born 1860, died 1884. Her parents were rich, but as they soon separated the girl spent most of her short life with her mother in Italy and Germany. She also studied art for a time in Paris. She will be chiefly remembered, however, by her wonderfully brilliant autobiographical journal, and by a series of letters written by her to Guy de Maupassant, at first under a feigned name, and published after her death.

David Grieve is the hero of one of Mrs. Humphrey Ward's books, "David Grieve." Mark Rutherford I do not know; perhaps some reader can answer.

I can find no mention of crepestone either in Britannica Encyclopædia, Americana, or Dictionary of Minerals.

So far as I can find out there is nothing especial about the Uffizi Gallery in Florence to be told, except that it contains many paintings by old masters.

"Stavesacre" is a kind of larkspur, whose seeds are violently purgative and emetic. "Catechu" is an astringent extract obtained from the acacia catechu, a plant growing in India. "Syce" means a groom. The word is used in India.

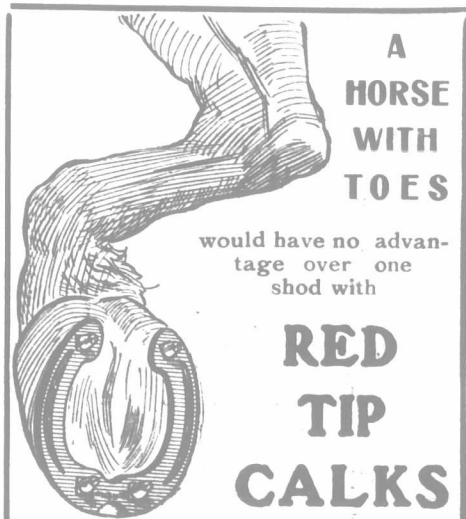
"Veni Creator Spiritus" means "Come, Creator, Spirit."

I can find no mention of "Gerbrand" in any of the encyclopedias. "Gerberon" was a Jansenist monk.

Mrs. Gaskell (Elizabeth Stevenson) was born in what is now known as Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1810, and in 1832 married the Rev. William Gaskell, of Manchester. She wrote many poems and stories, among them "Mary Barton," "Ruth," and "Cranford"—her best work of fiction. Her "Life of Charlotte Bronte," a very fine biography, was published in 1857. Mrs. Gaskell died suddenly, of heart disease, on the 12th of November, 1865.

Are you sure that the "sculptors" mentioned were not engravers? I find in the Dictionaries of Art mention of fourteen Browns, of whom two were engravers, none sculptors. There is also mention of one John Neagle, engraver, born in London, 1760; one J. Barlow, engraver, who practiced in London towards the close of the 18th century; and one Joshua Wallis, a water-color artist, who exhibited works at the R. A. about 1820. There is no especial Dictionary of Sculptors in this city, but I should imagine that engravers rather than sculptors would be named on the prints of the Bible mentioned.

Said the auctioneer, holding up a pair of antique silver candlesticks, "Give me a start." "Four-pence!" "What!" exclaimed the horrified auctioneer. "Ah," said the bidder, "I thought that would give him a start!"



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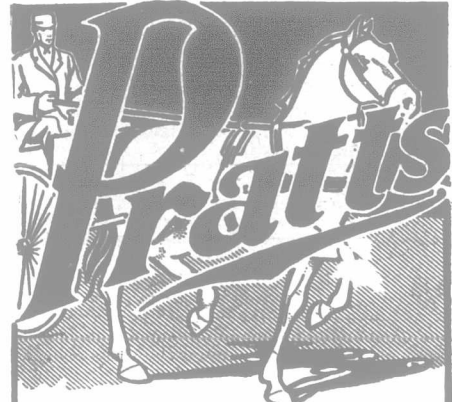
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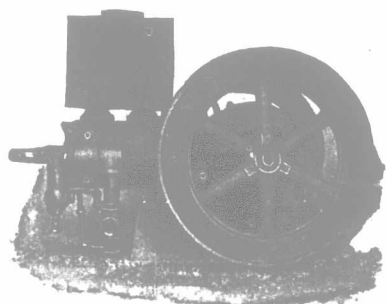
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A pair of Lumbersole Boots will keep your feet warm in 20 below zero. We guarantee it and refund your money if you find it's not so. Hundreds of letters from pleased wearers in what we call the "upper of strongest leather, lined with 3-inch felt, soles of specially-treated wood make Lumbersoles the sensible and effective footwear for winter. We sold 20,000 pairs in four years. Made in all sizes for men, women and children. They protect feet from cold. Remember that money-back guarantee! Send for catalogue. Responsible dealers wanted where not represented.

Men's Best Quality Buckle Styles \$2
Half-Wingtip 8 to 12 " \$3
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131-155 Princess, WINNIPEG, MAN.



"The Farmer's Advocate" Fashions.



7118 Girl's Dress, 8, 10 and 12 years.

7168 Girl's Dress, 8 to 12 years.



7152 Boy's Blouse Suit, 4 to 6 years.

7173 Boy's Russian Blouse Suit, 4 to 8 years.



7143 Child's Apron, 2 to 8 years.

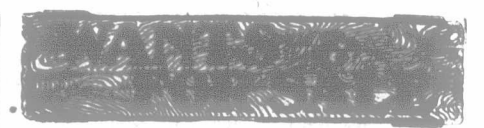
7175 Child's Rompers, 1 and 2 years.

Please order by number, giving age or measurement, as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Price, ten cents per pattern. Address, Fashion Dept., "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

The Shell.

By James Stephens.

And then I prest the shell
Close to my ear
And listened well,
And straightway like a bell
Came low and clear
The slow, sad murmur of distant seas,
Whipt by an icy breeze
Upon a shore
Wind-swept and desolate.
It was the sunless strand that never bore
The footprint of a man,
Nor felt the weight
Since time began
Of any human quality or stir
Save what the dreary winds and waves
incur.
And in the hush of waters was the sound
Of pebbles rolling round,
Forever rolling with a hollow sound,
And bubbling seaweeds as the waters go
Swish to and fro
Their long, cold tentacles of slimy gray.
There was no day
Nor ever came a night
Setting the stars alight
To wonder at the moon:
Was twilight only and the frightened
crown,
Smitten to whimpers of the dreary wind
And waves that journeyed blind—
And then I loosed my ear—oh, it was
sweet
To hear a cart go jolting down the
street!



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

AGENTS WANTED—A line for every home. Write us for our choice list of agents' supplies. We have the greatest agency proposition in Canada to-day. No outlay necessary. Apply: B. C. I. Co., 228 Albert St., Ottawa.

BELTING FOR SALE—Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 60% less than regular prices; also large quantities of iron pipe, fencing, etc. Catalogues sent on request. The Imperial Waste & Metal Co., 20 Queen St., Montreal.

FRUIT FARM AND COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE—Owner advertises his large apple orchard, thirty acres, which includes about five per cent. of plums, pears and cherries. Nearly five acres of choice grapes in full bearing. Modern residence, eleven rooms; bath-room; large verandah. Man's cottage, five rooms. Coach house, barns and extra good stables; ice house, etc. Twenty miles from Toronto; most convenient railway service to the city. Popular neighborhood; property increasing in value rapidly. Will sell buildings and orchard, including seventy-five acres, for \$350 per acre, or the whole 150 acres for \$175 per acre. Owner having gone into commercial line is unable to look after both. Twelve acres of orchard is bearing, balance five to eight years old. Address: Box S, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

SITUATION as herdsman or marager herd: 1½ yrs experience good milker; steady; good references. H. Burbridge, care R. Harris, 73 Terauley St., Toronto.

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—Rock elm, maple and walnut logs. Bradley Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

WANTED—Situation on farm by married man; no incumbrance; both understand all kinds farm work; best of references. Thos. Griffiths, Vernon, Ont.

360 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Two miles from the City of Guelph; the buildings are the best in the county; the soil is first-class. For particulars apply: Box 198, Guelph, Ontario.

190 ACRES FOR SALE—Five miles north of St. Mary's; good clay loam; 160 acres cultivated; 2 story brick house, stone basement; barn, 40 x 116; spring creek. Small fruit; good grazing farm; \$11,500. Apply: Mrs. Joseph Martin, Science Hill, Ontario.

150 ACRES FOR SALE—Lot 14, Con. 5, Lobo Township; soil, clay loam; good buildings; good water; ½ mile from school and post office; 10 miles from London. Archibald McGugan, Lobo P. O.

200 ACRES FOR SALE

This farm is clay loam and in a high state of cultivation. Situated in Elgin County, 8 miles from Avlmer, 1½ miles from churches, stores, post office, cheese and butter factor, ½ mile to school, 3 miles to railway. The buildings consists of a 12-roomed 1½-story brick and frame house, furnace and bath, hard and soft water inside; large lawn, beautiful hedge and shade trees; frame house with cellar; barn 100x15, lean-to to it 36x38; 20-ft side posts, hip roof, with 8-ft. cement and brick basement stable, cement-floored; silo; drive barn 40x46, iron fittings. These barns are painted. Barn 36x52, 8-ft cement hog-pen, implement barn 25x54, pumping and power mills, water in stables, 10 acres of wheat, 40 acres fall ploughing. Will be sold on easy terms. For full particulars, apply to

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RINGING IN EARS DEAFNESS
INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY THE OLD
DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF
25¢ AT ALL DRUG STORES OR SENT PRE-PAID BY L.H. KEITH, CLEVELAND, OHIO

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle by C. J. Martin, Adaza, Iowa, October 18th, J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Manitoba, was the purchaser of several selections of useful females. The highest price of the day was \$1,005, for the two-year-old bull, Black Peer, purchased by A. H. Johnson, Lafayette, Ind. The average for the 56 head sold was \$171. The highest price for a female was \$350.

Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Eleven conventions in all are being held in Canada to forward the work of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. In the Central conventions Mr. Robt. Speer, Secretary of the American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is the principal speaker: in the Eastern districts Mr. J. Campbell White, General Secretary of the movement in the United States; Sir Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., for thirty-seven years Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, will, as far as possible, speak at all the meetings. The convention for Western Ontario will be held in Wesley Hall, London, Ont., on November 6th, 7th and 8th, and special railway rates, by standard-certificate plan, will be given to all delegates. The executive committee is under the able chairmanship of J. K. H. Pope, with A. J. Robinson (Bank of Toronto Chambers, London, Ont.) as secretary from whom any information desired can be obtained.

The Warelands Dairy.

(Continued from page 1791.)

ment of the standard is not nearly as difficult as the continued maintenance of it, as those who have engaged in the work will attest, but it is only by rigorously maintaining the standard that one can hope to achieve success.

At The Warelands, the herd was started with a few Jersey cows. When the Milk Commission was established, other breeds—Holstein, Ayrshire, and Short-horn—were added, in order to secure the right measure for baby milk, requiring 4 per cent. of butter-fat. The Jersey milk contains too much butter-fat for infant feeding, but for cafe and hotel trade the highest quality, guaranteed to be over 4 1/2 per cent. of butter-fat, is none too rich. In order to secure this high production, all feed given the cows must be of excellent quality. They go out for exercise, but not for feeding. Mrs. Ware employing the silo system,—bringing the green fodder to them at each milking in the barn. The rotation of crops, whereby this green fodder is obtained throughout the summer, has been one of the most interesting parts of her experiment, and she may well feel proud of the fields of wheat and vetch which were planted at the suggestion of an expert, and which have brought such fine returns.

The entire process of milking and handling the product is aseptic rather than antiseptic. To prevent the contact of milk with many surfaces, to reduce all possible sources of contamination to a minimum, and especially to diminish the time during which the milk is exposed to the air,—all these precautions tend to keep it as near as possible in its normal condition.

The cows are carefully groomed each day, and before milking the udders and sides of each are washed and wiped with clean towels. The men who do the milking are examined by physicians, appointed by the Milk Commission, to make sure of their good health, and they are required to be scrupulously neat in all their work about the cows. During milking time they wear white suits and caps, and between milking two cows they wash their hands. The cream is separated from the milk by a De Laval Centrifugal machine, and both products are then cooled to 45 degrees, and so kept until delivered to the customer. The entire production of the dairy is shipped to Boston each morning by express.

There is no mysterious process, as many people suppose, by which the long life of the milk of this dairy is secured. It is not sterilized, or pasteurized; it is the raw, pure product, the only "preservatives" used being cleanliness and low temperature. By exercising care in these two respects, the milk is easily shipped to Europe, and it is not infrequent, in the summer season, that Mrs. Ware is called upon to put up a steamer order for some foreign port. No better proof of the purity and cleanliness of the milk which she receives attesting to the delicious quality of the milk at the time of its arrival at its destination. Although the milk is not sterilized, all things which it touches, such as cans, pails, strainers, bottles, are thoroughly sterilized before each using, for, as Mrs. Ware remarks, "the milk does not get the

pail dirty, but the pail gets the milk dirty."

The feature of bottling in one-third quarts for table use was introduced in this country by The Warelands dairy, and was the result of a suggestion received in Paris. It has since been adopted by other producers, and today, in almost any of the first-class cafes and hotels, a customer can secure a sealed one-third of a quart bottle of milk, receiving it exactly as it was bottled at the farm a few minutes after milking.

The educational side of the work has always been uppermost in Mrs. Ware's mind, and while she did not establish a regular dairy class until two years ago, she trained several individuals privately during the first years of her experiment. The class of the first year numbered six members, whose aim was to study dairy work in relation to their own special fields of endeavor. They used the farm

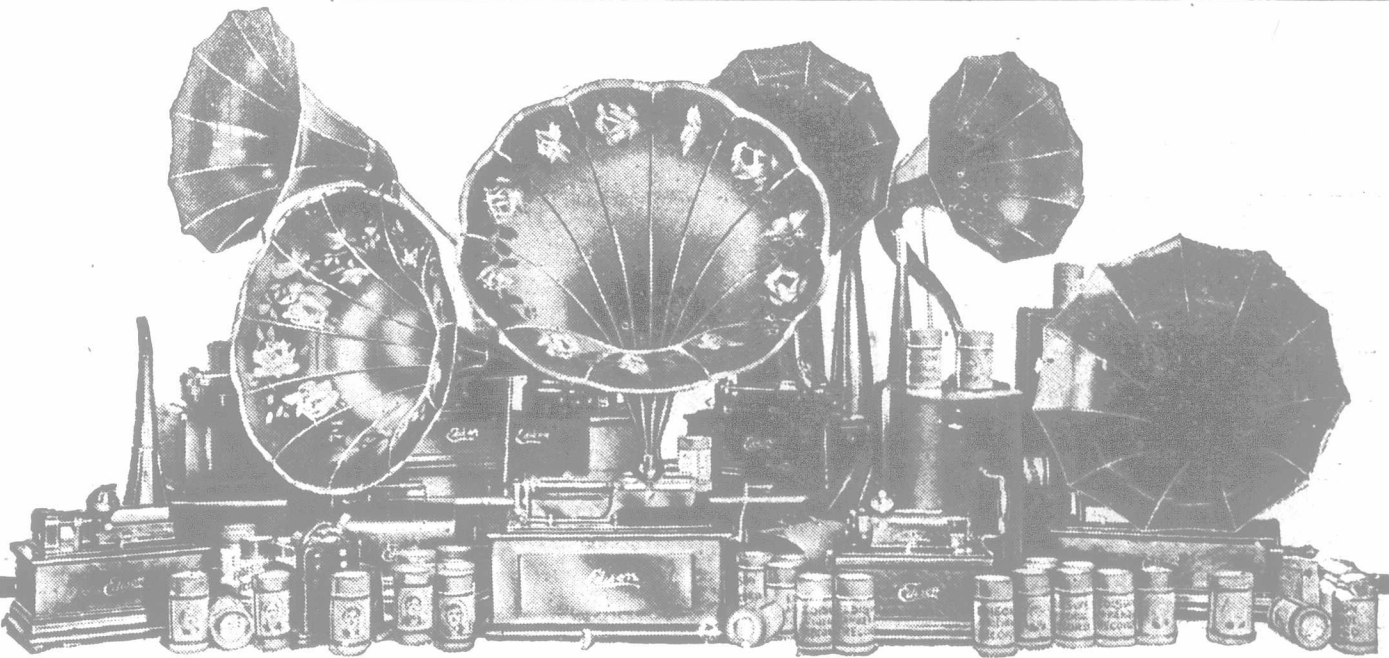
and its equipment as a laboratory, and carefully studied the methods of producing clean milk, and the question of its transportation and supply in a large city, as illustrated in Boston. The work throughout was deeply interesting, and of the utmost advantage to the students, in respect to their own particular labors.

The girls lived almost entirely out of doors, and the class might be aptly termed a clean-milk camp. Tents were pitched in the orchard for sleeping, meals were eaten out of doors, whenever the weather permitted, and the various lectures and conferences were held under the trees. The benefits of this open-air life were decidedly apparent, and the students, tired at the beginning from their winter's work, left, at the end of the term, refreshed and invigorated.

That the results of her endeavors are being appreciated, is attested by the fact that recently Mrs. Ware was asked to

give a brief account of the work of her dairy class before a conference called by the American Academy of Medicine at New Haven, on the question of the prevention of infant mortality. This invitation was particularly gratifying to her, as it seemed to indicate that the farmer's part in the work of securing better public health is at length becoming recognized.

Her work has long since passed the experimental stage, and is, to-day, on a secure financial basis, with every indication of broadening and becoming even more remunerative in the near future. She contends that whether a person is in moderate or affluent circumstances, a farm of this sort should be made to pay for itself, and while, of course, the expenses at first are heavy, it should not be long before these expenses are covered, and some returns realized from the venture.



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The Windrow.

Lighthouses that send out electric waves, instead of rays of light, are to be established on the coast of France, and will signal to all ships supplied with the Bellini-Fosi radio-compass. Such lighthouses will be of great use during times of heavy fog.

Madame Bernhardt played before moving-picture films recently, so that her personality and method of performance may be carried on indefinitely into the future.

Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch entertainer, is touring Canada. A marble bust of him was recently placed in the Royal Academy, London, Eng.

An old stepping-stone that has stood for 700 years in the public square of Hingham, England, has been presented by that town to Hingham, Mass., to be used as the corner-stone of a bell-tower to be erected in commemoration of the landing there, 275 years ago, of a band of pilgrims from the original Hingham.

IS LORD KITCHENER TO WED?

Gossip is busy with the rumor that Lord Kitchener is engaged to be married to an American widow, Lady Naylor-Leyland, whose late husband was one of the wealthiest men in the kingdom. She belonged to "the set" of the late King Edward, who acted as godfather for her son.

According to the New York World, her Ladyship's pet name in society is "Morning Glory." She is very handsome, and for twenty years has been a prominent figure in society. She has golden hair, dark eyes, a refined face, and a perfect figure. Her voice is soft and melodious; her every movement is full of grace.

Lord Kitchener has often been called "a woman-hater." But those that know him best say that is ridiculous. He is said to be a bashful son of Mars, who esteems the fair sex greatly, but lacks the boldness of the average flirt. His Lordship is reported to have said once:

"I have never had time to think of marriage. I have been very busy all my life, and—well, I have been too busy to make love to anybody, I suppose."

Kitchener has had more time on

his hands recently. He is sixty-one years of age. Those who saw him before he left for Egypt—his bright eye, his broad shoulders, his muscular frame, his erect carriage—will agree that he looks more like a man of forty. Perhaps he remembers Queen Alexandra's advice to him when he returned from South Africa. The Queen told him that only one thing was needed to make him all that could be desired.

"And may I ask what that is, your Majesty?" asked Lord Kitchener.

"A clever, handsome wife," the Queen answered.

"That is a defect capable of being remedied," the great soldier smilingly rejoined.

His motto is "thorough." Perhaps he wishes now to remedy the defect. Certain it is that society is very busy weaving romances around the gallant soldier and Lady Naylor-Leyland, whom, strange to say, he met only very recently at the house of some mutual friends.

She has a splendid London home, Hyde Park House, where she gave one of the most successful balls of the season last spring, in honor of

her son's coming of age. The ball has been followed by a succession of dinners and small dances.

"Kitchener was a Peer twelve years before he took his seat in the House of Lords this spring," laughed a wit in a Club smoking-room the other day. "What if he has been a bachelor sixty years? He may take a bride any day."

All London, fashionable and otherwise, was quite certain that this seemingly cold, impassive fighter and organizer intended to take a wife nine years ago. Then, Field Marshal Earl Roberts and Kitchener, lately Commander-in-Chief of the South African forces, received the City of London's official welcome at the Guildhall. An artistically wrought golden casket was presented to Lord Roberts, and a service of silver plate to Lord Kitchener. The plate was substituted for a casket at Kitchener's request.

"He intends to marry at last," said the aristocrats, confidently.

"There'll be a Mrs. K. of K. soon," prophesied the crowd.

The busy gossips have had it that Lord Kitchener was engaged to Maud Gohne, the "Irish Joan of Arc"; to Mrs. James Brown-Potter; and, lastly, to Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Only last July it was said that Lucy Warwick's party at Warwick Castle was arranged for the Field-Marshal and the actress; that his evident admiration for her exceeded any he had ever shown for a woman. But when chaffed about it, Lord Kitchener did not condescend to reply.

In weighing the chances that Kitchener will marry, the fact that he bought a home a year ago should be thrown into the scale. He purchased Broome Hall, near Canterbury, in Kent, which was the home of the Oxendens until the present Baronet, Sir Percy Dixwell Oxenden, sold it. The noble mansion, built in 1626, is filled with the gifts, the curios and the purchases Lord Kitchener has accumulated in Asia Minor, Egypt, and the Soudan, in India, China and Japan. And there he indulges his love of gardening.

Many women have set their cap for him. His wife would be the first lady in Egypt now. Kitchener rode behind the Royal carriage at the Coronation. He has been Governor of Suakin, Governor-General of the Soudan, and Commander of the Soudan expedition, Chief of staff to the Forces in South Africa, and later Commander-in-Chief; Commander-in-Chief in India; Commander-in-Chief and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean; learned universities have conferred honorary degrees on him; on his breast glitter innumerable medals and Orders, the newest that of a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, conferred by King George.

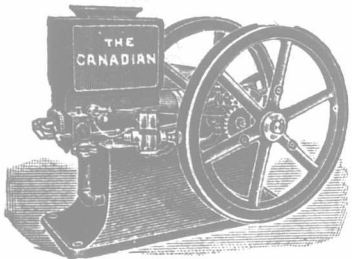
Last May it fell to Lady Naylor-Leyland to open the Coronation season. She gave a magnificent ball at her Hyde Park home. Royalty was represented by the Prince and Princess Christian and Prince and Princess Louis of Battenberg. Their table was decorated with gold plate, and in the center was a remarkable gold bowl filled with roses. Everybody who was anybody in the diplomatic and fashionable world was there, including many Americans.

Lady Naylor-Leyland was one of the first to receive a personal gift from King George as a memento of the Coronation. Hers was a bust of the King, with a very handsome Coronation medal, accompanied by a note in the Royal handwriting. The Queen also sent a note with a brooch formed of a new gold coin set around with ten superb diamonds and a tiny red enamel and gold crown surmounting it.

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the rumored engagement.—Aberdeen People's Journal.

A young man, who was calling on a young lady for some time, told her she was sweet enough to eat. When the fair maid said, I do.

30% REDUCTION

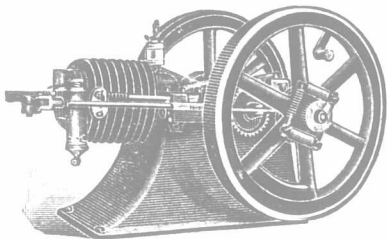


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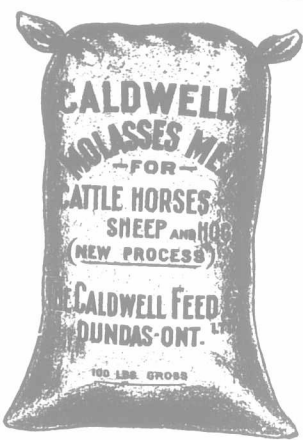
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Fully guaranteed to be satisfactory or money refunded.

Remember, these prices for a limited number only, in order to introduce this engine in your territory.

Canadian-American Gasoline Engine Co., Limited
 Write for Catalogue. **DUNNVILLE, ONTARIO.**



Puts Stock in Prime Condition quickly and economically

Don't drug your stock with preparations boasting medicinal qualities. What your horses, cattle, sheep and hogs actually need is a vigorous health-food like Caldwell's Molasses Meal. This food contains

no drugs, but is over 80 per cent. Pure Can Molasses (no beet sugar refuse). And when properly fed there is no better conditioner than Pure Cane Molasses—you know that.

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

CALDWELL FEED CO., LIMITED, Dundas, Ontario.

Feed a few pounds of Caldwell's—a scientifically and properly-prepared Molasses Meal—to your stock daily as a substitute for an equal amount of grain. Then keep your eye on them and see how their sides round out; their coats become smooth and sleek, their health improves, their weight increases—and all at a small cost. You'll be eager to keep buying Caldwell's Molasses Meal regularly once you've used it. Start right away. For a free trial coupon and learn more about Caldwell's Molasses Meal at your nearest dealer.

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Please send me full particulars about your Great Clubbing Offer, explaining how I can buy Molasses Meal at wholesale. Also send booklet.

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From Thanksgiving to Thanksgiving.

[A story in four chapters. By Anison North.]

CHAPTER IV.

During the next few days Helena Wayne lived, it seemed to her, through years of experience. At first she walked to and fro from her work in a sort of dumb pain. Her bright vision had faded. The realization had settled heavy on her heart that between a little talent and the genius that could make its mark on the world, lay a great gulf, and that she, poor child, with her little aptitude for music and her sad lack of opportunity for developing even such talent as she had, must forever stand on the nether side and look across to that fair mountain-top which had been the land of her dreams. The one absorbing aim, that had bound her to the life in which she found herself, gone, the disagreeable things began to obtrude with painful persistency. She began to hate the little, dreary hall-bedroom with its one north window looking down upon the stiff little grass-plot; she began to hate the monotony of granolithic sidewalks and brick walls; to hate the days spent in selling bits of rag and feather, things that must be cast aside after a little, despised and forgotten. Even, quite unreasonably, she began to avoid the little pleasures and recreations that might have been hers during the long fall evenings, and, instead, to lie on her bed, hour after hour, with her hands shut tight in nervous tension, and her eyes fixed on the gas-light with that strange fascination that often draws the gaze when the thoughts are busy. At such times the call from the old home tugged at her heart; but she had the blood of a hundred unyielding Scottish ancestors in her veins, and she would not "give up." No,—she would not "give up," foolish child. She had come here practically in spite of them all, and she must make good somehow.

But how?—that was the question. Little by little the whole road lay plain and clear before her. She could advance enough to take second-rate concert-work, that was clear,—if she stayed long enough. It would be a dreadful collapse of her ambition, but then it would be still to cling to her beloved music. And then, who knew?—perhaps some day the magic thrill, the magic touch would come, all unannounced. Such things had happened. It was a fragile hope, not enough to carry her away with the old enthusiasm, yet enough to screw her resolution to the staying-point. Yes, yes, she must go on. She must not give up.

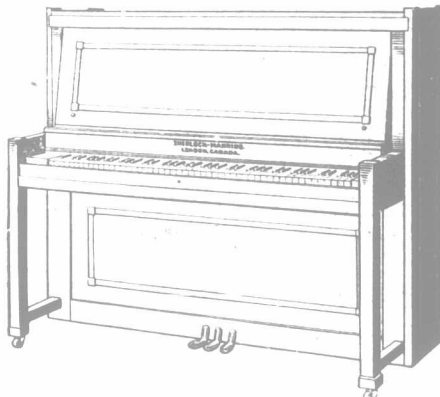
But could she endure the long years of plodding to and fro from work, the long years of hard sidewalk and brick walls, and chatter of the girls in the shop, chiefly about their beaux and new dresses?—Yes, again, why should she hate these things so? Others about her, in the very same environment, seemed to be happy enough. Was it due to some lack in herself that she failed to see the romance and the paths that must be in these lives about her? Yet how could she come into closer touch with it. She had thought, sometimes, of engaging in charitable work and visiting of some sort, but usually in the evenings she was so tired, so tired, too tired, after her hour's piano practice, to do anything but just lie down and stare at the gas-light, and think about home.

But she must not "give up." . . . And so she continued to get up in the mornings listlessly, and to walk to her work listlessly, and smile mechanically as, through the day, and creep to her bed with a dull ache at her heart, of nights.

At last it was just two days before Thanksgiving, a beautiful day, soft and mild as a day in June. Helena could not stay in that evening, even to practice, and cast about as to where she should go. Her aunt's?—No, she had seen to her aunt's but little, of late, for the folk there were so taken up with a new interest that they had almost forgotten the little country relative in Miss

If you are an expert pianist, five minutes' study of the SHERLOCK-MANNING will show you why it offers the best value you can get. If you are not, you must at best—buy on looks-plus-faith.

Any piano has looks—that's mere furniture-making. But if you'd take the time to visit our factory you'd see at once why SHERLOCK-MANNING Pianos have the kind of appearance that endures. It's all in the special processes we employ. They'd interest you—and convince you as well.



20th Century—Style 110

If you are too far away to visit the factory, we will tell you where these splendid instruments may be tested near home.

Price, too, is a factor. There are sound reasons why you are able to save at least \$100.00 by buying a SHERLOCK MANNING Piano—and yet you will get just as much as you possibly could if you spent the \$100.00 more for another make.

All this suggests a visit—or at least a request that we make plain to you some piano facts worth your knowing. Will you call—or write—TO-DAY?

If you do not know the SHERLOCK MANNING dealer near you, write us, and we will gladly introduce you to him, or we will give you full information by mail direct. You will save money by writing NOW for our catalogue.

Sherlock-Manning Piano & Organ Co., London, Canada
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The Envy of Her Neighbors



Is the woman whose kitchen shines with a handsome, roomy range—whose face beams with the satisfaction afforded by a perfect cooking equipment.

For every woman wants a good stove. Whether she does her own cooking or not, she eats the meals that are prepared on it, and feels a pride in having the best. GURNEY - OXFORD satisfies that pride; justifies the neighbor's envy. Gurney-Oxford stoves and ranges carry every known feature of convenience, economy and control, with some new points of excellence that are exclusive.

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TORONTO, CANADA

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Giles' millinery shop. Honore was to be married soon to Claude Clement, and for weeks there had been little care for anything but gauzes and laces and talk of the great coming event.

"I suppose I'll go to the library," she decided, "I'm not in talking mood," so directly after dinner she set out, making a little detour, as she often did, to walk through a bit of a park that lay somewhat between. Her way to it lay through a little back street, lined with cottages, the homes of working-folk living simply within their means. Through the darkness the light from the open doors gleamed hospitably, and here and there Helena could see within little home-

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be removed with

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scenes, tables at which parents and children sat chatting brightly as they ate their evening meal, somewhat belated, for it took father some time to reach home and wash up before dinner could be served. "After all," thought Helena, I believe they are happier than the people who live up about aunt's at Elmhurst."

Walking on she came to one whence, through an open window, came the sound of a woman's voice, singing. It was a wonderful voice, deep, and rich, and filled with a vibrant emotion. Involuntarily she stopped to listen, and discovered that, through the window she could see the woman rocking her baby to sleep. The face, bent toward the little one as

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she sang, was strangely sweet, lighted up with mother-love. Helena watched it, fascinated, and presently the babe slept and the song stopped as the mother stooped to place the little one in its tiny bed. Helena could scarcely refrain from rushing in to speak to the sweet-faced woman—she was in strangely emotional and sympathetic mood to-night—but felt that she dare not take such liberty. With a sigh she turned away, to be accosted by an old man whom she had not noticed, sitting on the curb.

"Fine singing, that," he said.

"Oh, grand! grand!" said Helena, "who is she?"

"Mrs. Nelles.—Town where she lived offered to train her for Grand Opera, but she married Sam Nelles instead. He works in Grierson's mill. You never saw two happier people in your life,—nor more in love with each other. . . . Fine boy, too! Only two years old, and can follow a tune already. Takes after his mother."

The old man was inclined to be garrulous.

"Thank you," said Helena, "I am glad to know," and, with a little sigh, moved on.

"A voice like that!" she said to herself, "and wasted just on a baby!"—then, with a little catch in her breath, she stood almost still. It was as though a revelation had come to her. "But why not?—Why not sing so to a baby, or to—to anyone one loves?"

Swiftly her thoughts went back to her own old home, to the quiet attention with which her father and mother had listened to her, Helena, as she played and sang the old songs,—to the visible pride with which Fred had watched her as she dashed off a brilliant aria at the old concerts in the hall—"Why," she faltered, "there was audience enough there, surely. I—I wonder if I am just following a will o' the wisp. Am I just selfish, selfish, staying here?"

She had reached the park gate. A faint, greenish gleam still lingered in the western sky, but the lights were all on, twinkling everywhere through the half-bare trees from which the yellow leaves were dropping silently in a soft, wavering, golden shower.

"Beautiful! Yes, beautiful!" thought Helena, "How beautiful the woods will be at home just now!—And the day after to-morrow will be Thanksgiving."

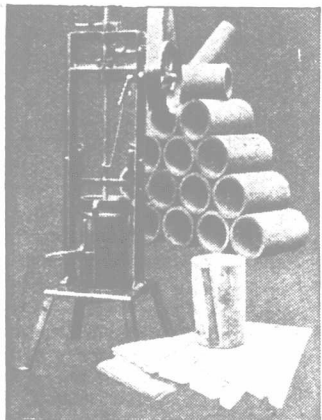
A stone seat stood by the way. She paused by it for a moment to listen to the sound of a fountain hidden a little beyond, by the trees, then, glancing about, sat down. There was no one to be seen in the park, as yet, save a solitary policeman, pacing to and fro in the distance. She felt quite safe while he was within sight.

"The day after to-morrow will be Thanksgiving," she repeated, leaning her arm on the back of the seat and closing her eyes. Then, suddenly, the distant roar of the city became fainter and fainter, dissolving into nothingness, the plashing of the fountain resolved itself into the gurgling of a country creek, far, far away. She stood at a gap and watched a big moon rising over the tops of black trees, higher and higher, until it struck silver sheen through a white mist hanging cold and heavy in the flat below.

She heard the twinkle of a cow-bell growing fainter, fainter, in the distance, then she seemed to wrap her hands in her apron and follow. Anon, someone was whistling "I Love the Name of Mary," over in a dim, dark field, and then the someone had vaulted the fence and was beside her, she talking petulantly, irritably. How distinctly she was recalling every little action, every word spoken on that evening.

"And I thought it was all drudgery!" she said to herself, suddenly coming back to the present and staring, with unseeing eyes, through the trees." I called working about the dear old home with mother and father drudgery!—Why, I didn't know what drudgery meant! . . . And I didn't appreciate them half—all the girls and boys about home who talked always about the dear, homely things in which we were all interested, just because we had grown up with them perhaps. . . . And Fred, poor old Fred, with his brave struggle to pay off the debt on the farm. How interested I was in that. . . . Why, there was "life" there as well as here, and life that a country-girl could touch."

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MENTION "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

The evening stir of the day was beginning. She could hear the ceaseless tramp, tramp, tramp of feet, and looking over to the sidewalk, could see between the trees the black line of people hurrying along. It seemed to her a great, deep, swiftly-flowing current, apart from her, so apart. She had never been able to rid herself of that feeling, even when in the midst of the throng of strange faces hurrying along in endless tide, ever hurrying.

"Why," she went on to herself, opening her eyes wider, "I see it all now. I see why I cannot enter into the life here. I am a country girl, after all,—a country girl, heart and soul!"

"A country girl, heart and soul," she repeated almost wonderingly, but with a throb of warmth at the thought. "You are just a little square peg here in the city, Helena Wayne, trying to fit yourself into a round hole. . . . Oh, can't you see it all, you selfish girl?" with a little laugh, none the less gleeful because inaudible. "You were young and foolish, and dazzled by Honore and her tales! You were to be a star, weren't you? And you missed the salt of the earth by grasping at the moon,—oh, you silly, Helena! But what are you going to do about it now?"

A hesitating footstep on the path near made her look up, startled. A rather disagreeable-looking man, attired like a gentleman was approaching, watching her curiously. Hurriedly she sprang to her feet and set off, walking as quickly as she could towards the policeman. "Oh, you horrid old city," she said to herself, "you will never let one do anything one wants, by one's self! How suspicious you are! . . . Well, I should have known better. A girl must not sit down to think and look at the falling leaves in the city at this time o' day. Just wait until I go home! Won't I just revel in the moonlight! One wouldn't meet anyone but the good old neighbors there in ten years. . . . When I go home! but when?"

She was jubilant. She had found herself out.

Someone was approaching by a cross-path. "How like Fred that man walks!" she said to herself, glancing again and again, surreptitiously. The striding steps brought the tall figure nearer. It was approaching a park-light; the light was on the face.

She darted forward with a glad cry,— "Oh, Fred! Oh, Fred! How glad I am to see you!"

He turned towards her in surprise, evidently he had not seen her before. Then he took her hands and looked down at her solemnly, questioningly. "Why, Lena," he said, "I didn't think you cared."

"You didn't think I cared!" she repeated,— "Oh, Fred!" then all at once she was sobbing hysterically and clinging to him, and Fred, usually so afraid of "making a fool of himself," was patting her shoulder and comforting her, quite reckless as to whether all the world were looking on or not. If the solitary policeman saw, however, he moved discreetly apart a bit, and the people on the street beyond paused not in their steady tramping by. The trees were between.

Helena, indeed, was the first to collect herself. "Come," she said, scrubbing her eyes and rubbing her nose in very unromantic fashion, "We'll go back."

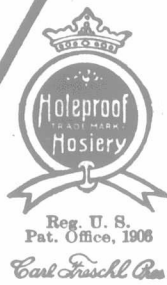
"I was just on my way to see you."

"Oh, were you?" she said quickly. Fred had kept himself very much minus when she was home at Christmas, and she had been just a little piqued because of it.

"Tell me all about it," he said, sympathetically. "Were you—were you so very homesick?"

"Oh, Fred, it has been dreadful lately—just dreadful!—Fred, the city is all right for those who love it. Aunt and Honore wouldn't live anywhere else for the world,—nor Miss Champney. And it's all right for folk who have their homes in it, and love their work, and—are are getting along well with it,—but, for others—for—for me, Fred —". Then, she forgot that Fred "had spoiled it all," on that last night a year ago, forgot everything except that good old Fred was here, and that she was unburdening her troubles to him as she had all her life long. They had passed the house and wandered on to the bridge be-

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Women's—Size 8 1/2 to 11. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, and black with white feet. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same colors (except black with white feet) in light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Light weight in black, tan and gun metal, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00. Same in pure thread-silk, \$3.00 for 3 pairs (guaranteed three months). Outsize in black, medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00, and in extra light weight LUSTRE HOSE, 6 pairs \$3.00.

Children's—Size 5 1/2 to 10 1/2 for boys, 5 to 9 1/2 for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

Infants' Sox—Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Size 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed-leg stockings, in same colors and black, size 4 to 6 1/2, 4 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00.

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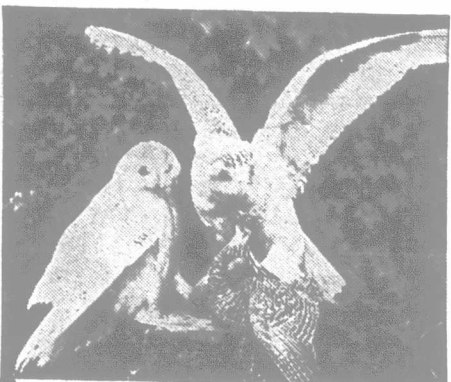
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The Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy You Ever Used, or Money Refunded. Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly.

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The way this takes hold of a cough and gives instant relief, will make you regret that you never tried it before. Stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and tastes good. Children take it willingly. It has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble and is splendid for croup, asthma, bronchitis, throat trouble, etc.

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fore the story was told, and there they paused, leaning on the railing and looking down the long river in which the lights struck long roots of crimson and gold, and a few row-boats crept about like belated water-beetles. "But I didn't want to give up," Helena concluded, "and I hate to now."

Fred had listened very seriously to the long recital. Now he laughed, making her feel so very trifling and babyish. "Why, you foolish child," he said, "is it wise 'to cut one's nose to spite one's face'?" Then, seriously, "Lena, don't you know what it would mean to them at home if you just—went back? They have been very lonely."

Helena looked up suddenly. She had hoped they would miss her a little, but it had never once dawned upon her that they would really be "very lonely." She had come of an undemonstrative race.

"Why, Fred," she faltered, with a break in her voice, "they never said!" "I know,—they never said; but they felt. Still waters run deep, Helena."

In the stillness that followed, in the faint light from a distant arc-lamp, he could see her lips tremble.

"There were others, too, Lena," he said, in a low voice, but she stopped him with an imperious little gesture, and turned to go home.

"I'm a blundering idiot, Helena," he said, penitently. "Forgive me."

"Oh, yes," she said, "But please—please, don't again!"

"Never?"

"Oh, I—I don't know! Fred, won't you stop?"

And so the two walked to the boarding-house, she almost tearful, he hating himself. "She had enough to worry her. I am a brute," he was saying to himself.

At the door, however, he ventured to say, "Your year will be out at Thanksgiving, Helena. Aren't you going home to them?"

"Why,—yes, Fred, I will. And don't you tell. It will be a surprise."

"A glad surprise," he said, as he raised his hat.

Thanksgiving Day dawned bright and warm; such "pet" fall weather had not been known for many a year. Such a glorious day Helena had never known before, for was she not on her way, bag and baggage, to the old home, "the nonsense blown away at last," as she said to herself, with a contented little smile, and with gleeful anticipation of the gladness she would bring to the two old folk who had been "very lonely" for her. "Very lonely, very lonely," she kept saying to herself. "Why did they never tell me?"—Oh, I was a selfish, selfish girl! But I did think I would make them so proud of me. And I did want to get pretty things for home, but—oh, bother! pretty things don't count for so much after all. I've seen enough of them at aunt's,—and, come to think of it, mother never once grumbled at the old stone-china and the shabby furniture. Helena Wayne, you've been a silly, selfish girl, taken up with—just frippery. You'll need to try hard now to make up for it all, but I think you've come to your senses at last."

The only thing that bothered her was Fred. "Dear old Fred," she thought, as she looked out through the car window at the flying fields. "After all; why not?"—And she relapsed into one of her "brown studies, thinking, thinking, thinking. Her heart had been pleading strongly of late for this big, strong friend of her childhood, but there had been the haunting fear, Did she love her more than Fred? Had not her uncle had first place, Fred second—until the music failed? Then it had been Fred, Fred, Fred. "Oh, Helena, what did you mean?" she cried to herself, "What do you mean? Can you ever think that you love him when you put him off so long?" And so the heart pleaded and doubt harassed, as the train sped rapidly homeward.

Far off, behind the clouds began to gather a low, gray-blue sky, and the sun shone from the clouds. The clouds were there with the sun, and the sun was bright.

"I don't want to go," he said, looking up at the sky. "I don't want to go," he said, looking up at the sky.



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Start it in bedroom or bathroom, and you dress in comfort on the coldest morning. Take it to the dining-room, and early breakfast becomes a pleasant, cosy meal. A touch of a match at dusk, and all is snug for the evening.

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater is beautifully finished—an ornament anywhere. Drums of plain steel or enamelled in blue; nickel trimmings.

A special automatic device makes smoking impossible. Burner body cannot become wedged. All parts easily cleaned. Damper top. Cool handle.

Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited



Consult your wife about the new barn.

It's your duty, Mr. Reader. She has helped you make a new barn possible. Get her opinion of "Galt" Steel Shingles. She has probably read about them and her opinion is worth something to you. Find out for yourself what "Galt" Shingles are made of—how they are made—how they lock—how they make a storm, fire-and-lightning-proof and permanent roof.—how they save you money compared with any other building material you can use. Or if your present barn needs a new roof make it a first class barn by putting a "Galt" Roof on it. For old and new barns, wood shingles are out-of-date, use

"Galt" Steel Shingles.

Tear out this advertisement write your name and address on the line at the bottom and enclose it in an envelope. We'll know you want a free copy of our book "Roofing Economy" and will send it by return mail.

Name _____ Address _____

THE GALT ART METAL CO., Limited, GALT, ONT.
Watch for the advertisements with The Kids from Galt.

Subscribe for The Farmer's Advocate

**HAS USED
DR. FOWLER'S
Extract of
Wild Strawberry
For The Last Fifteen Years**

Mrs. Duncan McRae, 62, 6th St. North, Brandon, Man., writes:—"It is much pleasure for me to say that I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my home, every Summer, for the last fifteen years.

"I have six children and have used it on every one of them.

"I use it myself and so does my husband. Last summer my baby, seven months old, was taken very sick with Summer Complaint, and we thought he would die. We got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and started giving it to him in small doses and in three days he got quite well, so we kept on with the medicine for about a week or more and he became as well as ever.

"My little girl, two years old, was taken very bad with the same trouble, and I used two doses of the same medicine and she was completely cured.

"Myself and my husband think there is no other medicine so good for all bowel complaints.

"If anyone wishes to know what an excellent remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is, I am willing to tell them what it has done for me."

ASK FOR "DR. FOWLER'S" AND INSIST ON GETTING WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

George Schaper, the druggist, was summoned to serve on the petit jury. When the judge asked if any jurors had good excuse for not serving, Mr. Schaper arose and claimed to be exempt because he is a "pharmacist." He was excused, when another juror arose and asked to be excused, also.

"What is your excuse?" asked the judge.

"I have about the same excuse," he said. "I am a farm assistant."

Subsequently he was one of those arbitrarily challenged. Neither side wanted a man with a wit like that on the jury.

**DID NOT HAVE TO
CALL THE DOCTOR**

Because She Tried Dodd's Kidney Pills First

One Box of Them Cured Mrs. Mary A. Cook's Rheumatism From Which She Had Suffered for Fourteen Years.

Mannheim, Ont., Oct. 30.—(Special).—How quickly and easily Rheumatism can be cured when you use the right means, is shown in the case of Mrs. Mary A. Cook, well known and highly respected here. In an interview regarding her cure, of which all the village knows, Mrs. Cook says:

"I had Rheumatism so bad that sometimes I would sit up nearly all night.

"I first thought I would try the doctors, but luckily I decided to first try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"They cured me, and I didn't have to try the doctors. And just to think that after fourteen years of suffering, one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills should cure! I will recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to anyone who suffers from Rheumatism."

Yes, it is easy to cure Rheumatism when you go the right way about it. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. If the Kidneys are working they will strain all the uric acid out of the blood, and there can be no Rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make the Kidneys work right.

village street into the woodshed—"I say, Helena, it's queer. They don't come himself. I don't know. The things are going between you two, but I do know this" giving the horse a touch of the whip—"there isn't a finer fellow in ten townships than Fred Marsh."

"I know," said Helena, simply.—In such outspoken fashion did these young folk of the back country talk to one another, as though they had been brothers and sisters all.

The rain was beginning to fall as the buggy turned at the gate, but Helena could see mother standing at the door, puzzled to know who should be coming at this time of night, "with a trunk tied on the back of the buggy, too."

Then old Gip came careering out, and presently a glad "Why, it's Helena!" from mother, brought father Wayne hurrying out from the woodshed.

"Goin' to stay home now, Helena?" he said, gruffly, but Helena caught sight of the tear he was furtively trying to brush away, and threw her arms round his neck.

"Yes, daddy, and for good," she said, hugging him harder and harder.

"I asked Fred to dinner to-night," said Mrs. Wayne, as the three sat down to the well-filled table a little later, "he was always here Thanksgiving night, you know, but he said he couldn't come. I guess he didn't know you'd be here, Helena," and Helena said nothing.

Yes, Fred had always been there Thanksgiving night. How lonely it was without him. And what a gap there seemed to be, even in the dear old home, when the three went into the sitting-room for the evening.

"By the way, father," she said suddenly, "Tom Edwards got a letter for you at the post office. I declare, I 'done forgot' all about it. It looks like Uncle Gregory's writing"—as she drew it from her hand-bag.

Mr. Wayne read the letter through slowly—and yet once again. What could it be?—Then he coughed and read it once more.

"What's the matter, father?" asked Mrs. Wayne, "What has Uncle Gregory to say?"

"Why," replied her husband, "It's about Helena. Read it out, Helena."

Wonderingly the girl took the letter, a mere note written in her uncle's curt business-like way. Honore was marrying well, it said; anyway he was going to set her up with a little fortune of her own on her wedding-day. He and his wife had thought that they might do something for Helena; they were quite taken with the girl. If she would let them send her abroad for two or three years to go on with her music, they would consider it a favor. They would miss not having someone to do for especially.

Slowly she laid the letter on the table. Slowly she looked from one face to the other of the two old folk sitting there, tremblingly, yet silently, waiting for her to speak. Then a great throb of exultation took possession of her, so that she could not, for a little, find her voice. Instead, she flew upstairs to her own room, and sat down by her little writing-table on which stood a photo of Fred Marsh. Catching it up, she pressed her face to it, while the tears streamed down her cheeks. "Oh, Fred, Fred," she said, "I am so glad; I don't want the old music! I just want you, you, you! Now I am not afraid! I know!"

Then she remembered the two patient old-folk, downstairs, and scrubbed the tears free her radiant face.

"I do not want to go to Europe, nor away from here, ever again," she announced presently in the little sitting-room, and her mother said in her calm way, "You have made us very glad, daughter."

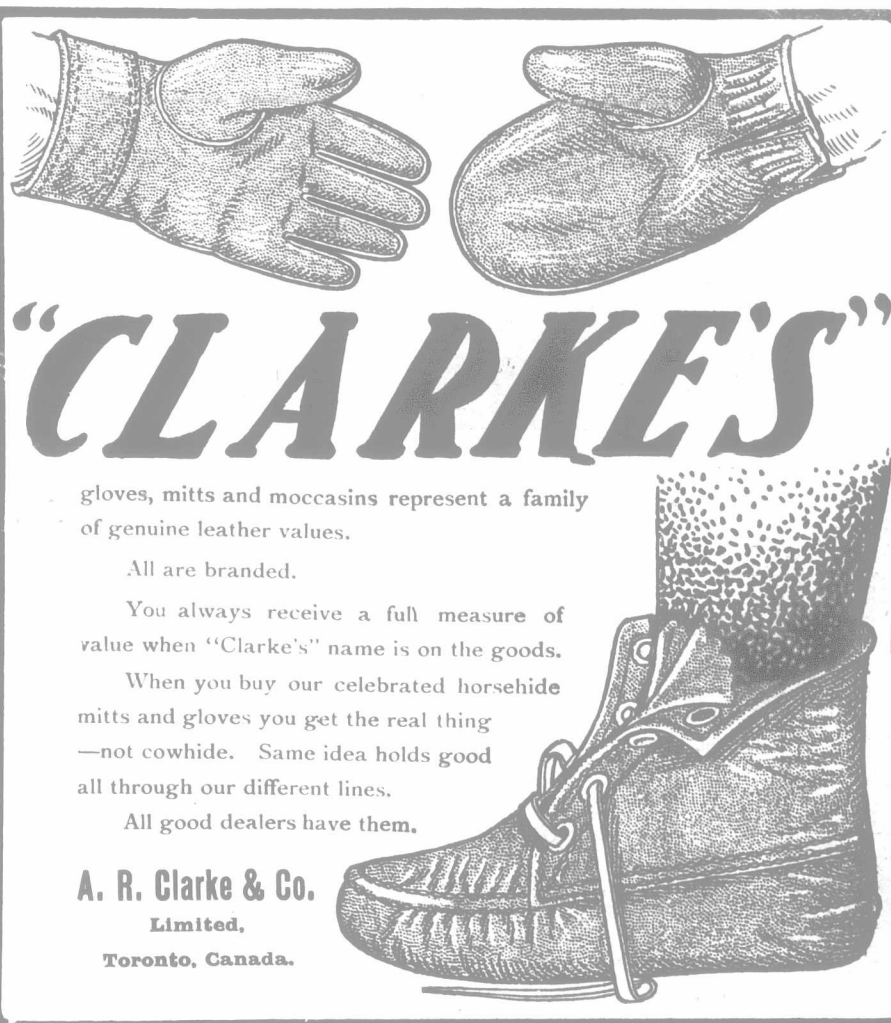
As for Mr. Wayne, he just poked the fire savagely and left the room.

After a little, Helena, smiling mischievously as she gazed into the glowing coals, said, "So Fred wouldn't come to dinner, mother? Say I call him up by 'phone, and see if he will come for the evening."

"But, child, the rain is pouring down."

"Well, what if I try him anyway?"—and away she skipped to the telephone, for according to the homely etiquette of this quiet place there was nothing wrong in that.

And Fred came.



"CLARKE'S"

gloves, mitts and moccasins represent a family of genuine leather values.

All are branded.

You always receive a full measure of value when "Clarke's" name is on the goods.

When you buy our celebrated horsehide mitts and gloves you get the real thing—not cowhide. Same idea holds good all through our different lines.

All good dealers have them.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited,
Toronto, Canada.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF IMPORTED

Clydesdale Fillies

I will sell by auction, 20 or more, choice, big, smooth quality Clydesdale fillies, with the best of breeding, direct from Scotland, at WINGHAM, Huron County (London, Huron & Bruce R.R.), on

Tuesday, November 28th, 1911, 1 o'clock p.m. sharp

Sale at

Credit will be given, if wanted, on good paper that banks will accept.

WM. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

ROSEDALE STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE

Imported and Canadian-bred CLYDESDALE and SHIRE HORSES, PONIES, SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. A choice importation of the above animals was personally selected in June. For further particulars write:

J. M. GARDHOUSE, WESTON P. O., ONT.

8 miles from Toronto by G. T. R., C. P. R. and electric railway, and long-distance telephone.

Mount Victoria Stock Farm, Hudson Heights, P. Q.

We have for service this season the Champion Imp. Clydesdale stallions Netherlea, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard; also Lord Aberdeen, by Netherlea, and the Champion Hackney stallion Terrington Lucifer, by Copper King. For terms and rates apply to the manager.

T. B. MACAULAY, Prop., ED. WATSON, Manager.

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

Porter Bros., Appleby, Ont., Burlington Sta. 'Phone.

Clydesdales, Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions

My 1911 importation have arrived—20 Clyde stallions, 18 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions. I have many winners at Old Country shows. Big, choice, quality stallions and mares, bred from the champions, and the best Percherons in Canada. Prices right.

Long-distance 'phone. **T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.**

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales

We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the purple, big in size, and quality all over. If you want something above the average come and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line. **John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.**

HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have Clydesdale stallions and fillies for sale, every one of them strictly high-class in type, quality and breeding; stallions over a ton and very fleshy; fillies of superb form and quality. If you want the best in Canada, come and see me.

JAMES TORRANCE, Markham, Ont.

BIG QUALITY CLYDESDALES

We have them on hand imported this year. Stallions and Fillies, many of them winners, the best blood of the breed, with size, character and quality. There are none better and no firm can sell cheaper.

R. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.

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



Actual Residence Roofed with NEPONSET Proslate

Looks Like Stained Shingles

Why don't you roof your home with this modern roofing material? It is more than a substitute for shingles because it resists fire.

NEPONSET PROSLATE ROOFING

The Real Rival of Best Shingles, which Adds Fire Protection

It makes as attractive an appearance as stained shingles, but it can't catch fire from sparks or burning embers. It is bound to give permanent wear because it is made with NEPONSET Paroid as a body. And NEPONSET Paroid has proved permanent in every climate.

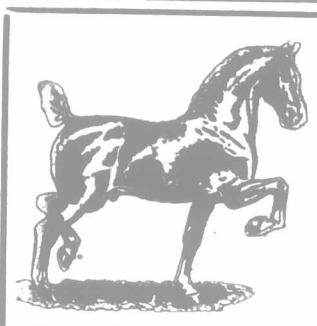
NEPONSET Proslate lasts longer than the best shingles that you can buy and costs much less. This modern idea roofing material combines fine appearance, long wear, fire resistance, moderate cost.

Write for all the facts and for name of the NEPONSET dealer.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 490 Lotteridge Street, Hamilton, Ont.

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Winnipeg Montreal St. John, N. B. Vancouver B. C. E. Walpole, Mass.
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Union Horse Exchange

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TORONTO, CANADA.

The Great Wholesale and Retail
Horse Commission Market.

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Horses and Harness always on hand for private sale. The only horse exchange with railway loading chutes, both G. T. R. and C. P. R., at stable doors. Horses for Northwest trade a specialty.
J. HERBERT SMITH, Manager

Clydesdales! Clydesdales! Spring Hill Top Notchers



Gentlemen, we wish to remind you that owing to our late importations we won't be showing at any of the fall exhibitions. Our lot comprises fillies and mares, stallions, 3 and 4 years old. They are the ripe cherries every one of them, and must be sold at the lowest possible price to make room for this fall importation. There's no man who ever buys a stallion or mare but who comes back again; why, because we have the goods and back up what we say. We wish to thank every one for their kind patronage in the past. Yours truly,

J. & J. SEMPLE, Milverton, Ont., and La Verne, Minn., U. S. A.

Ormsby Grange Stock Farm ORMSTOWN, P. QUE.

A full stock of CLYDESDALES, imported and home-bred, always on hand, at prices and terms to suit breeders. Correspondence solicited.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor.

For Sale Clydesdale Stallion

ONE EXTRA FIN
Four years old by Benedict. He is a beauty and sure load getter.
AND TWO TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLIONS. VERY CHEAP.

Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville, Quebec



OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!

We wish to announce to all breeders of Clydesdales that about Oct. 1st we sail for Scotland for our usual importations. Watch for our return.

DUNCAN McEACHRAN, Proprietor, Lennoxville, P. Quebec.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PIPING WATER TO A LOWER LEVEL.

I am going to pipe the water from a pond to lower ground to water about 40 head of cattle. Will require about 135 feet of pipe, and wish to use the water both winter and summer.

1. What size of pipe would be required?

2. What kind of pipe is best?

3. I intend putting in a cement trough and wish to know if a float could be arranged, or would I require a hydrant? Explain the best way of fixing pipe at both ends.

R. C. A.

Ans.—1. A one and a quarter inch pipe would be plenty large, and an inch pipe should give good satisfaction.

2. Galvanized iron pipe would be as good as any.

3. We see no reason why a float would not work all right. The pipe should be in the ground about two feet at the intake, and it would be well to have this end packed in a little stiff clay or cement, and a small box over the end, with a screen in one side to let the water through, but fine enough to check all particles of dirt which might clog the pipe. The other end of the pipe could be cemented right into the bottom of the trough.

PIGS DIED—LEGAL QUESTIONS.

1. I had three pigs die. They weighed about 60 pounds apiece. Two died about a week before the other. I took them to a veterinary and we opened them. The three were exactly alike. I saw one the day before. It was laying on its abdomen, and the next day it was dead. The following day the other one was dead. On the lower part of abdomen the bowels were black, and the contents were black and very loose. There was no mark on the flesh, and they were quite healthy in every other way. The veterinary could not tell what killed them. He thought it was something they had eaten. There were some yellow spots on the stomach. I think the pigs were poisoned. The poison was gotten from someone that knew a good deal about it. It would pass through the stomach into the bowels before it took effect. Could that be possible? Tell me if I am wrong, and tell me what they died from. They had some worms in them.

2. I would also like to know if you would tell who asks certain questions about law? If you would not tell, could I make you?

L. K.

Ans.—1. It is not possible for us to tell what killed the pigs. Your veterinarian was in all probability correct in his diagnosis. If you had sent the stomach of one of the pigs to an analyst, he would have been able to tell you whether or not they had been poisoned. The poison would have commenced its fatal action before it reached the intestines.

2. The names of correspondents who ask legal questions are given in confidence, and not for publication. In case a person furnished a good and justifiable reason for wanting to know the name, and asked it in a courteous manner, it might be furnished him.

GOSSIP.

One of the worst things we have to answer for is the habit of putting by-words into everything we say. It weakens our talk, belittles us in the eyes of those who love us, and ties us hand and foot against a good, clean way of speaking. It is like throwing pepper sauce into the eyes of people of good, clean, sensitive hearts. Let us break ourselves of this habit.

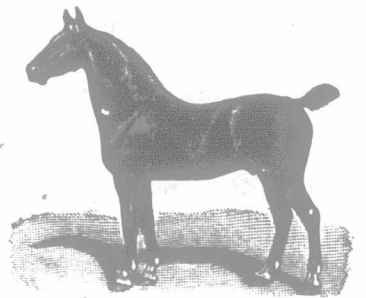
A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused.

"Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me."

"But why not?" someone asked finally. "Because," he responded, "they have threshing machines down there, and it's hard enough here, where it's done by hand."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

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

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
Warranted to give satis. action. Price \$1.50
per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by ex-
press, charges paid, with full directions for
its use. Send for descriptive circulars,
testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil

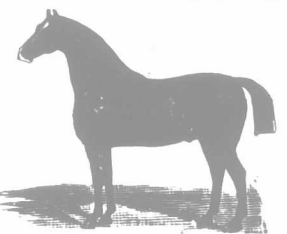
Any person, however inexperienced,
can readily cure either disease with
Fleming's
Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

even bad old cases that skilled doctors
have abandoned. Easy and simple; no
cutting; just a little attention every fifth
day—and your money refunded if it ever
fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,
leaving the horse sound and smooth. All
particulars given in

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Veterinary Adviser.
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six
pages, covering more than a hundred
veterinary subjects. Durably bound,
indexed and illustrated.
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Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs,
Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or
Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring-
worm on Cat-
tle, and to re-
move all un-
natural en-
largements.



This prepara-
tion (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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171 King St., E. TORONTO, ONT.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE,
EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND

Exporters of pedigree live stock or all
descriptions.

FACILE PRINCIPES.

Clydesdales for Sale

Stallions, mares and fillies supplied on
shortest notice. Flash on blood stud
horse, Dunure James (13452), sire Baron
of Buchlyvie. Parties met at station;
Carlisle 11 miles, Wigton half mile.
Apply to owner.

GEORGE WATSON, Lowfield House,
Wigton, Cumberland England.

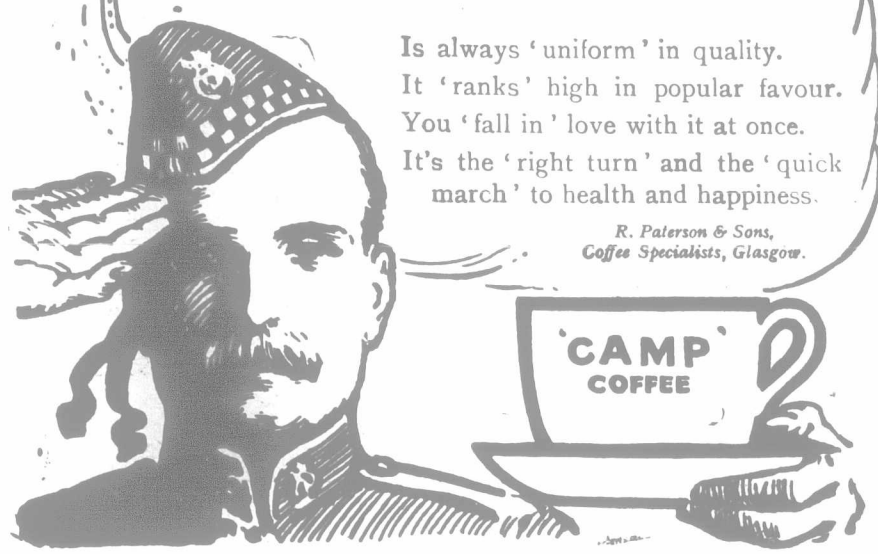
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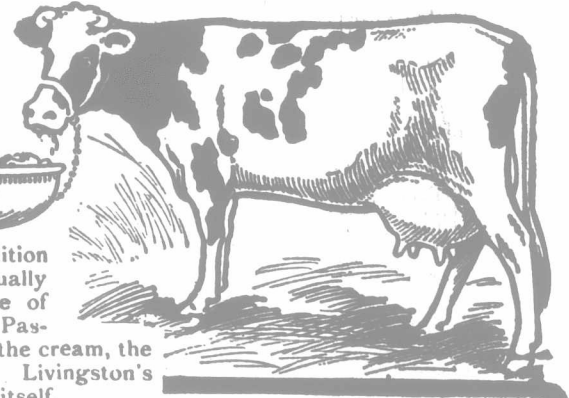
Eye Ready
CAMP
COFFEE

Is always 'uniform' in quality.
 It 'ranks' high in popular favour.
 You 'fall in' love with it at once.
 It's the 'right turn' and the 'quick march' to health and happiness.

*R. Paterson & Sons,
 Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.*



This Feed Costs Nothing
 if you count the results it gives.
 Livingston's Oil Cake is just what cows need.
 It tastes good—is easily digested—keeps stock in prime condition all the year round—actually increases the percentage of Butter-fat by 16% over Pasture Grass. The richer the cream, the more money you make. Livingston's is the feed that pays for itself.



Livingston's Dairy Oil Cake

Write for free sample and prices:
THE DOMINION LINDSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

IMPORTED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

We have a large selection of IMPORTED ANGUS BULL CALVES and YEARLINGS for sale. Also a few heifers and cows. These cattle represent the most desirable blood lines and families of this breed in Scotland, and are an exceptional lot of fine individuals.

Prices Reasonable

This is an opportunity to introduce the best imported blood in your herd. Angus sires are noted for their prepotency, and thus are extremely desirable for improving and building up herds of grade cattle. You are cordially invited to inspect our herds and stock.

Breeder and Importer Clydesdale Horses Jersey Cattle Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Shropshire Sheep Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine	LARKIN FARMS Queenston, Ont. Canada J. D. LARKIN, - Owner Buffalo, N. Y.
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ORCHARD GROVE HEREFORDS
 Champions of 1911 shows, winning both senior and junior herds at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton, Toronto and London; also fifteen championships.
 Young stock, both sexes, for sale at reasonable prices.
 Long-distance 'Phone **L. O. CLIFFORD Oshawa, Ont**

SALEM SHORTHORNS Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated in Britain as a calf and yearling, and winner of junior championship honors at Toronto, 1911. Have on hand two yearlings and a number of bulls under a year for sale at reasonable prices.
J. A. WATT, Salem, Ont. Elora Sta. G. T. R. 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 = (90065), 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. GUELPH, ONT.**

BOOK REVIEW.

MANAGING GAS ENGINE.

With the advent of gas engines of various kinds, and their use in farming operations, farmers find it necessary to become more or less experts in the installation of such machines, and in order to remedy troubles that arise from time to time. They cannot well leave home and take a course in some technical institution, what is needed is a plain, understandable text-book on the subject of installing and operating gas and gasoline engines, how to make immediate repairs, and keep them running. This is precisely what J. B. Rathbun, Consulting Gas Engineer and Instructor at the Chicago Technical College, has produced in a book called "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," published by Chas. C. Thompson & Co. Knowing the need for such a work, we have had this one carefully examined by a London engine expert, who heartily recommends it as practical and reliable, and well calculated to prevent a great many troubles in the use of engines. We have therefore made arrangements with the publishers for supplies of the volume, which may be ordered through this office at \$1, postage paid; or any present subscriber may obtain it as a premium by sending us one new subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied by \$1.50.

TRADE TOPIC.

A GREAT EXHIBIT OF APPLES.—There will be three times as much fruit exhibited at the coming Ontario Horticultural Exhibition as was exhibited last year, according to the press agent's promise. The St. Lawrence Arena, where the exhibition will be held, will be crowded with apples. Some of the principal exhibits are: Norfolk County, with a carload of 600 boxes of their best apples; Prince Edward County, 300 boxes; Northumberland and Durham, with 200 barrels; and a ship 30 feet long made entirely of apples; Lambton County will have a complete map of the county in boxed apples, showing the towns, rivers, and other principal features of the county; Ontario County, 100 boxes; Elgin, 50 boxes; Leeds and Grenville, 60 boxes of MacIntosh; Brant County, 50 boxes. From the Ontario Government Experiment Stations, 200 boxes will come from Georgian Bay; 60 boxes from Northumberland and Durham; Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, 60 boxes; Hastings, 50 boxes; Wentworth, 50 boxes. These quantities are entirely separate from individual and other kinds of exhibits. There never was a time in the history of Ontario when so much really first-class fruit was on exhibition in one building as there will be at Toronto on November 14th to 18th. It will be a sight worth travelling to see. The railways throughout Ontario have granted single-fare rate, plus 25 cents. Information regarding tickets can be obtained from any of the local railway agents in the Province.

GOSSIP.

ORIGIN OF DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
 The origin of "clotted" or Devonshire cream is supposed to come down from the ancient Phœnician merchant traders, about the seventh century B. C., when they imparted their secret to the dwellers in the "West Country." It is a remarkable thing that only in the west is the scald system of dairying to be found, and the secret mode of manufacture was handed down from one generation to another. The manner of preparing this delicious form of dairy produce is as follows: The new milk is set in pans and allowed to cool on the dairy shelves for twelve hours in summer, twenty-four in winter. These are then scalded in order to produce the "clotted cream," which collects upon the surface of the pan when the right degree of heat has been attained. The pan is carried carefully on to the milk scald, and allowed to remain for half an hour, when the process of scalding the new milk should be completed. The surface will become "crinkled," and for buttermaking purposes 160 degrees will suffice. The pan is then carried back to the dairy shelf to cool. This will take twelve hours longer, when the "clotted" cream can be skimmed off ready for turning into genuine Devonshire butter.—Farm and Stockbreeder.

METALLIC CEILINGS

Both clean and fire-proof—no dust and dirt falling, as from plaster ceilings. Costs no more, but looks thrice as artistic. The life of a plastered or papered ceiling is short and nearly every year needs repairs. Our *Metallic Ceiling* will last as long as the house—always fresh and clean. We can send you hundreds of pretty designs to select from for both *ceilings and walls*.

Our beautiful free booklet tells you all about *Metallic Ceilings and Walls*. Send for one.

"Really I don't know how people can stand the constant drudgery necessary to keep the ordinary ceilings and walls clean. *Metallic* is so clean and sanitary."—*The Philosopher of Metal Town.*

MANUFACTURERS 1749
Metallic Roofing Co. Limited
 TORONTO, ONT.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on *Sticks and Bone Spavin*. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser
 Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
 75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

AUCTION SALE OF REGISTERED

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

At **Grape Grange Farm, CLARKSBURG, ONT.**, 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury Station, G. T. R. (Barrie & Meaford Branch) on
Thursday, Nov. 16th, 1911

Sale begins at 1.30 p.m., after arrival of train from the south.
 Fourteen head—5 males, 9 females—mostly young (from Elm Park Master, Emlyn, and other well-known strains). For particulars, address:
A. DINSMORE, Manager, Clarksburg, Ont., or C. H. MARSH, Owner, Lindsay, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Will sell both sexes; fair prices. Come and see them before buying. **WALTER HALL, Drumbo station, Washington, Ont.**

Herefords

POLLED—For sale: A number of fine young bulls, from six months to two years old. Breeding choice. Address **J. LINDSAY, LIMHOUSE, ONTARIO.**

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—For Sale: A ch. ice young bull (15 mos.) of richest quality and breeding; also females.
Glengore Stock Farm, GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Proprs. Aiton, Ont.

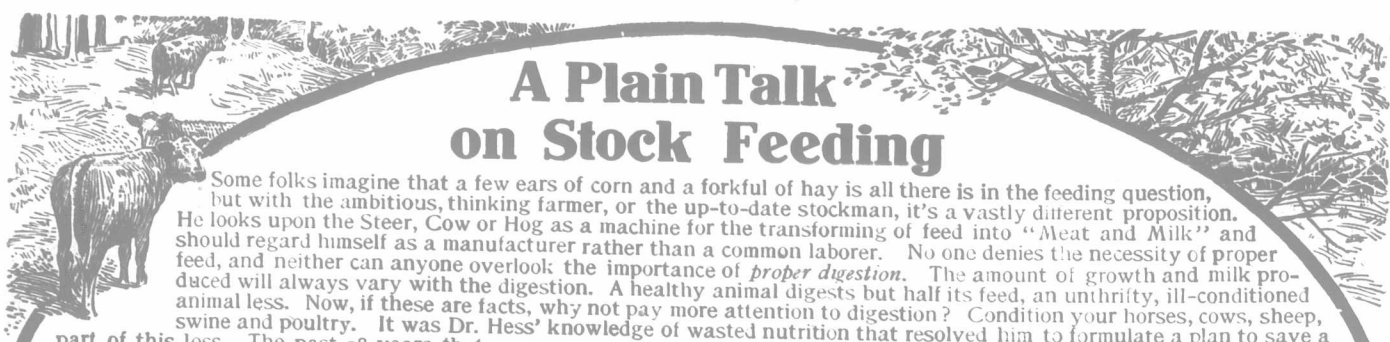
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, and both sexes, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to
ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus—I am offering for sale young bulls and heifers of the highest types of the breed. Show stock in show condition a specialty. Bred on the most popular lines. **Thos. B. Broadfoot, Fergus Sta. Wellington Co. Ont.**

Shorthorns, Shropshires and Berkshires—For sale: I have young bulls and heifers, bred for milk production. High-class flock-heads, winners, and c-versed to the ground. Berkshires, both sexes of breeding age, show stock **W. Wilson, Brickley P. O., Hastings Sta., G.T.R.**

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

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A Plain Talk on Stock Feeding

Some folks imagine that a few ears of corn and a forkful of hay is all there is in the feeding question, but with the ambitious, thinking farmer, or the up-to-date stockman, it's a vastly different proposition. He looks upon the Steer, Cow or Hog as a machine for the transforming of feed into "Meat and Milk" and should regard himself as a manufacturer rather than a common laborer. No one denies the necessity of proper feed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of *proper digestion*. The amount of growth and milk produced will always vary with the digestion. A healthy animal digests but half its feed, an unhealthy, ill-conditioned animal less. Now, if these are facts, why not pay more attention to digestion? Condition your horses, cows, sheep, swine and poultry. It was Dr. Hess' knowledge of wasted nutrition that resolved him to formulate a plan to save a part of this loss. The past 18 years that

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

has been on the market, is proof of how well he wrought. No attempt can be made to contradict the effect of tonics on digestion. No one can deny that there is a waste of one-half or more of the food eaten. As proof, you often see whole corn in the droppings—and you know many stockmen fatten their hogs on the grain that passes off undigested.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$2.25 or 100 lbs. at \$7.00. (Duty Paid.) Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 66 page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. A splendid digestive tonic and conditioner that makes hens lay more eggs. It shortens the moulting period considerably and strengthens the system during the time when fowl are weakened down by shedding their old feathers for a new growth. It increases the egg yield during the winter months when prices are high and is a sure preventive against Gapes, Roup and Cholera, and other minor poultry ailments. Feed in small doses; a penny's worth feeds thirty fowl per day. 1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. (Duty Paid.) Guaranteed same as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess' 48 page Poultry Book free.

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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: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Udine," g. dam imp. Young cows in calf. Yearling heifers: Clippers, Minas, Wimples, Julias, etc. Inspector solicited. Prices moderate. Phone connection.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO



SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRES

For sale: Heifers and calves, shearing rams and ram lambs, also a few young Berkshire sows.

John Racey,
Lennoxville, Quebec.

OAKLAND SHORTHORNS

Our herd, numbering about 50 head, should be inspected by any intending purchasers. Many of the cows are excellent milkers and grand breeders. Many young heifers and a few bulls for sale. Scotch Grey = 72892 = at head of herd, is one of the best bulls in Ontario. Prices reasonable.

JOHN ELDER & SON, HENSALL, ONT.

Fletcher's Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Stock bull "Spectator" (imp.) = 50094 = for sale or exchange; also choice heifers. I also offer my (imp.) Yorkshire boar for sale or exchange.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham, Ont.
Erin station, C. P. R.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1854—1911

A splendid lot of Leicesters on hand. Shearings and lambs sired by imported Wooler, the champion ram at Toronto and London, 1910. Choice individuals and choice breeding.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Shorthorns of Show Calibre

I have only three young bulls left, but every one will be a topper as sons of the greatest stock bull in Canada, Mildred's Royal, out of big, thick Scotch cows. For a show bull or show heifer, write us.

GEO. GIER & SON, Grand Valley, Ont.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

If you want a good Short-horn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right.

Phone connection. Kyle Bros., Arr, Ont.

Shorthorns

Choose selection of bulls and heifers at all times. Write at very reasonable prices. Robert Nichol & Sons, Nagersville, Ont.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO. ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Non pareils, Cruickshank Villagers, Marr Emmas, Cruick shan & Duchess of Glosters, Bridesmaids, Bruce Fames, Kinellars, Clarets, Crimson Flowers, and other equally desirable Scotch families, together with a member of the grand old milking Atha tribe which have also been famous in the showing.

Arthur J. Howden & Co., Columbus, Ont

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

PRESENT SPECIAL OFFERING:

Seven choice young Scotch bulls, from 9 to 15 months; 25 cows and heifers of choicest breeding. This lot includes some strong show heifers for the yearling and two-year-old classes. A pair of imported Clyde fillies, two and three years old (bred).

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

Long-distance phone. Burlington Jct. Sta., G. T. R., ½ mile from farm.



SHORTHORNS

Sold out of Bulls. Would be glad to have your inquiries for anything else.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON, Proprietors,
Manager. Bruce Co., Cargill, Ont.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, and of a very high class, at prices that you can afford to pay. The young bulls are by one of the greatest sons of Whitehall Sultan. They are good colors, and will make show bulls. I also have two good imported bulls at moderate prices and of choice breeding, and some cows and heifers in calf to Superb Sultan; the calves should be worth all the cows will cost. Some beautiful young imported Welsh Ponies still to spare. It will pay you to write, stating what you want. Glad to answer inquiries or show my stock at any time. Business established 74 years.



ELMHURST SCOTCH SHORTHORNS AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

H. M. VANDERLIP, Importer and Breeder, Cainsville, Ont. Langford Sta. Brantford & Hamilton Road in sight of farm. Bell phone.

Springhurst Shorthorns and Clydesdales

I am now offering a number of heifers from 10 months to 3 years of age. Anyone looking for show material should see this lot. They are strictly high-class, and bred on show lines. Also several Clydesdale fillies, imp. sires and dams, from toals 2 years of age off. Harry Smith, Hay, Ont. Exeter Sta

Scotch Shorthorns

FOR SALE: 14 blocky, low-down bull calves, from 6 to 11 months old, all from imported stock. 20 yearling and two-year-old heifers of best Scotch breeding; also one imported bull, an extra sire. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. Sta.

Brampton Jerseys

Cows and some calves for sale. Production and quality.

B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.

High Grove Jerseys

No better blood in Canada. Present offering: Two choice young solid-colored bulls about 15 months old, out of heavy-producing dams.

ARTHUR H. TUFTS, P. O. Box 111, Tweed, Ont.

Calves

Raise them without milk. Booklet free. CLOUGH & CO., Lennoxville, Que.

DON JERSEYS I

Contains more of the blood of Golden Fern's Lad than any other Jersey herd in Canada. For sale are heifer calves from 4 to 9 months of age, and young bulls from calves to 1 year.

DAVID DUNOAN, DON, ONT., Duncan Station, C. N. R. Phone connection

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

WALNUT CULTURE.

Having just received a quantity of black walnuts, I should be very grateful for full information, through your valuable paper, regarding the planting of the same. When is the best time?

W. R.

Ans.—Sow the nuts in rows in the fall and cover to a depth of two inches. Place the nuts about 1 foot apart in the drills, and the drills about 4 feet apart. Leave the trees in the nursery row until one or two years of age, when they can be planted where desired. Protect the young trees during their first winter, and as they are very tender they should be tied to a stick in summer to prevent their being broken. You might plant the nuts wherever you wish to have a tree, but better results would likely follow if they were planted in the nursery row as above indicated.

PLOWING THE ORCHARD.

Would you kindly advise me, through the columns of your paper, whether or not it would be advisable to plow an orchard in the fall that had not been broken up for ten or twelve years? Would it be better left until spring?

W. R.

Ans.—We would not advise plowing the orchard in the fall. It would be better to leave it until spring, when it could be plowed and cultivation commenced as soon as the ground is dry enough to work. The sod and grass will furnish a protection to the roots of the trees, many of which might be bared by the fall plowing, and there is nothing to gain, except perhaps a little time, by plowing in the fall.

DIFFICULT CHURNING.

We are having trouble and loss with our cream. Our cows are on the usual pasture land; there is some swamp, also the usual weeds. The milk is bitter, and the cream don't sour and thicken as it should. I have churned all day and got no butter. This is the fourth churning with same results.

E. A. T.

Ans.—The common causes of bad flavors in butter are: (1) A supply of impure milk; (2) cream exposed to bad odors; (3) cream too old or too ripe before churning; (4) undesirable bacteria found in dirty places; (5) impure water; (6) foods that impart volatile flavors; (7) too much buttermilk retained in the butter; (8) holding the butter at too high a temperature. There is a chance that the cows get some herbage in their feed which causes the flavor. Overripe cream is a common cause of a bitter flavor in butter. The causes of difficult churning are many. Small fat globules, such as are usually found in the milk from cows nearly dry, or cows that are well advanced in the lactation period, make churning difficult. Cream may also become frothy, due to an abnormal condition of the milk from a diseased cow, or from alkaline substances which may get into it. Another very common trouble is trying to churn cold cream. Try churning it at a temperature of from 68 to 70 degrees. Too thin cream may be the cause of the trouble. This can be remedied by adjusting the cream screw on the separator. Do not try to churn with the churn too full, and be sure your cream is ripe, but not overripe. Feed succulent food, as ensilage or roots, after the cows have been stabled. If turnips are fed, care must be taken to avoid bad flavors. If possible, add the milk of a few fresh cows to that already in use.

The Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph this year will be held December 11th to 15th, and the Toronto Fat-stock Show at Union Stock-yards will be held December 11th and 12th. However, we are informed that arrangements have been made between the management of the two shows, so that cattle exhibited at the Toronto Fat-stock Show, which have been regularly entered at Guelph, will be eligible to compete in their classes if received at Guelph not later than 6 p. m., Tuesday, December 12. The management of the Toronto Fat-stock Show will make special transportation arrangements, so that cattle may be loaded at the Union Stock-yards at 3 p. m., December 12, and reach Guelph in ample time.

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

HOLSTEINS

MONRO & LAWLESS

Elmdale Farms. Thorold, Ont.

HIGHLY-BRED HEIFERS

We have at present some choice yearling heifers for sale off A. R. O. dams and sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman and served by King Segis Pietertje, and one three-year-old heifer just freshened; also some bull calves from 3 to 5 months old, sired by Idalin's Paul Veeman. Write for particulars.

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Purebred Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE

The most profitable dairy breed, greatest in size, milk, butterfat and in vitality. Send for FREE illustrated descriptive booklets. Holstein-Friesian Asso., F. L. Houghton, Sec'y, Box 127, Brattleboro, Vt.

MINSTER FARM

Holsteins and Yorkshires
R. HONEY, Brickley, Hastings St.,
Northumberland County, offers bull calves from R. O. P. cows, and from a son of Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, also boars and sows ready to mate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LAME IN NEAR HIND LEG.

My horse starts off lame in near hind leg. He has done so for a year. Some mornings he is worse than others. There is no sign of a spavin or other enlargement. Would you advise a blister on the seat of spavin?
H. M.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate spavin lameness. In some cases spavins do not cause an enlargement, and these are usually the hardest to treat. It would be wise to blister as you suggest, and if this does not cure, get your veterinarian to fire and blister. In fact, it would be wise to have him fired at once, as it is highly improbable that blistering will be effective in a case of so long standing.
V.

PIGS WITH COUGH.

My pigs commence to cough at from two weeks to three months old. They gradually waste away and die. I killed one, and a post-mortem revealed the lungs a dull blue color, and when cut open a light-colored fluid was noticed. Some do not die, but they mature very slowly.
D. BROS.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate lung worms, or infectious bronchitis. In the former, a very close examination of the lungs of the pig you killed would have revealed the presence of very small, fine, thread-like worms. In either case, treatment is not usually satisfactory. It consists in shutting the pigs in a close compartment and burning sulphur so long as you can stand the fumes, then opening door and windows to admit air. Repeat treatment every two weeks as long as necessary. It is usually wise to destroy the lot, and thoroughly disinfect pens and yards before introducing fresh stock. I think it would be wise for you to get a veterinarian to slaughter and hold a post-mortem on a pig showing well-marked signs of the trouble in order to make a definite diagnosis before treatment or general slaughter.
V.

GOSSIP.

The latest shipment of Clydesdales from Glasgow, bound for Canada, sailing October 7th, totalled 66 head, the importers being W. J. McCallum & Bro., Brampton, Ont.; A. F. McNiven, St. Thomas, Ont.; John Clark, Crowfoot, Alta., and John Graham, Carberry, Man.

Fourteen head of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, five bulls and nine females, are advertised to be sold by auction on November 16th, at Clarksburg, Ont., 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury Station, G. T. R. (Barry and Meaford branch). Parties interested will do well to look up the advertisement.

Geo. Davis & Sons, Alton, Ont., a station on the Orangeville branch of the C. P. R., in their advertisement of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, offer for sale at a moderate price, a choice fifteen-months-old bull, by the good breeding sire, Cochrane of Tweedhill, and out of Queen Easter 3rd of Glengore.

A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., the well-known breeder of Tamworth swine and Cotswold sheep, writes: I have had a very satisfactory season, with prospects for a splendid fall trade, in Tamworths especially. I have as fine a lot of pigs from three weeks to ten months old as I ever owned. My January and March sows are, I think, the best lot I ever owned. Several of my March pigs weigh from 225 to 265 lbs., and are as sleek and smooth as silk, with wonderful length and depth, and extra heavy bone, just suitable to carry such heavy-weight bodies as these pigs possess. I also have a nice bunch of pure-bred Cotswold sheep and lambs of both sexes for sale; also my stock ram of three shears. These will be sold at good bargain prices.



KEEP YOUR STOCK WELL AND THRIVING ALL WINTER

With "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD"—The best known and most reliable Stock Food on the market. Farmers, Stockmen and Breeders all use it and praise it because it gives animals new strength and endurance—purifies the blood—improves their appearance—and at the same time, saves corn and oats, and only costs you

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

Here Is What One Stock Raiser Says

DALESVILLE, QUE. The International Stock Food Co., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen— Please find enclosed postal notes for \$15.00, the amount of my account. I have found International Stock Food excellent for my horses and cattle, and pigs. It has given me every satisfaction, and I would not be without it. As soon as my present supply is finished I shall send a further order. (Signed) J. V. SMITH.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Young bull, calved Sept. 3rd, 1910, sired by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol, and out of an untested heifer, whose dam has a 21-lb. 7-day record and an 88-lb. 30-day record. This is a very smooth bull, mostly white, and is worth while seeing. Also several younger bulls, all of which are described in catalogue, which is sent on demand.

Telephone E. F. OSLER, BRONTE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD STILL LEADS ALL OTHERS.

We own the world's champion cow, Pontiac Pet, 37.67 lbs. butter in 7 days. We have here her sire and over 50 of her sisters. We can offer you young bulls that are more closely related to her and to Pontiac Clothilde DeKol 2nd, 37.21 lbs., than you can get any place else in the world, and our prices are right. Nearly 200 head in herd. Come and look them over.

E. H. DOLLAR, (near Prescott) HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

Holsteins and Yorkshires—Sir Admiral Ormsby 4171. Our main stock bull, has only had 4 daughters tested so far, and they average 26 1/4 lbs. butter in 7 days as 4-year-olds, and one holds the world's record for yearly work as a 2-year-old. We offer for sale 20 heifers in calf to Sir Admiral Ormsby; also bull calves by him and from 27 3/4-lb., 26 1/2-lb., 4-year-old and 25 3/4-lb., 4-year-old cows. Come and see the herd. No trouble to show them. Our Yorkshire hogs will be at Toronto Exhibition, bigger and better than ever. It is our intention to double our breeding herd in order to supply the increasing demand for Summer Hill Yorkshires. See them at Toronto and London Exhibitions. D. C. FLATT & SON, Hamilton, Ont. R.F.D. No. 2. Phone 2471, Hamilton.

Evergreen Stock Farm Holsteins Herd headed by Prince Abbecker Mercena, whose eight nearest dams average over 25 pounds butter in seven day, and whose dam produced \$150 worth of milk at Toronto— wholesale prices—in four months. We have taken a milk contract, and don't want to feed many calves, consequently we will sell young calves, heifers and bulls, at attractive prices. Our females, the dams of these calves, are equal to the best in the country. Bell phone in house. A. F. HULET, NORWICH, ONTARIO.

Homewood Holsteins!

Headed by Grace Fayne II, Sir Colantha. At Toronto Exhibition his get won 1st, 2nd on bull calf, 1, 2 and 6 on females. Sweepstakes and champion over all females. M. L. HALEY, M. H. HALEY, Springfield, Ont. Walburn Rivers, Folders, Ontario

Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average yield 65 to 70 lbs. milk per day, and 14,000 to 15,000 lbs. per year. Records carefully kept. An excellent opportunity to procure foundation stock. Write for prices, or call and see: Neil Campbell, Howlett, Ont.

Holsteins and Tamworths—For sale: One yearling bull and several bull calves. Two boars fit for service (prize winners); sows bred to farrow in January; pigs ready to wean. Phone connection, via C. -bourg. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Silver Creek Holsteins We are now offering about a dozen yearling heifers and 3 young bulls. They are all of superior type, and 7-day records that average 27 lbs., is at head of herd. A. H. TEEPLE, CURRIES P. O., Ont., Woodstock Station. Phone connection.

Dungannon Ayrshires and Yorkshires—For immediate sale are: Three choice young bulls and a few heifers; also young sows of breeding age, quality and breeding combined. W. H. FURBER, Cobourg, Ont. L.-D. Phone.

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.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES Choice Ayrshires Good teats, heavy production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires—We have still some good young bulls. Now is the time to buy for the coming season, before the best go. We have females any age, and can fill orders for carlots of Ayrshires. Pigs of either sex on hand. ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie, Ont.

HILLCREST AYRSHIRES—Bred for production and large teats. Record of Performance work a specialty. Fifty head to select from. Prices right. FRANK HARRIS, Mount Elgin, Ont.

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P. just as good, 2-year-old heifers, one yearling bull and six 1911 bull calves, with one to three crosses of R. O. P. blood. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Was So Nervous Could Not Stay In The House Alone

Mrs. Arthur Moore, Freeport, N.S., writes:—"I would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone who is weak, run down and their nerves all unstrung. I was troubled with nervousness of the very worst kind, and when I started in to take your pills, I was so bad I could not stay in the house alone, nor could I sleep nights. Since taking the pills I am entirely cured and can recommend them to anyone who is nervous and run down."

To any of those suffering in any way from any derangement of the heart or nerves, we can recommend our MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS with the greatest confidence.

They have been tried and proved, for the last twenty years, to be exactly what we claim for them.

Price 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.

Cattle and Sheep Labels



Metal ear labels with owner's name, address and any numbers required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.

F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Spring Bank Oxford Downs—For the next two weeks we are offering at reduced rates for quick sale, a choice lot of ram lambs, sired by Imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and ideal type. Also a few shearing rams. Order quick, and get the pick. Phone connection. Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Ferguson Station, Ont.

Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs

We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings. HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO

Maple Line Oxfords and Holsteins If you want a choice yearling ram or ram lamb or a pair of ewe lambs at bargain prices, write to W. A. BRYANT, - Cairngorm, Ontario Phone S-413

LEICESTERS only. Get our prices. C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O.

Burlington Jct. Sta., G.T.R. Long-distance phone.

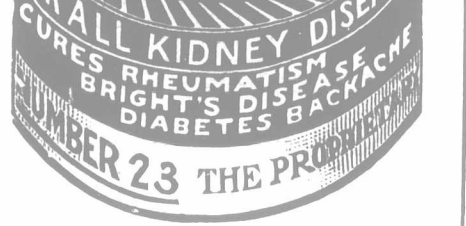
A farmer returning home late at night found a man standing beside the house with a lighted lantern in his hand. "What are you doing here?" he asked, savagely, suspecting he had caught a criminal. For answer came a chuckle, and—"It's only mee, zur."

The farmer recognized John, his shepherd. "It's you, John, is it? What on earth are you doing here this time of night?"

Another chuckle. "I'm a-coortin' Ann, zur."

"And so you've come courting with a lantern, you fool. Why, I never took a lantern when I courted your mistress."

"No, zur, you didn't, zur," John chuckled. "We can all see you didn't, zur."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOUR CLOVER.

I am sending by this mail a plant which I found in my clover field. P. G.

Ans.—The weed sent is an oxalis—Oxalis corniculata—sometimes known by the name "sour clover." It associates with clover, and is chiefly harmful when that plant is cut for seed. It is characterized by its spreading habit, yellow flowers, three leaflets at the end of each petiole similar to clover, and the acid taste of its herbage. Apart from the fact that, like any other weed, it draws on the soil's store of nourishment, it seldom becomes a nuisance except in the clover-seed crop. J. D.

FILLY GIVES MILK.

I have a filly three months and a half old. When it was two weeks old, its mammary glands developed and ran milk. The udder has diminished a little, but still when it lies down it sometimes runs milk. The filly is doing well. Is this a damage to the animal? If so, what steps should I take to stop it? If not a damage, what causes it to do so? A. M. H.

Ans.—This is a remarkable case. Activity in the mammary glands at this age is extraordinary. It is likely that it will gradually disappear, and as the colt is doing well, it would be better to allow nature to take its course. If any bad effect begins to make itself apparent, call your veterinarian.

SHARE FARMING.

Last spring I took my brother-in-law's farm (which is next to mine) to work on shares. Of the hay and grain he was to get half. There are three cows. For some reason I did not say anything about their share of the cows; there are three calves; the last one came in August. We have them yet.

1. What share should they get?
2. What share of the butter? The cows are just ordinary producers. J. F. B.

Ans.—1 and 2. This is a question you can settle best, between yourselves. One calf and one-third of the butter should be a fair share for the owner of the place, or he might take all the calves and you keep all the butter. Of course, the owner will retain possession of all the cows.

PIGS COUGHING—FEED FOR CALVES.

1. Have a number of shoats and young pigs that are troubled with a dry cough. They feed well and are looking well, but don't grow as fast as they should. Might this be caused by worms, and what is best to do for them?
2. Which would be best to feed calves for show purposes, oil cake, molasses meal, or feeding molasses? J. W. G.

Ans.—1. Coughing in pigs may be caused by small worms (strongylus elongatus) in the lungs. They live in the air passages, and may occur singly or together. When numerous, they set up a great disturbance, often resulting in the death of the pig. The first symptom of the disease is a cough, which soon becomes distressing, suffocation or inflammation often resulting. The disease is difficult to diagnose, as there are several hog ailments of which coughing is a symptom. It sometimes is possible to find worms coughed up and ejected from the animal's nostril. This is the only absolutely sure symptom. Treatment is difficult. Small quantities of turpentine injected into the nostrils may reach the worms. Inhaling fumes of carbolic acid has been recommended. Turpentine given in teaspoonful doses three times daily, will sometimes be of use, as the turpentine is partly thrown off by the lungs.
2. The oil cake is the strongest feed of the three, and if fed in proper quantity would be likely to give the best results. A little molasses might be added.

There are some persons so averse to trying a new and plainly better way of doing things that they resemble the man who saw a barrel for the first time. He looked at it over carefully for a while, and then turned away with a positive shake of the head saying: "That ain't no such beast."

THE SAFEST HOUSE TO DO BUSINESS WITH IN
RAW FURS
WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LISTS. ISSUED REGULARLY.
E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, CAN.

Dorset Ewes Shropshires and Cotswolds
of the richest breeding and quality (in lamb to prize-winning lambs) for sale at a bargain. Order early and get some of the best from Canada's banner flock of early lamb producers.
R. H. HARDING
Mapleview Farm Thorndale, Ont.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont. Clarendon Stn., C. P. R.
Rams—I ship on approval, and gladly pay return express if they do not please you.
Angus Cattle—Buy an Angus bull to produce steers that feed easily and top the market.
Collies that win at the shows and make excellent workers.
ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Tower Farm Oxford Downs I am offering 12 good shearing rams; one imported shearing ram bred by Geo. Adams. A few shearing ewes, also lambs of both sexes. All by imp. sire. E. Barbour, Erin, Ont.
Shropshires and Berkshires! Present offering: Ram lambs from imported stock of best breeding; also one two-shear ram. In Berkshires—pigs 8 weeks old, by imp. boar. Prices very reasonable. **John Hayward**, Eastwood, Ont.

BLAIRGOWRIE FOR CANADA'S BEST
In Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep and Welsh Ponies. I am offering a particularly choice lot of flock headers shearing and lambs in Cotswolds and Shropshires; also ewes and ewe lambs. High-class stock a specialty. Write me your wants. Phone. **JOHN MILLER, JR.**, Ashburn P. O., Myrtle Station

Shropshire Sheep I have bred very many winners in Shropshires, and never had a better lot of both sexes for sale. Order early. Also a big quality shire filly and White W andotte poultry. **W. D. MONKMAN**, Bond Head, Ont. Phone connection.
Poplar Lodge Southdowns and Berkshires—I can supply Southdown sheep, rams or ewes, ram or ewe lambs, Berkshires, from youngsters up to breeding age, of both sexes; the highest types of the breeds in proper fit. **SIMEON LEMON**, Kettleby P. O., Schomberg or Aurora Stns. Phone.

Fairview Shropshires Now Offering We have yet a few good shearing rams and some aged ewes bred to our recently imported Buttler bred rams to offer. These ewes are the kind which produce for us \$100.00 shearings—a lot of all home-breds, except one first at Toronto. Our prices will be made tempting to early customers. **D. & D. J. CAMPBELL**, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

Maple Grove Yorkshires ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST.
Present offering: Twenty-five sows bred to farrow from Aug. to Oct. All first-class, bred to No. 1 quality boars. All big, roomy, growthy stock, and ranging from six months to two years old. Eight young boars fit for use; choice long fellows of excellent breeding, and younger pigs of various ages. Pairs not related. Our prices will suit the average farmer, but are consistent with the best quality. Stock shipped C. O. D., and on approval. Correspondence and personal inspection invited. Long-distance phone via St. Thomas.
H. S. McDIARMID, FINGAL, ONTARIO. Shedden Station, P. M. and M. C. R.
Hampshire Hogs and **Leicester sheep**—We have the highest-scoring and greatest prizewinning herd of Hampshire swine in Canada, bred from the best strains of the breed. Stock of both sexes and all ages. Also high-class Leicesters. **HASTINGS BROS.**, Crosshill P. O., Linwood Sta., C. P. R.; Newton St., G. T. R.
Tamworths and Poultry We can supply both sexes and any age, bred from the champions of Canada; show stock a specialty. Also Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks and S. C. White Leghorns. **D. DOUGLAS & SONS**, Mitchell, Ontario.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES Have a choice lot of sows in pig. Boars ready for service, and young pigs of both sexes supplied not akin, at reasonable prices. All breeding stock imported, or from imported stock, from the best British herds. Write or call on:
H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. C. P. R. and G. T. R. Long-distance phone.
The Tamworths in Canada—I have a particularly nice lot of young Tamworths just now of both sexes, from youngsters up to breeding age. If you want the best types of the breed, write me. **HERBERT GERMAN**, St. George, Ont. Long-distance phone.
SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire keep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. **W. E. WRIGHT**, Gilmour P. O., Ont. When Writing Mention This Paper.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES Boars fit for service; sows ready to breed; younger ones coming on. Show stock a specialty. Price right for quick sale. **W. W. Brownridge**, Ashgrove, Ont. Milton, C. P. R., Georgetown, G. T. R.

Willowdale Berkshires. For sale:—Nice lot of 5 months' sows, one 5 months' boar. Eggs from my famous flock of R. C. R. 1 Reds, \$1 per 13. Express prepaid on 5 settings or more. Phone 52, Milton. **J. J. WILSON**, Importer and Breeder, Milton Ontario, C. P. R. and G. T. R.
Newcastle Tamworths and Cotswolds For sale: Choice young sows, bred and ready to breed; boars ready for service; beauties, 2 to 4 months old, by imp. boar, dam by Colwill's Choice, Canada's champion boar 1901, 2, 3 and 5. Several choice ram lambs and ewes, all ages, and one 3-shear ram. Prices right. Bell phone. **A. A. COLWILL**, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO.

Monkland Yorkshires I am making a special offering of 50 young bred sows. They will average 200 pounds in weight, and are from 6 to 7 months of age. An exceptionally choice lot, full of type and quality; also a limited number of young boars. **MATTHEW WILSON**, FERGUSON, ONTARIO

Duroc - Jersey Swine. Largest herd in Canada. 100 pigs ready to ship. Pairs and trios not akin; also a few sows ready to breed. Bell phone at the house. **MAC CAMPBELL & SONS**, NORTHWOOD, ONT. P. O. Box 106
Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE A lot of fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited. **SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE**, Lachine Locks, Que.

Hampshire Pigs Get acquainted with the best bacon hog in existence. Both sexes for sale from imported stock. Write for prices. Long-distance phone. **J. H. RUTHERFORD**, Box 62, Caledon East, Ont.

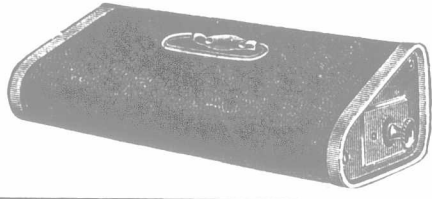
Morrison Tamworths—Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 10 months old; young sows, dandies, in farrow to first-class boars. **Chas. Currie**, Morrison, Ont.
ELMWOOD STOCK FARM offers Ohio Improved Chester White Pigs. Largest strain. Oldest established registered herd in Canada. Choice lot, 6 to 8 weeks old. Pairs furnished not akin. Express prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. George & Sons**, Putnam, Ont.

Clark Heaters

Make Winter Driving a Real Pleasure

They keep the feet warm and cozy in any style of vehicle. There is no flame, smoke or smell, and one of these heaters will last a lifetime. They cannot be bent or broken. We make twenty styles, some as low as 90 cents each. Get one from your dealer or write for complete catalog. Write today. You will never know real comfort on cold weather riding until you get one of these heaters.

Chicago Flexible Shaft Company
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EUREKA

SANTARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

10 A

The Range With A Reputation

Some of the Reasons Why

A Perfect Baker—absolutely dependable, every day, year in, year out. Built on honor, of the best materials.

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

The only range made entirely of charcoal and malleable iron. Malleable iron can't break—charcoal iron won't rust like steel.

Economical In Fuel

The seams of the *Majestic* are riveted (not put together with bolts and stove putty)—they will always remain air tight, because neither heat nor cold affects them. The *Majestic* oven is lined throughout with pure asbestos board, held in place by an open iron grating—you can see it—and it stays there always. Air tight joints and pure asbestos lining assure an even baking heat, saving one-half the fuel. All doors drop to form rigid shelves. No springs. Malleable iron oven racks slide out automatically, holding whatever they contain.

The Great MAJESTIC Charcoal and Malleable Iron RANGE

—has all copper reservoir which heats like a tea kettle, through a copper pocket stamped from one piece of copper, setting against left hand lining of fire box. It boils 15 gallons of water in a very few minutes and by turning a lever the frame and reservoir moves away from fire. An exclusive patented *Majestic* feature. Open end ash pan does away with shoveling ashes—ventilated ash pit prevents floor from catching fire—ash cup catches ashes.

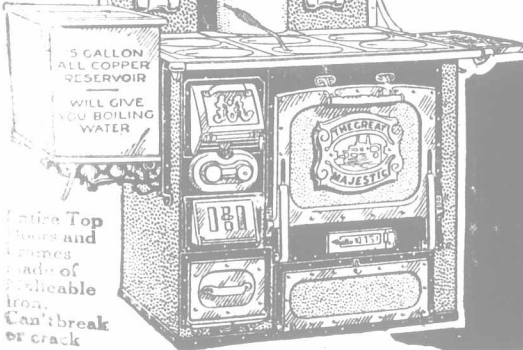
Ask your dealer to show you the greatest improvement ever put in a range. Don't buy the range you expect to last a life time "unsight, unseen," or you'll be sure to be disappointed. Go to our dealer, and see the *Great Majestic*—have its many exclusive features explained—find out why the *Majestic* is 300% stronger than all other ranges where most ranges are weakest. It is the best range at any price and it should be in nearly every county in 40 states. If you don't know who sells them in your vicinity, write us and we will send you our book, "Range Comparison." Everyone thinking of buying a new range should first read it.

Majestic Manufacturing Co.,
Dept. 37 St. Louis, Mo.

Lined with Pure Asbestos Board

Made of Charcoal Iron, adding 300% to life of Range

Entire Top Doors and Frames made of Malleable Iron. Can't break or crack



It Should Be In Your Kitchen

GOSSIP.

Jno. Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont., writes that the Shropshire ewes he is offering are being bred to an imported ram, and are priced so that every farmer can have a few ewes at a small price, which will soon breed into a flock. The rams are big, strong fellows, and should be at the head of good flocks. In Cotswolds, there are a number of rams, both shearlings and lambs, one- and two-shear ewes, as well as a number of ewe lambs. Must sell sheep before housing time comes, so there will be bargains for those who are in need of sheep.

LONDON DAIRY SHOW.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Dairy Show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association took place at Islington, London, the first week in October. The first prize for a single cow, any breed or cross, in milk, by inspection, went to the Shorthorn, Southfield Nancy, a handsome light roan, with a well-balanced udder, shown by J. W. Astley, of Yorkshire. In the Jersey cow class, first was Lord Rothschild's Patrician, by Astor, a cow of fine character, and with a capacious and well-formed udder. In the Guernsey class, Sir E. A. Hambro was first, with Hayes Olive, a noted cow of fine quality. In Ayrshire cows, first and second went to nice, level cows, shown by S. Ashby. In the milking trials of registered Shorthorns, first award went to the Duke of Portland's Darlington Cranford 6th, which was only in the commended list in the awards by inspection. Her average daily milk yield, 84 days after calving, was 61.8 lbs., and her percentage of butter-fat, morning, 3.52, evening, 3.97. In unregistered Shorthorns, the first-prize cow was J. W. Astley's Southfield Red Rose, whose yield of milk 33 days after calving, was 64 lbs., testing, morning, 4.18, evening, 4.19. In Jerseys, first was Lord Rothschild's Triangle 2nd, whose milk yield was, 207 days after calving, 42.2 lbs., testing, morning, 4.77, evening, 5.93. In Guernseys, first was Sir E. Hambro's Hayes Olive, whose milk yield, 181 days after calving, was 34 lbs., testing, morning, 4.16, evening, 4.70.

TRADE TOPICS.

So much of comfort and convenience in the home depends upon the class of kitchen range installed, that great care should be exercised in its selection. A range with a reputation, the *Great Majestic*, the claims of which are set forth in the advertisement in this paper, appears to have all the advantages of convenience, economy and durability. See the advertisement, and send for the catalogue giving full information.

The modern phonograph has been so much improved in late years as to have become an essential necessity in the home for wholesome entertainment. It is a luxury that is not expensive, and yet is lasting, and so easily managed that anyone can operate it satisfactorily. Attention is called to the advertisement in this paper of the liberal terms on which a new style Edison phonograph may be obtained practically free. See the advertisement, and write for the catalogue to the agency's offices, Toronto or Winnipeg, which give full particulars.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, at Renfrew, Ont., manufacturers of Standard Cream Separators, whose advertisement appears in these columns, assure us that their business during the past season has been very satisfactory. They have found it necessary to build a large addition to their plant in Renfrew, which contains practically as much floor space as their present entire works, and will contain the general offices of the company. They have a branch in Sussex, N. B., a great dairying district, and also in Quebec, and are arranging for opening a branch in the West, where they expect to be ready for business before the end of this year. A trial of the Standard, it is claimed, is all that is required to prove its efficiency.

I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How To Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. No truss could hold. Doctors said I would die if not operated on. I fooled them all and cured myself by a simple discovery. I will send the cure free by mail if you write for it. It cured me and has since cured thousands. It will cure you.

Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me today

Free Rupture-Cure Coupon

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS, Inc.
Box 67 Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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



Busy asphalt-diggers in Trinidad Lake

Natural asphalt is the life of

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

And natural oils are the life of Trinidad Lake asphalt. They do not evaporate when exposed to sun and air like the oils of coal-tar and other residual pitch roofings. This is why Genasco does not crack and leak and go to pieces. It stays *lastingly* waterproof.

Mineral or smooth surface. Fully guaranteed.

The *Kant-leak Kleet* waterproofs the seams of roofing without dauby cement, and prevents nail-leaks.

Ask your dealer for Genasco with *Kant-leak Klets* packed in the roll.



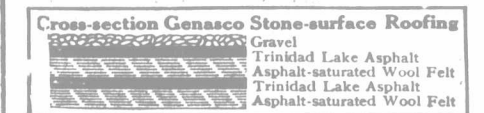
The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

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

Philadelphia

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D. H. Howden & Co., Ltd., 200 York St., London, Ont.

Caverhill, Learmont & Company, Montreal, Que.



Willis—Did the policyholders have a voice in the affairs of the company?
Gillis—Yes—the customary howl.

Fresh as a Daisy

That's the way you feel after a bath in which you have used SNAP. It is a quicker and far more thorough cleanser than soap. Don't put up with imitations—insist on the genuine SNAP. 15c. a can.



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COCKSHUTT

Three Big Helps on the Farm

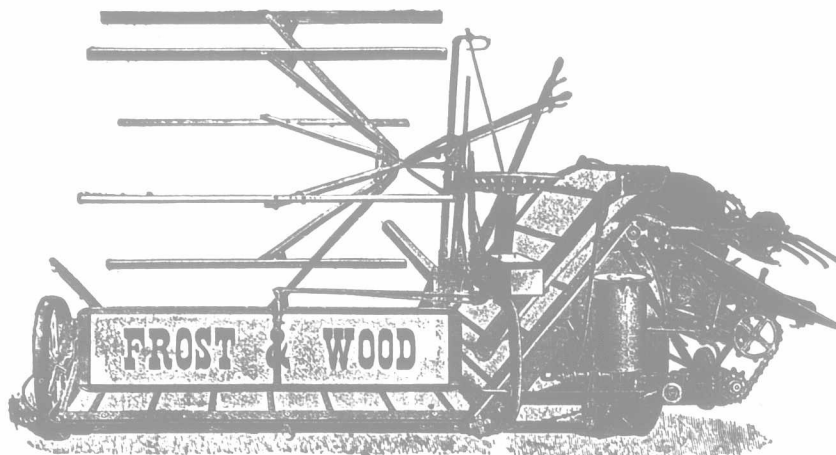
A Frost & Wood Binder, A Frost & Wood Mower and A London Gasoline Engine (To do the Hard Chores)

"Nothing Else as Good Manufactured"

Is what everyone says of these mowers, which have been cutting hay on the best and most prosperous farms from end to end of Canada. The driving pinion is placed on the inside of the gear, which is attached to the main drive wheel. These cogs draw together instead of spreading—and the gears are always in smooth close fit. More cogs are engaged at one time than with other constructions—consequently less wear. This arrangement of gears makes up a perfect drive and forces the knives to start cutting in the heaviest grass without backing the horses.

The cutting bar can be raised by the foot to clear ordinary obstructions, and the machine can be easily equipped with a lever which will raise the bar without getting off the seat.

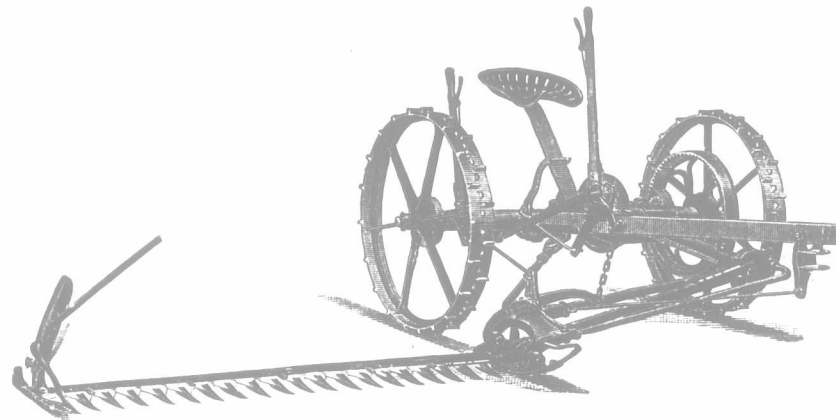
With the added improvements for next season there is no other mower quite so good.



FROST & WOOD No. 3 BINDER
Built in 5 ft., 6 ft., 7 ft. and 8 ft. Widths

"Comes Through the Crop Without a Hitch"

The binder we have to offer next season is, we claim, the most perfect working manufactured. We make this claim after seeing these machines come through the heavy Western crop, giving better results than any other binders in use. It does not matter whether the grain be heavy or light, green or ripe; it is handled with the same ease, and every straw gets into the properly bound sheaf. The machine is very light of draft, there is no sagging or binding of parts, and on account of the numerous roller bearings there is very little wear. If you will examine the many excellent features of this binder you should have no difficulty in deciding which machine you should purchase. Pleased to send catalogue on request.



FROST & WOOD MOWER
Built in 3 ft. 6 ins., 4 ft., 4 ft. 6 ins., 5 ft. and 6 ft. Widths

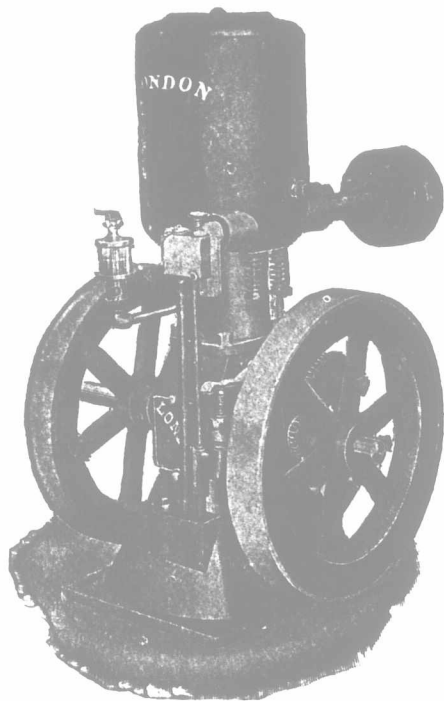
London Gasoline Engines are Simple, Safe and Powerful

After careful examination of a number of makes we decided that the London engine, on account of its simple construction, was particularly well suited to the farmers' needs.

These engines are built in sizes ranging from 1½ to 12 H. P., and can be easily fitted up to supply power for all light farm machines. The upright engine shown requires only a very light foundation, and can be moved about to run the churn, washing machine or separator, cut or pulp roots, and perform numerous other tasks.

No danger. No trouble to operate. Every part is simple. It requires little or no adjusting. Get one for your farm, and a force pump with jack—it will protect you from fire.

We want you to write us to-day. We will show you how you can STOP THE HARD CHORES with this London Gasoline Engine. Write to-day for Gasoline Engine Catalogue.



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Gasoline Engine Catalogue

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