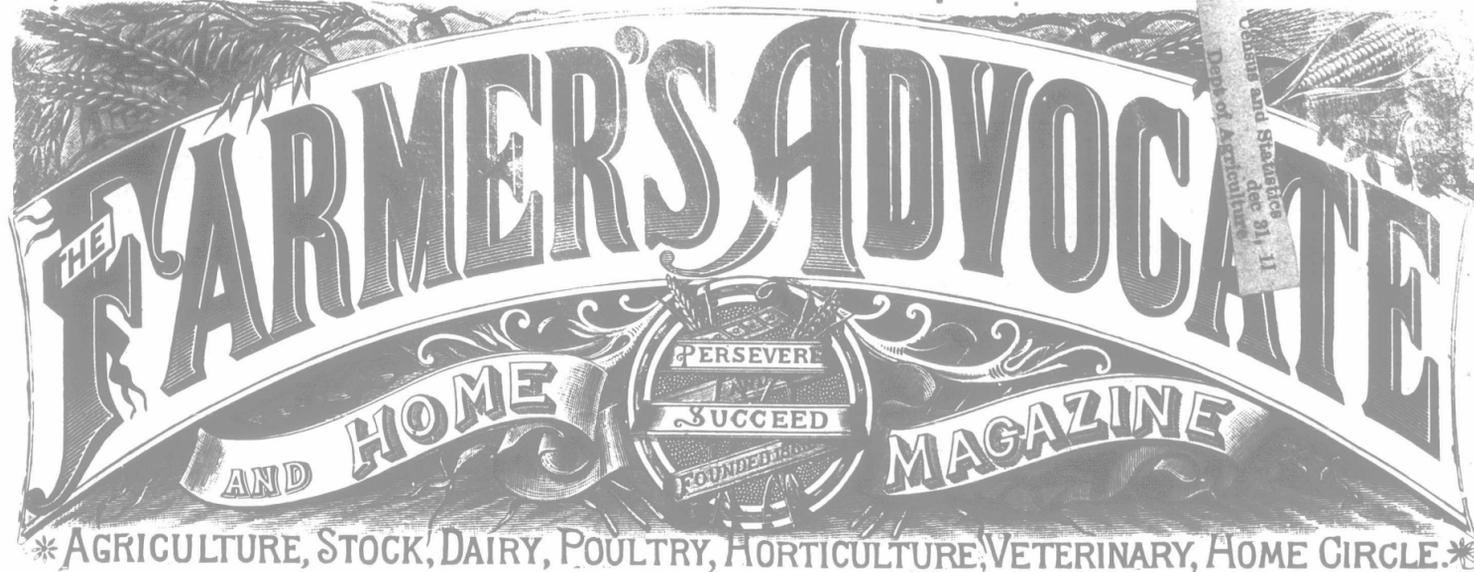


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VOL. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 19, 1911.

No. 995

PANDORA RANGE

for Coal or Wood

OF course the Pandora Range is a few dollars more than an ordinary range. But it will soon pay for itself in the fuel it will save for you.

The *Pandora Flue System and Wide Fire Box*, designed by our brainy stove experts, save about *half a ton* of coal per year, because they supply more air than the flue systems and fire boxes of ordinary ranges, causing better combustion of fuel.

The *Steel Oven* saves some *more* fuel, because it heats up more rapidly than a cast iron oven. The heavy *Fire Clay Coating* on the main bottom of range prevents any heat wasting towards the floor. It drives the heat back into the oven, and thus saves *still more* fuel.

But the *big economizing* feature is this: The draft for cooking on top of the range is also the draft for baking in the oven. The heat does *double duty* and *your fuel bill is largely reduced*.

Get the Pandora. No other range is high class enough for you.

THERE is no fine, fancy, dust-catching carving about the Pandora Range. Instead, the *Carving* is bold and large, and is easy to clean.

Great care is exercised in making, cleaning and polishing the *Pandora Castings*. That is why they are so very smooth. The *Cooking-Top* is *burnished*. It is smooth as glass. Doesn't catch the dust. Requires but little black lead once a week.

You want a range that is easy to clean—that bakes perfectly—that saves fuel—that is *guaranteed* to satisfy you. The Pandora is that kind of a range. See it at our agent's in your locality.

YOU can quickly get the Pandora oven ready for the baking. It is made of *Nickel Steel*, which is much more sensitive than a cast or gray iron oven. It heats up more rapidly, and thereby saves you many precious minutes.

After you've used the *Nickel Steel Oven* for a week you'll congratulate yourself that you invested in a Pandora Range. Get one this week. Make up your mind you'll enjoy its many conveniences at once. Our agents in your locality will fill your order promptly.

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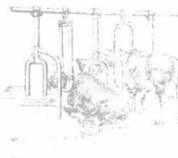
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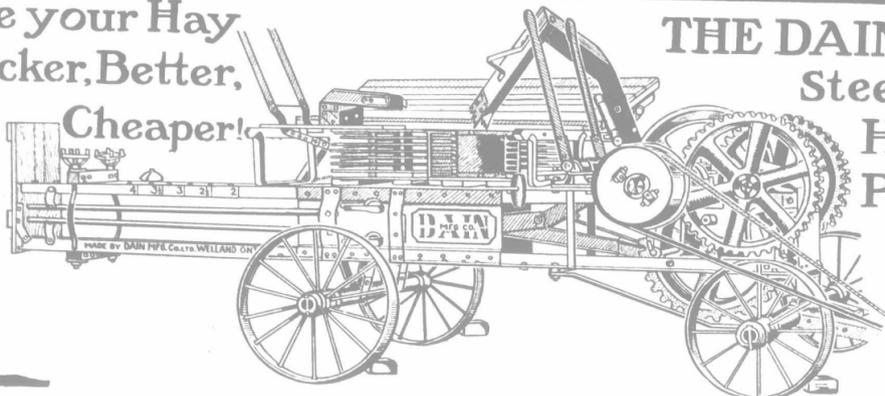


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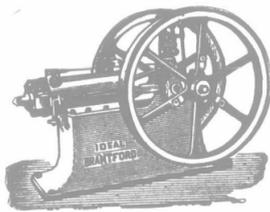
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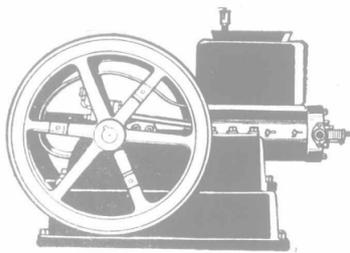
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All tickets valid for return until Thursday, Dec. 14th, except to points reached by steamer lines, Tuesday, November 14th.

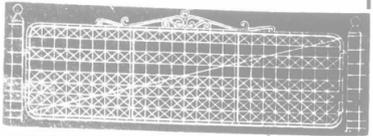
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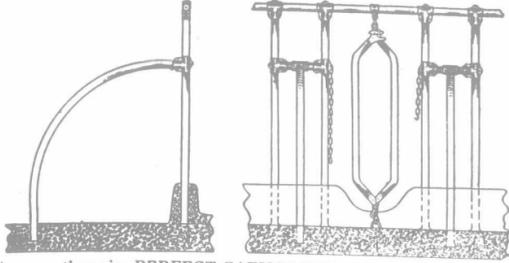
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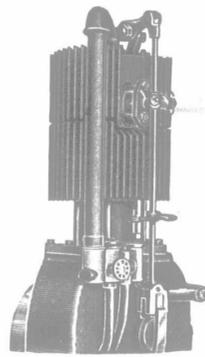


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is not an experiment nor a toy, but a powerful and reliable engine, made to give long and satisfactory service. When writing for particulars, please state service for which an engine is desired. Manufactured by

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1,000 LBS. AT A LOAD Is the Capacity of a BT Litter Carrier

A BOY CAN HANDLE IT

That is the best point about a BT Litter Carrier. What was previously heavy work for a man with a barrow can be done by a boy. Four times as much manure can be taken out at a load and no heavy work about it. There are no planks to lay, no paths to shovel. You have a level overhead track to run on that is not affected by any condition of the yard through snow.

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Did you ever think of the effect a large manure pile constantly pouring off ammonia fumes has on the woodwork of the barn, on the implements stored near, as well as on the health of the stock? With a BT Litter Carrier it is easy to keep the manure a good distance from the barn. The manure from 15 to 20 head can be put in one load, and on the level steel track is in a moment run out to a manure dump 20 or 50 feet from the stable.

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STRONG ENOUGH TO DO THE WORK

The BT Litter Carrier is built strong enough to do twice as heavy work as it is ever called on to do. The bucket is made of 18-gauge galvanized steel. This is four gauges heavier than others use. The windlass shafts are cold rolled steel. The windlass chain comes down double. The track is one-half deeper and stronger than any other. There are no gears to wear out and break.

We know that every BT Litter Carrier will stand up to its work and will please whoever gets it. We give a **five-year guarantee** with a BT Carrier. Buy a Carrier that you know is right.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

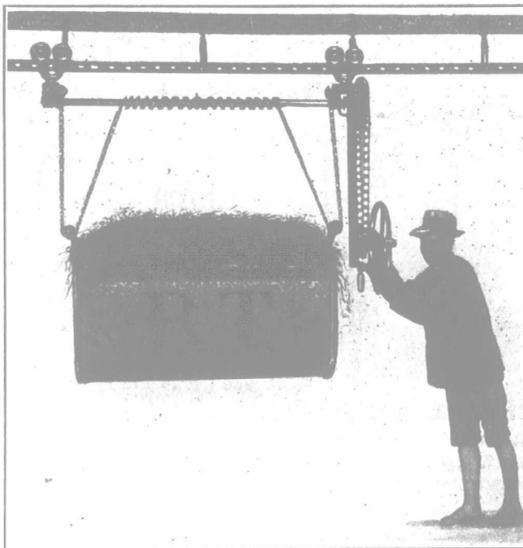
The cattle will soon be in the stable. In the fine fall days you have good weather for installing a Litter Carrier. Get one now before the cold weather sets in.

LET US GIVE YOU A PRICE

You will be surprised how cheaply you can install a BT Litter Carrier. Fill out the coupon, and we will immediately send you full information, and also a copy of our new Litter Carrier Catalogue. It tells the features that have made the BT Litter Carrier so successful, and describes the proper methods of erecting a Litter Carrier.

Fill out the coupon now and secure one of these catalogues.

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.



BUY ONLY A BT

The BT Litter Carrier has many patented features that cannot be duplicated or copied by other firms. These features place it ahead of others.

Double purchase is used in lifting the load, and it is windlassed up by means of a hand-wheel, which is attached to the windlass shaft by a heavy sprocket chain. This gives the easiest possible style of lift and accounts for the fact that BT Carriers lift easier and more quickly than any other.

Solid Double Roller Arms are used on the track. This prevents wobbling and binding of the wheels. The track wheels are extra large, and the track so strong that it does not spring under the heaviest loads. These features account for the BT Litter Carrier running so much easier than others when heavily loaded.

The Bucket on the BT Carrier windlasses from 6 inches to a foot closer up to the track than any other, giving that much more room in the yard or for dumping on a wagon. The bucket tips to either side when discharging, while others only tip to one side. The rattle and noise so objectionable in chain-lift carriers is never found in the BT. It windlasses smoothly and without noise.

There are lots of other features explained in our catalogue, showing how the BT Carrier is better. Don't be induced to buy any other—no other will give you as good service.

THE BT SELLS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS

More BT Litter Carriers are sold in Canada each year than all other makes combined. They will stand the closest inspection. Ask anyone who is using a BT Carrier. Don't buy without looking into their merits. Fill out the attached coupon, and we will send you free all information.

BEATTY BROS.

Fergus, 1011 Canada

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

I will need aboutfeet of track, and expect to put in a Litter Carrier about

Will you need any Steel Stalls or Stanchions this year?

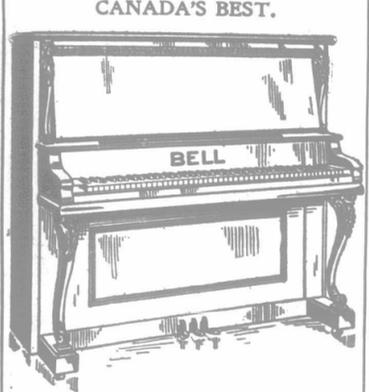
If you indicate that you will need Stanchions we will be pleased to send you (free) our catalogue and prices on them.

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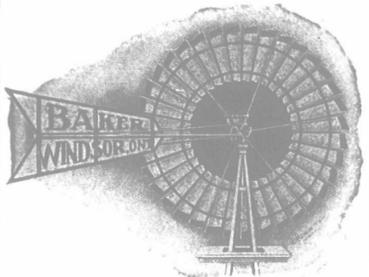
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The Bell Piano possesses several other valuable features, as described in our (free) catalogue No. 40. Send for it.

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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.

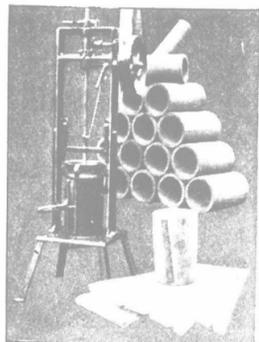
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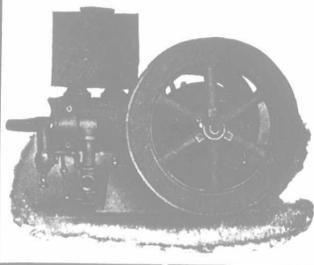
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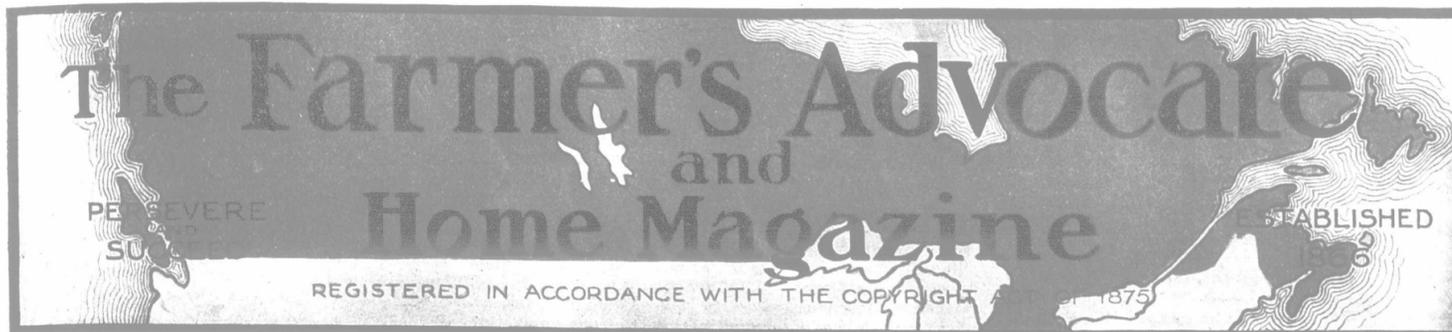
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Canadian Correspondence College Limited, Dept. E, Toronto, Canada.



Vol. XLVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 19, 1911

No. 995

EDITORIAL.

Nature paints the best pictures still.

The falling leaf is the manure spreader of nature.

When Nature undertakes to recarpet the forest and the fall-wheat field, her October color scheme is gold and green.

The artist's inspiration lies about you. Even though you cannot wield the brush, be an artist. See Nature's beauty with an artist's eye.

Advices from several country points seem to confirm the report that the drouth has been successfully broken.

How to bottle up in the soil the fall rains for next season's crops, is a problem for the Physics Department of the Agricultural College.

We should like to resurrect Turner, the prince of English landscape painters, to depict the October glories of the Canadian wood-lot.

Has not the time arrived when Ontario live stock husbandry should be so conducted as to eliminate from the market reports, "Prices depressed through a deluge of common cattle"?

So sensitive and far-reaching are the nerves of finance that the war scare in Europe over the grab game of the powers in North Africa is reported to have caused a sharp decline in Canadian Pacific Railway shares on the London, Eng., stock market.

In few departments of government at Ottawa is there opportunity for more advantageous rearrangement than in the Department of Agriculture. The new Minister, after being given time to consider the situation carefully, will be strongly supported in a judicious but radical reconstruction, carried out in co-operation with the other members of the Cabinet, particularly, of course, the first Minister.

Repeated recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in England renders improbable the early removal of Canadian restrictions prohibiting the importation of ruminants and swine from the United Kingdom, inasmuch as the infection of the disease has apparently either secured a definite foothold in England or is being conveyed there from the continent in imported feedstuffs, or by some other means heretofore undetected.

Quite in line with the post-election comment of "The Farmer's Advocate," are the views of W. H. Rowley, retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as reflected in a newspaper summary of his recent presidential address: "Pray observe that I do not advocate a higher tariff, or even a high tariff. Our association and the individual members who compose it would be ill-advised to ask for material increases in the rates of duty. The vote of the people cannot be distorted into a building permit to heighten the tariff wall, but it endorses the policy of reasonable, moderate, fair and practical protection; beyond that it does not go."

Roof the Silo Neatly.

A roof on the silo is not absolutely necessary for the preservation of the feed; indeed, a certain amount of rain coming through an open top is believed to be an advantage in some cases. But to exclude sparrows and winter snow, as well as for appearance sake, we strongly counsel roofing. Sparrows eat great quantities of grain in the course of a winter, besides scratching up half an inch or an inch each day, facilitating deterioration of the exposed layer. By keeping out these pests, a roof might soon pay for itself. Another advantage is that, in filling, one can blow the roof full, and level it down in a day or so after the fermenting corn has settled.

By all means build a roof, and, while about it, build a neat one, with a good pitch, two dormers (one extending over the chute, and another for filling), and a liberal cornice, finished with fascia and soffit. It will cost some dollars extra, but it is worth while. A cement silo should last a lifetime. The roof is conspicuous, and should be finished with the same care as the roof of a barn. A skimpy cornice gives a cheap, bald appearance, out of keeping with the finish of the well-built barn usually adjoining, and it is an eyesore as long as it lasts. A silo is built for utility, is of all feed storages the most economical, and is still a very profitable investment, even when the capital cost has been increased by ten or twelve dollars for appearance sake. In years to come you will consider it well spent, particularly when you view your steading from a distance. A neatly-roofed silo carries out the style and spirit of a thrifty, well-ordered farm.

Lessons from the West.

An extended review of this season's crops in the Western Provinces and farm conditions there, in the Grain-growers' Guide, issued in Manitoba, contains a very frank statement of the situation and some plain talk regarding the future plans of Westerners. It is pointed out that, despite the immense yield of grain, the financial returns will be far short of what has been anticipated. "Hail, frost and rain have wrought havoc that cannot be estimated. Thousands of acres of grain will never be cut, and thousands that will be cut will not reimburse the owner for his outlay in seed and labor. It has been estimated that the total yield of wheat for the Prairie Provinces would be upwards of 180,000,000 bushels, but of this probably more than one-half will be damaged and reduced in grade. There will be an abnormal amount of low-grade wheat this year, and it will require every effort to find a market for it. One of the fortunate features of the situation is that where the drouth ruined the crop last year, the damage this season is not generally severe. In the southern portion of the West the damage has not been so severe as in the central and northern portions. Last year, farmers were forced to the conclusion that, wherever possible, all their eggs should not be placed in one basket, because, in case of accidents, the loss was too heavy to bear. This year, though for different reasons, the result is the same."

It is pointed out that leading farmers are of one mind in urging the prosecution of other branches of farming along with wheat-growing, if there is to be stability, although the water prob-

lem is a serious one militating against stock-raising and dairying in many sections, but, generally speaking, the Provinces are well suited to these industries.

The Western labor problem for farm and home grows more acute under the hazardous one-crop system, which is adverse to real homemaking, and also because of the drift from prairie farms to the towns. A halt is, therefore, called to present tendencies, before results become more serious and chronic.

From the foregoing observations, one wholesome incidental lesson may be drawn, which a good many who went West this season and last have learned for themselves. It brings down to realities the dreams of rapid and easy fortune-making in the wheat fields, and will have a tendency to awaken real appreciation of the privileges and opportunities in Eastern Canada, where farming can be carried on under the safest and most favorable conditions to be found anywhere in the wide, wide world. Let us settle down to business.

Hold up Market Values.

"I'm afraid we can't do business with you. You know the value of apples too well," remarked a local wholesale fruit dealer to whom we had made preliminary overtures for the sale of the apple crop in "The Farmer's Advocate" Demonstration Orchard. "I've just contracted with a farmer out towards — way for a hundred barrels of Spies at \$2.00 a barrel, delivered," he confessed. We have no criticism of the farmer who sold No. 1 Spies at \$2.00 a barrel. He doubtless did the best he could with the knowledge he had. At the same time, to the buyer he was "an easy mark." It is just such producers, uninformed as to true market values, who enable buyers to bear the market down with reports of purchases at low prices, as they have persistently sought to do this year. On the other hand, when a wide-awake individual or company or co-operative association sells good fruit at three dollars and upwards a barrel, f.o.b., as some have already done this year—prices somewhere proportionate to the value of the apple, as compared with Southern fruits—the sale of neighbors' produce is aided. Choice winter apples at three dollars a barrel are cheap, compared to imported oranges, bananas and grapefruit at the lowest counter prices. Produce a good clean article. Market it honestly in attractive form. Study market conditions closely, and take conscientiously as high a price as your product will command in any ordinary season. When buyers shy off, you have the alternatives of storing—cold storage, where practicable—or shipping on your own account to Western or English markets. Sale at home is very desirable for small growers, but, remembering the alternatives, keep a stiff upper lip and do not let buyers have prices all their own way. It is time the seller of farm produce had a turn.

Heavy withdrawals of money from banks in Germany, and from industrial enterprises, followed the recent possible outbreak of war with France, because of the Morocco trouble.

"New Subscriber" wishes to know if rain-water, applied with a wind brush, can be recommended as a paint or preservative for farm implements. Many have tried it, but the results are not gratifying.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL
IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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HORSES.

A kind, quiet teamster can keep his horses in better condition than a rough, vociferous, noisy and unrestrained driver, and much less feed is required.

Quietness at their work is an important factor in the horse's welfare. They thrive better, and so are more easily kept, and are not so liable to some of the many ills common to their kind.

Light is necessary in the horse stable. Dark stables may cause defective eyesight, which detracts greatly from the value of the animal. See to it that there is plenty of glass in the stable, and that it is clean enough to admit light.

Some care should be taken in arranging the windows in the stable. The light rays should not be permitted to fall directly on the horses' eyes from in front. It is better to have the light come in from behind the animal.

The halter used on the colt the first time he is tied should be heavy and strong, and the animal should be tied comparatively short. A colt will always try hard to gain his freedom, and if he does so, he is very likely to become a halter-puller; but if he is forced to submit to the strength of the halter, he will always remember it, and yield to it readily. Thus, the forming of a bad habit is prevented.

The work horses should not be turned out these cool nights, and, as the weather is very uncertain at this time of the year, and cold nights and heavy rains come without warning, the colts would be much more comfortable if brought in from the field in the evening. If they are left exposed to this unfavorable weather, they often lose in flesh, and their coats become rough and staring. A little feed and a well-bedded stall will enable them to spend a much more comfortable night than if they were compelled to remain humped up and shivering in a cold rain or in a very frosty atmosphere, with nothing but a fence or a tree for protection. Try stabling the colts at nights and the results will surely be gratifying enough to insure the continuance of the practice.

The gains that a colt makes the first winter will be a very good indication of what the animal will be when mature. The youngster is the horse in the making, and the gains made by him are permanent. Large drafters cannot be made from starved colts. The only way to produce the big horse is to keep the colt growing from the time he is foaled. The first winter is very important.

It cannot be expected that a stallion, no matter how near perfect he is, will sire a colt which approaches perfection as nearly as he himself does when mated with a faulty, inferior mare. Breeders must always remember that the drag of the race is just as potent on the dam's side as on that of the sire, and if a high-class colt is to be expected, both sire and dam must be animals of approved conformation.

Rush of farm work in the autumn often necessitates the pressing into harness of all the available horses on the farm. It also often happens that a mare which is due to foal early the following spring is made to do work which is too heavy for her. The infoal mare should receive regular and sufficient exercise, and there is no better method than by using her for the light work on the farm; but strenuous, heavy teaming and other very hard labor should not be done by her. It is too much to expect her to do as much and as heavy work as if she were not carrying a foal; and where she must do hard work, it will be done to the detriment of the development of the foetus or to the general condition of the mare herself. Heavy work requires all the energy of the mare, and often her own body is drawn upon to keep up the energy required for the work. While this is going on, nature demands from her sufficient nutriment for the development of the foetus, and these drains are too much for her constitution, which must eventually suffer, and, as a consequence, the mare and the foetus are both harmed.

Buy Thin Horses Now.

There is always a time to buy and a time to sell, no matter what the article is. It has been said that no man could make money by buying at a price which was all the particular thing was worth. To make money, buy when the market value is low, and sell when it is high. There are few branches of agriculture which lend themselves so well to these conditions as does that of horse-fitting. There is a time every year when horses can be bought cheap and often at a price much below their actual value. Following this comes a period when almost any kind of work horse will sell for more than he is really worth.

With the horse, the season for the farmer to buy is in the autumn. Scarcity of feed and lack of sufficient work to keep them earning their living, makes many owners anxious to dispose of their surplus horseflesh. Many also need the money worse than they need the horse, and thus they are led to price the animal very low. They do not look ahead and reckon what the same animal will be worth, and how readily he may be sold at a high figure a few months hence, when the snow has vanished from the fields and the warm sun and soft southerly winds of spring have chased the frost from the land, making it imperative that the soil be worked and the seed sown with all possible haste. During this latter season horses are scarce and buyers numerous. Work is plentiful, and the need of power is urgent. Horse-power is yet, and will be for years to come, the most common power used in farm work; and when work is pressing, up go prices for this class of stock. In view of this, it is always safe to buy heavy horses in the fall, provided the price is right, which is usually the case, and feed them during the winter, giving them good care, so as to bring them out in the best condition for sale in spring. Horses are very often thin at this time of year, and this is used by buyers as a means to lower the price. Fall is a poor time to sell drafters, but it is a good time to purchase animals to fit for reselling.

Conditions should make it very easy for the average farmer either to fit his own horses for sale, or, where he buys others for this purpose, to make a good profit. The only drawback is lack of feed, and this should not often be experienced on a well-regulated farm. With corn and alfalfa, clover and timothy, the various cereals and other grasses, to say nothing of roots, the farmer should be able to feed all his stock well, and should generally have feed to spare. True, the diet of the horse is somewhat limited, yet quite a variety can be employed, and the specific crops most useful for horse feed can be saved for them, the other classes of stock being fed on the remaining crops, which, if grown in right proportion, will make a good variety for their ration. The winter is the season when the labor shortage is not felt so severely as in summer, and if a few horses are purchased to feed, the labor can be had at a reasonable price; and, besides, this helps to

give employment to the hired men during the off season. Besides giving them employment, it is a work in which most men take great interest. Horses are usually the favorite stock on the farm, and nothing gives an attendant or owner greater satisfaction than to see the animal responding to good care and feed, and gaining rapidly in flesh. It is interesting work. Not only is it interesting, but it is profitable. Horses often sell at nearly double the price in spring, after fitting, that they were purchased for in low condition the fall previous. Surely there is a profit in buying and fitting such horses, and surely there would be profit enough to warrant the owner fitting his own animals, rather than disposing of them in the fall and letting someone else make the profits. There will always be horses to buy in the fall, and those who have the feed and stable accommodation can do no better, provided they are good judges of horses, and conditions governing the buying, feeding and selling of them, than buy a few to feed during the winter. The good horses are the kind to buy. Scrubs or unsound animals are not desirable.

Origin of the Percheron Horse. II.

THE THEORY OF CHARLES DU HAYS.

For a century the Percheron type has not undergone many changes. According to the fluctuations of the fashion, we have produced big or medium horses, dapple grays or blacks, but the foundation of the breed is kept intact. Such as we see it to-day, such it was a hundred years ago. A fact, however, must be mentioned, for it has its importance. Charles du Hays, the most authorized and remarkable writer that occupied himself with the breed, described to us, about 1880, three models of horses: No. 1, light Percheron; No. 2, big draft horse; No. 3, medium Percheron. No. 1, that he qualifies as light Percheron was only a Percheronized mongrel, that has completely disappeared. His No. 3 was the old Percheron, with a tendency to the big horse. His No. 2, that he calls big draft horse, is the only one that is left and that we know to-day. It is, therefore, only of him that we shall talk. Though praising him on the good qualities of his book, we cannot pass without mentioning the contradictions raised in the country between the affirmations of Charles du Hays and the denials of the Percheron Studbook. The former says that the Percheron breed underwent at a certain time a degeneration, of which the causes are easy to explain, and of which here is a short estimate.

The Perche is, not extensive; the quantity of horses produced is, in consequence, very limited. As it is only the light-draft breed against which there exists no recrimination, the vogue for Percheron horses became so great, that the Provinces of France and of abroad, especially Prussia, wanted to create a draft breed, of which the services were becoming necessary. They hastened to the Perche, and in a little time the best representatives of the breed were gone. First of all were sold the best types; they began by the males; the sale increased; they sold the females, and then the colts. As the number of horses diminished, the demand for them increased, and unscrupulous breeders did not hesitate to sell at Percheron fairs Brittany horses that came straight from their province. To this fact we must add another. As long as the Post service was flourishing, the Percheron was the most sought after of all the French breeds; but the application of steam opened a new era, and the post and coach horses almost disappeared. Luckily for this breed, it answered soon for a new purpose. The service of Parisian omnibuses was founded, and equipages for the castles were needed. For this, quick horses, but with enough strength to transport heavy loads, were needed. To keep these new and important customers, the breeder hastened to produce a heavy horse. From them he looked for the biggest mares he could find, and during that time the stallion (a great deal sought after) was sold at a very big price.

So, if we believed M. du Hays, the actual Percheron horse would have degenerated. He insists, in fact, very much on this point, as he consecrates several chapters to this: "Degeneration of the Percheron Breed," "Causes of the Degeneration," "Start of the Degeneration." He mentions the ways which seem to him the best to render the horse its old value: Establishment of some Government stables, of a Studbook and Racing Association.

In answer to these critics, we can show, firstly, that the Percheron horse has never degenerated, and, secondly, that we could re-establish the breed if it was weakened by other means than by crossing with Thoroughbreds. Besides, they did not

wait for us to refute this wrong assertion, any more than to put to profit the advice of the master. The breeders, justly roused, founded a Percheron Society, a Percheron Studbook, and several Racing Associations that organized on their hippodromes special races for Percheron horses. The Percheron Society protests with energy against the affirmations of M. du Hays. "He is greatly mistaken when he says that the Perche was open to all the big mares, and that the breeders supplied themselves in other countries to enlarge the Percheron. It is necessary to rectify these voluntary mistakes of a writer who has been mistaken by false information. Not only have we never crossed them with other breeds, but we have never sold as Percherons horses of other breeds. It is possible that at certain times, when the demand was bigger than the offer, that unscrupulous agents provided themselves in Brittany, in Picardie or in the Pays de Caux with stallions or mares, afterwards sold as Percherons to ignorant purchasers. But the breeders of the country have nothing to do with this, and we could not let people say, without protesting, that Percheron breeders, to realize bigger profits, and to reproduce quicker, used other elements than their own, and especially that they used the scrofulous breeds of the North. It would have been indeed penny wise and pound foolish, as, in exchange for an immediate profit, they would have annihilated for a long time the quality of the Percheron breed, and compromised for all time their universal renown. We ask ourselves who can have given to a man whose competency is unquestionable, such information? And it is regrettable that, before recording it, M. du Hays did not consult the breeders of the time, who could certainly have protested against such an affirmation. Happily, the latter did not have for the Perche the disastrous consequences that one might have been afraid of. The proof of this is the ever-increasing trade of the Percheron horse since that time.

In what concerns the degeneration, when it comes, it is by itself that a breed has to recover its vitality without cross-breedings. The Percheron is particularly suitable to this kind of transformation. By a judicious choice of the stallion and mare, one can produce a colt, of which one can in advance fix almost surely not only the size and color, but also the good and bad points. At the time of du Hays, this art (the word is not too strong) was not known like now, so it is not astonishing if certain horses born by chance of a stallion and a mare not suited would have appeared degenerated to our author. In searching the causes of this degeneration, he thought he had found them in the facts that we have related above, where he thought it resulted from a strange blood which had weakened the Percheron blood. No doubt that, trying to find the remedy, the shrewd connoisseur thought of regenerating the breeds by Thoroughbreds. The actual breeders do not need these means. They leave the subjects that are of use for breeding purposes, and sell them for agricultural works. They know the fault of a mare, and know to what stallion to breed to produce the best colts.

This breed astonishes even the connoisseurs, and M. du Pontavice, Director of the Government Breeding Stables, of which nobody could contest the competency in this matter, was himself stupefied, when he said: "These Percherons are incredible; order them a horse, and they will make you one."

(Concluded next week.)

LIVE STOCK.

Roots are one of the best feeds for the calf and young cattle generally.

Probably no other animals are more responsive to skillful treatment than are calves.

Nothing has yet been found which will promote the bloom and rotundity of a calf as will his dam's milk.

The calf should be receiving a liberal ration of grain and nice green, well-cured hay before being weaned. Do not be too hasty in cutting off the calf's milk ration.

Have you commenced feeding the cattle yet? If not, begin at once. Corn, silage, rape or roots will help greatly in keeping up the animal's condition throughout the autumn season.

Give the little pigs a chance to obtain other food besides the sow's milk. Pigs about three weeks of age usually show an inclination to eat a little food. A small trough should be placed in a part of the pen inaccessible to the sow, but easily reached by the young pigs. Sweet milk is good feed to start the young pigs on.

The young pig's capacity is small, and consequently he requires frequent feeding. The feed must also be kept fresh. This demands that the troughs be kept sweet and clean, and that under no conditions should stale feed be allowed to accumulate in them.

No matter how good a ewe looks, if she is not giving satisfactory returns, cull her out of the flock. It is this class of ewe that lessens the profits. Just before the winter sets in is a good time to dispose of the unprofitable ewes.

The real benefit of teaching the young pigs to eat is at weaning time. Pigs which have been fed before weaning, and have become thoroughly accustomed to getting regular feeds, do not receive any great check when weaned, as is often the case with pigs that have not been in the habit of getting a part of their nourishment from the trough before they are removed from the dam.

Anything which checks the pig's growth during the first two months of his age must be carefully avoided. It is said that a hog is half made when past the weaning period without a stunt. More injury may be done to the young pig's growth in a few days than can be repaired in as many weeks. Overfeeding, as well as too scant feeding, must be avoided while the youngsters are with the sow.

A friend who prefers to be known as a "Valued Correspondent," referring to the item in a recent issue about withholding of salt from animals at breeding time, says his father was very particular



Pansy 6th.

Yearling Shorthorn heifer. First and junior, and reserve grand champion, Ottawa Exhibition, 1911. Owner, A. Wallace, Kars, Ont.

about this, and would not let the horses or cows have salt at such times. He adds that the same custom prevailed among the old-time farmers, but that the present generation have evidently forgotten about it.

Fall storms are very bad for the flock. All live stock suffers when compelled to remain out in a cold, driving rain, but sheep seem to show more ill-effects of this kind of weather than the other classes of stock. Warm showers do not hurt the sheep, but when conditions point to a heavy downpour, the flock should be housed in well-ventilated pens. Care should be taken to get the sheep in before the rain commences, as the close housing of wet sheep promotes such nasal diseases as catarrh.

By actual experiments carried on at the Iowa Experiment Station, it was found that in each instance the older sows farrowed more pigs at a litter, heavier pigs at birth, and their pigs made the most rapid growth. This should be evidence enough to induce breeders to keep their older sows as long as they prove useful breeders. Too often, the old, tried matrons are turned off for soap-grease before their period of usefulness is nearly over. There is too great a tendency among breeders to change their sows, and keep young, untried individuals in the place of the thoroughly-tested older animals. Do not sell your old sows until convinced that circumstances warrant their removal from the breeding herd.

Treat the Sheep for Ticks, Lice and Scab.

That some treatment of the flock for ticks and vermin should be regularly practiced, is conceded by most sheep breeders. It has been found profitable to dip at least once a year, and in most cases twice. Where there is no sign of vermin in the flock, it is always well to treat the sheep as a means of prevention. Ticks, lice and other parasites are quite common in many flocks, and few, indeed, are the flocks that are entirely free from the former. Scab also crops up from time to time. It is safe to say that the loss in mutton and wool caused by the ravages of this disease, and the various other sheep parasites, is many times greater than the cost of dipping. It is also safe to state that if every sheep-owner in the country would treat his sheep thoroughly at proper, regular intervals with some good dip, such troubles as scab, ticks and lice would soon be unknown.

Sheep-breeders cannot afford to spend their valuable time in preparing homemade dips. The proprietary dips on the market can be produced at small cost, because they are manufactured in large quantities. These dips, also, are the outcome of considerable study and work, and, used according to directions, are safe and effective, as well as economical.

Directly after shearing of the ewes is a good time to dip the lambs, because at this time most of the ticks will be found on them. A little later, the entire flock, ewes and lambs, should be dipped. It was formerly believed that fall dipping was injurious, but this belief has been superseded, and now all the best sheepmen practice dipping before their charges go into winter quarters. Because no signs of ticks or scab are visible, is no reason why they should not be dipped, as the pests may develop during the winter, causing much loss of wool, and also keeping the sheep low in flesh. It is, therefore, of greatest importance that dipping be done just previous to the cold weather.

Two methods of treating the sheep have been and are common among sheepmen, dipping (actual immersing in a vat), and pouring, which can be done by the use of an old tea or coffee pot. The latter method is more economical of material, but will require more time to accomplish the work than the former. To do it properly requires three men, one to hold the sheep, one to open or "shed" the wool, and another to pour the liquid. The wool should

be "shed," and the liquid applied at intervals of five or six inches over the entire body of the sheep. This will insure thorough work. This method is very good where small flocks are kept, and from 50 to 70 sheep may be treated by three men in a day. A quart of solution is enough for each sheep, if carefully applied, and it will run more freely on the skin if applied warm.

A flock of twenty-five sheep is, however, large enough to warrant the preparation of a small dipping plant. The vat, like the dip itself, can often be bought cheaper than it can be made, although a plank trough can be easily constructed. Sheep can be handled much faster this way than by the pouring method. It only requires that they remain in the dip about two minutes, after which they are placed in the dripping pen, which should be a pen with a water-tight bottom slanting to a drain back to the tank. This conservation of the drippings is a great saving on material. Care must be taken that the sheep are not allowed to get out and distribute the dip on grass or other forage upon which they are feeding, or trouble may follow. The solution should be squeezed out of the wool while the sheep are on the dripping-board. Where shallow vats are used, say, about 2½ feet deep, it is necessary to dip the liquid and pour it over them; but in the deeper vats, about 5½ feet deep, no dipping is necessary, as the animal's fleece becomes saturated with the liquid. The larger, deep vats are used where large flocks are kept. Warm days should be selected for the operation, and a bright sun is a

great help in drying the sheep after the soaking. If, after the dipping has been completed, new individuals are brought into the flock, it is always advisable to dip them or treat them by pouring before placing them with the other sheep. If this is not done, they may infect the entire flock with vermin or disease, and thus cause much trouble and loss by undoing the work of dipping the flock in the beginning. Too much care cannot be practiced in keeping the flock free from disease and insect pests, and dipping is the surest and easiest method of insuring success in this particular.

Care of the Dairy Heifers.

The season of the year is at hand when the young stock suffer a great setback in growth, through lack of proper protection and feed. The cold fall winds, often carrying rain or snow, have a penetrating quality which the youngsters are unable to resist. Their coats are not thick or heavy, or are their constitutions such that they can withstand these cold spells of weather without the animal being severely chilled. The dairy-type heifer is probably the most tender of any of the young farm stock, and suffers most from undue exposure. Dairy animals are all known to be very thin-haired and thin-skinned, and are not well adapted to face severe weather. Unlike her sister of beef qualities, which has a heavy, warm coating of hair and underlining of fat, the dairy heifer is more tender and prone to suffer from the cold. A few cold, wet days chill her to the marrow, and, for the time, growth and development are checked. Her back becomes humped; she is not inclined to rustle for food, and soon falls off in flesh, unless she is given shelter and feed. Many promising youngsters are stunted every year through neglect on the part of the dairyman or farmer, who knew of the danger and really intended to provide an early protection, but in the stress of fall work had neglected this important duty. It is a poor way to economize either time or money. Heifers or young stock of any sort should not be allowed to become chilled by fall winds. A little work and care now will do wonders towards making the animals able to resist the storms of winter. Don't neglect the youngsters.—[Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal, Winnipeg.]

THE FARM.

More Bait for Mr. Fish.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading an article in "The Farmer's Advocate" entitled, "Would Tax Horses and Exempt Autos," by J. O. Fish, and I must say that I think he is a man with a lot of nerve and very little knowledge of the subject under discussion. Weather conditions have a great deal to do with the state of our country roads. Clay or gravel are pervious to water, and any material which becomes softened by water or any other liquid will yield and spread when pressure is brought to bear upon it, so it naturally follows that when our roads are saturated by rain, any rig, no matter how light, will leave a track behind it, because, as the wheel goes forward, there is a forward pressure on the soft surface of the road which quite naturally spreads to both sides of the wheel as it passes along, thus forming a slight rut; then, as a natural result of gravitation, part of that will flow back, and, since water is thinner than clay, it follows that the water gets to the rut first. So the process of softening goes on, and the rut deepens as long as the weather is wet; but when the road dries those ruts become almost filled in again, except in places where it has been very soft, and a hole has become formed by an extra amount of clay or gravel sticking to rigs passing along and being carried away slowly, it is true, but nevertheless surely.

Mr. Fish says they open a pit and send men and teams to draw out the gravel, so many trips to be counted a day's work, and that when they have so many drawn they may go home; and he says he has seen them going home at four o'clock. I wonder if he took the trouble to ask them at what time they started in the morning. If I understand the law governing statute labor, it calls for an eight-hour day, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., with an hour off at noon.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have done statute labor

more or less, for the last twenty-five years, and I know perhaps a little more than Mr. Fish how that work is done. I, too, have seen men on the home stretch at 4 o'clock, but I knew those same men were in the pit before 7 o'clock in the morning. Whose business was it if they were quitting at 4 o'clock? Had they not put in the required time? And just while talking on this subject, let me ask Mr. Fish to take into consideration this fact. There were probably six or seven or perhaps more teams in the pit when the four o'clock man left with his load; if he were to go for another load, it would be up to the other fellows to follow suit, which would mean that they would have to put out two loads of gravel after he passed along, which would mean six o'clock, instead of five.

Mr. Fish says they make no selection in the pit. Well, it's easy seeing he never was in one, or he would talk differently.

The traction engine, he says, displaces the whole surface of the road. But it is only the surface; the wheels are made wide to carry the extra weight, and you do not see them throw mud and dust off the road as does the auto.

Mr. Fish asks the question, "When you get a man to work a day for you, do you let him go home at four o'clock?" Why certainly not, but circumstances alter cases. When you engage a man for a day, you expect him to work a day; but if you engage a man to do eight hours' work, you do not expect him to do ten, do you? If I engage with you to draw eight loads of gravel and receive credit for a day's pay, you would not expect me to draw ten loads for the same pay, if I started to work early enough to get through by four o'clock, would you?

He says, further—and this is where he shows his nerve—"If there is any extra taxing to be done, tax the traction-engine man \$5 per annum per horse-power, and the farmer a dollar for every horse he has on his farm. Gee whiz! Does Mr. Fish think the farmer is made of money? Does he not know that the farmer is already taxed for the use of the roads, and that he has to pay for all the bridges, etc., thereon? And the traction-engine man, on an engine of twenty horse-power (which is very common) would have to pay \$100 for the use of the road each year to get to the farmer's place, where he is a necessity; he comes to do work that the farmer cannot afford to do himself, whereas the auto, so far as the farmer is concerned, is unnecessary on our country roads.

Any man of ordinary common sense can see that a motor-car running at high speed displaces more of the material on the road surface than either a farm wagon or traction engine, and yet Mr. Fish would have the auto exempt from taxation. "Let the automobile man alone until you can give him something decent to drive over," says Mr. Fish. There have been roads in this country that were decent to drive over before the advent of the motor car; but when the motor, with its high speed and wide tires, flattened and gripping on the material of the road surface, and the suction caused by that high speed displacing and casting to the four winds of heaven all the smaller and lighter particles in the road surface, is it any wonder that the road soon becomes unfit for decent travel. If Mr. Fish does not think that the motor grips the road more than a rig drawn by a horse, let me ask him to try an experiment with his own or his neighbor's buggy in this manner: Catch hold of a wheel at the top and move the rig backward; now catch the same wheel close to the ground and move it backwards, and see if there is any difference in the power required to move it. I think you will become aware that there is a difference between drawing and propelling by friction.

As to that four dollars a year that the auto man has to pay, I think most of them are persuaded in their own minds that there is something due to the government for the damage they do, and there is not much kick coming on that account. I understand that four dollars is paid over to the Good Roads Association for the building and improving of main roads through our country. If the auto man wants good roads, it's up to him to pay something towards the making of them. There is no doubt the automobile has come to stay, and quite likely some farmers may use it. I have no particular grudge against the automobile, but I have against the autoist who thinks he owns the road, or, at least, acts like it. He comes bowling along, and at sight of a rig on the road commences to toot his horn, as much as to say, get off the road and give me right of way; I've got an auto, and want the road. If those driving autos were a little more careful to choose a wide place in the road, and give the man with the horse a chance, instead of running well-met, as though life and death were dependent upon getting there, and meeting a horse on a narrow road, where there is only room for one else, of course, the horse must take the blame, because he gets scared, and the auto driver, if he would be less hard feeling against

the horse, there would be less hard feeling against

Water Pressure on Dam.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

What is the rate for estimating pressure of water on sides of a vessel, both upper and lower part of wall. I am building a cement dam. What thickness of wall, from base to top, would you recommend. The water is from three to nine feet deep; length of wall, 100 feet; deepens in center; water in brook never freezes; flows from 5 to 20 square inches per day (size of trough). Do you recommend cement, or just an earth bank?

F. M.

To find the total pressure in pounds of any given wall of a vessel, find the depth in feet of the center of gravity of the wall; also find the area of wall in square feet, multiply the two together, and multiply the result by $62\frac{1}{2}$. Thus, the total pressure on the wall equals the depth of the center of gravity times the area of the wall times $62\frac{1}{2}$. This rule holds for any given portion of the wall, either top or bottom. If the dam were a rectangle, the center of gravity would be one-half the depth of the water. However, the water being deepest in the middle of the stream, the center of gravity cannot be so readily found. If the water were 3 feet deep at each end of the dam, and if the bottom sloped down in a straight line on either side, so as to make the water 9 feet at the deepest part, then the center of gravity would be that of a rectangle 3 feet deep, and an inverted triangle 6 feet in altitude, which, being calculated, gives the center of gravity 3 feet 3 inches below the surface, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet. The area of the rectangle and triangle together would be 600 feet, so that the total pressure on the dam would be $3\frac{1}{4} \times 600 \times 62\frac{1}{2} = 121,875$ pounds, or nearly 62 tons. However, as the bottom probably does not slope in a straight line, but in a curve on either side, the center of gravity would be a little lower down, and the area a little greater, probably making a total pressure of say 65 tons.

The dimensions of your dam would depend somewhat on the nature of the bed on which it is to rest; also on the kind of material used. If the bed is rock, the bottom thickness of a cement dam at the deepest part should be about 5 feet, and the top thickness about 18 inches. If it is a hard-clay bed, the bottom width should be 6 feet, and if a soft clay or sand, 7 feet. The slanting side of the dam should be down stream, as, by this plan, the dam is more stable. Provision should be made for leading overflow away from foot of dam, so as not to undermine it.

As this is a small stream, it is probable that the circumstances will not warrant the expense of a concrete dam. A clay dam of twice the dimensions given for concrete would prove ample. Or, if clay is scarce, a core of clay might be built, and then coarse material, such as gravel or stone, used to build dam thicker to get the required strength. WM. H. DAY.

Harvesting the Root Crop.

On most stock farms, the last crop to be harvested is the root crop, and the season for this work is again at hand. Mangels and turnips are the most extensively grown of these crops, although not a few stockmen grow a small acreage of sugar beets for feeding purposes.

Mangels being more susceptible to injury by frost, require to be harvested earlier than the turnips, from the tenth to the fifteenth of October being a very suitable time to commence. Of course, this depends upon the locality and the season. Light frosts do no damage to the crop, but a frost which affects the roots turns them black, and the keeping qualities are injured, rot setting in soon after storing.

Several methods of harvesting are practiced, but most of the mangels are pulled by hand, four rows being placed in one. This leaves space enough between the pulled rows for a team and wagon to pass, making it very handy to load the roots. Some twist or jerk the tops off, while others cut them with a turnip knife. It was formerly believed that cutting off the tops injured the keeping qualities of the roots, but many growers now use this method exclusively, and with good results. Some growers are now topping with the hoe and using the harrow to pull the roots, and many claim that it is not only an easier method, but that it is much quicker, and the injury to the roots is not serious. To harrow out, the globe or intermediate varieties are best, as there is more danger of breaking the longer varieties. Harrowing often bruises the mangels considerably, causing small spots to take on a dry, bitter rot which injures the palatability and keeping qualities of the roots. It is a question whether or not harrowing out is not in the end a rather expensive practice, and, where it is practiced, only a very short, dull-toothed harrow should be used.

It is important that hauling be done each day, as fast as they are pulled, because, if left lying

on the ground over night, they are much more exposed to the action of frost than if they are not pulled, the leaves in the latter case acting as a protection.

Two species of turnips are grown extensively, Swedes and white or soft turnips, the former on a far larger scale than the latter, owing to their superior keeping qualities. Turnips are very hardy, and will stand considerable frost while in the ground, without serious injury. Harvesting usually commences about October 20th to November 1st, according to the season. As the roots grow rapidly late in the season, they are left as long as possible, and are only lifted immediately before danger of winter sets in. It is always advisable, however, to take them up while the weather is fine, because the work can be done more expeditiously, and the roots go in the cellar or pit in far better condition. Dry weather is needed, because it is necessary that the dirt which clings to the roots is dry, so as to insure it being rattled off during the harvesting. Wet roots carry a lot of dirt into the cellar with them, and this serves to fill up the space which should be found between the individual roots for the circulation of air which is essential to the keeping of the turnips. Never draw wet turnips if it can be avoided.

The pulling of the roots is the hardest part of the work; at least, the part that generally presents most difficulties. Hand-pulling is still practiced by some growers, but, owing to the severity of the work and the scarcity of labor, this method has been largely superseded by the easier and somewhat quicker methods of harrowing, plowing or mattocking. Harrowing is perhaps the method in most general use. This is not usually practiced with the soft turnips, owing to danger of injury, but the Swedes being hard, withstand the bumping around very well; and on a dry day, if the ground is not too damp, the dirt is well shaken off the roots, making a very clean job. Some top a few days before harrowing, and this is good practice, as it allows the tops to wilt, so that they do not give so much trouble in the harrowing process. Where the roots are a good size, the harrow will pull nearly every one of them, but smaller roots present more difficulties. The greatest drawback is in the picking. Some take a hoe and pull the roots into rows before drawing. Some use a heavy, wedge-shaped scraper, with a board across, on which the driver stands, but this is not always a success. Others rake up the tops and draw them off. This takes time, and the best method seems to be topping a few days before pulling. Topping is always done with a sharp hoe. Two or three strokes with the harrow, two crosswise and one lengthwise of the rows, should be enough to pull all the roots, the latter stroke being made, usually, to rattle more dirt off the roots. Some use the plow and turn two rows together. This makes picking a little easier, but it is necessary to give them a stroke with the harrow in order to remove the dirt, much of which would otherwise be carried in with the roots. The mattock is also a very good method, and a man accustomed to its use can pull the roots as fast as another man can top them with the hoe. Two rows are pulled into one, which greatly facilitates picking, and there is no danger of loss from crushing by the wagon wheels. This is a very satisfactory method, and one worthy of more general use.

In hauling, much time can be saved by the use of the slat-bottom dump-box, where the roots are stored in a cellar. Where this is used, it is necessary that the roots be picked over and thrown back from the hole where they are dropped into the cellar, or the dirt which goes in with them will cause them to rot, and much loss in this section of the cellar will follow. This can be done on wet days, even after the roots are all harvested, provided there is plenty of room in the cellar. In fact, all kinds of roots will keep much better, no matter how they are hauled, if they are thrown back from the place where they are dropped into the cellar.

Where it is necessary to pit part or all of the crop, scrape out the pit bottom to a depth of about six inches, and put the roots in a cone-shaped heap in this, cover with straw, and put a light covering of earth over it, about two or three inches, until the cold weather sets in, when the depth of earth covering should be increased to about six or seven inches, or it should be covered with a light layer of horse manure. It is always well to leave openings in the top. This can be done by placing a tile on end at intervals along the top of the pit. It is just as important to keep turnips cool as to keep them warm, and it requires practice to get just the right amount of covering. So much depends on the severity of the winter that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down for this work. A few roots are a great benefit to the rations of the stock. They serve to promote health and thrift in winter, and take the place of green food; consequently, they should be harvested in good condition, and every effort made to insure their keeping in good condition.

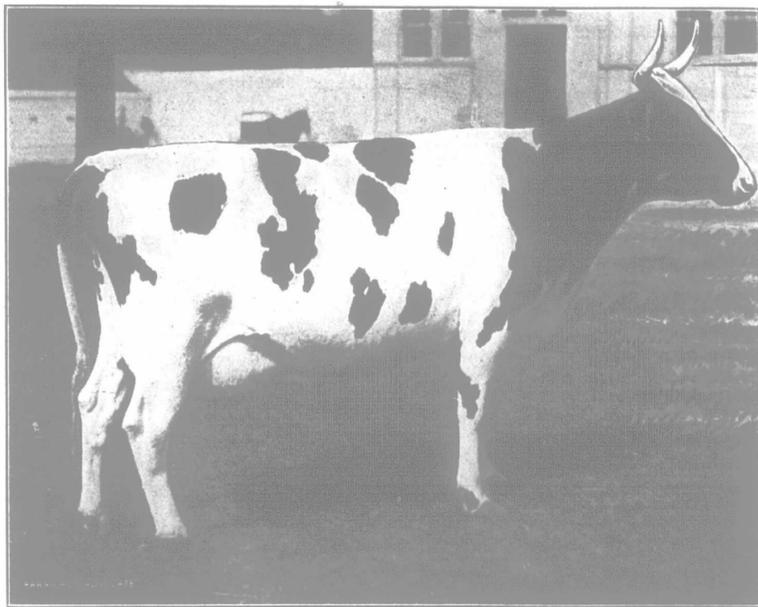
THE DAIRY.

Keep the Milk Record Throughout the Year.

Many cows are far advanced in their period of lactation at this season of the year, and the farther advanced they are, the less milk they give. The quantity given at a milking becomes smaller and smaller, and there is often a tendency on the part of the dairyman to cease weighing the milk, because it seems an amount too small to bother with. Do not stop weighing the milk as long as the cow is being regularly milked. Two or three pounds, or even more, at a milking, is a small amount, and yet, when this is reckoned twice a day for a period of two or three months, it amounts to quite an appreciable quantity, and raises the cow's record considerably. This milk is also generally high in fat content.

The Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, in his 1911 report, states that the number of cows whose records are compiled for the full period of lactation could be increased by thousands if the association members would only continue to send in their records for the season, instead of discontinuing after six or seven months weighing and sampling.

The records would then be of infinitely more interest and value. As it stands at present, he states that a great many cows of excellent promise have to be omitted just because of this lack of another month or two of records. Could these be included, the average yields of the cows in the association would be raised to a very appreciable extent. Several of the cows with incomplete rec-



Clerkland Kate 2nd (imp.)—24821—.

Ayrshire cow; five years old. Was first at Toronto as a two-year-old and a three-year-old, and first and champion female at London, 1911. Owned by Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

ords reach such encouraging totals as 10,506 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of fat, and even 11,330 pounds of milk and 330 pounds of fat, in eight months; 12,320 pounds of milk and 377 pounds of fat in nine months, and 13,470 pounds of milk and 452 pounds of fat in ten months.

This shows that if the weighing is continued during the last months of the lactation period, the record appears much higher. All dairymen believe that cow-testing is an advantage, and there is no doubt that it is the only method by which the value of the individual cows in the herd can be reckoned. Records from many herds have shown increases of 20, 25, and even 30 per cent., in the average yield as the result of an intelligent application of the knowledge gained through the systematic study of the performance of individual cows. If the average yield per cow could be increased by only 500 pounds of milk a year, it would mean an additional annual production of over \$10,000,000 in Canada. If all farmers could be made to realize, to the point of action, the possibilities which lie before them, this could easily be accomplished. Cow-testing is undoubtedly one of the greatest means of increasing milk production; and, if it is worth doing for part of the year, it is surely worth doing during the entire lactation period of every cow in the herd. It doesn't require any more time or trouble to do it whether the pail be full or nearly empty, and results show that the practice should not be dropped until the cow is dry.

POULTRY.

Barred Rocks Make a Record at O. A. C.

AN INDICATION OF WHAT IS POSSIBLE IN EGG PRODUCTION.

Not so very long ago, a 200-egg hen was considered a wonder, and up to the present time there are very few flocks whose owner can boast of many birds, no matter what the breed, which have produced this high number of eggs in one year. In a pen at the Ontario Agricultural College of about one hundred Barred Rocks, bred to lay, there are six hens which, as far as known, hold the world's record. These six hens have laid, during their first year, an average of two hundred and sixty eggs each, the highest number to be laid by one hen being two hundred and eighty two. This shows what is possible with good care, feed, housing and breeding. In the house which contains these birds there are fewer hens which laid less than one hundred and seventy eggs during the first year than there are hens which laid over two hundred eggs. Prof. Graham has been breeding these up for a number of years, and has succeeded in establishing a strain of heavy layers. There is no reason why any poultry-breeder cannot, by the careful use of trap-nests, ascertain which are the best and which the poorest layers in his flock. Having found this out, the first thing to do is to discard from the breeding pens the unprofitable hens. In breeding, always use male birds from a laying strain. It works out much like the keeping of milk records and the record of performance in up-to-date dairying. These hens are ordinary-looking individuals, and possess no outward

mark of their extreme heavy production, other than having a healthy appearance and giving indications of being good rustlers. They show good constitution, but their plumage is light in color; and, as a show proposition, they would be nil. Just here, it might be interesting to compare some of the records made by a pen bred to produce show birds, and kept under conditions similar to those under which the layers made the record. The highest number laid by a hen from the exhibition pen was 189, and the lowest was 13, with an average of 122. The highest number laid by one hen in the bred-to-lay pen, as before stated, was 282, and the lowest 128, with an average of 180.

The bred-to-lay pen outdistanced the exhibition pen by 42½% in egg production. Surely this is enough to induce poultrymen to endeavor to increase the value of their hens by promoting a strain of layers. These hens were housed in the new type of open-front house, and received good care, but no special effort was made to increase the number of eggs produced by one pen over that of the other. It is simply an indication of what can be done by breeding. The average egg-production of the hens in the country is between 90 and 100 eggs. Fresh eggs are in great demand on our markets throughout the greater part of the year. Let every farmer and poultryman take the trouble to breed his hens with a view to heavy production, with as great care as do our best dairymen mate their heavy milkers, and the income from the poultry industry would be nearly doubled. What Prof. Graham has done should serve as an incentive and spur our poultrymen on to greater things. No flock is so good that it cannot be improved. A hen that does not lay a profitable number of eggs the first year should not be kept for breeding. Most hens lay more eggs in the pullet year than ever again, although occasionally one is known to do better the second year, one of the College hens laying 190 the first year, and 220 the second. This is an exception, however, and, as a general rule, the pullet, provided she is an early-hatched one, will beat her later record. Put a little system and judgment into your poultry-breeding, and don't expect good results where the breeding is not carefully looked after.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Important Points in Apple Packing

Experiments or trial shipments of apples in cold storage have demonstrated the following:

1. It is of the greatest importance that apples intended for cold storage should be placed therein as quickly as possible after being harvested.
2. If apples are carefully packed at the time of harvesting, either in barrels or boxes, they may be exported at any time during the winter without repacking.
3. It was also clearly shown that cold storage will not preserve apples which are bruised or injured in any way, and that the blue molds, which cause the ordinary brown rot of apples will develop in cold storage if there is any injury to the skin which exposes the tissue of the apple, and the Northern Spy apples appear to be particularly susceptible to this form of decay, unless the fruit is well matured and the skin is sound.

These few points, from the report of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner for the year ending March 31st, 1911, may well be considered by fruit-growers and others who are engaged in picking, packing or marketing of apples. One cannot expect that apples which have been picked and allowed to take their chance in the open weather for a considerable time, often until the first action of decay has begun, are going to be preserved in the best of condition by being placed in cold storage. Not so. The time to store the apples is immediately after they are picked.

The second point is an important one, because it will lead to the saving of much labor. Apples well packed may be shipped without repacking. This proves the old adage that "work well done is twice done." Packers should, therefore, take particular pains to have their work done in a very careful manner, so that the second packing may be dispensed with, and at the same time insure the fruit's arrival at its destination in the best possible condition. The third point is one upon which too much stress cannot be laid. Some formerly seemed to hold the belief that moulds and rots would not develop in cold storage. The results of these experiments show that they will, and that bruised and injured apples are not suitable for packing, even when the fruit is to be kept in cold storage. It all goes to show the importance of careful culling, careful handling, and careful packing—three points which cannot be too greatly emphasized in connection with the harvesting of the apple crop.

The most successful exhibitors of fruit are not necessarily the best growers. The finest Spies this year in "The Farmer's Advocate" Demonstration Orchard were borne by a diseased tree. The set was light, permitting the attainment of large size, while thinness of foliage admitted sunlight freely to color the fruit. The healthy trees have borne much larger and more profitable crops, but not such fancy individual specimens.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Don't Lose the Bulletins.

The Ontario farmer has a wealth of assistance at his disposal in the bulletins issued by the Ontario Government through the Agricultural College at Guelph, and by the Dominion Government through the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. "The Farmer's Advocate" does splendid work by calling attention to these publications as they are issued, and by giving clear, helpful and suggestive criticism upon them. The pity of it is that farmers have a way of neglecting these valuable helps, thereby losing the very help that, when it is availed of, means the difference between success and failure, or the difference between merely getting on and making farming a profitable business. The day was when agricultural papers and agricultural bulletins were written by men of plenty of theory but no experience. Little wonder that such productions were read only to be scorned by men of sense and practical experience. Happily, such scribblers are not employed either at Guelph or at Ottawa. The Ontario farmer should recognize that no pains are spared to make all bulletins sent out to be the fruit of experience, and such as will square with the efforts of anyone who is anxious to do better work in any department of farm activity. Indeed, the average farmer would soon have a fine agricultural library if he would but keep tab on the bulletins as they are issued. For instance, just now the farmer is facing the problem of economic feeding of his cattle for the coming winter. Let each farmer discover if he has the bulletins dealing with this matter. If he should not have them, let him write for them at once to Guelph and to Ottawa. When he does this, let him also state what hay, straw, grain, mangels or other fodder he has, and state the

class of stock he intends feeding, such as dairy cattle, fattening cattle, hogs or poultry. Then let him ask what foods he had better buy to supplement these, and how his ration may be fed to best advantage. In nine cases out of ten, information will be given that, if used, together with good hard, common sense, will make the farmer's winter's work more profitable than it has been hitherto.

The bulletins on these or any other topics, once received, they should be stored away for future reference, and where they will not be hurled away into the hideous combustion of housecleaning days. The bulletins contain a deal of usable knowledge. Let public school and public libraries make it available, for it is usable knowledge that is used that counts. In the old order, so frightfully prevalent in the New England States and in the Mississippi Valley, farmers were robbed and ruined, till the soil drove out the farmers. To a less extent, the same folly has been enacted in many parts of older Canada. In the new order, the effort is made to keep the soil growing in fertility, and only the farmer who can do this may face the future with hope. This courage and this hope will soon be his by earnestly applying on his own premises the methods that others have adopted successfully under conditions similar to his own.

J. K.

Feeding the Little Pigs.

By Peter McArthur.

There are eight little pigs in one pen, little white beauties, and from time to time it falls to my lot to feed them. I always undertake the task cheerfully, because I like to look at them. They are still at the tender age of the little pigs we sometimes see in restaurant windows with apples in their mouths and "their vests unbuttoned." Not one of them but deserves the description of Charles Lamb:

"I speak not of your grown porkers—things between pig and pork—those hobbledehos—but a young and tender suckling—guiltless as yet of the sty; his childish voice as yet not broken, but something between a childish treble and a grumble—the mild forerunner, or præludium of a grunt."

When I went to visit them this morning, they were all lying in the sun, in the little plot of pasture that has been fenced off for them. I did not blame them in the least for their indolence, for these are the days when everybody loves to lie in the sunshine, though, of course, it is a dreadful waste of time, except on Sunday afternoons, after church. I approached them quietly, and while I stood admiring their white plumpness, delicately touched with pink, I was glad to notice that Mother Goose was a true observer. She sang joyously:

"The little pigs sleep with their tails curled up."

Their eight little tails were twisted into eight curls so tight that I felt sure another twist would have lifted their hind feet off the ground. An unguarded step roused them, and then what excitement there was. Eight little voices were at once raised in protest at my slowness. Carefully spilling a little of the skim-milk "mash" into one end of the trough, I stepped back hastily and distributed the remainder evenly along the rest of it. The taste I had given them, however, was enough to get them all into action and reveal their characters. Really, one can't help liking little pigs. They are so human. For a moment I imagined myself a Professor Garner, and felt that I understood their language.

"Whee! whee! Willie got more than I did! Whee! Whee!"

"Make Susie take her elbows—I mean, feet—out of my part of the trough!"

One little bully who did not like the table manners of his next neighbor jumped at him and started to chew his ear. It was all a hurried scramble, and then a couple of them discovered that they were at the wrong end of the trough. Without a sound, they started to gobble the feed, while the others were still quarrelling and fighting. Right there I realized that I was not the first to observe the habit of pigs. There is a world of truth in the old saying we so often apply to men: "It is the still pig that gets the swill." Fortunately, the others soon noticed what was going on, and stopped squabbling to get their share. What pushing and gobbling there was then! It reminded me of the stock exchange, with a bull market in progress. They took no more interest in me than children do in their hostess at a birthday party after the ice-cream has been served, the human little rascals.

Some day I hope to have the leisure to write an adequate "Defence of the Pig." Now that Judge Jeffreys and Nero have been whitewashed and given good-conduct cards by the historians, I think that someone should speak a good word for the pigs. They have been very much maligned. And perhaps this is the right time to do it—after the pigs, in the pig and dressed—have been dragged through

the mire of politics. To begin with, the pig is no more gross in his appetite than that much applauded "tame villatick fowl," the hen. As for cleanliness, give him a chance, and see how clean he can be. His dirtiness is due to the people who pen him up so that he can hardly stir. "Seek other cause 'gainst Rhoderick Dhu!" Then, consider how important the work of the pig has been in the making of Canada. He deserves a place in the gallery of the Makers of Canada, because the pioneers would have had a much harder time of it had they not been supported by plentiful supplies of fat pork. If the pig had his rights, he would be our national emblem, instead of the beaver. What has the beaver done for us, anyway? The pig, on the other hand, sustained our fathers in their fight against the wilderness, and yet his name is a name of scorn. Even the poets, in whom fair play is intuitive, have done scant justice to the pig. As a matter of fact, I can recall only one bit of poetry about the pig in Canadian literature, and that is McIntyre's epigram "On a hog exhibited at the Western Fair, which weighed 1,000 pounds, and measured five-foot-nine from tip to tip":

"Pig had to do some routine work
To make a thousand pounds of pork;
But our stomach it doth not incline
To eat a hog five-foot-nine;
Let others eat enormous swine."

In clearing the country of snakes, the pig has been a veritable animal St. Patrick. Even the rattlesnake had to go down before him. Because of this, he deserves a place in heraldry second only to St. George the dragon-killer. In history, the pig has received frequent mention from the time of the prodigal son. Even to-day the reigning family of Serbia proudly claims its descent from a militant swineherd, and do not both the United States and Canada boast of many pork-packing millionaires, who prove the importance of the pig to modern society? These are only a few of the points that might be developed in a "Defence of the Pig," and as the subject is one of the few on which a book has not yet been written, we may expect to have it written by someone before long.

I never think of pigs without remembering a dark night, many years ago, when they used to run half-wild, instead of being penned and fed scientifically. I was coming home late, and took a short-cut through the dark woods. I was whistling to keep my courage up, for even though I knew that there were no wolves or bears, there was something uncanny about the deep shadows. At last I came to a huge elm tree that had been cut down for a coon in the brave days when the coon-skin was worth more than a tree three feet in diameter and the labor it took to chop it down. It was late in the fall, and there were deep drifts of leaves beside every log. Climbing to the top of the fallen giant, I jumped down into a great drift—and then yelled with terror. The earth seemed to spring up under me and around me, as a drove of half-grown pigs that had taken shelter from the cold in the dry leaves began to scatter, squealing and "Whoofing." They were every bit as scared as I was, and as they rushed about blindly they bowled me off my feet. My first thought was of wolves and bears, about which I had heard so much in my boyhood, but I soon realized what the trouble was. And yet, in the few seconds when I didn't know what I had tumbled into, I got a scare that made me wear my hair a la pompadour for weeks afterwards. Since then I have at different times tripped over a sleeping pig at night when walking past a straw stack, but I never got such a scare as I did in the woods. Perhaps that is because these modern pigs haven't so much steam in them as did the granters we had when the saying, "root hog or die" had an actual application. They had to root for their livings, and I have no doubt that there are still neighborhoods that keep up feuds that were started by the predatory pigs of the early settlers. It was no easy matter to make rail-fences "horse-high and hog-tight," when they had to be built over cradle-holes, and those eager, hungry pigs could be depended on to find a hole if there was one; and if there wasn't, they were not beyond making one. Those pigs didn't pose before cameras and get their pictures in the agricultural papers, but if an acorn fell within half a mile of them, they would hear it, and get to it in time to catch it on the first bounce. We shall never see their like again.

And now to come back to our eight—did you ever see anything more contented-looking? Every one of them looks as snug as the cat after he has eaten the canary, and even a cat couldn't put more contentment into his purring than they do into their grunting. A couple of them are lying sprawled on their stomachs in the sun in an attitude which I would not hesitate to condemn as unnatural if I saw it in a picture. One is chewing a blade of grass, and no doubt meditating on the weather and the prospects of the food supply

for the winter. Others are doing their best to do a little rooting in the baked ground, no doubt in the hope of getting a place to wallow in. Vain hope! Just look at the little fellow scratching himself against the end of the trough. He positively looks to be smiling, and the tone of his grunting tells clearly that he agrees with Josh Billings, who said: "The discomfort of itching is more than half made up by the pleasure of scratching." Taken altogether, these little pigs make as interesting and pretty a picture as the farm affords. And looking at them from a practical point of view, is there anything about the place that will better repay feeding and attention, with pork at the present price? But don't let us think of that. It is too tragic to think of these happy little fellows being turned into Wiltshire bacon. Let them enjoy the swill and sunshine and other good things of life while they may. It would not be such a bad thing if some of the rest of us could do the same.

Our Scottish Letter.

September is a great month for sales of stock of all kinds, and the month this year has been as full of interest in this respect as any September in our experience. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs have all come under the hammer in large numbers, and the results have invariably shown that the best are always the best, and pay best.

On the last day of August, the famous stud of Clydesdales at Blackhall, Paisley, owned by the late David Riddell, was dispersed. The day was wet and disagreeable to a degree, and the sale was disappointing. Many of the animals were withdrawn, but the forty-seven head sold made an average of £44 7s. 4d. each.

The Perth autumn sale of pedigree Clydesdales took place in the second week of September. It was a brilliant event. A foal by Dunure Footprint made 200 gs. (that is, \$1,050), and nineteen head of brood mares, fillies and foals from the Nether Bogside stud, Elgin, made £108 7s. 6d.—a first-rate average. Seventy-two head of all ages and both sexes made an average of £69 11s. 3d. The Canadian demand has been helping things wonderfully. The shipments of this year have been quite up to those of last year, and this week another heavy lot sail by the fine steamer *Hesperian*, of the Allan line.

We have also been selling Hackneys and ponies. It is a sign of the times that Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bart., one of the most ardent horsemen of the day, has dispersed his Hackney studs. The sale took place September 29th, and attracted widespread attention. Sir Gilbert did not sell his favorite stud horses, Goldfinder VI. (1791), which cost him £3,000, and has been a most profitable investment; and the champion pony stallion, Sir Horace, possibly the most beautiful pony ever foaled. The former he gifted to Joseph Morton, Stow, Pounham Market, and the latter to J. Ernest Kerr, Harviestown, Dollar, Scotland. We have now in Scotland the two greatest pony sires the world has ever seen, Sir Horace and Fireboy, and we have also the greatest sire of harness horses ever known, Mathias. A daughter of his made the highest price, 240 gs., at Sir Gilbert Greenall's sale. This filly is named Terrington Bountiful. Her buyer is the noted breeder of Hackneys and Shorthorns, A. W. Hickling, Adbolton, Nottingham. What the end of the horse trade is to be, no one can forecast. But it seems tolerably certain that the day for making money out of harness horses is at an end. We have also had a great sale of Shetland ponies at Leuchars, in Fifeshire. R. W. R. Mackenzie, of Earlsball, is an enthusiast for the little creatures, and has organized an autumn sale at his own place, at which all the leading Shetland pony breeders dispose of their stock. This year they had a fine sale. One hundred and sixteen Shetland ponies were sold at an average price of £17 13s. 9d. Two figures of £52 10s. and £52 11s. were paid for stallions, and everything in the least like showing a little profit was eagerly bought. Whatever may happen to Hackneys, it seems a safe thing that Shetland ponies will be wanted for many days to come.

Cattle have had their innings, also, especially the two great beef breeds, Shorthorns and Aberdeen-Angus. The Argentine trade in Shorthorns has suffered an eclipse. The average price paid by an American shipper's lot sold in Buenos Aires recently, was £108. This would never pay the cost and expenses incurred before the sale could well be in sight. At home, in spite of the absence of exporters' bids, we have done not so badly, although the great Aberdeenshire sales are not due for a week yet. The Minmore herd of Shorthorns, owned by the representatives of the late Colonel Smith-Grant, of Auchorachan, was dispersed early in the month, and 93 head made the excellent average of £35 9s. 4d. His Majesty the King gave 200 gs. for a heifer, and other females made 170 gs., 140 gs., 125 gs., and

so on. These prices and the overhead average show plainly enough that Shorthorn breeding pays. The noted Edengrove herd, owned by William Graham, near to Penrith, was dispersed. It was largely composed of what used to be known as Booth blood, and that does not now help a sale. The average price for eighty head in this case was £26 3s. 0d. This was profitable enough, but the day was when Booth cattle made prices far in excess of these.

Aberdeen cattle have been selling fairly well. There are rumors of a boom in these blackskins from the Argentine, and there can be no doubt that sooner or later, as they breed for the butcher, the A.-A. breed will be sought after by the estancieros. Some draft sales have taken place in the north. At the Banks sale, near to Strichen, Aberdeenshire, 34 head made an average of £29 6s. 2d., and 18 head from the Breechlay herd made £21 2s. 11d. To the regret of all his friends and neighbors, Patrick Chalmers, of Aldbar, Buchan, has been compelled to dispose of his entire herd. It is one of the oldest and best in the County of Angus, and, although the stock have not, in recent years, at least, been at all pampered or overfed, they have always been in favor with breeders as a race distinct and full of the best of blood. The seventy-six head submitted to the hammer made the useful average of £27 4s. 3d. One of the best of the most recently-formed herds is that of Wylie Hill, at Balthayock, in the Carse of Gowrie. Mr. Hill has made up his mind to relinquish the blackskins and go in for Shorthorns. He sold off the entire herd of 39 head, at an average figure of £37 14s. 8d. So far, this is the best Aberdeen-Angus sale of the season. Now that we have got rid of the most recent outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease, there is likely to be an improved demand. The Irish and Canadian ports are now open to us, and we will soon forge ahead—and slow and steady will win in this battle.

Sheep have relatively been selling dearer than either cattle or horses. The great autumn ram sales are all held in September, and in Scotland the highest individual prices stand to the credit of the native Blackface mountain breed, with the long wool and bold horns. The top figure is £180, paid at Lanark for a shearing ram bred by Thomas Scott, Bogside, Carluke. The purchaser was James Clark, Crossflatt, Muirkirk, himself the breeder of very high-class sheep. This £180 Bogside sheep is regarded as the sheep of the year. He is a very bold, handsome animal, with a specially strong head. The highest average for Blackfaces stands to the credit of Mr. Howatson, of Glenbuck. He had £46 9s. 1d. for eleven, and the five best made an average of £80.

The famous white-faced breed, known as the Border Leicester, finds its headquarters at Kelso, in the lovely border country, but the breeding of

this invaluable sheep is now general all over Scotland, and some of the best flocks are to be found in Angus. The top price made for a Border-Leicester is £160, and the next highest £155, and both are from the noted Sandyknowe flock of the Messrs. Templeton. Sandyknowe is a farm in the Mertoun estate of Lord Polwarth. The flock is now the leading one in Scotland, and the high average of £29 9s. 7d. stands to its credit for 25 head. The Border Leicester is the Shorthorn of the sheep world. He is invaluable for crossing and improving stocks. Two flocks have recently been dispersed, that of Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., at Pollok, Renfrewshire, and that of J. R. C. Smith, at Galalaw, near to Kelso. The former was sold in the Lanark auction market, and 140 head of varied ages and both sexes made an average of £4 0s. 2d. The sale was rapid. The best of blood was found in it, and buyers were keen to obtain a glimmer from out of the lot. The Galalaw dispersion consisted of fully double the number of sheep mentioned above. Three hundred and fifty-six head made an average of £8 9s. 11d. The feature of the sale was the character of the produce by the stud ram His Majesty. He was purchased when a shearling by Mr. Smith for £170. He was sold on Friday last for £140, a marvellous price for a four-shear ram. A ram lamb by him went to £85, and a ewe with a fine reputation made £30. She had produced lambs in two years which made £192 to her owner. She is sure to prove a great investment if she be properly mated.

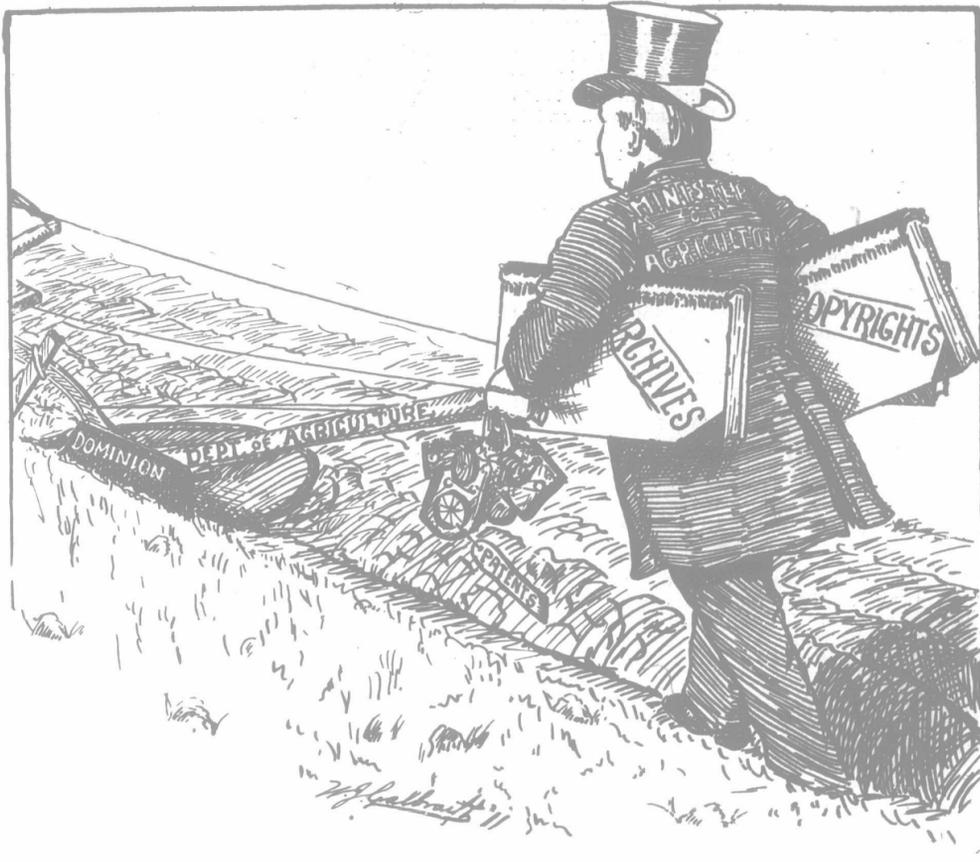
Cheviots cannot make the prices paid for Blackfaces and Border Leicesters. Hawick, on Teviot, is their great center. The highest price made for a two-shear this year was £54. This was shown by Mr. Elliot, Attonburn, and his new buyer will find him all he wants. In Shropshire, in the far north, a Cheviot ram has been sold for 51 gs. He goes to the famous Hindhope flock, which made the highest average at the Hawick sale, viz., £16, 13s. 4d., for 29 head. Altogether, the native ram breeders have had a good time.

Shropshires are bred by Tom Buttar, at Corston, Coupar Angus. He had a home sale on the last Wednesday of August, and sold 48 rams at £8 13s. 8d. on an average. This pays, but there might be a greater demand for Shropshires than there is.

"SCOTLAND YET."

United States Crop Report.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture have sent out their preliminary report, which has been made up from the reports of the various correspondents and agents of the Bureau throughout the country. The quality of many of the staple crops is reported somewhat



Laboring Under Difficulties.

Better work might be looked for if individual attention could be given to the plow.

lower than the ten-year average, and the yield is also lower than usual, oats showing a decided falling off in nearly every State. The yields are given as indicated by the condition of the crops on October 1st or at time of harvest. The quality of spring wheat is 79.8 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 87.1; oats, 84.6 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 86.6; and barley, 84.9 per cent., compared with a ten-year average of 87.5.

The apple crop is the only one listed which shows results above the average, the condition of it being 59.8 on October 1st, as compared with 46.4 for last year's crop, and a ten-year average of 52.4. Corn, buckwheat, potatoes, tobacco, flax and rice are all below the average, although the flax crop is reported as much better than that of last year.

The estimated yield of spring wheat per acre is 9.7 bushels, compared with 11.7 in 1910, and an average of 13.5 bushels for five years, from 1906 to 1910, inclusive; winter wheat, 14.5 bushels, as compared with 15.8 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 15.5; oats, 24.5 bushels, as compared with 31.9 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 28.4 bushels; barley, 20.7 bushels, as compared with 22.4 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 24.8 bushels; rye, 15.6 bushels, as compared with 16.3 bushels in 1910, and the five-year average of 16.4 bushels. Hay, also, was a light crop, 1.09 tons per acre being the estimate, as against 1.33 tons in 1910, and 1.41 tons the five-year average. Corn is estimated at 23.8 bushels per acre; buckwheat, 19.6 bushels per acre; potatoes, 79.7 bushels per acre; flax, 8.1 bushels per acre; and rice, 32.0 bushels per acre. In 1910, corn gave 27.4 bushels, buckwheat 20.9 bushels, potatoes 94.4 bushels, flax 4.8 bushels, and rice 33.9 bushels per acre, while the five-year average was, corn 27.1 bushels, buckwheat 19.6 bushels, potatoes 96.9 bushels, flax 9.9 bushels, and rice 32.4 bushels per acre. Tobacco is a slightly better crop this year than last, but is still below the average, being estimated at 201.1 pounds per acre. This falling off in yield per acre means a great deal when the total acreage of the various crops throughout the United States is considered, and should have some effect on the prices of the various grains, hay and other crops.

Canada's Grain Production.

A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, issued October 13th, deals with the field crops of the present year, compared with 1910.

For the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, the comparative quality of crops at the end of September was fairly uniform for wheat, oats, barley and rye; but peas, beans, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax were lower this year by 8 to 12 per cent. Fodder crops, including roots and corn, are unchanged for the three years. The condition of potatoes, which is 76.78, is the same as last year, but 13.60 less than two years ago.

The comparative condition of fodder and root crops for the Dominion at the end of September ranges from 82 to 87 per cent.; of alfalfa, 79.55 per cent., and of potatoes, 76.78 per cent., and is generally lower in Ontario than elsewhere. The Maritime Provinces and the Northwest Provinces give 90 per cent. and over for potatoes, and nearly as good for other field roots.

The increase in the production of the principal grains in the decade, computed for the present year on the estimates of correspondents, is shown to be, in round numbers, 148,035,000 bushels wheat, 187,049,000 bushels oats, 21,711,000 bushels barley, 664,000 bushels rye, and 12,360,000 bushels flax. These figures are exclusive of returns for two districts in Saskatchewan.

M. C. Herner, B. S. A., assistant to Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Ont., has accepted the position of head of the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, and will commence his new duties on November 1st. Mr. Herner graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College with the class of 1911. He is an expert on all questions relating to domestic fowls, having made a special study of them, both in a practical way on the farm, and scientifically in his college course, and the Manitoba College is to be congratulated upon securing the services of such an able poultryman.

The British Columbia Provincial Exhibition, held at Westminster, was an unqualified success. The weather was all that could be desired, and the stock and fruit for which the Province is famous made an attractive and instructive showing. The classes in dairy cattle were particularly well filled, and in most sections of all classes of exhibits competition was keen. A more complete report will be given in next week's issue, the details having arrived too late to be inserted in this issue.

Butter Tests at London, Eng.

The results of the butter tests at the London (England) Dairy Show the first week in October, indicate that the winner of first and silver medal in the Shorthorn test was T. Hunter's non-pedigree cow, Dolphindee Dairymaid, which, thirty-eight days after calving, gave 48 pounds 4 ounces of milk, from which 3 pounds 6½ ounces of butter was churned, giving the good ratio of 14.16, and a total score of 54.5 points. Second prize and bronze medal was taken by G. B. Nelson's non-pedigree Rose, which, after twenty-eight days in milk, gave 64 pounds 6 ounces of milk, and 2 pounds 12½ ounces of butter, a ratio of 23.14, the score being 44.50.

First prize and gold medal in the Jersey test went to J. Brutton's Irish Lass, the winner of second prize, and Blythwood Bowl in the inspection class. Her score was 51.25, gained by giving 39 pounds 7 ounces of milk and 2 pounds 7½ ounces of butter 209 days after calving, her butter ratio being 16.07. Second and silver medal

Education Abroad.

The Canadian Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education has returned to Ottawa after six months' investigations in Great Britain and Europe, and are now compiling that portion of their report, together with the results of previous inquiries made in Canada. There will still remain an inquiry in the eastern portions of the United States. Speaking for the Commission, the chairman, Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, refers in gratifying terms to the cordiality of the co-operation with which their work was everywhere facilitated by educationists and public men. The minds of the Commission were very happily relieved to find the situation in Great Britain very much better than is commonly represented, more progress having been made there during the past ten years than probably during 50 years previously. The education in Germany makes for the efficiency of the individual as a citizen, and his effectiveness as a worker. The handwriting is al-

most universally exceedingly neat and legible. In German and Danish schools, singing is splendidly in vogue, doing much for vocal culture and spirit development. In Germany, military officers are exceedingly civil and courteous, young people are not found rambling aimlessly about the streets at night, and there is a general evidence of solidity among the Germans, whose education is designed to equip them individually for their several occupations, in order to the general good of the state. Apprentice schools were found to be a useful feature of the Swiss system, and in France a great deal of attention is paid to drawing and applied art. Physical culture is made a strong feature of the Danish High Schools, and the rural population are intensely patriotic to their pursuits and the system of co-operation pursued. Excellent educational work is being done in Ireland, which now seems pervaded with a new spirit of hope and confidence, replacing the old attitude of dissatisfaction and resentment. In conclusion, Dr. Robertson observes that, while the Canadian educational systems have raised the general intelligence of the people, Canada will need to do a great deal in the near future, or be left still further behind in the matter of qualifying the rising generation for efficient service in the community. The present moment calls for a great forward movement.



Hon. Martin Burrell.

Canada's New Minister of Agriculture. A Prominent British Columbia Horticulturist.

was taken by Mrs. Evelyn's Comodora, which, 187 days after calving, gave 37 pounds 12 ounces of milk, from which 2 pounds 4½ ounces of butter was churned, the ratio being the good one of 12.06. The winner of third prize and bronze medal was Sir Julius Wernher's May Queen, which gave 2 pounds 5½ ounces of butter from 40 pounds of milk, 123 days after calving.

In the test for any other breeds, silver medals were taken by Messrs. W. and H. Whitley's South Devon, Daisy, which scored 33.35 points by giving 1 pound 6½ ounces of butter from 61 pounds 2 ounces of milk, 146 days after calving; and Lady Greenall's Kerry, Fenella, with 31.50 points, gained by a butter yield of 1 pound 3½ ounces from 34 pounds 12 ounces of milk, 162 days after calving.

Roll call at the sixth annual reunion of the British Columbia ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College revealed the fact that there are 15 of these resident in the Pacific Province, being fifteen ladies who have taken courses at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Canadian Standard - Bred Record Recognised.

An amendment to B. A. I. Order 175 became effective at Washington September 25th, 1911, modifying Regulation 2, section 4, paragraph 2, regarding the recognition of animals registered in the Canadian National Records, so as to include the Canadian National Record for Standard-bred horses, subject to the same provisions prescribed for books of record across the seas; no horse registered in the said Canadian National Standard-bred record shall be certified by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture as "pure-bred," unless he traces in all crosses to registered horses in the country where the breed originated. Paragraph 1 of the same section is amended so as to include Kerry Hill sheep, recorded in the Kerry Hill Flock Book, of England.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867

Capital paid-up, \$10,000,000.
Rest, \$8,000,000.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount or collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

Accounts may be opened at any branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, October 16th, receipts numbered 162 cars, comprising 3,189 cattle, 143 hogs, 2,073 sheep and lambs, 67 calves; quality of cattle fair to good; trade slow; prices 15c. to 30c. per cwt. lower. Exporters, \$5.50 to \$6.25; bulls, \$4.75 to \$5.25; prime picked butchers', \$5.80 to \$6.10; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5.20 to \$5.45; common, \$4.30 to \$5.10; feeders, \$4.60 to \$5; feeding bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.12; stockers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; milkers, \$4.5 to \$7; calves, \$4 to \$7.50. Sheep, \$3 to \$4; lambs, \$5 to \$5.35. Hogs, lower, at \$6.25 for selects fed and watered.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

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

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	233	200	433
Cattle	3,091	2,251	5,342
Hogs	5,561	5,965	11,526
Sheep	356	82	438
Horses	2	53	55

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1910 were as follows:

	City.	Union.	Total.
Cars	240	214	454
Cattle	3,374	3,644	7,018
Hogs	4,680	2,061	6,741
Sheep	3,984	2,828	6,812
Calves	236	141	377
Horses	4	40	44

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets, when compared with the corresponding week of 1910, show a decrease of 21 carloads, 1,676 cattle, 17 sheep; but an increase of 4,785 hogs, 61 calves, and 11 horses.

Receipts of live stock at both yards were not as large as was anticipated. One year ago there were heavy shipments from the Northwest Provinces at this time. This year the farmers of the Northwest Provinces have been busy harvesting a late crop, and holding cattle in waiting to see whether reciprocity would become a fact; seeing that it did not, many cattlemen expect heavy shipments from the West later on. Trade in all classes except hogs has held fairly steady. Good cattle have remained firm, both for butchers' and exporters.

Exporters.—Export steers sold from \$5.85 to \$6.60; bulls, \$5 to \$5.50.

Swift & Co. bought 216 steers for London market, 1,300 lbs. each, at an average of \$6.15; also 137 steers for Liverpool, 1,221 lbs., at \$5.94.

Morris & Co. bought 108 steers for Liverpool, 1,270 lbs. each, \$5.95.

J. Shamberg & Sons bought 56 steers for London, 1,320 lbs. each, at \$6.35; 58 steers for Antwerp, 1,340 lbs. each, at \$6.10, and 20 bulls, 1,600 lbs. each, at \$1.75 to \$5.40.

The S. & S. Company bought 111 steers, at \$6.15 to \$6.60, for London.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots sold at \$5.90 to \$6.30, and \$6.35 was paid for some 1,200-lb. butchers' at the Union yards on Monday by the Swift Canadian Company, who are making a strong bid for the Canadian trade; loads of good butchers' sold at \$5.60 to \$5.85; medi-

um, \$5.30 to \$5.55; common cattle ranged from \$4 to \$5.25; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; bulls, \$3.30 to \$4.50; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders.—Steers, 950 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4.75 to \$5.25; steers, 800 to 950 lbs., \$4.30 to \$4.65; stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., at \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Milkers and Springers.—A moderate supply of milkers and springers sold at \$40 to \$65, with a very few extra choice cows at \$70 to \$80.

Veal Calves.—The bulk of the veal calves offered sold at \$4 to \$7, but a few choice quality calves brought \$8 to \$8.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts have been moderately large. Ewes sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.; rams, \$3 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.65 per cwt.

Hogs.—Selects, fed and watered at the market, \$6.40, and \$6.15 to drovers at country points, f. o. b. cars.

Horses.—J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Horse Exchange, reports the horse market as being quiet, and prices very high for good quality. There was little or no demand up to the present from the lumber woods or the Northwest. Mr. Smith sold a pair of drafters, 1,600 lbs. each, for \$625. Prices range as follows: Drafters, \$225 to \$275; general-purpose, \$200 to \$250; expressers, \$175 to \$240; saddle horses, \$100 to \$225; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$100 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, white or mixed, 85c. to 86c., outside. Manitoba No. 1 northern, new, \$1.05; No. 2 northern, \$1.04; No. 3 northern, \$1.00; track, lake ports. Oats—Canadian Western No. 2, 46c.; No. 3, 45c., lake ports; Ontario No. 2, 41c.; No. 3, 43c., track, Toronto. Rye—No. 2, 75c. to 78c., outside. Buckwheat—55c. to 57c., outside. Barley—For malting, 80c. to 83c.; for feed, 60c. to 65c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 73c., on track, lake ports. Peas—No. 2, 80c., outside. Flour—Ontario ninety-per-cent. winter-wheat flour, \$3.45 to \$3.50, seaboard. Manitoba flour—Prices at Toronto: First patents, \$5.30; second patents, \$4.80; strong bakers', \$4.60.

HAY AND MILLFEED.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, No. 1, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$14.50.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, track, Toronto, \$6.50 to \$7.

Bran.—Manitoba, \$23 per ton; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23 in bags; shorts, \$25, car lots, track, Toronto.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts moderate; prices firmer. Creamery pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery solids, \$26c. to 27c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—Light supplies caused prices to advance. Case lots from country stores, 25c.; strictly new-laid, in case lots, 30c.

Honey.—No. 1 extracted, 10c. to 12c. per lb.; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.50 to \$3.

Cheese.—Market firm, at 15c. for large, and 15½c. for twins.

Beans.—Market about steady, at \$2.10 to \$2.15 for primes, and \$2.20 to \$2.25 for hand-picked.

Potatoes.—Market firmer, at \$1 to \$1.10 for Ontarios, and \$1.10 to \$1.20 per bag, for car lots, on track, Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts large; turkeys alive, 15c. for old, and 20c. for this year's birds; geese, 9c. alive; ducks, 10c.; chickens, 11c.; hens, 8c.

HIDES AND SKINS.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front street, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12½c.; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11½c.; No. 3 inspected steers, cows and bulls, 10½c.; country hides, cured, 11½c.; green, 10½c.; calf skins, 12c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 50c. to 70c. each; horse hides, No. 1, \$3; horse hair, per lb., 32c. to 34c.; tallow, No. 1, per lb., 5½c. to 6½c. No wool offering.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Dawson-Elliott Company, wholesale fruit, produce and commission merchants, corner West Market and Colborne streets, Toronto, report Canadian vegetables and fruit as follows: There was a good supply of fruit on the market this week, but the season is nearly over at the wholesale market. Apples per basket, 20c. to 25c.; per barrel, \$1.50 to \$2; Snows, \$1.25 per barrel; grapes, Concord, basket, 20c. to 22c.; peaches, 75c.

per basket; pears, 25c. to 50c.; peppers, red, \$35c. to \$40c.; green, 15c. to 25c.; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c.; green tomatoes, 20c.; canteloupes, 50c. to 75c. per crate; celery, dozen, 20c. to 30c.; cucumbers, 20c. to 25c. per basket.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Exports of cattle for the week ending October 7th, amounted to 1,414 head, being a decrease of 232 head. Local offerings of cattle from the Canadian Northwest showed a considerable increase, and, as a result, the tone of the market was weaker. Some steers and heifers sold at 5½c. per lb., and choice steers brought 6½c. Medium stock ranged from 3½c. to 5½c., and common sold down to 4c., with inferior a fraction lower. Offerings of sheep and lambs were larger, and the tone of the market was weaker. Choice lambs sold at 5½c. to 5¾c., sheep being 3½c. to 3¾c. per lb. Calves sold at \$3 to \$10 each, some bringing \$15. Hogs were lower in price, owing to increased receipts. Prices for selects were 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., while heavies brought a cent less than these figures, weighed off cars.

Horses.—There has been very little demand for horses the last week, although a few were sold for local account. One man, speaking of the Maritime Provinces, says that the customary lumbering operations will not be carried on this year owing to the over-supply of lumber, it being impossible to dispose of what is on hand, and further operations under the circumstances being suicidal. Hence the absence of demand for horses. From British Columbia comes a similar report, and lumbering firms there are selling off their horses. This will mean that many quarters where horses were formerly disposed of will not enter the market as sellers, so that dealers will not experience the demand they formerly enjoyed. Prices remain steady, as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$300 to \$350; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$300; light horses, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$125 to \$200; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$350 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The tone of the market for dressed hogs was easier, in sympathy with live hogs, and prices ranged from 9½c. to 9¾c. for selects.

Potatoes.—Dealers are paying about \$1 per 90 lbs. on track, carloads, Montreal, for Green Mountains, and when these are taken away from cars in 50-bag lots, they are selling at about \$1.10. In single bags they are quoting \$1.20 to \$1.25 per bag.

Eggs.—The cool weather is helping the quality of the stock, and prices are keeping up well in the country. Buyers are compelled to pay 23c. to 23½c. per dozen, and after candling them they are getting 24c. for No. 1 candled, and 28c. for selects, while new-laid are 34c., and specials 36c. per dozen.

Honey.—White clover comb sold at 11c. and 12c. per lb., and extracted at 7c. to 8c., while dark buckwheat comb sold at 8c. to 10c. per lb., and extracted at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Butter.—The market has been very irregular of late. At the close of last week prices rose again in the country, and purchases were made at 27½c., which range holds still. This was an increase as compared with the previous week. Dealers here are selling finest creamery at 26½c., wholesale, and at 27½c. to 28c. in single packages. There is evidently considerable rivalry and speculation. Exports are now 130,500 boxes since the first of the season, or nearly three times as much as a year ago.

Cheese.—Exports are 1,459,000, or 4,000 more than a year ago. Prices declined in the country once more, and are 13½c. to 13¾c. In the local market, quotations are 14½c. to 14¾c. per lb. for Westerns.

Grain.—The market for oats continued to stiffen, and was quoted at 47½c. to 48c. per bushel, carloads, ex store, Montreal, for No. 2 Canadian Western; 47½c. to 47¾c. for extra; No. 1 feed; 46½c. to 47c. for No. 3 Canadian Western; 46½c. to 46¾c. for No. 2 local; 45½c. to 46c. for No. 3 local, and 45½c. to 45¾c. for No. 4 local.

Flour.—No change in the market, Manitoba first-patent flour being \$5.40 per barrel; seconds being \$4.90, and strong

Joint Savings Accounts

AT THE

Bank of Toronto

are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts:

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL, \$4,500,000
RESERVED FUNDS, \$5,444,000

Head Office: Toronto, Can.

bakers' \$4.70. Ontario winter-wheat patents, \$4.75 to \$5; straight-roller 90-per-cent., \$4.25 to \$4.40.

Millfeed.—Market very firm, and Manitoba bran was quoted at \$23 per ton, shorts \$25, Ontario middlings \$27 to \$28, pure grain mouille \$31 to \$32, and mixed mouille \$26 to \$29.

Hay.—Dull demand, but prices firm, at \$15 per ton for No. 1 hay; \$13 to \$13.50 per ton for No. 2 extra; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2 ordinary; \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 3, and \$9 to \$9.50 for clover mixture.

Hides.—Dealers report a very good demand for all classes of hides; prices unchanged as compared with a week ago. Dealers were quoting 9c., 10c. and 11c., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, and 11c. and 13c. for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins. Lamb skins quoted at 55c. each. Horse hides, \$1.75 and \$2.50 for Nos. 2 and 1, while tallow sold at 1½c. to 4c. per lb. for rough, and 6½c. to 7c. for rendered.

Cheese Markets.

Stirling, Ont., 13c., 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. Madoc, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 5/8c. Kingston, Ont., 13 1/2c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 13 1/2c. Brockville, Ont., 13 1/2c. Alexandria, Ont., 13 1/2c. Winchester, Ont., 13 1/2c. Kemptville, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. Napanee, Ont., 13 9/16c. Brantford, Ont., 13 3/4c. Iroquois, Ont., 13 1/2c. Victoriaville, Que., 13 3/8c. Picton, Ont., 13 1/2c. Perth, Ont., 13 1/2c. Ottawa, Ont., 13 1/2c. Woodstock, Ont., 14 1/4c. to 14 1/2c. Belleville, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 11/16c. London, Ont., 13 1/2c. to 13 1/4c. Canton, N. Y., 13 1/2c.; butter, 29 1/2c. Watertown, N. Y., 13 1/2c. Cowansville, Que., 13 1/2c.; butter, 26 1/2c., 27c., 27 1/2c. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 13 1/2c.; butter, 25 1/2c.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Beeves, \$4.85 to \$8.50; Texas steers, \$4.15 to \$6.20; Western steers, \$4.25 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.25 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2 to \$6.75; calves, \$5.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Light, \$5.95 to \$6.70; mixed, \$6.05 to \$6.75; heavy, \$6 to \$6.75; rough, \$6 to \$6.20; good to choice heavy, \$6.20 to \$6.75; pigs, \$3.75 to \$5.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Native, \$2.25 to \$4; Western, \$2.75 to \$4; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$4.55; lambs, native, \$4 to \$5.90; Western, \$4 to \$6.10.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$7.25 to \$7.60; butcher grades, \$3 to \$6.75.

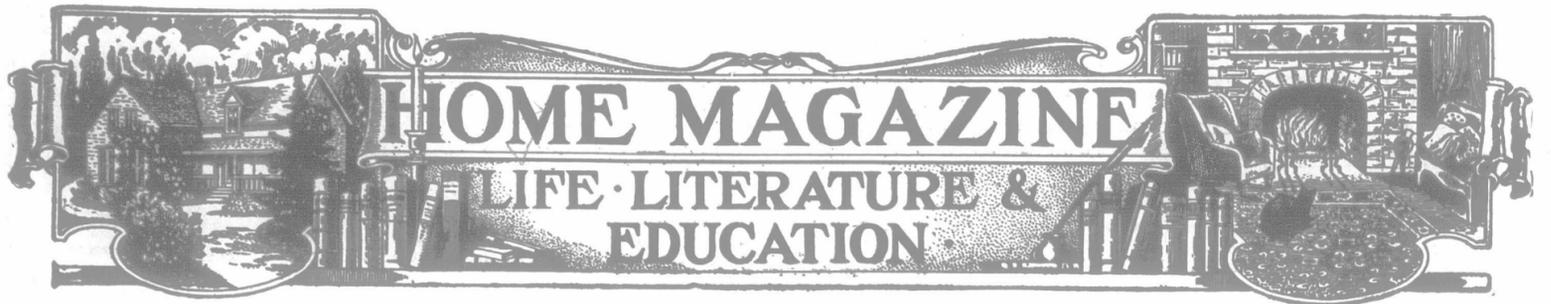
Calves.—Cull to choice, \$3 to \$6.75.

Sheep and Lambs.—Choice lambs, \$5.75 to \$6; cull to fair, \$4.50 to \$5.50; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2 to \$4.25.

Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$6.90; stags, \$5 to \$5.25; pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.85; mixed, \$6.90; heavy, \$6.85 to \$6.90; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

British Cattle Markets.

John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable United States steers from 12½c. to 13½c.; Canadians, 12½c. to 13½c., and ranchers 12c. to 12½c. per pound.



Little Trips Among the Eminent.

Lord Leighton.

In our last biographical sketch, on Sir John E. Millais, it was mentioned that Millais succeeded Leighton as President of the Royal Academy. The name "Leighton," no doubt, brought back to many of our readers the memory of two pictures exhibited at Toronto Exhibition, the one, "Eucharis," if we remember rightly, in 1910, in the central room of the Art Gallery nearest to the lake; the other, "Summer Dreams," in 1909, a large canvas, occupying the most honored position in the opposite room farthest to the north. The first was of a young woman bearing upon her head a basket filled with fruit, hence the name of the picture, "Eucharis," from a Latin word meaning thanksgiving. The second was also of a young woman in diaphanous robes, lying asleep upon a stone garden seat, quite oblivious of the beautiful garden, with its statuary stretching beyond her. The people who crowded about these pictures remarked especially upon the exquisite finish of the flesh tints, hair and drapery, on which not a brush-mark could be described; and, although other pictures, by reason of greater fire of activity or emotion, may have impressed more, these could not but be remembered for their statuesque dignity and repose. Both, indeed, were typical of Lord Leighton. All through his life he painted for the most part either Greek figures and scenes from classical history, or modern figures marked by Grecian pose and drapery. All through his life he aimed to depict perfect beauty; the ugly or the commonplace had no attraction for him; he idealized everything that he touched.

Leighton was born just one year after Millais, at Scarborough, "a bleak coast town far up on the Eastern shore of England," the precise date being December 3rd, 1830. Like Millais, the talent for art appears to have been spontaneous with himself. In all his ancestry, no artist appears. His father and grandfather both were physicians, the latter having been court physician to two of the Emperors of Russia. From the beginning, however, the young Frederick was encouraged to develop his talent, and, although it was insisted that he should have a good general, and especially a good classical education, his drawing and painting lessons were always kept to the fore.

At the age of ten he went abroad with his mother, who was an invalid, obliged constantly to try a change of scene and climate for the sake of her health; and henceforth, until he had almost reached the age of thirty, he lived now at one place, now at another, on the continent, becoming acquainted with different schools of art, and taking lessons from the best teachers of his day in Europe.

At eleven, he was studying under Francesco Meli, in Rome. A few years later the family removed to Florence, and it was here that he told his father of his decision to be a painter. Upon the perhaps not unexpected announcement, the father went at once to talk the matter over with Hiram Powers, a noted American sculptor then in Italy. "Sir," said Mr. Powers, "you have no choice in the matter; he is an artist already." Then, after a pause, "He

may become as eminent as he pleases."

Later the lad studied in many different places, Dresden, Berlin, Paris, and particularly in Frankfort, where he came under the influence of Steinle, perhaps the strongest art teacher of his day. While in Brussels, he painted his beautiful picture, "Cimabue Finding the Boy Giotto," which represents the great artist coming upon the little shepherd boy Giotto (afterwards also a famous artist), drawing a sheep with a bit of charcoal on one of the rough stones of the field.

From Belgium, Leighton went to Paris, then back to Italy, where his life was made unusually pleasant by meetings with the Brownings, Mrs. Kemble, and a number of French artists, among them Bouguereau. Here, too, he met Thackeray, who, after seeing him at work one day upon his "Cimabue's Madonna Carried Through the Streets of Florence," wrote home to Millais: "Millais, my boy, I have met in Rome a versatile young dog called Leighton, who will, one of these days, run you hard for the Presidency"—referring, of course to the Presidency of the Royal Academy.

In 1855, this great canvas was exhibited, in the same "Academy" at which were shown Hunt's "The Light of the World," and Millais' picture of firemen, "The Rescue." The "Cimabue," however, partly because of its size, attracted more attention than either of these. It was long and narrow, filling one side of the room, and representing a triumphal procession through the streets of the city. At the head of the procession, clad in white, and crowned

foremost of the British artists, and the fact that it was bought by Queen Victoria did no little to increase his fame.

During 1858 Leighton worked for a time in London, coming in touch with the Pre-Raphaelites, Millais, Hunt and Rossetti, whose work, so far as it entailed attention to finish and detail, won his complete approval.

In 1860 he decided to settle permanently in London, and henceforth became a regular exhibitor at the Academy, where he was soon made, first, associate, then member. He continued, however, to make frequent trips abroad, and in 1867 visited Turkey and Egypt, gathering in these places a stronger sense of the rich color, the indolent poses and luminous atmospheres which he so loved to paint in his pictures.

It was after he came back from this trip that he had built to his already beautiful home the famous "Arab room," which has been described as follows: "There is a dim dome above, and a fountain falling into a great black-marble basin below; there are eight little arched windows of stained glass in the dome; and there are white marble columns, whose bases are green, whose capitals are carved with rare and curious birds, supporting the arches of the alcoves. The Cairo lattice-work in the lower arched recesses lets in only so much of the hot light of midsummer as consists with the coolness and the quiet and the perfect Oriental repose which give the chamber its spell."

Quite like a dream of "Arabian Nights," is it not?—and quite worthy the handsome owner, and the

usually characterizes such places. Everything was kept with scrupulous neatness. About the wall ran a copy of the Parthenon frieze, while above and on the easels were Leighton's own pictures and studies, every one almost classic in suggestion, every one idealized beyond mortal beauty.

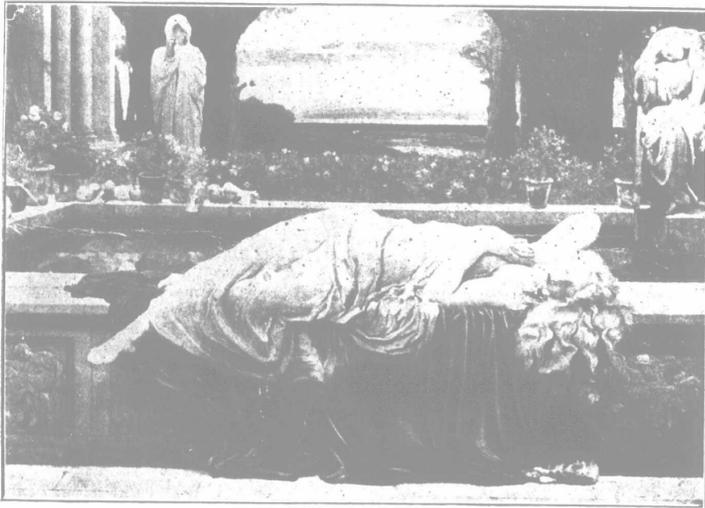
In 1879 Leighton was made President of the Royal Academy, a position for which he was eminently fitted by his fine presence, his courtly manners, his proficiency as a linguist, and his great knowledge of the various schools of art. He was, it is said, adored by the students not only because of his eloquent lectures, but also for his never-failing kindness and sympathy which never permitted him to tire of giving individual help. Leighton was, in short, beautiful in life as in manner. He lived, as it was said, ever among his fellows as one who had always in mind the thought, "We pass this way but once."

In 1886 he was created a baronet, and ten years later, but a month before he died, was advanced by Queen Victoria to be a peer of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Leighton, of Stretton. Some time since, however, he had been obliged to give up his duties in the Academy on account of ill-health, and as the months went on his sufferings became intense. He died in 1896, almost with the words on his lips, "Give my love to the Academy."

In these days of "broad effects" and quick brush-work, there is a tendency to underestimate the fine finish of work such as Leighton's; there is a tendency to accept the rather cynical estimation of Whistler, "Oh, yes, a marvellous man! He is a great speaker, a master of many languages, a fine musician, a leader of society; and they tell me he paints, too!" Even Leighton himself felt that he had failed to convey to the people the aesthetic message which had meant so much to him, and which he had wished to be his heritage for all time. His work had never been the kind which appeals most to ordinary men. People, as a rule, do not care much for classics or classic ideals. They want something warm and human, even at the expense of beauty. Nevertheless, there are those who assert that Leighton will yet come to his own in art, and be popularly known as the great artist which he undoubtedly is.

Perhaps his best work was done in the line of mural decoration, to which his long processional pictures tended, although he executed but few pieces for strictly mural purposes; but the England of his day made no demand for work of this kind. He was ahead of his time. Were he working to-day, when every public building of any pretensions the world over must have its "mural pieces," he would unquestionably rank with the highest. As it is, we only have his many canvasses to preserve his name, and his few famous wall-paintings, "The Arts of War" and "The Arts of Peace," with a fine panel in the Royal Exchange.

Among his pictures are the following—you may come upon prints of them any day: "The Lemon Tree," "A Syracusan Bride Leading Wild Animals for Sacrifice to the Temple of Diana," "Helen of Troy" (1865), "Psyche at the Bath" (1867), "St. Jerome in the Desert," "Dardalus and Icarus" (1869), "Greek Girls



Summer Slumber.

From a painting by Lord Leighton, P. R. A.

with laurel, marches Cimabue, leading by the hand the little Giotto. Behind him, and just below a Gothic grotto, is the picture of the Madonna, wreathed with flowers and carried by six men. Immediately following are a group of famous thirteenth century artists, with Dante standing disdainfully, as usual, at one side. Following came young men and maidens and little children, singing and playing on musical instruments. Although Leighton was but twenty-four at the time, this picture at once put him among the

splendid house, known as one of the most beautiful in London. Leighton had a mania for rare tapestries, fine paintings, and, above all, for tiles. The drawing-room was hung with dreamy Corots and rich Constables; along the stairway were paintings by Reynolds, Watts, and a genuine Tintoretto; in the great hall below was a massive bronze statue of Icarus, and everywhere the floors were covered with precious tiles, most of which had been brought from Persia.

Nor was the studio upstairs given over to such Bohemian carelessness as

Playing Ball," "Iphigenia Sleeping," "The Daphnephora" (his greatest processional picture) (1876), "Summer Moon," "The Music Lesson" (1877), "Clytie" (painted during his last illness).

It may be interesting to note that one piece of Leighton's work was done especially for America, a ceiling for the music room of Mr. Marquand's house in New York.

Besides his pictures, Leighton also made several fine pieces of sculpture, and illustrated several books, among them George Eliot's masterpiece, "Romola."

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Let Us Consider One Another.

Let us consider one another to provoke unto love and to good works: not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is.—Heb. x.: 24, 25.

"One family, we dwell in Him, One Church, above, beneath; Though now divided by the stream, The narrow stream of death. One army of the Living GOD, To His command we bow; Part of the host have crossed the flood, And part are crossing now."

Those inspiring lines, written by Charles Wesley about 150 years ago, are as true as ever to-day. The Church of Christ is made of men and women who do a great deal of quarrelling among themselves; and yet there is a real unity among Christians, in spite of all the sad bitterness. Our Lord's great High-priestly prayer for all those whom His Father had given Him was:

"That they may be one, as We are."

If our weak and faithless prayers are accepted and answered by our Father, is it likely that He would allow the strong intercession of His Beloved Son to fail of its fulfillment?

"But we are not one, you say," we disagree on countless points of doctrine and practice, and the vision of church union mocks us by its beauty and its impossibility."

Are you quite sure that we are as divided as we appear to be? St. Paul calls the Church "the whole family in heaven and earth." Well, we know how the members of a large family can argue and quarrel among themselves; and yet, if a neighbor should attack one of them about any trifling bone of contention, they will stand side by side in the united determination to uphold the family reputation against outsiders.

Are Christians like that? Take half a dozen members of various Christian bodies—men who disagree with stern determination amongst themselves—wreck them on an island and surround them with the company of heathen savages, and you will see how united they are.

But that is no reason why we should think we are good Christians, if we spend our energy in condemning other Christians. We are members of the family of God, members of the body of Christ, and bound to "consider one another," as a big brother is considerate to a sickly sister, or as our eyes are careful to choose the easiest road for our feet.

The other day I read a story which presented a very strange view of the duty and responsibility of one member of the family of God to another. The hero and heroine professed to prove their superiority to other Christians by shaking themselves free of the bond of family unity altogether. They claimed to be enthusiastic followers of Christ, and yet refused to belong to the Church which is His body and His bride. Their avowed reason for this separation was the fact that so many members of the Church were worldly, selfish, and cruel to those who had fallen very low. But we know that the elder brother in our Lord's great parable had no right to turn his back on another member of the family, just because he was sinful. Much less has one member of a large family the right to stand aloof from his brothers and sisters because many of them are worldly or selfish. If he feels that he

is so much better than they, then he is bound to stand by them and do his best to help them nearer to God. Possibly, the very fact that he feels too superior to join them in the common family meal—the Supper of the Lord—proves that he is himself copying the self-righteousness of the Pharisees, which was the sin our Master condemned most sternly. He stands apart feeling that he is "holier than they."

The Church is the bride of Christ, and yet it is made up of weak and sinful men and women. If He is willing to take this unworthy bride, if (as St. Paul says) He is willing to patiently "sanctify and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word, that He might present it to Himself a glorious church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish," dare any of us climb on a pedestal of self-righteousness and refuse to clasp hands with our brothers and sisters? Which of us is not very worldly, which of us is not selfish and proud?

If anyone who reads this Quiet Hour has formed the habit of forsaking the assembling of the congregation, as the manner of some is, I hope it is not because many of the people who go to church are worldly, hypocritical, or dishonest. We all have plenty of sins of our own, and perhaps God disapproves of the spiritual pride of those who condemn their brothers and sisters, at least as much as He disapproves of those who sing hymns on Sunday and cheat in their business on Monday.

shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of My Father which is in heaven. For where two or three are gathered together in My Name, there am I in the midst of them."

When the disciples gathered together on the evening of the first Easter Day, St. Thomas was not among them, and—in consequence—he failed to find his Living Lord all through that great week. When the first day of the week arrived again, however, he did not forsake the assembling together of the little congregation—and, by keeping in active fellowship with those who loved his Master, he also saw the radiant vision of His Face.

Only God knows what revelation of His beauty we miss when we stand apart from any of His children in anger, contempt, or careless selfishness.

Where two or three—or more—gather together in the Name of Christ, let us also joyously accept the invitation to meet Him there, not forgetting that we must be near our brothers and our sisters in heart as well as in body. We have been forbidden to offer any gift at God's altar—even the gift of our lives—unless we have first become reconciled to those who are not on good terms with us. It always takes two to make a quarrel, but very often one determined peacemaker can end it. Anyway, we are bound to love our neighbor even if he still chooses to be an enemy to us. Then, and then only, we may bring our gift of love to offer at God's altar, as He has commanded.—S. Matt. v.: 23, 24.



A Music Lesson.

From a painting by Lord Leighton, P. R. A.

A man falls in love with a woman, and she is faultless in his eyes. Then he marries her and soon discovers that she has plenty of faults. Has he any right to disown her because she has many spots, wrinkles, and blemishes? Marriage would be a very short union if it could be dissolved for such slight cause. And the heavenly Bridegroom will not forsake His loved bride because she is far from faultless.

As long as each member of the Church has any sin to fight, the kingdom of heaven here on earth will present the spectacle of a field where tares grow among the wheat—as Christ said would be the case until the end of the world. What then? Does a farmer refuse to own a field because there are a few weeds in it, or condemn an orchard because some of the apples are imperfect?

We are not told to judge our brothers, but to love them and keep in family fellowship with them. They have faults! So have we—let us come hand-in-hand to One who can cleanse and strengthen us. Let us not forsake the assembling of ourselves together, remembering the wonderful promise of our Master:

"I say unto you, That if two of you

"We kneel upon that holy altar step, With bended head, With restless heart all hushed and stilled in prayer;

For Christ Himself has come to meet us there—

Pardon and peace to seal, And new life to reveal— Veiled in the sacramental Wine and Bread." DORA FARNCOMB.

In The Morn.

By Ruth Raymond.

In the morn when loved ones going Pause to smile a fond good-bye, Let your voice with love o'erflowing Answer kindly, do not sigh. Though for you the hours are lonely And your heart is full of fear, Clasp their hands and give them only Words of comfort, hope and cheer.

In the morn when loved ones going Seem to cast the home aside, Seeking new life's Springtime sowing, Do not check them or deride. Speed them on, though ever praying That for them all joys abound, Nature's voice they are obeying, Love them more, but do not wound.

The Beaver Circle.

OUR SENIOR BEAVERS

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

Senior Beavers' Letter Box.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I am sending you a letter about a trip to Belle Isle. I heard there was going to be a trip to Detroit on August 9th, and as I had passed the entrance my sister said she would give me this trip. The evening before I got prepared for the coming morning. I got up at a quarter past four and got dressed by half past five. As the train left Watford at 7.10 a.m., we left home at a quarter to six. We arrived at Watford at twenty-five to seven, put our horse in a hotel stable and got down to the station in time to get our tickets and get on the train. Soon the train was seen coming from the east. When it stopped in front of the station a great rush followed. People were afraid they could not get a seat. The train started with a puff. A large number of people got on at Watford. I liked the ride fine, the train bounding over the tracks at a good rate. We arrived in Sarnia at quarter past eight. The train stopped and people crowded off, seeing who could get to the boat first. We walked through a building onto the boat. All the people had to show their tickets to a man. I then went to a place where there was written "City of Toledo," which was the name of the boat we were on. Soon we were sailing down the river. We called at a number of ports where people waved their hats or handkerchiefs at us. We saw Walpole Island and a large flat where a house was. It must have been lonesome there. There were steam barges and motor boats thick. We saw a place where a number of campers had pitched their tents; some had rented cottages along the river. We had lunch and some ice cream. The boat soon stopped at Belle Isle, where we got off.

We walked across the bridge and saw some palm trees. Soon we went into an aquarium, where all kinds of fish were kept, some measuring three feet long. There also were two seals, one alligator and a large snapping turtle. This place was beautiful. A large fountain was in the center of the building. After that we went to see the wild animals and birds. There were two brown bears, one white and one black bear. They looked as if they could eat a person. One black bear had died just a few days before. We went to another place where there were five alligators. In the rest of the places were one bald-headed eagle, some golden pheasants, an owl that would wink with one eye at you, wild geese, timber wolves, coon, deer, lynx and moose. We went to where we started and sat down on some seats to have a rest. Near us were some sanitary drinking fountains. We saw a large number of automobiles, motor-bicycles and dog-carts. Soon our boat came back, and we again boarded it. We had another lunch. I got another ice-cream cone and some salted peanuts. I found four post cards and gave one to my cousin. One of these post cards happened to be a picture of our boat. At sunset the river looked beautiful. I sat on upper deck and watched some motor-boats circle around us. I saw a lighthouse all lighted up. When we got to Sarnia the boat stopped and we got off of it. We had quite a round-about way to get onto the train. At last we got on and started for home. I raised the window I was beside to let in a breeze. We arrived at Watford at half-past ten. A freight train was just coming in from the east. We got our horse and started for home after spending a pleasant but tiresome day.

CHARLIE PATTERSON

Arkona, Ont. (Age 13, Book IV.)

Dear Puck,—I received my prize for the composition, and was well pleased with it. You asked if my sketch was written from my own observation. It was. I found the caterpillar on the carrot tops and put it in a box. I judged there

must have been other ones like it, although I never found any more, because when it was in the box it laid a great many little black eggs. I also noticed that its appetite began to decrease after a time, and I also noticed the prongs which you spoke about. We were making collections of insects and studying them, so I took it to school. I did not see it go into a cocoon, but after a while when I looked it was in. The cocoon was suspended on the side of the box. I noticed that it took a long time to come out, but I suppose it was on account of the cold. In May I was kept home for about three weeks, and while I was away the butterfly came out. When I came back to school I got a book on butterflies belonging to the school, and the one I had was very much like the picture of the Eastern Swallow-tail. I think they must be scarce, for our science teacher did not know it. I have never seen one like it since. Wishing good luck to the Beaver Circle, I am,

EDITH BEATTIE (Age 13),
Caledonia, Ont. Form II.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter that I have written. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and likes it fine. I am going to tell you about a little humming bird. One afternoon I was sitting in the shade, when who should visit me but a little humming bird. First it flew to the sweet peas, then to nasturtiums, and to the dahlias and the carnations, etc. It was a little green one, and one of the most beautiful little birds that I have seen for quite a while. I am a lover of birds and dumb animals. I will try hard and earn one of your bird books. We have a little canary which we call Dickie. I hope that this will escape the w.-p.-b.

CORA BAER (Age 13),
Guelph, Ont. Book Sr. IV.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have been a silent reader of your letters for a long time, and I was so interested in some of them that I thought I would write, for the first time. I live in Longueuil, but I am spending my holidays in Farnham, and I am having a very nice time. I was here at the time of the fire, but was about three-quarters of a mile away, which I think was quite near enough. Some of the places are being built up again now. I suppose most of the readers like reading. I have read quite a few books. I like school very much. I passed in all the subjects we had for exams. If anybody would like to write to me I will only be too pleased to answer them. Wishing the Club and Beavers ever success. I remain, sincerely yours,

ELEANOR HERD
(Age 13, Book V.)
Farnham, Que.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never written before to "The Farmer's Advocate," but have always read the letters, which were very interesting.

I am going to tell you the story of a caterpillar. Our teacher brought to school a jar with a caterpillar in it. It was a brown caterpillar and was not very long. When it had been in the jar a while it made a cocoon on the side of it. As this was in autumn it was put in a cupboard until spring.

It was then brought out and set on a window. A while after this I noticed it had "come out." The butterfly was brown, with a dull white on its wings. It did not seem as it had come out very well, as its wings were crushed and dead-like at the ends. The teacher said they would straighten out afterwards. That night it was put in a box. The next morning it was dead, but it had left some eggs around the sides of the box.

Another caterpillar was brought to school, and it turned into the largest butterfly I ever saw. It measured six and a half inches from wing to wing. I will now close, hoping I have not taken up too much space already.

MAGGIE E. PERRIE (Age 11),
Cranbrook, Ont. Book Jr. IV.

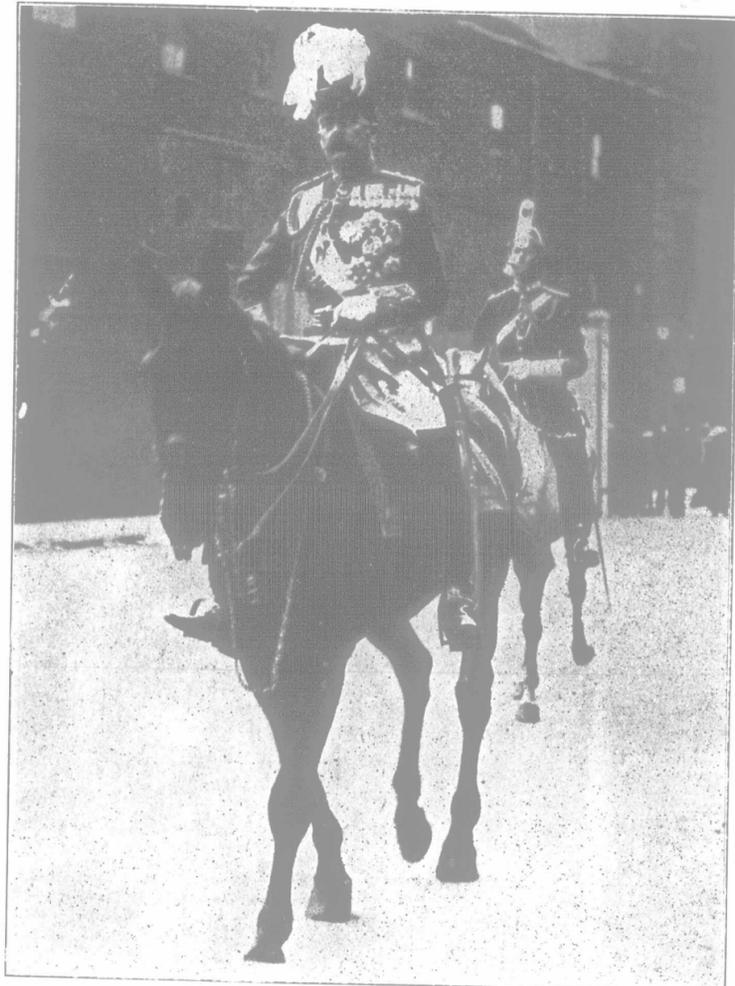
My dear Puck and Beavers,—This is my second letter to the Beaver Circle, but the other one was printed last summer.

I suppose very few of the Beavers have ever had a trip to Buffalo Park in Alberta, so I will tell a little about it.

This park lies between the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Watawagan branch of the Canadian Pacific. It covers over 190,000 acres of area. An improvised road (trail) runs through it, from Wainwright on the Grand Trunk Pacific to Hardisty on the Canadian Pacific. Two very pretty rivers also run through it, the Battle River and the Ribstone. It abounds in lakes, trees and prairie. It is an ideal spot for buffalo. There are about 1,000 adult buffalo and over 200 calves. I never saw buffalo in such prime condition, I suppose because they were unmolested. They don't seem to be disturbed by approaching visitors or vehicles. In this park there are also some antelope. These were not put there to gaze upon like the buffalo, but they happened to be there by accident when the woven-wire fence nine feet high was constructed. This park is owned and controlled by the Dominion Government. They put up hundreds of tons of hay yearly to feed the buffalo in case of severe winter weather. Very little has been used as yet.

I hope this will interest some of the Beavers. Will Edith Ward, Walter's Falls, please correspond with me?

LYDIA McCULLOUGH, (Age 14),
Navan, Ont. Book V.



Lord Kitchener.

Whose appointment as British Agent and Consul-General of Egypt has probably been hastened through fear of possible trouble among the Moslems, precipitated by the Turco-Italian war.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," and I thought I would write.

My uncle has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and we all like to read it. I live on a farm in Oxford, and have to walk one mile to school. A while ago every time we went to the pump to get some water there would be little twigs come up. We had to pump two or three pulls before it came clear. This went on for a week or two before we knew what it was that did it, then one day we saw a wren come out, so we watched and when it went in we got a coat and put over the top, but it got away. This scared it so it didn't come any more.

I have been in the senior fourth class since February, but I did not try enough. My teacher, who is two years

older than myself, passed entrance two years ago. Wishing the Beaver Circle every success, I will close.

FLORENCE UNGOOD (Age 11),
Mount Elgin, Ont. Sr. IV.

Dear Puck,—This is my first attempt to write to your Circle. I am very fond of birds and flowers. I have a flower bed; the only thing that is in it is four o'clocks. I planted nasturtiums and poppies also, but just the four o'clocks came up. Our school children have to gather all the kinds of wild flowers they can find. I had the best collection. I had my book full. Of course we had to press them.

Have any of you ever seen the bird called the Towhee or Chewink? I never did until this spring. I also saw the Brown Thrasher and several others. I have never seen a Catbird's nest until this spring, when I was berry picking. It was amongst the bushes; it was about the size of a robin's, and had eggs the same size and color as a robin, only the nest was made of berry-bush sticks, woven together with twigs and lined with old grass. Has anybody ever seen the Grassbird? If they have I would like them to tell me what it was like. I

path, about half eaten. I drove on the cows, and while I was letting down the gap a hawk came along and picked up the chicken and flew off with it in its feet. I ran after it as hard as I could, and at last it let the chicken fall. I then got a trap and set it beside the chicken, and it was not long till he came back, but he did not get into the trap, but flew away with the chicken again, but it let it fall. I got another trap and set one at each side of the chicken and fastened it well. It did not come back that night, but it came back in the morning, and when I went out after breakfast it was in. I then killed it and took it to the house. It had a light breast and kind of brown wings and back, and it was four feet from one end of one wing to the other. Well, as my letter is getting pretty long I think I will close for this time, wishing the Circle every success.

JEAN RINTOUL (Age 13),
Galbraith, Ont.

Dear Puck and Beavers,—I have never written to your Circle before, but thought I would, as the incident which I am going to write about occurred while I was reading a story book.

As I was deeply interested in the story, I heard close by me a chicken chirping, as if it was afraid of something. I looked up, and to my great surprise I saw a large green worm.

This worm had uprights on his back, with different colors on them, red, yellow and black. He was about five inches long. He had a number of legs, on which he crawled very quickly. We procured a glass dish, into which we put a few elm leaves on a twig and the worm. In about a half an hour he was climbing up the dish leaving a silken fibre behind him.

The next morning he was completely covered with web, and it was so neat that no human invention could be compared with it.

Well, as my letter is long, I must close, wishing the Circle every success.

HILDA McDERMID (Age 13),
Book IV.
Williamstown, Ont., Box 65.

Beaver Circle Notes.

Jean Emmons (age 11), Shannonville, Ont., would like to correspond with some of the Beavers.

"An Island Girl's" very interesting letter could not be published, because she did not wish her real name and address to appear. We cannot break this rule.

Louise Kelly (age 11), Ayr, Ont., wishes to correspond with Winnie Harper, Warwick, Ont.

Tomorrow.

By Edna Dean Proctor.

"To-morrow! O the glorious To-morrow!"

The soul forever cries;

"Balm it will bring for every hurt and sorrow

In the fair land that lies

"Just yonder, hidden from our earthly vision,

But waiting, waiting there"

With fullest compensations, joys elysian,

Nor blight of dole or care.

"To-day on shore and sea the tempest rages,

The wild winds never cease;

To-morrow!—Ah! the thought of it assuages

The storm till all is peace;

"And lo! a rainbow spans the misty highlands

And lights the forest gloom,

The foaming sea, the far-off, lonely islands,

With its celestial bloom."

No idle dream, but prophecy eternal,

This rapture of the soul—

This grand outreaching for the life supernatural

The whelming billows roll!

It doth not yet appear that worlds benigner

Within God's eons bide,

But, oh, forever, days will dawn diviner,

And we be satisfied!

—N. Y. Independent.

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My Dog.

The curate thinks you have no soul;
I know that he has none. But you
Dear friend! Whose solemn self-control
In our four-square, familiar pew,
Was pattern to my youth—whose bark
Called me in summer dawns to rove—
Have you gone down into the dark
Where none is welcome, none may love?
I will not think those good brown eyes
Have spent their light of truth so soon;
But in some canine Paradise
Your wraith, I know, rebukes the moon.
And quarters every plain and hill,
Seeking its master. . . . As for me,
This prayer at least the gods fulfill;
That when I pass the flood and see
Old Charon by the Stygian coast
Take toll of all the shades who land,
Your little, faithful, barking ghost
May leap to lick my phantom hand.
—St. John Lucas, in The Outlook.

[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.]

Vegetables, a Winter Necessity.

There are people enough to write eulogies on flower-gardens and flowers. Go into any library in which books of poems are largely represented on the shelves, and I venture to say you can fill a fine scrap-book any day with effusions to this dainty favorite or that—"To a Daisy," "To a Celandine," "To a Harebell," perhaps even "To My Garden," contesting the place royally with "To Helen," "To Margaret," "To My Queen," and all other ecstatic outbursts with which love-lorn swains have been wont to bay to the moon and to my lady at the lattice.—Be cross with me if you like, girls,—perhaps I deserve it, but I simply never could stand those sonnets, "To Helen" and "To Marguerite," and "To Caroline"—why never "To Hannah Jane"? It always seems to me that unless a man were really in love, he had no right to compose such rhapsodies, and that if he were really in love he should keep them down in his heart instead of thus blazoning them abroad from Dan to Beersheba.

The "To a Celandine" species, however, one can hug to one's heart with no misgivings,—and this brings us back to our subject. I always hold, and always have held, that there is poetry in vegetable gardens, too. Didn't you feel it as you paused, leaning on your rake, last spring, to look about and just drink in the beauty of the fields, and the budding trees, and the willow swamp down there, with the crimson and gold of a thousand thousand stems all bursting above into tender green? And had the soft, earthy smell of the rich mould at your feet nothing to do with the joy of the moment, as well as the jubilant carolling of the bobolink beyond there in the meadow? . . . Didn't you feel the poetry of it all, too, in later summer, when your garden had grown lush and tall, and you stood looking about with quiet satisfaction, at the sea of soft green tops, all interspersed with crimson of beet and sage-gray of cabbage, and flame-red of ripening tomato,—while the sunset shot into bars of gold and coral far above your head and a veery trilled its wild, woodland notes from the very heart of the darkening coppice? . . . And didn't you feel it, too, just the other day, when you stood for the last time this year, perhaps, in your garden?—Scene of so much labor and so much quiet enjoyment, the vegetables all "in for the winter," the frost-blackened stems about on the ground,—yet no scene of desolation this, for the dun of the stems harmonized well with the pale fawn of the stubble beyond, and the rich brown of the earth, and among them, here and there, gleamed the orange fire of a belated pumpkin, or the pale glow of a ripened cucumber, left from the overflowing. Yes, even the garden-plot of October spoke of duty done, a summer well spent.

A girl whom I used to know told me, once, of how she loved to wander away up to take a last look at her garden every evening, just before nightfall. She used to steal off, she said, for fear the rest would laugh at her for a silly fancy. She did not know why she loved to go—just because she loved gardens, she supposed. But I knew that it was just the bit of poetry in her nature, seeking satisfaction out there in the quiet, as the harsher light of day fled, and all Nature became resolved into one vast poem.

For her a garden meant more, so much more, than just so many dinners, and suppers, and perchance, breakfasts, too, for all of us who get the best out of life, a garden means so much more. And yet there are times, too, when the practical appeal grows strong, and we are very thankful to have all this bottled-up sunshine, and rain from the heavens, and juices from the earth, in so

varied and palatable a form for our use. Especially does this appeal make itself heard when the luscious fruits and tender green salad things of the summer and autumn have become things of the past, and the winds grow chill and the heavens dark, and the snow begins to fall, and it is necessary to kindle the fire and make good cheer in doors when there is little, perhaps, without. Then it is that we are prone to sit, often, feet on fender, cook-book in hand,—but that must be another story. Even you and I, used to "hodge-podge" as we are in this department, cannot mix poetry with cooking recipes, can we?

THE COMPARATIVE VALUES OF VEGETABLES AS FOOD.

I have just been reading a bulletin on this subject, written by an expert, Maria Parloa, for the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In it I find many helpful suggestions and explanations, in addition to a number of "tested" recipes, so what can I do better than just "pass a good thing along," by weaving in some of the best ideas in this little pamphlet with this article which I am writing for you. Winter is almost upon us, you see, and you will be glad enough to hear of some variations to be accomplished with those stored-up vegetables of yours, as well as some hints as to which are the most nutritious. By knowing this, you will not be in danger of providing a too-rich table one day, and a too-poor one the next,—you will be better equipped to provide the "balanced ration" that we hear so much about these days.

The cereals, Miss Parloa points out, wheat, oats, corn, barley, rice, are the most valuable of the vegetable foods, hence it is well that they have become generally used as the staples on nearly all tables. Rice, however, is something like potatoes, rich in starch, poor in nitrogenous (please remember that word—you will find it useful), fatty, and mineral matter, hence when used as a vegetable it is very properly served with foods rich in the things which it lacks,—cream, butter, meat, cheese, or, if in pudding, eggs and milk.

Corn, when ripe, is also rich in starch, but contains more nitrogenous and fatty matter than rice, hence is more nutritious, although it, too, needs the addition of butter, cream, etc., to make up a well-balanced diet. Green corn is not too rich to serve at a dinner with meat.

Legumes, whose fruit is usually in the shape of a pod,—peas, beans, and lentils, for example—are very rich in nitrogenous matter when ripe, and, as they may be prepared in a variety of very appetizing ways, are very useful as food, and often seem especially appetizing in cold weather. Although rich in nitrogen, however, the legumes mentioned are lacking somewhat in fat, hence it is wise to cook fatty matter with them. When, for instance, you add a little fat pork when making Boston-baked beans, or some good cream, or a bit of butter, to split-pea soup, you are doing as a wise cook should.

Potatoes are also rich in starch, but poor in nitrogenous matter, therefore need to be served with meat and gravy; or with milk or cream, butter or cheese, or a little of all three if for a supper dish. Scalloped potatoes, or "potatoes and cheese," you see, make a quite nutritious supper dish.

Parsnips, carrots, salsify, beets, etc., are all valuable to provide variety and bulk in food,—and a certain amount of bulk seems necessary in the progress of food through the body; if only foods that are largely absorbed be used, constipation is likely to ensue. In addition to this property, however, these vegetables all contain a certain amount of nutritive matter, as well as certain salts and mineral substances good for the health. The same may be said of onions, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, and the "green vegetables." All are useful, even necessary, to some extent.

Just here it may be opportune to mention that a few Jerusalem artichokes, parsnips and salsify, should be left, in the ground for use in early spring. It is also advisable to have some "perpetual" or "perennial" onions in the garden, to be used as soon as the snow goes off.

COOKING VEGETABLES.

All vegetables should be quite crisp and firm when put on to cook. Cabbage and cauliflower should be soaked, heads

down, in salted cold water, to get rid of any worms that may be present; any "roots" that are at all shrivelled may be soaked in cold water alone. To secure the best results, all vegetables except the dried legumes must be put in boiling water and kept boiling until the cooking is finished, but, in the case of certain vegetables, not violently enough to break them up. While cooking vegetables of any kind, the cover should be drawn a little to one side of the pan to allow the volatile bodies liberated by the heat to pass off. The water should be drained off while the vegetable is still firm, yet tender, and the seasoning—salt and good butter are best—put in at once.

Blanching.—In the case of cabbage, cauliflower, onions, etc., "blanching" is often resorted to to remove the strong, acid taste, and make the dish more delicate. This simply means that the vegetable is to be parboiled in plenty of boiling salted water, then drained, and the cooking continued with butter and seasoning, and a very little liquid. If the vegetable is not needed at once, it should be rinsed with cold water after the parboiling, drained, and set aside to reheat later. When blanching, the stewpan should be covered almost completely, and the vegetables cut fine during the finishing process.

Never let potatoes stand long, after peeling, in water, as this causes considerable loss of proteid and mineral matter. If you want to boil them, place them at once to cook in boiling salted water (some cooks prefer cold water for very old potatoes) and cook steadily, but do not over-cook. Better still, bake the potatoes, skins on, and retain all their flavor. If boiled potatoes must be kept waiting, break the skins, if these have been left on, and keep the potatoes in a dish on the back of the stove or in the oven, with the cover partly withdrawn. This will prevent soginess.

Cook cabbage in plenty of boiling water, kept boiling constantly, with no lid, or with the lid partly withdrawn to liberate the strong-smelling properties set free by the heat. Serve as soon as done, as either cabbage or cauliflower, when overdone, is deficient in color, has a strong flavor, and is more likely to set up digestive disturbances.

SOME SPECIAL RECIPES.

Cabbage, Plain.—Blanch the cabbage as above, first cutting the head in four. When drained, mince fine and season with butter, pepper and salt. Cook until done.

Cabbage, Creamed.—Blanch the cabbage as described above, mince fine, and to 1 pint add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint hot milk in which 1 teaspoon flour mixed with 1 tablespoon butter have been cooked. Simmer all together for ten minutes, season and serve.

Cabbage may be cooked in the water in which corned-beef has been boiled, or with pork.

Cauliflower, Creamed.—Clean by soaking, as described above, and cook in salt boiling water. Drain, and break in pieces. Put 1 tablespoon butter in a saucepan on the stove, and when hot add $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon flour; stir until smooth, then add gradually 1 pint milk. Season with salt, pepper, and a tablespoon of butter, add the cauliflower, cook ten minutes, and serve on hot buttered toast.

Beans, Dried.—Soak the beans overnight in plenty of cold water; in the morning drain and put in a pan with enough cold water to cover them well. The water should be soft, if it can be caught in the open from a shower, clear and pure; if not, add a bit of soda the size of a bean to each quart of the soaking water, also to the first water in which they are boiled. Let come to a boil, then drain, add more water and cook slowly, with the cover partly off. When nearly tender add salt, and when cooked prepare in one of the following ways:

(a) **Bean Puree.**—Let the beans boil until very soft, then rub 1 pint of them through a sieve or ricer into a stewpan. Add 2 tablespoons butter or dripping, 1 teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to season, and hot milk enough to make the puree like porridge. Cook in the double-boiler for an hour, adding more milk if too dry. Heap the puree in the middle of a hot platter and place around pork or mutton chops, or fried sausages. **Bean Soup.**—Put the beans through a

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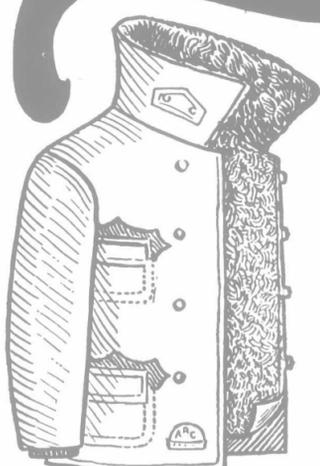
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sieve back into the water in which they were boiled; season with butter, pepper, and salt, and serve with croutons,—bits of buttered bread toasted in the oven.

Dried Beans Saute.—Cook the beans as above until just nicely tender. For 1 quart of beans put 3 tablespoons drippings or butter in a saucepan. When very hot, put in the drained beans, season, and cook over a hot fire for 15 minutes, frequently turning the beans over with a fork; then cover and let cook for half an hour where they will not burn. If you like, you may add a cupful of meat broth or milk.

Salad.—Mix cold boiled beans with salad dressing and serve.

Beans with Sauce.—Serve boiled beans hot with tomato sauce or catsup, all heated together for half an hour.

Baked Beans.—Boil the beans until tender as above, then put in a bean pot with a little salt pork, fat and lean mixed, in the center. Add seasonings, and water to cover, mixing the seasoning with the water, also an onion and a tablespoonful of molasses if liked. Bake, uncovered, from 8 to 10 hours, adding a little boiling water from time to time.

Jerusalem Artichoke.—Peel and slice the artichokes, and cook until tender in a very little water and milk mixed, adding one small onion, if you choose. Now add more milk, let come to boiling point, season with butter, pepper and salt, add coarse cracker crumbs at the last minute, and serve. A good supper dish.

Artichokes, Creamed.—Peel and boil whole in salted milk and water mixed. Drain, cover with a good white sauce made with milk to which flour and butter have been added, and serve hot, as a vegetable, for dinner.

Re Bulb Culture.

Dear Editor,—As a teacher of the village school here, it devolves upon me to look after the decorating and beautifying of the grounds. I am thinking seriously of having a school flower-garden. I understand that tulips, crocuses, scillas, narcissus, are planted in the fall. Would be much obliged for any information as to manner of planting these bulbs; also their colors and size after they flower next spring, so as to get the best color effects. Any information regarding the annuals, snapdragons, phlox drummondii, candytuft, coreopsis, morning-glories, petunias, sweet peas, asters, in respect to size, planting, etc., would be greatly appreciated by me. As the schoolhouse is brick, vines planted beside it would do no harm. Would you kindly mention some appropriate climbing plants; also an appropriate climbing flower with which to decorate the fence of the school-grounds. W. J.

All of the bulbs mentioned may be planted in the fall, any time during October, for garden bloom in the spring, and all should be found very satisfactory. To the list we would add a few hyacinths and grape-hyacinths, also some snowdrops for very earliest bloom before any of the others come out.

Snowdrops are white; crocuses white, lavender to purple, and yellow; scillas, a beautiful clear shade of blue. All of these are low-growing, and, being small bulbs, should be planted about two inches deep.

Tulips grow from 10 to 14 inches in height, and come in all shades of red, and yellow, also white. Many of them are beautifully variegated, red and yellow, white and pink, etc. Narcissus are taller and more slender of growth, with beautiful white or yellow flowers, some with "trumpets," some with cups edged with narrow rims of scarlet. Hyacinths are shorter again, and sturdier of growth, with very fragrant racemes of flowers, white, lavender, or pink. The very hardy grape hyacinths are white or blue. All of these larger bulbs should be planted from 4 to 6, or even 7 inches deep, to the bottom of the bulb.

All bulbs do best in a well-drained, rich, loamy soil, inclined to be sandy. When preparing the bulb-beds, dig them up 12 to 15 inches deep, mixing very old barnyard scrapings to enrich the soil, and a little sand if necessary. Plant the bulbs in masses with a handful of sand under each to prevent direct contact with manure. Indeed, if the manure is at all strong, it is advisable to bury it beneath the bulbs, deep enough to miss the bulbs, yet near enough to feed the roots when they

grow. Manure in direct contact with any part of a bulb is likely to rot it.

After the first frost, sharp enough to freeze the surface of the ground, cover the beds with a mulch of leaves or straw, this to be gradually removed in spring.

All of the annuals mentioned are very satisfactory, being quite easily grown, and giving a good show for the money.

Antirrhinum (really a biennial, practically perennial), or snapdragons, grow from 6 inches to 2 feet in height, according to species, and are white, yellow, or crimson, usually variegated—throat of a different color.

Phlox drummondii grows from 6 inches to a foot or more in height, but, as it is somewhat spreading, has the effect of a low-growing plant. All shades, from white to crimson, are found in this beautiful little flower, with every possible variegation, one would think, of marking.

Candytuft is much used, when white (the best variety), for separating colors that might otherwise clash; also for massing near the outer border of beds. Its cousin, sweet alyssum, is even more satisfactory for the very outer border, being lower and daintier of growth, and longer of bloom.

Coreopsis, in rich maroons and yellows, with the flowers on slender, graceful stems, is very beautiful and very easy to grow. It is from 1½ to 2 feet in height.

Morning-glories, with flowers ranging from white to deep purple, with many variegations in some of the species, are among the most beautiful of our vines. They need, as do all the flowers mentioned in this list, a rich, loamy, well-drained, yet moist, soil, and they must be provided with a trellis or strings to climb on.

Sweet peas, being also vine-like in nature, also require support,—poultry netting is good. They grow from 4 to 6 feet in height (there is also a dwarf, bush variety), and should be planted as soon as the snow is off the ground. They will then begin to bloom comparatively early, and if not allowed to go to seed, will keep blooming until frost. Many other flowers, e. g., pansies, poppies, morning-glories, nasturtiums, may be kept blooming indefinitely by this practice of removing all faded flowers and young seed-pods.

Petunias (perennial) are remarkable for brilliancy and variety of color, white, purple, lavender, rosy carmine, with many variegations by way of stripes and blotches. Some of the new varieties have immense blossoms, 4 to 5 inches across, and beautifully ruffled about the edge; others, almost as large, are splendidly double. White petunias may be planted anywhere; with the carmine and purple varieties, some discretion must be used, as neither of these colors combines well with the blues, reds or yellows of other flowers. Perhaps, on the whole, it is as well to mass petunias by themselves.

Asters are among the most beautiful and artistic of garden flowers, especially those with long, straggling or curved petals, such as the Chrysanthemum, Comet, Ostrich Feather, and Crown Prince varieties. The colors are white, pink, lavender and purple, perhaps the most beautiful of all, as regards color, being "Daybreak" and "Blanche Lyon Shell Pink." Asters should be planted in boxes early, and transplanted to the garden when all danger of frost has passed.

We have not given directions in regard to the cultivation of these, as full directions are invariably given on the back of the envelopes which contain the seed. Choose a reliable seedsman, and order early, say in February, then read the directions and plant those that require early starting in the house.

Woody vines that may be recommended are Boston ivy (especially good for brick-work), Virginia creeper, trumpet vine, clematis paniculata. Rapidly-growing vines (annual, some self-sowing) are Japanese hops, morning-glory, hyacinth bean, scarlet runner, wild cucumber, cohoe scandens, aristolochia.

Tall nasturtiums, wild cucumber (disliked by some on account of its tendency to spread), and wild clematis, would be fine for the school-yard fence; also sweet peas, if provided with poultry netting or strands of wire for support.

We hope there are many school-teachers

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 50 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., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.



in Canada as energetic as you, W. J. Send us a photo of your garden next summer, will you, please?

When Nuts Are In.

Nuts are very nutritious, as they contain a large percentage of fatty matter. They should be much more generally used in cooking than they are, especially during fall and winter.

Drop Nut Cakes.—Cream together 1 cup brown sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter; add 2 beaten eggs. With $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, mix 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup chopped walnuts, and enough nutmeg for flavor. Mix all the above ingredients together, then beat in $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda dissolved in a little warm water. When thoroughly beaten, drop from a teaspoon on a baking pan.

Walnut Cake.—Cream together 1 cup butter and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar, add the stiffly-beaten whites of 4 eggs, then $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk. Sift together 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda; then beat into the above. Last of all, add 1 cup chopped walnuts, pour into a loaf-tin, and bake in a moderate oven. Hickory or butternut meats will do as well as the walnuts.

Macaroons.—1 pint chopped nuts (peanuts will do), $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, 3 eggs, butter size of a walnut, 8 tablespoons flour. Drop in small spoonfuls on a greased tin, and bake.

Celery and Nut Salad.—1 cup each of chopped celery and walnuts, a little salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salad dressing, 1 cup sweet cream. Mix all together and serve on blanched celery leaves. Salad made similarly, but with one-third tart apples chopped, is the well-known "Waldorf" salad.

Nut Salad.—Shell $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. English walnuts, throw them into boiling water to remove the skins, then place them in stock to cover. Add a slice of onion, and cook for 20 minutes. Drain, mix the nuts with 2 chopped apples, add salad dressing to taste, and serve on lettuce, parsley or celery leaves.

Cream of Chestnut Soup.—Shell, scald and skin 2 lbs. chestnuts. Cook them in 1 quart water for half an hour, adding a teaspoonful of salt. Drain the chestnuts and put them in 2 quarts of clear beef stock; add 1 teaspoon celery salt, 1 tablespoon chopped onion, 1 teaspoon of chopped parsley, pepper to taste, and cook until the chestnuts are soft. Add 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Return to the fire, add salt to season, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 pint rich milk or thin cream. Serve very hot with bits of buttered toast or biscuits. This is a very nourishing supper dish that might often be made in those parts of Canada where chestnuts are plentiful.

Hickory-nut Cake.—Take 2 cups sugar and 1 cup butter and cream them together. Beat in the beaten yolks of 4 eggs, 1 cup milk, and flour to make a batter, sifted with 2 teaspoons baking powder. Next add 1 pint nut-meats chopped, and lastly the beaten whites of the eggs. Pour the batter into a well-greased pan, and bake in a moderate oven $\frac{1}{2}$ of an hour. This makes a large cake.

Rustic Icing.—1 cup sugar and 2 tablespoons water boiled together. Add 1 cup chopped raisins, 1 cup chopped nuts, the whites of the eggs beaten stiff. Boil all together, stirring steadily.

Nut Cookies.—Beat 4 eggs light, yolks and whites separately. Beat into the yolks 2 scant cups sugar and 2 cups chopped nuts. Sift 2 teaspoons baking powder in 2 cups flour and add to other ingredients. Mix well, and drop by spoonfuls on buttered tins. Place half a nut in the center of each.

Nut Bread.—For 2 large loaves, use 3 cups white and 3 cups Graham flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups chopped nuts, 2 heaping tablespoons sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt (level), 3 cups lukewarm water in which 1 cake compressed yeast has been blended, and a small pinch soda. Mix thoroughly, and let rise over night. In the morning mix it out, kneading as little as possible, and put into the pans; let rise till light, then bake one hour. These loaves will not rise up rounded over the top, but will remain quite flat.

The Scrap Bag.

TO CLEAN VEILS.

Rinse them up and down in alcohol, then pin them around a sealer to dry.

EVENING SKIRTS.

When making a skirt at home, get someone to "even" it with a ruler. The process is easy. Put on the skirt and pin it in place, then stand on a table and get your friend to measure with a ruler from the table, turning the skirt up and fastening the fold with pins at the same distance all round. A skirt done thus carefully cannot be uneven.

IRONING BUTTONED GARMENTS.

Iron all of the garment except the strip on which the buttons are sewn. Now double a portion of the ironing sheet, or an extra sheet or towel if the regular ironing sheet is pinned to the ironing board, turn the garment button side down on this thick pad, and iron as usual. The buttons will sink into the pad, and the strip to which they are joined will be quite smooth.

CHINESE LILY.

Put some charcoal among the pebbles used to support Chinese lilies. It will help to keep the water sweet.

FARMHOUSE BATH ROOMS.

Almost any farmhouse—anyone at least which has a room to spare, or can provide one by partitioning off a large room—can have a bathroom, in spite of the fact that accommodation for such a purpose may not have been provided. Choose a small room, or have one made in a warm part of the house. Place in it a tin, portable bath-tub, which is comparatively inexpensive, and attach a bit of rubber hose to the waste-pipe, having a hole in the wall so that the water may be discharged into a trench or pipe and so carried away from the foundations of the house. The heating of water for the bath may present some difficulty, but probably the simplest and easiest solution is to buy a small oil-stove and a boiler with a top such as those used in restaurants. Place the stove on a stand close to the tub. The oil-stove will heat both the water in the boiler, and, to some extent, the room. This idea, taken from an article in Country Life in America, is certainly worth consideration by those who would fain have a comfortable and convenient place for the daily or weekly "scrub," but have not.

KEEPING APPLES.

If you want to keep a few boxes of choice apples in the best condition for winter, wrap each in tissue paper, and pack in boxes. This helps to prevent dampness and decay of the fruit. All apples kept in the ordinary way should be picked over from time to time, and those showing the slightest sign of rot removed. It is "contagious," and will spread rapidly.

PUTTING AWAY VEGETABLES.

Cabbage may be placed heads down on straw, then covered with straw and earth. Onions keep nicely if hung up in openwork twine bags in a dry, airy place, or they may be placed in shallow boxes. Carrots, beets, parsnips, etc., will keep without shrivelling if packed in sand in boxes. Celery may be placed on a bed of earth, about 9 inches deep, on the cellar floor. Draw the earth well up about the stalks, and confine it by boards. Never pack roots of any kind too close together, as they may heat and rot if placed in too solid a mass.

GROWING RHUBARB.

Take up a few roots of rhubarb before winter sets in and plant them in sand in a perfectly dark part of the cellar, where the temperature is not too cold to retard growth. Keep the sand moist, and once a week pour $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water to which $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon ammonia has been added about each root. In very cold weather, set a couple of lanterns, blackened to keep the light back, among the roots to keep the temperature up. The rhubarb will grow, and so you may have pies in mid-winter.—Country Life in America.

TAKING CARE OF PARASOLS.

When putting silk parasols away for the winter, stuff the sections lightly with

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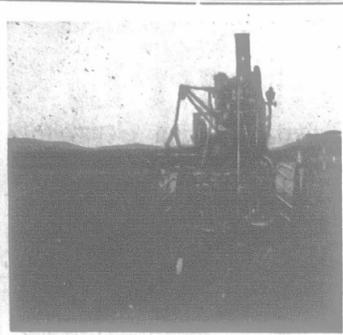
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TO KEEP STEEL KNIVES BRIGHT.

To keep a steel skillet or steel knives and forks looking like new or any cooking utensil clean, use lump pumice stone. It cleans better, and is more economical than the articles manufactured for this purpose. At almost any drug store you can buy a large lump for a nickel, with which you can keep your skillets looking like new, at very little cost and trouble. It is also excellent for removing stains from the hands after peeling onions, etc.

TO CLEAN FEATHERS.

To clean feathers fit for pillows, put them in cheesecloth bags in a solution 1 lb. lime to 1 gal. water. Soak for 24 hours, then rinse in cold water, hang on the line to dry, and shake every hour to make the feathers fluffy.

TO WASH BLANKETS.

Use Pearline to wash blankets, following the directions on the package. It makes them clean and soft.

From Thanksgiving to Thanksgiving.

(A story in four chapters. By Anison North.)

CHAPTER I.

A full moon was just trembling up from the woods along the Eastern horizon, as Helena put up the last bar of the gap after turning the young cattle out of the pasture. It was almost like a belated harvest-moon, large in the clearness of the heavens, red as though all suffused with a flush of the red-gold that had permeated the universe, turning the beeches yellow, and the maples crimson, and striking a deeper gold than Golconda ever knew upon every pumpkin and ear of corn. Helena paused to look at it—she did not know why—leaning both elbows on the top rail of "the bars." The face in it did not seem particularly friendly to-night. Listlessly she looked from it to the black woods below, then to the creek where a cold white mist hung heavily, then over the pale straw-colored pasture gleaming palely in the moonlight. Fainter and fainter sounded the tread of the cattle, and the tinkle of their little silvery bell. She shivered slightly, for there was a sharp tang of frost in the air, and turned to follow them, down the long road, but she did not need to hurry. In the distance the roof of the big barn, and the lower roofs of the stables could be seen gleaming like dull silver, and even these young cattle knew that there was shelter from the chill, damp wind on these October nights, and a good supper of hay and corn to boot. They would turn in at the gate.

Wrapping her hands in her apron, Helena walked stolidly on, her glance following drearily. "How cold and cheerless it all is!" she said to herself. "And just the same old drudge, drudge, after the cows and the young cattle! And all day nothing to do but wash dishes, and peel potatoes, and make beds, and scrub floors! Things are not divided fairly,—they are not!" and she clenched the little hands inside of the apron almost savagely.

Presently a whistle, gaily trilling, "I love the name of Mary," sounded from the field beside the road, and Helena quickened her footsteps. It was Fred, and she didn't want him to-night,—nor anyone else. She just wanted to hug her grouch against all the world to her bosom, and be as miserable as she chose.

She could not very well run, however, and Fred gained upon her rapidly. Presently he called, "Hello there, Lena!" and she was obliged to stop while he swung over the fence and came rapidly to her side.

"I'm cross to-night," was her greeting.

"Cross? I'm sure it wouldn't become you to be cross," he said, with a ripple of amusement in his voice. "Cut it out, Lena!"

"Don't say 'cut it out,' and don't call me 'Lena,'" she returned, petulantly. "I am cross, and I have reason to be. Fred, I'm just sick of it all. I never told anyone before, but I'm just sick of it all."

Fred stooped to look at her face. "Sick of it all?" he repeated, perplexed,— "Sick of what all?"

"Why, of the monotony, the sameness of everything, and the just drudge, drudge, drudge, in the same old rut. You cannot understand it, Fred, for you have expectations,—your farm, you know, to build upon and work for, and all that. But what is there here, for a girl, Fred? I tell you I'm just sick of it all.—To-morrow's Thanksgiving, too,"—and she laughed a little, mirthlessly,— "I'm in a fine spirit to meet it, am I not, Fred?"

Fred answered nothing. He was walking along, head drooped, thinking, thinking, as he always did when a problem presented itself, and this one had come to him unexpectedly. He must think through it, somehow, before he trusted himself to speak.

There was his farm,—true. Could he tell her that in all his visions of it she had held the central place—she, in an aura of light, glorified wherever she went? . . . No, he could not do that, yet. He knew as well as she knew, that to her he was but a big brother—the brother she should have had, but had never had. Besides, he was in the midst of a stiff up-hill financial struggle,—none but he knew how difficult. He had sworn to himself that he would never ask any girl to share in that struggle; on the other hand, would it be quite fair to ask a girl to wait, perhaps through long, long years? So much unhappiness had come through just that. Could he bear to risk unhappiness for Lena?

Ah, yes, it was Lena, Lena always, and how often had burning words on his lips been checked by reflections such as these.

But Lena was unhappy now—he had never dreamed it.—Could he dare?—But no, he was just Lena's big brother. Some day, perhaps.—Yet, was there danger of anyone else, in that misty future? At the thought he drove his hands into his pockets with a recklessness that threatened to drag them from their supports. He would speak.—No, no, he would not speak, yet.

"I know, Lena," he said, presently, that you were always—different, a little, from the rest of the girls. You wanted a career,—your music, you know. Yet you were not always discontented like this. You used to think that we had very good times around here, and you didn't mind doing things."—He would not say to her the thought that was passing through his mind,—that surely just doing the little home duties must be more useful than banging a piano at a concert, and might be as interesting; that was all as one looked at it. He was a very practical fellow, this Fred, very much enamored with just living, and with work itself. But he felt, just now, that Helena was in a rather unreasonable mood. Of what use to present such logic to her?—Could she understand?

"Was it Honore?" he said.

She drew back in a startled way. Honore was a cousin from the city who had come but a few weeks before to the farm, brilliant as a butterfly. Honore's clothes had been daintiness and fashion itself. Honore's talk had been all of brilliant fêtes and receptions, and automobile rides, and moonings in perfumed conservatories in which one "Claude Clement," figured largely. It had all sounded so much like a book. Above all, Honore's hands had been very white, and they had wandered over the piano keys in a way marvellous to this country girl.

"Yes," she said, "Perhaps it was, a little bit, Honore."

"Honore is not the girl you are," he said, impetuously. "Honore is a—butterfly."

She raised a hand deprecatingly. "Fred Marsh speaking slightly of a girl!" she said, with light reproach, and he felt the flush of shame mount to his face.

Besides, do you mean to imply that all city girls are just butterflies?"

"No, I do not," he replied, "I was merely comparing you and Honore. I should not have said that, Helena, but now that it's out, I stick to it. Do—do you wish to go to the city, Helena?"

They had reached the gate leading to the barn, and, when it was closed, paused, leaning upon it. He took off his coat and threw it about her shoulders. She accepted it with a "Thank



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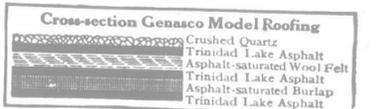
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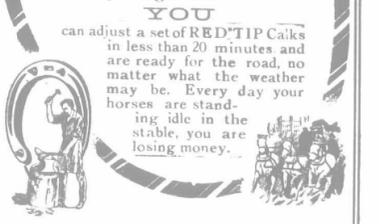


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you," quite as a matter of course. Fred had always been her protector.

"I am afraid I do," she said. "Do you think you would be happy there?"

"There would be at least, variety,—and opportunity. It is the deadly dullness here."

"I have never found it dull," he hazarded, "but then—" he was going to say, "you have been here," but did not.

"I wish to heaven Honore had staid at home!" he exclaimed, instead, petulantly, and she laughed a little, then grew serious.

"Perhaps she was the spur necessary for me," she said. "I do not think it is best for all of us to remain always in the sphere in which we have been born."

"Nor do I," he said, "but,—what would the folk do at home if you left?"

"Mother really does not need me,—the family is so small, you see. And father's new hired man is a treasure. I just do these little choring things—running after cattle and such—from force of habit, I suppose, and because there's really nothing else to do.—But they would never consent to my going away."

"Have you mentioned it?" "Oh, yes," with a laugh, that was not altogether Helena's usual pleasant laugh, "I am afraid I have been rather disagreeable over it. But it's no use!"

Fred's spirits rose, and, as she began to walk towards the house, he, following her, began to whistle again, very softly, "I love the name of Mary." Was his choice of this air prompted at all by the fact that Helena's second name was "Mary"?

"Won't you come in, Fred?" she asked, as she paused, hand on the latch.

"Not to-night, Helena. Good night," and, lifting his hat, he strode swiftly away.

When Helena went in, her father was reading a paper, and her mother quietly knitting by the table. Neither looked up nor spoke, and it occurred to her that they looked "glum." A bright fire, however, was burning in the stove, and she sat down beside it listlessly—Honore would probably be at the opera, she was thinking, and the vision rose before her of a sea of faces, a stage full of light and gaily-gowned actresses, and Honore, perhaps in a box, talking gaily with her friends, in the intervals, her sweetest smiles of all reserved for Claude Clement.

"Helena,"—It was her mother's voice, and Helena came back with a start to the little room, the bright fire and the clicking needles.

"Your father and I have been talking things over, and have come to the conclusion that, since you wish to go to the city so much, you had better go."

"What!"

"While you were out a letter came from Miss Giles. She says the situation of which she spoke, for the fall, is still open."

Helena sprang to her feet. "Oh, mother, may I?"

A little shadow of disappointment crossed Mrs. Wayne's placid countenance, but it passed quickly.

"We think we can spare you," she said quietly. But she did not think it wise to add any details of the discussion that had preceded, nor that she had finally come to agree with Mr. Wayne, that "Helena had the city bee in her bonnet, and might as well go first as last. She would never be satisfied until she did. Perhaps she would get enough of it."

Next day it rained dimly all day long. Plash, plash, plash, came the drizzling drops, forming into little pools about the yard and dripping with steady trickle from the rain-spouts into the cistern-pipe, but Helena was merry as a lark. "Thanksgiving Day," she said to herself as she pinned up her curling chestnut-brown hair, "What a happy and thankful girl I ought to be! My dream coming true at last! I'll be home at Christmas to see the folk. It'll not be long—and how many things may happen before that! Why, it will be living—living!"

All day long Mrs. Wayne bustled about, doing all the work herself, for Helena, who had to start next day, was very busy in her room, mending, and packing, and adding dainty touches to her rather meagre wardrobe. Dinner was to be at six to-day, and Fred was to be over.

"Helena's last day," thought Mrs. Wayne, hastily brushing away a surreptitious tear. Everything must be right, and just as home-y as could be.

At half-past five the table was all ready in the dining-room, not elaborately set, but very dainty in its whiteness of linen and sparkle of honest stone-china. How Helena hated that stone-china. "We'll have some real Haviland after a while," she thought to herself to-day, "when I have a little extra money to spare." She could not deny, however, that her mother had an extra touch in arranging flowers. The straggling bouquet of white asters, culled from a sheltered spot in the garden, and arranged, with some scarlet barberry in a big glass bowl, satisfied even Helena's artistic eye, while sundry sniffs of roasting turkey from the kitchen, gave her a rare appetite for more material things.

"What shall I wear?" she queried to herself merrily as she went up to dress for the evening. "Why, I know,—my white dress, with a lace fichu! . . . Never mind, Helena Wayne," with a little laugh, "you'll soon have something more than just one white dress. You'll be a veritable Flora McFlimsey, won't you?"

A little later the door-bell rang, and she knew that Fred was being ushered in, Fred, all in his "Sunday best," to celebrate this last evening. But not a thought as to whether Fred should admire her or not crossed her mind as she tripped down-stairs, in the old white dress that he had seen a hundred times, but with the new fichu that Honore had sent her, pinned across her bosom. On the way past the stair-turn window, she snatched a golden chrysanthemum from the window-box, and tucked it carelessly into the folds of lace. She had a strange fancy for playing lady to-night, and so it was with playful, assumed dignity, that she swept down from the landing and dropped Fred a stately curtsy.

Poor Fred, standing to receive her, drew back half-abashed before her beauty. He had never seen her look just like this. Merry, often enough, he had seen her, but she had been—well, not like this,—not like this stately lady with her hair piled high, and fol-de-rols round her neck, and flowers,—No, no. Was there a twinge of disappointment, too, as he saw her so radiant, with glowing color and sparkling eyes, so different from the dun little Helena of the night before. Was she, then, so happy at leaving this dear home, and this dear old neighborhood that he loved—loved—loved? Was she, then, after all, made of the stuff of which Honore—but he crushed the thought back savagely before it was formed. No, no, Helena was Helena,—none like her; no, not one.

All evening Fred was strangely quiet. Mrs. Wayne noticed this, with a queer little tugging at her heart, and a great motherly yearning towards this lad who was quiet and a little sad too, because her girl, "her" girl, was going away. But Helena noticed nothing at all but her own bright prospects. She chattered about things she had seen in the city, about the operas she should attend, and the music-lessons she should take, and of Honore, and then she went to the piano and sang the old songs, one by one.

Presently, how he knew not, they were alone in the little parlor, and he was watching her as she sang, ever more and more softly as the big fire in the grate burned low. He felt that his self-control was leaving him, and when she turned, letting her hands drop to her lap in a helpless, appealing way peculiar to her, and said, "After all, Fred, I am afraid I shall be very lonely sometimes," he knew, in a vague, confused way, that in his own vocabulary he was going to "make a fool of himself."

He seized the two little hands with a grip that hurt them.

"Helena! Helena!" he said, brokenly, "You do care! Come back to us! Come back to 'me'—and stay, always!"

For a moment she drew back, looking at him as though to grasp his meaning, then she arose, unsteadily. "Oh, Fred!" she said, in tones filled with reproach, "You have spoiled it all, all,—all our good old companionship!"

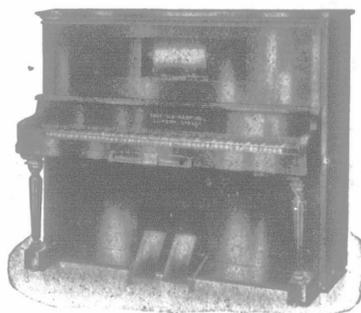
Dumbly he dropped her hands, and watched her as she walked from the room and flew up the stairs, then he went into the hall, grasped his hat, and swung

Increase Your Musical Knowledge

A SHERLOCK-MANNING Player-Piano in your home will be a delight to the whole household. With it you can enjoy all the best works of the greatest composers.

It gives you the power to play any musical composition perfectly, and with the exact shade of expression its composer intended.

An important feature of the Player-Piano is a device which gives expression to each passing fancy—each touch of emotion on the part of the player, and gives an artist's interpretation.



PLAYER-PIANO—Style 100

Another great feature of the Player-Piano is a device which brings out the theme—correctly accents each note—subdues the accompaniment to the melody.

We want to make all these points clear to you, so let us send you our catalogue giving full information.

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
(NO STREET ADDRESS NECESSARY)

Greatest Hosiery Value Ever Offered!

6 Pairs of Holeproof Hose

Guaranteed Six Months!



Why accept ordinary hosiery, the kind that wears out in a few days, when "Holeproof," six pairs guaranteed six months, cost not a penny more? Save all the darning you do now. Have *whole hose* to wear *all the time*. Your dealer probably has "Holeproof." If not, send to us and we'll ship direct. We'll send a guarantee ticket with every six pairs, insuring new hose free to replace any pairs that wear out.

FAMOUS Holeproof Hosiery

FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Seventy-Cent Yarn—Soft and Comfortable

"Holeproof" are not heavy or coarse in the least. No cotton hose were ever more stylish or neater. We pay the top market price for Egyptian and Sea Island cotton yarn, the finest obtainable. You can have any weight that you wish, from winter weights down to the thinnest, sheerest and lightest weights. There are also twelve colors and five grades. No other hose equal "Holeproof" in real value.

Carl Freschl, Pres.

The above is the signature which identifies the genuine Holeproof Hose. There are scores of poor imitations. Mr. Freschl originated hose good enough to guarantee. He has had 38 years of experience.

WOMEN, Save the Work! MEN, Save the Bother!

Buy six pairs of Holeproof Hose today and try wearing them. See why they save. You'll never go back to wearing common hosiery. No one ever does who tries "Holeproof."

HOW TO ORDER—Choose your color, grade and size from the list and state clearly just what you wish. One size and one grade in each box. Colors only may be assorted as desired. Six pairs are guaranteed six months except when stated otherwise.

Men's Socks—Sizes 9½ to 12. Colors: black, light tan, dark tan, pearl, navy blue, gun metal, mulberry. In light weight, 6 pairs \$1.50 (same in medium weight in above colors and in black with white feet, 6 pairs \$1.50). Light and extra light weight (mercerized), 6 pairs \$2.00. Light and extra light weight LUSTRE SOCK, 6 pairs \$3.00. Pure thread-silk sock, 3 pairs (guaranteed three months) \$2.00. Medium worsted merino in black, tan, pearl, navy and natural, 6 pairs \$2.00. Same in finer grade, 6 pairs \$3.00.

Women's—Sizes 8½ 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 weights 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—Sizes 5½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

Infants' Socks—Colors: tan, baby blue, white and pink. Sizes 4 to 7. Four pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00. Ribbed-leg stockings, in same colors and black, sizes 4 to 6½, 6 pairs (guaranteed six months) \$1.00.

Send in your order now. Write for free book, "How to Make Your Feet Happy."

TO DEALERS—Write for our agency proposition. Excellent opportunity. Thousands of dealers in U. S. making big hosiery sales with "Holeproof."

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
87 Bond Street London, Canada

Are Your Feet Insured?

BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED FROM ADVOCATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

open the door. Recollecting that he had been a guest at the house, he turned back, and met Mrs. Wayne returning from the kitchen.

"Why, Fred,—so soon?" she interrogated, perplexed.

"Yes, Mrs. Wayne," he blundered, in his impetuous way, wringing her hand. "I've—I've made a confounded fool of myself," and strode out into the darkness and the dripping rain.

(To be continued.)

Autumn Trails.

(By W. R. P.)

The autumn trails are calling,
Where the beech nuts brown are falling,
And the west wind cool is whispering
In the trees;

Where the branches wave and tremble,
And the sunbeams soft assemble
On the carpet crisp of newly-fallen
Leaves.

Where the trail winds through the birches,
Where the climbing nuthatch searches
And the loosening birch bark rustles in
The breeze;

Through the twigs the sunshine traces,
Filaments of shadowy laces,
There the autumn trails are calling
From the trees.

In the wood camp's sunlit clearing,
Where the hazels grow unfearing,
Though about it groups the forest dark
And tall;

There the timid deer are stirring,
And the brown-winged partridge whirring,
And the red squirrel scampers o'er the
Gray-barked wall.

By the swamp path paved with mosses,
Where the fallen cedar crosses,
O'er the alder-skirted brooklet brown
And clear;

All the sylvan colors lending,
Each their part to form the blending,
That adorns the wooded trails when
Autumn's here.

Cork Legs of Elm or Willow.

"A cork leg?" said the dealer. "Why, man, a cork leg would crumble under you like a leg of bread. You don't want a cork leg, but an elm or willow one."

"I thought the best ones were cork—the lightest, you know."

"No, indeed. A leg was never made of cork since the world's beginning. But many men think as you do, and I'll tell you how the fallacy originated. The inventor of the modern artificial leg—the leg instead of the stick—was John Cork. Cork's legs were famous around 1810. And whenever a man makes your mistake he pays an unconscious tribute to Cork's skill."

READ ABOUT THIS

Big Skirt Bargain

"THE LEADER."

A Ladies' Stylish
Vicuna Skirt of
Fine Quality.

Great pains have
been taken to en-
sure this leading

BARGAIN

The skirt is seven-gored, pleated back. The gore on each side of the front panel is a direct copy of the Parisian Models. The gore, twenty-three inches from the waist line, crosses to the front panel with a tailor-stitched hem, above which is trimmed with two straps of taffeta silk, finished with silk buttons. From this point down to the bottom, the gore is made with two deep pleats, and each inside seam is piped and finished. Colors black and navy. Stock sizes only.

\$1.90 POST-PAID

STOCK SIZES.

Band 23, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29-30
Length 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 43

NOW THEN

We want you to see our big Fall and Winter Style Catalogue.

It is a work of art, and shows the very latest in Ladies' and Children's wear. Also a beautiful line of Furs.

IT IS FREE FOR THE ASKING

And you should get your copy without delay. We are the people who make your Suit or coat to your own measurement, guarantee a fit or refund the money. **EVERYTHING PREPAID.** Do it to-day. You might forget to-morrow.

Montgomery Ross
& COMPANY
MONTREAL



M1654—"THE LEADER."

News of the Week.

Britain's largest Dreadnaught was launched on October 9th.

* *

Early Grey and his party set sail from Quebec for England on October 12th, passing the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in the St. Lawrence on the way. The Duke of Connaught was sworn in as Governor-General of Canada at Quebec on October 13th.

* *

The Portuguese fleet has been mobilized to check a possible Monarchist attack by sea.

* *

Civil war has broken out in China, and serious results are feared. So far, the rebels have carried all before them, but Imperial troops are being hurried from Peking to the disaffected districts.

* *

Mr. Borden's Cabinet, sworn in on October 10th, is made up as follows: Hon. R. L. Borden, Premier; Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance; Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Dr. J. W. Reid, Minister of Customs; Hon. W. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice; Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of the Interior; Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor; Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. S. Hughes, Minister of Militia; Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster-General; Hon. F. D. Monk, Minister of Public Works; Hon. F. Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Dr. Roche, Secretary of State; Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hons. A. E. Kemp, G. H. Perley, Senator Lougheed, Ministers without portfolio.

COMING TO THEM.

"It is said that impetuous people have black eyes."

"Yes, and if they don't have them, they are apt to get them."

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont., writes: I am offering a few good young Leicester ewes for sale. They are now being bred to our imported ram. They are mostly sired by Imp. Winchester, or the champion ram Sanford, and my champion imported ram Wooler of Sandyknowe. They are splendid ewes, with lots of quality. I have a few right good young rams left yet, yearlings and lambs. I have a particularly good lot of young Shorthorn bulls on hand. Have several from extra good milkers.

Packing "Spy" Apples in the orchard of PORTER BROS., Appleby, Ont.



From this orchard of 6½ acres the sum of \$1,100.00 was obtained for the crop of 1910 as the result of systematic Spraying and Fertilizing.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash Syndicate
Manager, B. Leslie Emslie, P.A.S.I., F.C.S., C.D.A.

POTASH MEANS PROFIT

While in general farm practice POTASH is applied to the land in the spring, numerous experiments have demonstrated its greater effect on the succeeding crop, when applied in the fall. Especially is this true of orchards.

Potash and Phosphatic fertilizers do not leach from the soil, but, aided by moisture, are gradually rendered available to the feeding roots of the plants.

If you neglect to fertilize your orchard you cannot expect large returns. Try an application of

**200 lbs. MURIATE OF POTASH and
400 lbs. ACID PHOSPHATE or finely-
ground BONE MEAL per acre**

These materials are stocked by all leading fertilizer dealers and seedmen.

Visit our stand at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Nov. 14th to 18th, in St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, or write us for free advice and copies of our publications, including

"Fertilizing Orchard and Garden"

"Artificial Fertilizers, Their Nature and Use"

"A Farmer's Field Tests," etc., etc.

1102-1105 Temple Building, TORONTO, ONT.



Animal Regulator

by regulating the seat of all diseases—the bowels, blood and digestive organs—it thoroughly renovates the system, drives out cholera germs and worms. It is a great money maker because it keeps hogs healthy, reduces feed bills and

Saves Time Fattening Hogs

The quicker the hog is fattened, the sweeter the meat and the more profit to the owner. When Pratts Animal Regulator is used, you are sure of getting early pork and best prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Back

Pratts Animal Regulator has been used for 40 years by successful feeders of hogs, horses and cattle the whole world over on our money back plan. If you do not see a decided improvement tell your dealer and he will refund your money.

25 lb. pails \$3.50. Also in smaller packages and 100 lb. bags. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

is guaranteed to make your hens lay more eggs and keep them free from disease.

Send postal for valuable books on Live Stock and Poultry, FREE.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. Dept. 62 Toronto

At a certain college it was the custom to have the students write the following pledge at the bottom of their examination papers: "I hereby certify on my honor that I have neither given nor received aid during this examination." Soon after handing in his paper, a young fellow hurriedly entered the class-room, and said, "Professor, I forgot to put the pledge on my paper." "Altogether unnecessary," replied the teacher. "I have just finished looking over your paper, and I feel sure you neither gave nor received aid."

Cholera Infantum is one of the Most Fatal Diseases of Young Children

Mothers should look well after their children during the hot summer months, as this is the time of year this trouble is most prevalent.

If any of your children become troubled in this way it will not pay you to experiment with some new and untried remedy.

Get one having stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for over 65 years and we have yet to hear of a case of cholera infantum it has not cured.

Mrs. S. S. Johnstone, Ochre River, Man., writes:—"About four years ago I gave Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a good test.

"My oldest son, five years old, got very bad with cholera infantum; two days after my next son took it; and the third day my little girl also took it. I doctored with all kinds of things but they kept on getting worse and the doctors could do them no good. I then started the Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and after two or three days could see a difference, so kept on with the treatment, but they were so bad it took about two weeks to complete the cure.

Different people have asked me how I saved my children's lives that time, and I always say it was Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I am, now, never without it in the house."

Price 35 cents.

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

GOSSIP.

MAKE YOUR ENTRIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL.

Less than two weeks more remains before the date of closing of entries for the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at Union Stock-yards, Chicago, December 2nd to 9th, 1911. The exact date that entries close is November 1st, and any breeders who are contemplating showing at this great exhibition should lose no time in making their entries if they have not already done so. Canadian breeders have always done well at this great show, and we hope to see a large and strong entry of Canadian stock this year. Don't forget the closing entry date, November 1st.

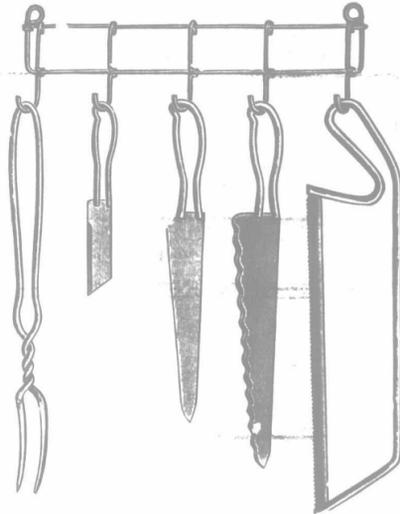
A reduction auction sale of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle is to be held at Grape Grange Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. (see advertisement), on Thursday, November 16th. Some fine animals, sired by Elm Park Master, one of Mr. Bowman's best, and by Prince Rupert M., a grandson of Pradamere (imp.), will be offered for sale. The "Blacks" never hook, are easy feeders, mature early, make the best of beef, and are good crosses with Shorthorn grades or dairy breeds. The fat-stock shows from Edinburgh, Scotland, and Smithfield, England, to Chicago, U. S., show that they have few, if any, equals as prize beef winners. Clarksburg is only 1 1/2 miles from Thornbury Station, G. T. R., with sidewalk and bus running to the lane gate, and the sale begins at 1.30, after the arrival of the train from the south.

THE WOODSTOCK SHORTHORN SALE

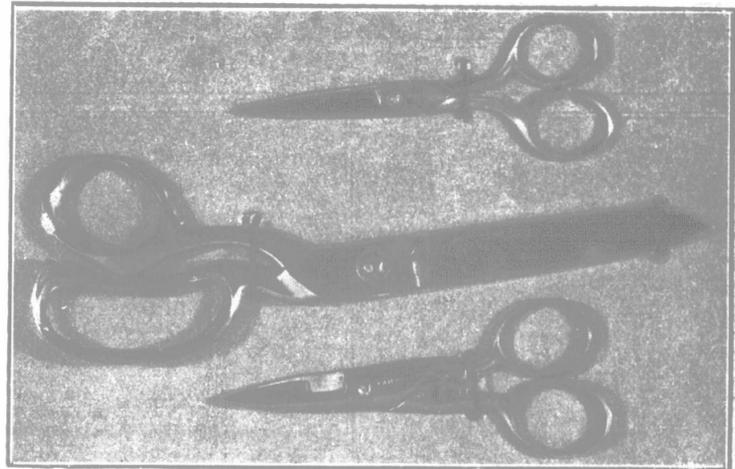
The contribution sale of Shorthorns held at Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, October 11th, had the misfortune of having the morning C. P. R. train, with a number of probable buyers on board, tied up at Milton on account of a wreck, the train arriving at Woodstock after 3 p. m. Taking into account this disappointment, and the feed shortage, the sale was fairly satisfactory to contributors, while buyers secured good bargains. The excellent character and condition of the animals offered received favorable comment. Following is a list of sales of \$75 and upwards:

- From the herd of H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.
 - Rosewood Gem, John Miller, Broug-ham.....\$150
 - Butterfly Queen, David Milne, Ethel. 180
 - Red Duchess, James Wood, Preston. 185
 - Oxford Queen, E. W. Nesbitt, M. P.. Woodstock 115
 - Lord Chancellor (bull), F. W. Ram-say, Dunnville 100
 - Red Emblem (bull), R. D. Cuthbert, Sweaburg 75
- From the herd of Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.
 - Free Trade (bull), James Wood, Pres-ton\$145
 - Roan Prince (bull), J. Brown, Galt.. 105
 - Sittyton's Gloster 8th, I. Minor, Lowbanks 105
 - Rosy Cloud, J. W. Weir, Ayr..... 145
 - Golden Drop, J. A. Lattimer, Wood-stock 90
 - Rosebud, John Senn, York 85
- From the herd of Hugh Thompson, St. Mary's, Ont.
 - Crimson Queen, W. E. Gibb, Brooks-dale\$110
 - Lancaster Pride, W. E. Gibb 130
- Contributed by Capt. T. E. Robson & Nephew, London, Ont.
 - Miss Ury, D. Ferguson, Glanworth..\$105
 - Queenston Louise, J. A. Lattimer..... 100
 - Nonpareil, E. W. Nesbitt 110
 - Vanity, Archibald Gillett, Clyde 80
- From the herd of H. N. Gibson, Dela-ware, Ont.
 - Emma of Belvoir, John Donaldson, South Zora.....\$125
 - Barrington Lady 8th, E. W. Nesbitt. 100
 - Belvoir Beau (bull), A. Kersall, St. George 100
 - Emma of Belvoir 4th, John Donald-son 75
- From the herd of W. W. Scott, High-gate, Ont.
 - Count Beauty (bull), W. J. Shean & Son, Owen Sound\$130

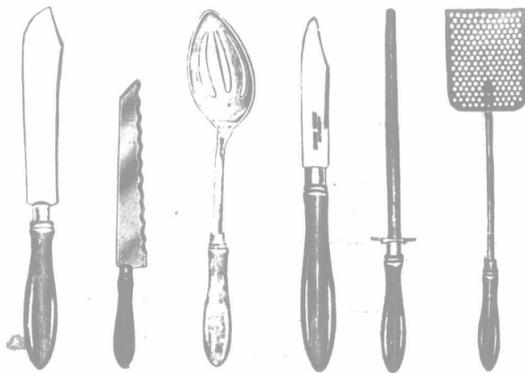
Useful Articles for the Home



SANITARY KITCHEN SET.—Best quality steel, five pieces, and Rack which can be hung on the wall.



SET SCISSORS.—One self-sharpening scissors, one embroidery scissors, one buttonhole scissors—will cut buttonhole any size. All good quality steel.

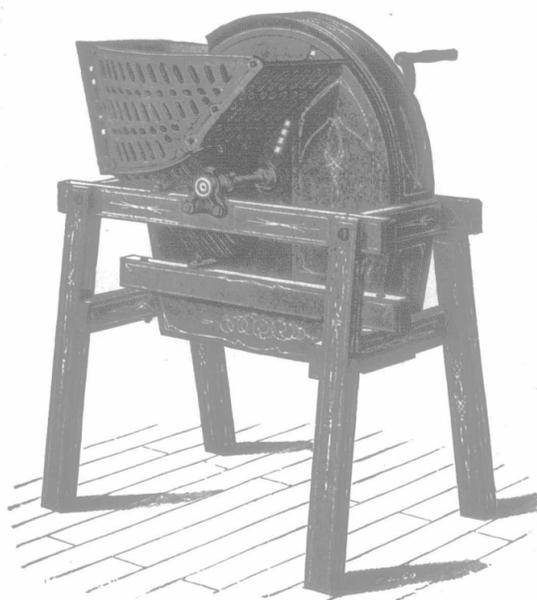


A COMPLETE KITCHEN EQUIPMENT.—A utensil for every purpose. All made of the highest grade of crucible steel. Rubberoid finished hard-wood handles, mounted with nickel-plated ferrules.

You may have your choice of any one of the three premiums described above for sending in only One New Subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate," at \$1.50. Address:

The William Weld Co., Limited
LONDON, ONTARIO.

The Best Value in the Market



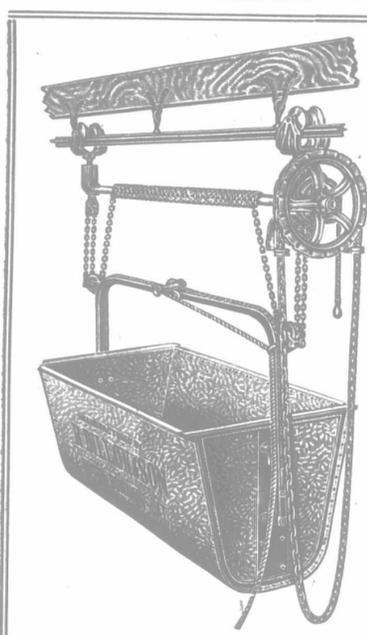
The Noxon Root Pulper and Slicer

Write for special terms and prices. Also for all kinds of

Farm Implements

AGENTS WANTED

THE NOXON CO'Y, LIMITED
Ingersoll, Ontario



Compare it with the others. Then you will buy

Dillon's Litter Carrier

BECAUSE

- The track is hung from the centre.
- The wheels run on each side of the track.
- The tub is all steel. No wood to rot.
- The tub will dump both sides.
- Every Dillon Litter Carrier sold means a satisfied customer.

Write us for more information.

R. DILLON & SON
South Oshawa, Ont.

Hay Carriers and Hardware Specialties

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, Emlin, and other well-known strains). For particulars, address:

A. DINSMORE, Manager, Clarksburg, Ont., or C. H. MARSH, Owner, Lindsay, Ont.

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

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.**

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

PIGGY CAN'T



GNAW THIS TROUGH

Made of heavy galvanized steel, your hog cannot gnaw or damage this feed trough. So successful have these troughs stood the test during the past 5 years that we are willing to ship any size you select to your station on the understanding that you can ship them back at our expense if not first-class in every detail. We know you will be delighted with them. Send for Catalogue 22 to-day. We supply tanks in stock sizes or to order.

STEEL TANK CO., Tweed, Ont.

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.

TRADE TOPIC.

The International Harvester Company of America have just published a very attractive booklet of 160 pages, entitled "For Better Crops." It is divided into sections, written by a number of well-known agriculturists, and contains some very valuable information. Following is a list of the writers and the topics discussed: "Increasing Fertility," by Cyril G. Hopkins, Professor of Agronomy and Chemistry, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois; "Small Grain Growing," by Willet M. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; "The Corn Crop," by P. G. Holden, Vice Dean and Professor of Agronomy, Iowa Agricultural College; "Alfalfa Culture in America," by Joseph E. Wing, Expert Agriculturist, Mechanicsburg, Ohio; "The Wheat Crop," by Waldo Brown, Farm Specialist, Oxford, Ohio; "Farm Power," by L. W. Chase, Professor of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska; "Profitable Hay-making," by Prof. Thos. Shaw, formerly of Minnesota Experiment Station; "The Care and Protection of Farm Equipment," and "Farm Machines and Progress," by M. R. D. Owings and J. E. Buch, respectively, of the International Harvester Company. The subjects treated cover a very wide range of thought, and are presented in a very attractive and convenient form. The constant aim of the farmer of to-day is to do more of his work by machinery, which will accomplish it more quickly and more efficiently, removing drudgery and irksome tasks, making farming a real pleasure. The booklet is well illustrated, almost every kind of farm machinery manufactured by the I. H. Company being shown. No present-day farmer can afford to do much hand labor where machines, which will do it more economically, can be purchased at a reasonable price. The International Harvester Company manufacture all kinds of farm implements and machinery, and their goods will bear inspection. Secure the booklet, read it carefully, and be convinced of the value of up-to-date methods in agriculture, and then, so far as your resources will permit, purchase the machinery necessary to follow out these methods. See their advertisement in another column.

GOSSIP.

Pratt Food Company of Canada, Ltd., advertise in this paper their animal regulator, said to save time and expense in fattening stock, and is guaranteed to make hens lay more eggs, and keep them free from disease. The price for 25-lb. pails is \$3.60. The terms are liberal, and valuable books on live stock and poultry are sent free on application.

GREAT PRICE FOR A BULL CALF.

The Edgecote Shorthorn Company, Banbury, have purchased from Captain Graham Stirling, of Strowan, Crief, Scotland, the five-months-old red roan Shorthorn bull calf, Strowan Clarionet, for 750 guineas (\$3,935). This calf is full brother to Strowan Clarion, which Mr. Duthie purchased last spring at Birmingham sale for 1,500 guineas.

Sixty-nine Clydesdales were carried by the Allan line steamer Hesperian, from Glasgow for Canada the last week in September, for the following purchasers: Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.; R. Leckie, Arcola, Sask., and A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask. With this shipment, the number of Clydesdales imported to Canada since the first of the year is reported as 1,105, being an increase of 143 over the figures for 1910 at the same date.

THE DAIRY TEST AT THE EASTERN SHOW.

The prize list for dairy cattle at the Show, Ottawa, January 16th to 19th, 1912, provides large prizes for Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Shorthorns, Guernseys and grades. There are three sections for each class—cow, 48 months and over; cow, 36 months and under 48; heifer, under 36 months. The total amount of prize money for the dairy cat-

Silver Pine Healing Oil Healed a Barb-Wire Cut without leaving a scratch

Mrs. KATR McCRAVE, of MOWBRAY, MAN., writes:

"Please send me a bottle of your Silver Pine Healing Oil. I had a colt cut last winter with barb wire—I used half a bottle and it healed up and didn't leave a scratch. Now I have another colt that has got cut that I calculate to heal with what is left but I would like to have you send me another bottle if I should happen to need it, for I think I could not get on without it."



For all kinds of wounds, bruises, burns and sores on animals or human beings, Silver Pine Healing Oil is a quick, safe and wonderful healer. Keep a bottle on hand for times of need. In 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 bottles, at your dealer's or from the

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto, Can.

tle is \$1,400. There will be a production test extending over 72 hours, beginning at 9 p. m. on Friday, January 12th. Awards will be made according to the following scale: 25 points for each pound of fat; 3 points for each pound of solids not fat; 1 point for each 10 days in milk after the first 30 days; limit 10 points. At one of the recent shows, a pure-bred cow competed in the test. The owner valued her at \$150 before the test, but after winning first prize, and \$50 in prize money, he sold the cow for \$500. This illustrates the value to a breeder of competing in this dairy test. Full particulars regarding the rules, classification and prizes will be found in the prize list, which may be secured from D. T. Elderkin, Secretary, Ottawa.

THE HORSE DEPARTMENT OF THE WINTER FAIR.

Three years ago, a department for horses was added to the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph. The new building which was then erected provided stalls for 150 horses, together with a magnificent judging ring around which there is room for fifteen hundred people to view the placing of awards. The large prizes offered, and the splendid advertising value of the Fair to breeders and importers who show, have resulted in the bringing together of some of the finest classes of breeding stallions and mares ever shown in Canada. The first year it was found that stall accommodations were inadequate for the proper stabling of so many horses. Efforts which were at once put forth to secure another stable, have now been crowned with success, and at the Fair to be held at Guelph on December 11th to 15th, there will be stalls for 250 horses. Any farmer who has a good horse he wishes to advertise for service or sale, should exhibit at the Fair. The classes are for Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Standard-breds, Thoroughbreds, Ponies, and Heavy Draft Horses. The cash prizes for horses amount to \$3,500. A prize list may be secured from A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Toronto.

\$30 PER ACRE

Half cash, balance easy, for 150 Acres

Sandy loam, in a high state of cultivation; good brick house, well-built barn, with stone stables underneath for 20 cattle and six horses; warm pig-pen and hen-henry; good drive shed and silo; 25 acres of mixed timber, worth about \$1,000. This farm is gently rolling, with very little hilly land on it. The location is fine, being on a good road, and less than two miles from an excellent market town. Forty miles from Toronto.

\$4,000

Half cash, balance easy for 83 ACRES of choice sandy loam; 30 miles from Toronto, and situated in a nice little village, where are railway station and other conveniences. The buildings on this property consist of an eight-roomed brick house, a splendid hip-roofed barn, with excellent stables underneath, and a good drive shed and rigger; silo in the barn; watered by two wells, a cistern and two springs.

Both the above farms have been well stocked and are in excellent heart. They are both close enough to Toronto to get the cheapest rate for shipping milk. Don't fail to see them. They won't disappoint you. Full information from:

PHILIP S. BEATON, Whitevale, Ontario.

What One Boy Thinks of



GURNEY - OXFORD STOVES

The prompt call to dinner is a welcome sound in this boy's ears, and meals are always on time since his mother got this new Gurney-Oxford Range.

It saves him bother and chores, too. He seldom has to split any kindling—that wonderful Economizer is such a good way to hold the heat that the fire lasts for hours and yet burns very little fuel—much less than any stove they ever had before.

And they never have to trouble with clinkers or ashes. It is perfectly simple to manage both with the new reversible grate. And this helps coal bills, too. It burns to fine white powder.

Cookies and bread are even better than they

used to be. They say it is because the Gurney-Oxford Range has a *divided flue strip* along the top of the oven, which guides the heat *evenly all over it*. But the boy doesn't care about the *reason*; he only knows that he never gets any hard crusts, and the cake is always done in the middle.

This youngster's enthusiasm is echoed by grown-ups in every family where a Gurney-Oxford Range is used.

Its exclusive patent device, the **OXFORD ECONOMIZER**, saves not only fuel and time, but food values, because of the slow simmering possible

without stirring or attention. It is a good ventilator, too, and takes the cooking odors up the chimney.



In short, **Gurney-Oxford Ranges** represent the highest present day development in stove-making. Simple and strong in construction; reliable and easy in operation; and in outward show, shining, spick and span, this Gurney-Oxford Range is an ornament as well as a necessity to any kitchen.

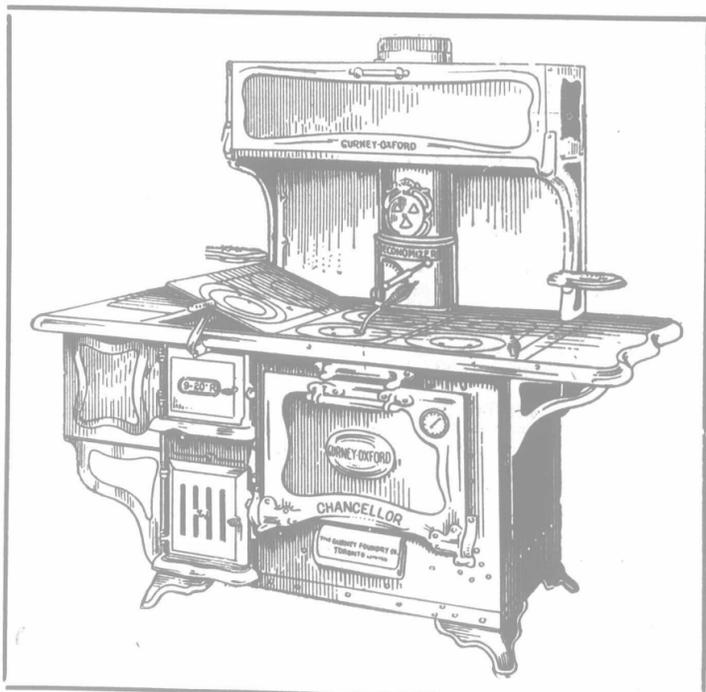


Ask your dealer to show them, or if he does not keep them, write our nearest branch for a convenient address and free book.

The Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Ontario

Montreal, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.



POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

BARRED ROCKS—Utility-bred, on free range, from heavy-laying stock. Vigorous, growthy cockerels, \$1. J. M. McQuham, Lanark, Ontario.

CHOICE TOULOUSE AND EMBDEN GEESE, \$2.50 each, if taken this month. Emerson Tufts, Welland, Ontario.

FEATHERS WANTED—We pay highest prices for Goose, Duck, Hen and Turkey Feathers, Furs, Hides, Wool, Beeswax, etc. Prompt returns. Send for price list. The Canada Fur & Feather Co., Dept. 2, 606 Ontario St. E., Montreal.

PRIZEWINNING Brown and White Leghorns, Rose and Silver-comb Black Minorcas, Silver-laced and White Wyandottes, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks. Please state your wants. One pair Rose-comb White Leghorn and Black Orpingtons. C. Day, Highgate, Ont.

PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS AND COCKERELS from superior, prizewinning stock. Pullets one dollar and fifty cents, cockerels one dollar, trios three dollars. H. E. Williams, Knowlton, P.Q.

POULTRY WANTED

We are in the market for your poultry, either

Alive or Dressed

And are in a position to pay the highest prices for all shipments from points west of Hamilton, Ont. If we have no representative in your section, write us direct for prices. We supply crates and remit promptly.

FLAVELLE-SILVERWOOD, LTD.
London, Ontario

LIVE

POULTRY

For best results ship your Live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

Crates Supplied. Prompt Returns.

The **DAVIES** Co. Ltd.
Wm. TORONTO

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM

One hundred White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns, cock birds and cockerels, from prizewinning matings, the latter from 1st-prize cockerel, C. N. E., Toronto, 1910; good colors; price \$3 to \$5.

GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

VILE PUN.

He—How clean the surf keeps the seashells.

She—Yes, you know the sea is very tidy.

'PHONE IN THE FARM HOUSE.

Mrs. Giles (at the 'phone while the baby cries on the floor)—"Deary me, you don't say so, Mrs. Brown. Well, as I says, I never did like 'er," etc., etc.

Farmer Giles (aside)—"There she is at it again. I haven't had a decent meal since that blessed telephone got in the house."

GOSSIP.

The Bureau of Colonization of the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario is sending through the Province a Demonstration Car, exhibiting samples of the grains, roots, vegetables, etc., grown in the Great Northland—The Temiskaming Land.

The car will be at the following points on the dates mentioned:

October 12th.....	North Bay.
" 13th-14th.....	Pembroke.
" 16th.....	Cobden.
" 17th-18th.....	Renfrew.
" 19th.....	Arnprior.
" 20th.....	Carp.
" 21st.....	Kinburn.
" 23rd.....	Galotta.
" 24th.....	Almonte.
" 25th.....	Carleton Junction.
" 26th.....	Stittsville.
" 27th-28th.....	Smith's Falls.
" 30th.....	Winchester.
" 31st.....	Cornwall.
November 1st.....	Brockville.
" 2nd-3rd.....	Perth.
" 4th.....	Sharbot Lake.
" 6th.....	Sydenham.
" 7th-8th.....	Kingston.
" 9th.....	Napanee.
" 10th.....	Belleville.
" 11th-13th.....	Peterboro.
" 14th.....	Port Hope.
" 15th.....	Cobourg.
" 16th.....	Bowmanville.
" 17th.....	Sunderland.
" 18th.....	Cannington.
" 20th.....	Beaverton.
" 21st.....	Woodville.
" 22nd.....	Lindsay.
" 23rd.....	Kinmount.
" 24th.....	Gelert.
" 25th.....	Uxbridge.
" 27th.....	Stouffville Jct.
" 28th-29th.....	Markham.
" 30th.....	Unionville.

The car is in charge of two attendants, who will supply all information, and the farmers of Old Ontario should make it a point to visit the car and see for themselves the resources of this Land of Promise.

BOOK REVIEW.

MANUAL OF FARM ANIMALS.

The most successful handling of live stock requires a wide and varied knowledge, and new problems are ever confronting those engaged in the breeding and feeding of each of the different classes of animals kept on the farm. Any new and valuable information should be and is welcomed by those interested in the business, and the subject has by no means been exhausted. Many new ideas, based on the sound foundation of practical knowledge and experience, are brought out in a new book, entitled "Manual of Farm Animals," by M. W. Harper, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University. This handsomely-bound volume of upwards of 550 pages, and containing a large number of high-class illustrations, is published by The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto. The characteristics of the different breeds are best brought out in the illustrations, the author's main purpose being to discuss the general care and management of farm animals, rather than the breeds themselves. Common practical matters are taken up in detail, and are discussed in the light of the best accepted and most capable knowledge of the present day. Each of the four main classes of farm stock, horses, cattle, sheep and swine, has a part of the book devoted to it, and special stress is laid upon the choosing, breeding and management. A feature of the book is an explanation, accompanied by illustrations, which clearly show how to tell the age of a horse, cow or sheep, by the teeth. It is important that everyone engaged in buying and selling farm stock, as nearly every stockman is, should be able to tell the age of animals, and the teeth offer the most accurate and convenient means of doing this. This is simply one of the many outstanding features of this new work, which contains an abundance of valuable information on foods and feeding, judging, breeding, care and management and diseases, and their treatment. The book may be had through this office for \$2.25, postpaid.

BOOK REVIEW.

DAIRY CATTLE AND MILK PRODUCTION.

The dairy cow is a machine concerning the intricate workings of which the best posted and most widely experienced dairyman has but a limited knowledge. Students of agriculture and dairy farmers have spent years of work and study in order that the output from the dairy might be increased, and still there is a vast amount of knowledge to be gained. In dairying, as in every other occupation in which the human race engages, we may learn by the experience of others. Clarence H. Eckles, B. S. A., M. Sc., Professor of Dairy Husbandry, University of Missouri, presents in printed form in his new book, "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production," which has just come from the press of The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, valuable material on dairying, which has been gathered by him during the past ten years. The author has had charge of a herd of from thirty to fifty cows for fifteen years, and this, together with his scientific knowledge, enabled him to put forth a volume of over 350 pages, every one of which contains some good hints on dairying. Besides relating his own experience, he has gathered together and placed in concise form much information which had hitherto been accessible only as it was scattered through reports of experiment stations, Government reports, and the agricultural press. It is a book for the student, and every dairyman should be a student of his own business. The book is well illustrated and nicely bound, and contains a wealth of information on all subjects pertaining to dairying. Copies may be had through this office, at \$1.75, postpaid.

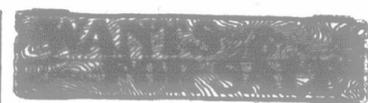
TRADE TOPIC.

BOOK CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA.

The spirit of enlightenment seems at last to be penetrating the circle of Russian officialdom. This appears to be indicated by the significant announcement that the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" has been allowed to enter Russia "without any mutilation," this being the first instance on record of a work of such comprehensive importance being admitted scatheless. It is not so long since the visitor to Russia, if he received his foreign books and newspapers at all, had to accept the "blackening-out" of whole columns or sheets at the hands of the censor as a mere matter of course. The recipient was allowed to read only what was not deemed to be "pernicious" matter, and frequently there would be next to nothing innocuous left for him to peruse. Since the revolution of 1905, a milder and more intelligent attitude towards the diffusion of knowledge has been apparent. Evidently, too, the officials are a good deal less "touchy" than formerly. It is a little amusing to find the "Britannica's" article on Russia stating, in reference to the judicial system, that in 1880 "the fines inflicted by the courts were commonly paid in 'vodka,' which was consumed on the premises by the judges and parties to the suit." This statement had not ruffled the censor, and even the further suggestion that this amiable custom has not yet been altogether abandoned, seems to have been viewed with quite a tolerant eye. It is piquant also to find that Prince Kropotkin, the famous revolutionist, who escaped from Russia in 1876 after two years' imprisonment, and who, as much as anyone, has experienced the obstacles to the diffusion of knowledge in his native land, is himself a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Not only does the distinguished exile write on topographical, geological, and historical aspects of Russia, but he is also responsible for the article on "Anarchism." Of all the many contributors to the "Britannica," probably no one regards its free admission into Russia with greater satisfaction than the author of "Memoirs of a Revolutionist."

THEY GO ON FOR EVER.

Military Instructor—"What is meant by hereditary enemies?"
Recruit—"Your relations."



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 60 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.

BROOKBANK FARM FOR SALE—95 acres of A1 land. Farm has been heavily stocked for years, and is rich. Large barns; good stables; two silos; two dwelling houses; 1 mile from Currie's Station. Splendid chance to ship milk or cream to Toronto. Small woods; apple orchard. Six miles south of Woodstock; county macadam road all the way. Splendid chance for stock-breeder or general farmer. Apply to Geo. Rice, Prop., Tillsonburg, Ontario.

BELTING FOR SALE—Over 1,000,000 feet in rubber, canvas, etc.; all sizes and lengths, at 25 to 50% 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.

ENGLISH CANADIAN, 26 years (single), good education, seeks situation as manager on grain or dairy farm. Good feeder, worker and milker. Apply: W., "Farmer's Advocate," London.

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, hot and cold water; all modern conveniences; 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.

GENTLEMAN, in Woodstock, Ontario, desires to engage a Canadian couple. Man must be temperate, understand the care of a horse, fowl and plain gardening; woman, cooking and general house service. Wages for couple, \$40.00 per month, with board and lodging. References required. Apply: Drawer 30, Woodstock, Ontario.

GUELPH FARMS FOR SALE—All sizes and prices. Near Ontario Agricultural College. D. Barlow, Guelph.

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—Married man for general farm work. Wife to board men. Must be a good cook. W. K. Gooding, Islington.

WANTED—Working foreman for dairy farm, married, who thoroughly understands all farm work. Good milker and feeder. Steady situation to right man. Apply to Box B, "Farmer's Advocate," London.

WANTED—First-class dairy farm hand, capable and ambitious. Wages, three hundred and board per year. Also woman or girl to assist with housework. Must be willing and trustworthy. Wages, one hundred and fifty and board per year. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man and woman to get a good situation with a good chance for improvement. Could be filled by a brother and sister who wished to be together on a first-class dairy farm in Oxford County. Apply: Box A. E., "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

110 ACRES, Northumberland Co., clay loam, up-to-date buildings; good fences; fine orchards. For particulars apply to Alfred Deviney, Vernonville, Ontario.

HOW THE FIGHT BEGAN.

Violette—"I wish you would tell me how to get this pitch off my dress. I have tried everything I can think of."
Reginald—"You might try a song. You always get off the pitch when you sing."

"Why are people so anxious to find the South Pole?"
"It'll save a lot of money when they do."
"How?"
"There won't be any more expeditions to look for it then."—Pearson's Weekly.



This Beautiful Catalogue

is handsomely printed on fine quality paper of extra weight and finish. It shows many hundreds of different designs in Men's and Women's Fine Furs and Furlined Garments. Eighty pages of elegant halftone engravings with truthful descriptions and PRICES—and such prices! Never before have the people of Canada been offered an opportunity to buy

PAQUET FURS

at the actual MANUFACTURER'S PRICES of Canada's Largest Fur Factory. And, REMEMBER—you don't need to pay one cent in advance! We'll send the Furs, PREPAID to any Express Office in Canada for Free Examination. If you are not convinced that the value cannot be matched, return them, at our expense. If you are pleased—and we KNOW you will be—pay the Express Agent the catalogue price and the Furs are yours. Could anything be fairer?

The Coat Illustrated Here

No. 208—Man's Coat in Genuine Raccoon, very good quality, well matched skins, length 50 inches, shawl collar, quilted lining. Special..... \$50

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.
QUEBEC - CANADA



GOSSIP.

HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS.

For strictly high-class individuality and modern, fashionable breeding, the great herd of Scotch and English-bred Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep, the property of James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont., are certainly one of the best herds and flocks in Canada, and that means one of the best in any country, for Canada to-day, as a stock-breeding country for high-class animals, is second to none. This noted herd that has produced many of the best breeding animals on both sides of the line, was established over fifty years ago, and, without a single

dispersion, has been in continual existence ever since, and has never been without a herd-header of the highest order obtainable, both as an individual and in the matter of breeding. To-day the herd is up to a high standard of excellence, big, thick, and heavily fleshed, representing the most fashionable, good-doing and heavy-milking strains of the breed. Many of the younger ones are the get of that great breeding bull, Imp. Joy of Morning, a Cruickshank Jealousy-bred son of the far-famed Pride of Morning. These grand heifers, bred to the richly-bred Missie bull, Royal Star, whose dam was the famous \$820 Missie of Pine Grove, and his sire the Toronto champion Duchess of Gloster-bred bull,

Royal Favorite, are producing wonderful results. Of this kind of breeding there are many heifers, and a limited number of young bulls for sale. The young bulls are a very superior lot, and anyone wanting a stock bull of show-ring type and flesh, and out of a big, heavy-milking dam, should get in touch with this lot. The Leicesters are only duplicated as a high-class flock by the most noted in the land of the breed's origin. This high standard has only been reached by years of close attention to the culling-out process and careful selection of flock-headers, nothing but the best selected imported rams being used. For sale are flock-headers of a high order, shearlings and ram lambs; also shearing and

ewe lambs. Foundation and show stock are a specialty in Leicesters. Write your wants to James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.

MERCILESS.

"Does this hobble skirt do me justice, father?"
 "Certainly, my dear. Justice without mercy."

EDITORIAL HAZING.

"I hear you actually encouraged your boy to send poetry to the magazines. Do you want your son to become a poet?"

"No; I merely want him to get the conceit knocked out of him."

Try This Pinex "Sixteen Ounces of Cough Syrup"

A Family Supply for 50c, Saving \$2. The Surest, Quickest Remedy You Ever Used or Money Refunded.

A cough remedy that saves you \$2, and is guaranteed to give quicker, better results than anything else, is surely worth trying. And one trial will show you why Pinex is used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

You will be pleasantly surprised by the way it takes right hold of a cough, giving almost instant relief. It will usually stop the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours, and is unequalled for prompt results in whooping cough.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes sixteen ounces of the best cough remedy ever used. Easily prepared in five minutes—directions in package.

The taste is pleasant—children take it willingly. Stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Splendid for croup, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, and a highly successful remedy for incipient lung troubles.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in gualiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Galt Steel Siding



"Galt" Embossed Steel Siding, put over a weather-beaten house or barn, will transform an old dilapidated structure into a modern building—thus increasing the real estate value 50%.

"Galt" Siding makes the whole building handsome and substantial, fire-proof and weather-tight. The cost is reasonable. It is easily applied and lasts for all time.

Booklet B-4 illustrates the many advantages of using this material. Write for a free copy. THE GALT METAL CO. Limited, GALT, Ont. Watch for the advertisement with The Kids from Galt. 12

It PAYS to Provide your cows with comforts which promote their health, and comfort like



WOODWARD WATER BASINS

No surer way to encourage an increased flow of milk than by providing a constant flow of fresh water always at the RIGHT temperature. Read the important facts in our big FREE catalogue. Write:

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Limited
Winnipeg TORONTO Calgary

GOSSIP.

Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., gives notice that he intends holding an auction sale of about 25 good Clydesdale mares and fillies, at Wingham, Ont., about 24th of November next. Advertisement will appear later.

In addition to his specialties in high-class Chester White hogs and Shropshire sheep, W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ont., in his new advertisement, includes Bronze turkeys of the superior strains now offered for sale. Glanworth is only about seven miles south of London, on the Pere Marquette railroad.

That Thoroughbreds are profitable stock in Ireland, is evidenced by prices obtained by auction at Doncaster, on September 13th, for colts and fillies, when over thirty yearlings made an average of \$2,000 each. A chestnut colt, by Santoi, brought \$10,000, and two others brought \$9,000 each, while six others sold for prices ranging from \$5,000 to \$8,500.

The McFarlane-Ford sale of Short-horns, Clydes, Hackneys, Oxfords and Berkshires, to take place at Dutton, Elgin Co., Ont., on Tuesday, October 31st, should attract the attention of farmers interested in those classes of stock. For catalogue and full information, write John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont. The terms of sale are easy, and trains will be met at Dutton, Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railways.

Hackneys brought good prices at the dispersal sale of Sir Gilbert Greenall's stud, at Warrington, England, September 27th. The stallion, Terrington Bountiful, by Mathias, brought \$1,260, the highest price of the day. Eight others, mostly young, sold for prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,150. Terrington Goldsmith, a yearling colt, by Temple Bar, brought \$605, and the Hackney Pony stallion, Tessington Classic, by Berkeley Claudius, brought \$1,150. The highest price for a mare was \$680, for Tessington Adela, by Sir Horace.

Hampshire hogs, the white-belted breed, are advertised in this issue on another page, by A. O'Neil & Son, Birr, Ont. Messrs O'Neil & Son made their first importation in 1906, and have since that time developed a herd well up in the standard of excellence, which has been proven at the big shows of 1911. They have imported and sold more Hampshires annually than any other breeder. The National Records at Ottawa last year showed that more than 90 per cent. of the Hampshires were imported, bred and sold by O'Neil & Son. They are offering for sale now a choice lot of young sows, bred and ready to breed, and male pigs from 2½ months up to a year old. Their prices are reasonable, and terms can be arranged to suit purchaser. Their farm is situated within four miles of either Lucan or Denfield Stations, G. T. R., and intending purchasers are met on notice at either place. Address, A. O'Neil & Son, Birr, Ont., or look up their advertisement in this issue.

HE WOULD.

"When they take woman away from the co-educational college," said the speaker, "what will follow?"

"I will," cried a voice from the audience.

PREMATURE.

The Fair Purchaser—"Your eggs are all very small to-day, Mr. Jones."

Mr. Jones—"Yes'm, they are; but I'm sure I don't know the reason."

The Fair Purchaser—"Oh, I expect you took them out of the nests too soon."

Despair is like forward children, who, when you take away one of their playthings, throw the rest into the fire for madness. It grows angry with itself, turns its own executioner, and revenges its misfortunes on its own head.—Charron.

Learn To Mount Birds & Animals

We teach you right at home, by mail, how to mount all kinds of birds, animals, fishes, game heads, tan skins for rugs and robes, etc. Only school of its kind in the world. Expert instructors, latest and most approved methods. Success absolutely guaranteed or no tuition. Pleasant, fascinating work for men, women or boys. Quickly and easily learned in your spare time. Decorate your own home with the unique specimens of your own handiwork or make beautiful gifts for your friends.

FREE!

"How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals," copy of Taxidermy Magazine, and sample Diploma. Write today.

SPORTSMEN and NATURALISTS

You can quickly learn in just a few lessons how to mount your own specimens as well as a professional.

Write Today for **FREE Book**

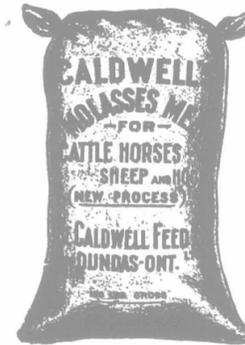


BIG PROFITS Good Taxidermists are scarce and always in demand. Many of our students earn \$12 to \$18 a week in their spare time or \$2000 to \$3000 a year as professionals. You can do as well. Write today for FREE copy of Taxidermy Magazine and handsome book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals," fully explaining our work.

NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY
5037 Elwood Building - OMAHA, NEB.

Buy It At Wholesale

Molasses Meal is an inexpensive, highly-nutritious feeding meal, which increases the value of all food consumed by fully 25 per cent. Five huge factories in Europe are striving to supply the enormous European demand. By taking advantage of our Great Clubbing Offer you can buy Molasses Meal at wholesale direct from the factory.



Learn the facts about **Caldwell's Molasses Meal** and you will use it daily. Write for booklets and Great Clubbing Offer.

Caldwell Feed Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

Amatite ROOFING



A Modern View of the Roofing Question

Tin makes a good roof if you paint it.

Canvas makes a good roof if you paint it.

Any felt makes a good roof if you paint it.

Even paper makes a good roof if you paint it.

But Amatite makes a good roof if you DON'T paint it.

On a painted roof, the paint is what gives the real protection. The rest of it has no function except to provide a smooth unbroken surface with no seams or cracks, to which the paint can be applied. Anything which has strength enough to keep the wind from blowing it away or the rain from beating it in, will be waterproof if you use paint enough.

Amatite Roofing, however, needs no painting. It is a real roofing—

a roofing that can be left out in the rain without the slightest damage.

The wearing surface is mineral matter embedded into a heavy coating of pitch and never needs painting.

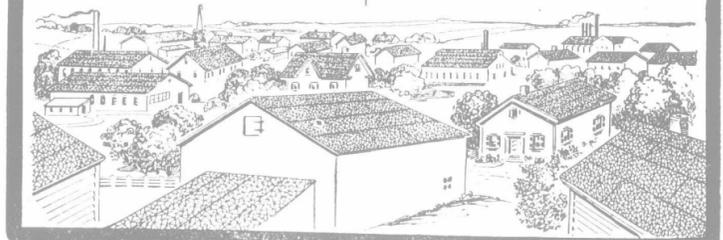
We shall be glad to send you a sample of Amatite free of charge if you will send a postal request for it to our nearest office. The sample will show you what the mineral surface is like.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A lustrous carbon black paint, very cheap, very durable—for protecting all kinds of metal and wood work.

The Paterson Mfg. Co., Limited

MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
St. JOHNS, N.B. HALIFAX, N.S.



Please Mention The Advocate

GOSSIP.

VEXATIOUS RAILWAY RATES.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society (U. S.) of Record Associations, was held at the Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 30th. The chief work transacted was the consideration of the present rates on shipment of pure-bred live stock, in less than carload lots, and railway requirements in connection with same. A large number of specific cases were submitted, wherein shippers of pure-bred live stock had been required to furnish an attendant to personally accompany such pure-bred live stock, and pay full passenger fare for said attendant, both going and returning. It was shown that the freight rate on shipment of one pure-bred bull, from vicinity of Chicago to Knoxville, Tenn., would be \$22.20, while the expense of passenger fare for the attendant, and cost of his employment for the time required, together with cost of meals and incidentals en route, would amount to more than \$50, making the total charges in excess of \$70, which breeders will readily recognize is practically prohibitive. It was brought out that the roads operating north and west of Chicago have no such burdensome restrictions, and that they accept and handle pure-bred live stock in less than carload lots without question. The South-western roads, and the roads in the Southern classification, appear to be the ones which are the most serious offenders.

President B. O. Cowan stated that the matter had recently been brought to the attention of the live-stock agents in Missouri, with the result that the railroad regulations on roads operating in that State had been amended so that they no longer require an attendant with such shipments.

Director Curtiss called attention to the fact that the railroads imposing these requirements were pursuing a very inconsistent course, in that many of them were at the same time furnishing, free of charge, trains for the dissemination of agricultural information, with a view to improving the agricultural methods in the districts tributary to their line; and it was pointed out that to burden live-stock breeders with the necessity of providing an attendant in charge with shipments of pure-bred live stock, in less than carload lots, practically amounted to an attempt on the part of the railroads to secure their profits by taxing pure-bred seed, which the breeders were attempting to distribute in the localities tributary to the lines of the railroads. In other words, instead of doing all possible to encourage and facilitate the distribution of pure-bred seed among the farmers contributing traffic to the lines, and securing their returns in the increased traffic, due to the production of more and better live stock, the railroads were attempting to secure their profits from charges incident to the distribution of the better seed.

A committee was appointed to collect all possible specific data, and prepare same for presentation to railroad authorities, and, if necessary, to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Breeders throughout the United States are asked to report specific cases where they have been obliged to provide an attendant and pay charges incident thereto, to Wayne Dinsmore, Chicago, Ill., Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, who has charge of the collection of information for the committee.

STICKING TO FACTS.

"Children," said the teacher, while instructing the class in composition, "you should not attempt any flights of fancy, but simply be yourself, and write what is in you. Do not imitate any other person's writings, or draw inspiration from outside sources." As a result of this advice, Johnny Wise turned in the following composition: "We should not attempt any flights of fancy, but rite what is in us. In me there is my stummick, lings, hart, liver, two apples, one piece of pie, one stick lemon candy, and my dinner."

Said an English clergyman, "patriotism is the backbone of the British Empire; and what we have to do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."

Our Telephones Chosen by Majority Of New Systems

IN Ontario where the fight for business is keenest—where all telephone manufacturers enter into competition—this company has assumed a commanding position. This year The Majority of municipalities and new companies entering the independent telephone field selected our telephones and equipment.



QUALITY WINS

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. SUPERIOR QUALITY won us the victories.

Our telephones were selected not only by new systems, but by those who had been using other makes, because they were proven to be the clearest-talking, strongest-ringing, simplest and best constructed. They were given the severest tests, the most minute and rigid examinations. They established their superiority beyond question.

BUSINESS DOUBLING

Between 400 and 500 Independent Canadian Telephone Companies are buying their supplies from us. Our business is again repeating last year's record, when it doubled in volume. What better guarantee of satisfaction

could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.

NO. 3 BULLETIN

Our latest book on telephones has just been printed. It contains the latest, most authentic information on construction and operation of telephone lines. Also shows the most up-to-date equipment. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

If you haven't a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone," profusely and graphically illustrated by a leading artist, we will be glad to mail you one, too.

FREE TRIAL

If your company is going to replace some old phones with new ones, or is just starting a system, ask us about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, whereby the quality and efficiency of our telephones can be judged before spending a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

20 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

The EMPIRE Line

"Everything that's good in Cream Separators"

Empire Cream Separator Co. of Canada, Ltd.

WINNIPEG TORONTO SUSSEX, N.B.

You have your choice of both CONE and DISC styles. Send for our dairy book. It will interest you. 10



DON'T BUY A GASOLINE ENGINE

Until You Investigate The Temple Make. Its Great Advantages are: 1st—Lowest Fuel Cost; pays for itself in Fuel Saving. 2nd—Delivers Steadiest Power Stream, adapting it especially for operating farm machinery. 3rd—Easy on the machine it operates. 4th—Uses Gasoline, Kerosene or Gas. 5th—Perfect Lubrication. 6th—Starts Easily and Quickly, occupying minimum space. 7th—It is the King of Portable Engines. No engine has so wide a range of use. YOU WILL MAKE A MISTAKE IF YOU DO NOT WRITE FOR INFORMATION. We make 1½ to 5½ H. P. single cylinder engines; 6 to 20 H. P. two cylinder engines; 30 to 50 H. P. four cylinder engines. All Heavy duty, slow speed engines. For surety of operation and low fuel cost our engines lead. TEMPLE PUMP COMPANY, Manufacturers. 400 West 15th St., Chicago, U. S. A. This is our 59th year.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

HORSE OWNERS! USE
GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC BALSAM.

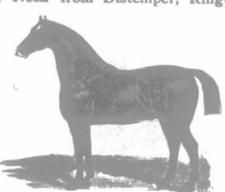


A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scab or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE DANBENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others, acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents:



J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
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Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even had 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

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
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ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free.

ABSORBINE, JR., Liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal, Ca.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

COURT LODGE,
EGERTON, KENT, ENGLAND

Exporters of pedigree live stock or all descriptions.

FACILE PRINCEPS.

Clydesdales for Sale

Stallions, mares and fillies supplied on shortest notice. Fash 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.

For Sale—A registered Clydesdale mare, with five (imp.) top crosses, supposed to be a foal to Baron Wallace (imp.).

ELIAS RUBY, Tavistock, Ont. R. R. No. 5.

She—"They say that an apple a day will keep the doctor away."

He—"Why stop there? An onion a day will keep everybody away."

Don't Throw It Away

Does your Abrasive Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS**

They mend all leaks in all utensils—tin, brass, copper, granite, hot water bags, etc. No solder, cement or rivet. Anyone can use them; fit any surface, two million in use. Send for sample, pkg. 10c. COMPLETE PACKAGE ASSORTED SIZES, 25c. POSTPAID. Agents wanted. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. K, Collingwood, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

HORSE CHOKES WHEN EATING HAY.

Horse, now five years old, has occasionally choked when eating hay since he was two years old. It used to occur about once a month, but now he chokes every time he eats hay. He does not choke on grass, and seldom on oats. The choking spells last two or three hours.

Ans.—There is either a stricture or a dilatation in the gullet. If a stricture, the bolus of food cannot pass, and if a dilatation, the food lodges in the sack until it becomes full. The result, in either case, must of necessity be choking. As this condition has been existing for three years, and apparently is becoming more marked, nothing can be done, especially if the trouble is in the thoracic portion. If in the region of the neck, it is possible a veterinarian might improve matters by an operation. I would advise feeding him cut hay and rolled oats mixed. Pour boiling water on this, cover the vessel, and let stand for a few hours, then feed in a box with large surface over which spread the food thinly.

Miscellaneous.

SICK COW.

Cow is very thin and dull-looking; seems short of breath, and has a cough. She does not want to eat very much.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate tuberculosis. You had better have her tested with tuberculin. There is no cure for the disease when once it becomes so well established that the animal shows clinical symptoms.

PROBABLY ECZEMA.

I have a bull calf twelve months old that is very scurfy. Have washed him good with soft water and castile soap, but obtained no results. Can you advise me what to do?

Ans.—This is probably eczema. Clip the calf and wash thoroughly with strong warm soap suds. Then wash with a solution of corrosive sublimate 40 grains to the quart, or a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum, carbolic acid, or creolin. It is often well to give a little internal treatment in the shape of a purgative. Give Epsom salts and a little ginger.

LEVELLING UNEVEN GROUND.

Am writing to ask you if you could give some good hints on levelling some very knolly ground, as it is impossible to do anything with the crop on it except to cradle it, and the scraper and spade are rather slow methods of levelling it?

Ans.—Cultivation usually seems to level up what are known as cradle knolls, but it takes time. The scraper might be utilized to some extent, but it must be remembered that the soil is often not very deep, and if scraped off to too great a depth plant growth is hindered. Frequent plowing, cultivating, disking and harrowing, will serve to improve the evenness of surface greatly. The harrow used after plowing is perhaps the best method to follow in the beginning. Sowing peas on fresh-broken new ground, and working the mellow pea stubble down for wheat, is a plan that has the advantage of permitting an easy levelling of the soil, though open to criticism on other grounds. Where feasible, corn is an ideal crop for new ground.

GOSSIP.

The prize Shropshire shearing ram at Ottawa Exhibition, owned by J. R. Kelsey, of Woodville, Ont., and a photo of which was reproduced in our issue of October 5th, was sold by Mr. Kelsey at the show, to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for use in their fine pure-bred flock of Shropshires. This was a very fine yearling, and should do well in this good flock.

Clydesdales, Percherons and Shires



I have just landed at Markham, Ont., the biggest shipment of Clyde Stallions and Fillies, Percheron Stallions and Fillies and Shire Stallions ever landed in Canada. I have more high-class show horses, more size, more quality, better breeding than was ever seen in Canada before. I have 90 head to select from. They are for sale at close prices and on the best of terms. Come and look them over.

T. H. HASSARD - - - Markham, Ont.

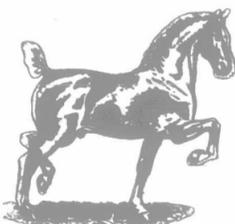
Union Horse Exchange

UNION STOCK YARDS, 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.

WILLOWDALE STOCK FARM

Has now for sale a choice lot of young stock of each of the following breeds:

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Chester Swine, Shropshire Sheep

Some extra good young bulls, descendants of Joy of Morning and Broad Scotch. Write for prices and catalogue to:

J. H. M. PARKER, Prop., Lennoxville, Que.

OFF FOR MORE CLYDESDALES!



We wish to announce to all interested in the best Clydesdales that about Oct. 1st we sail for Scotland for our 1911 importation. If you want a show stallion or filly, watch for our return.

BARBER BROS, Gatineau Pt., Quebec.

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.

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.

Bay View Imp. Clydesdales

We have got them home, 11 fillies and 7 stallions, show horses bred in the and see us. Prices and terms the best in Canada.

On the Toronto-Sutton Radial Line.

John A. Boag & Son, Queensville, Ont.



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.

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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.

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.

Please Mention The Advocate



The Howard Watch

AT NIGHT—with the train tearing through space—do you ever think of the man in the Engine Cab, his hand on the lever and his eye straining at the dark of the track ahead?

One thing shares with him his terrible responsibility—his watch, backed by the watch inspection system of the American railroads.

The HOWARD Watch is standard all over the American railroads—officially certified and adopted by the Time Inspectors.

The General Time Inspector of each railroad is an official of the Company. He is responsible for the accuracy and reliability of every trainman's watch on the road.

He has under him a staff of local inspectors—expert jewelers of recognized standing—to whom the trainmen submit their watches every two weeks for examination.

It is an expensive system to maintain—but it has made the American railroads the safest, swiftest and most efficient in the world.

In your own calling the seconds may not be as vital as in railroading—but it's a great comfort nevertheless to tell the time and not back down because somebody else doesn't agree with you.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled Case at \$40, to the 23-jewel in a 14K. solid gold case at \$150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

You can buy HOWARD Watches in every part of Canada. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send your name on a postal card and we will send you—free—the little HOWARD Book, full of valuable information for the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

Dept. No. 218 Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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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.

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.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

GIANT WILLOW-HERB OR FIREWEED.

What is the name of the enclosed weed? It has only a small pink and white flower. These are the pods, a little like a milkweed.

H. A. B.

Ans.—The enclosed pods are the fruit capsules of a common fence-corner weed, Giant Willow-herb, or Fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*). This is one of the plants that commonly springs up where forests have been cleared away and the ground burned over. The pods are from one to three inches in length, and contain a large number of downy-tufted seeds. It belongs to the order onagraceae.

CRIBBER — SPRUCE FERTILIZER — MUSHROOMS.

1. Could you advise me what to do for a horse that is a cribber? Could his teeth be fixed in any way so as to stop him?

2. What would be the best fertilizer for spruce trees?

3. What is the difference between mushrooms and toadstools?

N. P.

Ans.—1. Cribbing is a vice, and not a disease. It is very hard to check, and we know of no treatment of the teeth which will prevent or cure it. In the early stages, it can sometimes be checked by working the horse regularly, and keeping him in a box stall without mangers, racks, etc., which he would be likely to catch with his teeth. The walls or mangers can be daubed with some foul-tasting material, as an aloes solution. Buckling a strap around the horses throat rather tightly, but not so tight as to interfere with respiration or the ingestion of food, is often practiced. This device is only effectual while on the animal.

2. Coarse, strawy barnyard manure around the base of the trees will act as a mulch and fertilizer. This keeps down grass and weeds and holds the moisture, thus promoting forest conditions.

3. Unfortunately, some of the poisonous species (toadstools), and what are known as mushrooms, are so much alike that no one but an expert can tell them apart. The pink-gilled variety of field mushrooms is the safest to gather, because it is the easiest to identify. There are over 10,000 species of autobasidiomycetes, the series to which the mushroom belongs. Some are edible, but many are poisonous, and we would not undertake to differentiate between them.

HOMEMADE WINDMILL.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been a welcome arrival at our home longer than the memory of the writer can span, and as this is the first letter of inquiry we have written to its columns, I take the liberty of writing in reference to a home-made windmill, made of wood, with steel bearing and gear.

1. What kind of wood should be used to compose the wheel?

2. Do the fans necessarily have to be concave shape, or would flat boards, turned with the edge to the wind, serve the purpose as well?

3. What width and length should fans be, and how many should be in the wheel?

4. For a twenty-foot tower, about what size should the base be, and what size at the top?

5. What sized cog-wheel would be right for the gear of wheel you would recommend?

W. J. Y.

Ans.—1. Tower, pine; frame of wheel, white oak, white ash, or rock elm; fans, pine, cypress, or clear cedar.

2. The fans may be flat, but they are not so efficient as the concave ones.

3. The number of fans varies, generally, from 60-90. For a 12-ft. wheel they should be about 4 feet long, and just wide enough at each end and throughout their length that the wheel, looked at from in front, would appear solid. In other words, they should be just wide enough that they will not overlap to any considerable extent.

4. Base, 6 to 8 feet square; top, 2 to 3 feet square.

5. Windmills for pumping are not usually geared. The wheel carrying the pitman is fastened direct to the shaft of the wheel.

WM. H. DAY.

BARN ROOFING

The "Eastlake" Steel Shingle is the only absolutely weathertight shingle on the market. Let us tell you why. A shingle to be proof against the severest storms must have at least a **three inch overlap**. The

Eastlake Steel Shingle

is the only shingle that has that much. The so-called four-lock shingles have only an inch and a quarter overlap—not enough to keep out the drifting snow and rain, so this proves the "Eastlake" the only waterproof shingle. The roofing problem solved. Our free booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles," tells how.



"Eastlake" shingles can be laid in one quarter the time it takes to lay a four-lock shingle.—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

MANUFACTURERS 1753

Metallic Roofing Co.
LTD.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one-hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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75 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Any number of females for sale at easy prices and terms. Correspondence invited.

Glengore Stock Farm,

GEO. DAVIS & SONS, Props. Ailton, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle—Stock all ages, good strains, at reasonable prices. Apply to

ANDREW DINSMORE, Manager,

"Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont.

Balmedie Aberdeeu-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.

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, LIMENHOUSE, ONTARIO.**

YOUTHFUL STRATEGY.

Mr. Slimson—"Willie, didn't you go to the trunk-maker's yesterday and tell him to send round the trunk I ordered?"

Willie—"Yes, pa."

Mr. Slimson—"Well, here is the trunk, but no strap."

Willie—"Yes, pa; but I told him I thought you hadn't better have any strap."

The fact that so many preparations are sold "just as good as Snap" is proof positive that after all the original is the best. Insist on the genuine "SNAP", the great hand cleaner.

15c. a can at your dealer's.

91



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 60 Waterford, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—Please send me free of all cost your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

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



Scotch-bred SHORTHORNS!

During the present month am offering four very choice young bulls, ready for service, of the best breeding and quality, at very reasonable prices. Also some good young cows and heifers, with calves at foot.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ontario
Long-distance Bell 'phone.

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.

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 = 72692 = 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. Shearlings 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.

"The Manor" Scotch Shorthorns
Present offering: 1 choice yearling bull, an "Undine," 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 SHROPSHIRE
For sale: Heifers and calves, shearing rams and ram lambs, also a few young Berkshire sows.
John Racey, Lennoxville, Quebec.

Shorthorns of Show Calibre
I have only three young bulls left, but every one will be a topper; 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 Shorthorn bull, we have them. Canadian-bred and imported. Females all ages. Also a few good YORKSHIRES—boars and sows. Prices right.
Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

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

Shorthorns
Choice selections of bulls and heifers at all times for sale at very reasonable prices. **Robert Nichol & Sons, Nagersville, Ont.**

PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

UNSATISFACTORY MACHINE.

I bought a guaranteed machine, giving my note for it. The machine did not prove to be as represented, and was returned. The company admitted the knives were not properly tempered, and wished to send me another machine, which I refused. Then they said it was injured while in my possession, which was not the case. I would like to know would I be obliged to accept the machine and pay the note, or should they return the note and call the deal off?

Ans.—You are not obliged to accept the machine; and the company should return the note. You ought to write them demanding its return, and in the event of such demand not being promptly complied with, you should instruct your solicitor to attend to the matter.

THRUSH.

Does a horse get thrush on dry floor? Stallion standing in stable, fed moderately, has thrush in a front foot.

Ans.—Thrush is caused by a variety of conditions, the most common of which is filth, though it may be contracted on a dry floor. Geldings and stallions not infrequently contract it in the fore feet; with mares, it more often occurs behind. Hard work on rough and stony roads is often responsible, likewise a change from dryness to excessive moisture. Muddy streets and roads, especially where mineral substances are plentiful, may excite this abnormal condition of the frog. Bad shoeing, removing pressure from the frog, is also a cause. Some horses are so predisposed that slight exciting causes produce the disease. Clean out the cleft of the frog and syringe or douche daily with a solution of one part liquid formaldehyde in five or six parts water. If the horse were to be worked, fill up the cleft of the frog with tow, smeared with pine tar.

ROUND-ROOF BARN SPECIFICATIONS.

In reading the issue of your paper of August 31st, I noticed the framework of a round-roofed barn, built for McCallum. Will you be so kind as to give me the dimensions of such a roof that would cover a barn 30 x 70 feet, and probable cost?

Ans.—The circle for a barn 30 feet wide will be 47 feet 3 inches long, or 280 feet of lumber, 1 in. by 8 in. by 16 ft. It will take 8 of these circles. Following is a list of materials:

2,240 ft. of lumber, 1x8 in., 16 ft. long, at \$27 per 1,000.....	\$ 60 48
125 ribs 3x4 in., 10 ft. long, at \$26.....	32 50
50 ribs 3x4 in., 12 ft. long, at \$26.....	15 60
17 braces 3x4 in., 12 ft. long, at \$26.....	4 36
28 braces 2x4 in., 16 ft. long, at \$26.....	7 28
12 girths 6x6 in., 10 ft. long, at \$28.....	10 08
4 posts 8x8 in., 18 ft. long, at \$28.....	10 75
750 ft. for gables, 18 ft. long, at \$26.....	19 50
200 ft. for gable trimmings, at \$30.....	6 00
	\$116 55

160 sheets of galvanized iron 33 inches wide by 10 feet long, with 27½ feet in a sheet, 4,100 feet, or 44 squares, at \$1.60 a square, \$202.40—that means curved, and two corrugations of a side lap, 26 gauge iron. It will require 40 lbs. 1½-in. galvanized nails at 9c. per lb., \$3.60; 12 lbs. of lead washers at 15c. per lb., \$1.80; 210 lbs. of 4-in. nails, \$7; 100 lbs. of 3-in. nails, \$3.50, and \$150 for labor.

If you have timber of your own, you can get a lot of this material cut, such as the circle lumber and ribs, and the square timber. The roof will cost in the neighborhood of about \$185, as near as I can estimate, counting on all pine lumber and timber. The circles will be 15 feet higher than the wall plates.

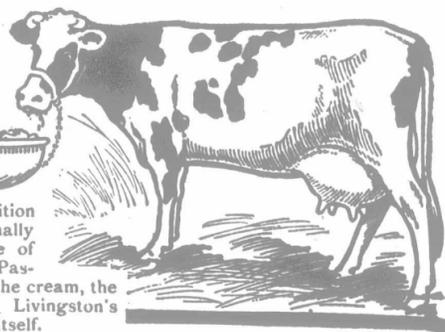
R. A. HAIR, Middlesex Co., Ont.

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 LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONT.

The Machine the Farmer Needs

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.

TOLTON BROS., Ltd. (Dept. F) Guelph, Ont.



ARTHUR J. HOWDEN & CO.
ARE OFFERING

15 High-class Scotch Shorthorn Heifers

At moderate prices, including Cruickshank Nonpareils, Cruickshank Villages, Marr Emmas, Cruickshank Duchesses 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., ¼ mile from farm

SHORTHORNS

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

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

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

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont. Can supply young bulls and heifers of the very choicest 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 Radial 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 foals 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. **Mitchell Bros., Burlington, Ont.**

SALEM SHORTHORNS Headed by (Imp.) Gainford Marquis, undefeated 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.**

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

Nerves Were A Wreck. Could Not Stand The Least Noise

Miss Florence H. Perry, Courtland, Ont., writes:—"I wish to write you a short letter telling you of the help I received from the use of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago my nerves were a real bad wreck and was so nervous I could not stand the least noise. My sister had taken your pills and advised me to give them a trial. I took three boxes and saw they were helping me so I kept on taking them until I had used five boxes, and I can say in true words that I am strictly cured."

To anyone troubled with their heart or nerves we would strongly advise them to take a course of our Heart and Nerve Pills as we feel confident that they will do them a world of good.

If your druggist or dealer does not keep them, we will mail them direct on receipt of price—50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Rock Salt, \$10.00 ton.

Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E. 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.

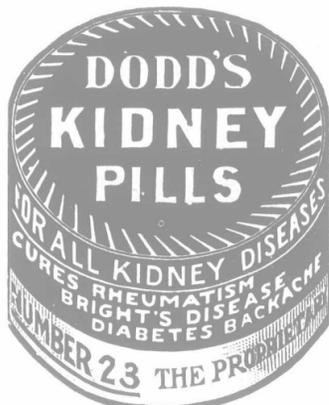
H. C. HOLTBY Belmont, Ontario

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 Assn., 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 breds and sows ready to mate.

Nervous Party—"The train seems to be travelling at a fearful pace, ma'am."

Elderly Female—"Yus; ain't it? My Bill's a-drivin' of the ingin, an' e' can make 'er go when 'e's got a drop o' drink in 'im."



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BUILDING LINE FENCE.

I have started to put up a new fence on the dividing line between my lot and my neighbor's. The fence is to be cedar posts and wire fencing.

1. Does it matter on which side of the posts the wire is fixed, whether my neighbor pays half the expense or not?

2. I am building the fence with the help of my sons. I would like to know how the law is regarding line fences? I know in the Old Country the law is very strict on such matters. My neighbor has said he would bear half the expense, but his word cannot be relied upon. Can I make him pay his share?

Ontario.
Ans.—1. We think not, so long as no more than half of the entire structure is placed upon his side of the boundary line.

2. Yes; but you ought to have an agreement in writing with him, otherwise you might have to begin again and call in the local fence-viewers pursuant to The Line Fences Act, as your first step in the matter. See especially Sections 3 and 4 of the Act (Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chapter 284).

HYDRAULIC RAM.

1. What would it cost to place an hydraulic ram in my stable?

2. I have a municipal drain running through my farm four feet deep, with four inches of spring water running all the time. It is twenty rods from my barn, and about six feet of fall from barn to drain. What size of pipe would it take to draw water enough for thirty head of cattle, twelve horses, and thirty sheep? What depth would pipe be under ground? What does machine, or ram, cost alone? How much per foot does piping cost?

J. C. C.
Ans.—1 and 2. It is difficult to tell from the information given whether you could install a ram in this case or not. It all depends on what fall you can get in the drive pipe. The drive pipe should not be more than from 50 to 60 feet long, and the ram will work on as low as 18 inches of fall in that pipe, but it is better to have more. If you can arrange for 18 inches or more of fall, and at the same time secure an outlet for the waste water from the ram, then you could install one.

In determining the size of ram, one must estimate the amount of water to be used. Supposing that each horse and cow would drink 5 twelve-quart pailsful of water in a day, and each sheep say 1/4 of a pail, then the total amount during the day would be 217 1/2 pails, or 2,600 quarts. If you could get 3 feet of fall in the drive pipe, then a No. 2 ram would supply 3,000 quarts, but if you could get only 18 inches, a No. 3 ram would supply 2,500 quarts. The former is considerably over and the latter a shade under the amount required. However, it is never well to work too close to the limit, and consequently I would recommend a No. 3 ram, if you could get a fall of 3 feet, and a No. 4 ram if you could get a fall of 18 inches. A No. 3 would cost \$11; the drive pipe should be 1 inch, and the discharge pipe 3/4 inch. A No. 4 would cost \$14, the drive pipe being 1 1/2 inches and the discharge pipe 1/2 inch. The price of the pipe will depend on whether you use black or galvanized iron. The present retail prices about as follows:

Size of Pipe, per 100 ft.	Black.	Galvanized.
2 inch	\$2.24	\$ 3.14
1 1/2 inch	2.90	3.84
1 inch	5.10	6.82
1 1/2 inch	8.17	11.14

It is claimed by those who have had experience with gas pipe, that the galvanized is the more economical in the long run.

The depth underground depends somewhat on the exposure. With water running continually, the pipe would probably be safe at 3 feet, unless in a particularly exposed location.

WM. H. DAY.

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 and from 27 1/4-lb., 26 1/2-lb., 4-year-old and 25 1/4-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.**



Centre and Hillview Holsteins—We are offering young bulls from Sir Ladie Cornucopia Clothilde, the average of his dam sire dam and grand dams is 662.8 lbs. milk and 30.58 butter, 7 days, and 2,750.80 milk and 114.5 butter in 30 days; also Brookbank Butter Baron, who is a proven sire. He is sire of champion 3-year-old 30-day, 2-year-old 7-day and 2-year-old 30-day. Long-distance phone. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Stn.**

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, Springford, Ont. Walburn Rivers, Feilden's, Ontario**

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.**

THE MAPLES HOLSTEIN HERD

Everything of milking age in the Record-of-Merit. Nothing for sale at present but a choice lot of bull calves sired by King Posch De Kol. Write for prices, description and pedigree.

Holsteins both sexes for sale from dams that 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.**

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES If you are wanting a richly-bred young bull out of a 50-lb. a day and over cow, imported or Canadian-bred dam and sire, write me. Females all ages. Prices are easy. **D. A. Macfarlane, Kelso, Que.**

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, Howlett, Quebec.**

City View Ayrshires—Several R. O. P. cows and others 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.**

Choice Ayrshires Good teats, heavy producers and high testers. Prices low considering quality. White Wyandottes, \$2 each. **WILLIAM THORN, Trout Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont. Long-distance phone in house.**

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.**

Ayrshires Bull calves, from 4 months to 9 months, from imported sire and Record of Performance dams. Records 50 to 63 pounds per day. **N. Dymont, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.**

Brampton 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.**

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. Phone connection**

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

DAVID DUNOAN, DON, ONT. Phone connection

RAW FURS

At the start of this new Fur Season, we appear here again to emphasize to every DEALER, HUNTER and TRAPPER our unexcelled position to pay for Raw Furs the highest prices obtainable. We issue Price Lists regularly to our old customers, but we want to send them also to every other interested party in the fur business. Please, therefore, send us now your name and address. Your shipments to us will be distinctly for your own benefit. We pay express charges, and remit day goods arrive; or, on request, will submit offer and hold furs separate for your acceptance or their prompt return.

E. T. CARTER & CO., 84 Front St. E., TORONTO, Can.

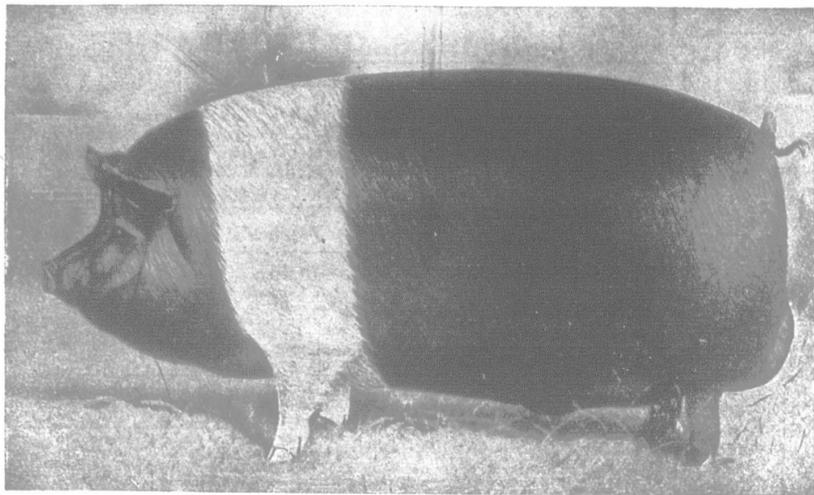
Maple Villa Are ideal in quality and type. Present offering is a grand lot of ram lambs for flock headers, also a number of shearing ewes and ewe lambs, sired by imp. Hamptonian 22nd, who is also for sale. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Right good ones. Satisfaction assured. **J. A. CERSWELL, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Bradford or Beeton Station.**

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**

Fairview Shropshires Now Offering We have yet a few good shearing rams and some aged ewes bred to our recently imported Buttar-bred rams to offer. These ewes are the kind which produce for us \$100.00 shearings—a price at which several sold this season. At Toronto and London won two-thirds of all the monies offered, with 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.**

CANADA'S GREATEST HERD OF HAMPSHIRE HOGS

FIRST IMPORTED TO CANADA.—We import and sell more Hampshires annually than any other breeder in Canada. We bred and own the sow (Catalpa Beauty), which won the championship at Toronto, 1911, for best sow any age. At London and Toronto we won more prizes for amount of entries than any other Hampshire exhibitor. At Windsor and North Essex, won every first and second prize and both the championships. We have a choice lot of young sows bred and ready to breed, and male pigs of breeding age. Pairs or more furnished not akin.



FIRST PRIZE YEARLING HAMPSHIRE MALE, TORONTO AND LONDON, 1911.

Prices reasonable, and terms to suit purchaser.

25 choice two-year-old steers, reds and roans.

WRITE, WIRE OR 'PHONE.

Telegraph Office, Lucan
Bell 'Phone, via Lucan

ADDRESS:

**A. O'NEIL & SON,
BIRR P. O., ONT.**

Lucan, G. T. R.
London, C. P. R.

AGENTS Here It Is

POCKET SEWING MACHINE
That's what Ed Hopper calls it. Sold 97 in few days. He's pleased. Retailer at ridiculously low price. If you want a quick seller, one that gets the money easy, send now for confidential terms and FREE BOOKLET, "Inside information on the sewing business." A few hours a day means many a dollar in your pocket. Send a postal.
A. MATHEWS 6144 Wayne Street, DAYTON, OHIO

LINCOLN LONG-WOOL SHEEP

And Shorthorn Cattle.

The Riby Grove Flock and Herd, owned by
MR. HENRY DUDDING,

Is the source to which practically all the leading export buyers have resorted from time to time to obtain stud sires and dams, and rams and ewes of unrivalled merit and quality. The record of its show-yard success is unequalled, and so are its sale averages. Selections of Sheep and Cattle always for sale.

Apply: THE OWNER, RIBY GROVE,
STALLINGBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, ENGLAND

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.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering for sale 25 shearing Shropshire rams and 15 shearing ewes, nearly all from imported ewes and ram. Also the best lot of lambs I ever raised. Am fitting some of all ages for showing. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ont.
Claremont Sta., C. P. R.

Farnham Farm Oxfords and Hampshire Downs

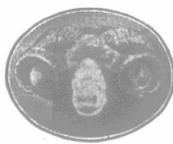
We are offering very reasonably a number of first-class yearling and ram lambs, by our imported champion ram; also fifty ewes of both breeds. Long-distance phone in house; ask Guelph for 152, two rings.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONTARIO

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 Sta., G. T. R.**

Shropshire Sheep, Shire Horses and Poultry—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 Wandotte poultry. **W. D. MONKMAN Bond Head, Ont.** Phone connection.

SPRINGBANK Oxford Downs—We never had a better lot of lambs of both sexes to offer than this fall, sired by Imp. Bryan 13; they are big, well covered and of ideal type; a few shearing ewes and two shearing rams can also be spared; order soon. **Wm. Barnett & Sons, Living Springs P.O., Fergus Station, Ontario.**

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.



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DORSETS—Five ram lambs that are hard to beat. Eight ewe lambs. A number of breeding ewes.

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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.

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Improved Large Yorkshires FOR SALE

A lot of or fine young boars and sows of different ages. Full strength. Correspondence solicited.

SENATOR F. L. BEIQUE
P.O. Box 106 Lachine Locks, Que.

Tamworths and Poultry—I can supply Tamworth Swine 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**

SUNNYSIDE CHESTER WHITE HOGS—I am now offering some very choice young things of both sexes, of breeding age. A few Shropshire sheep of both sexes. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys. **W. E. WRIGHT, Glanworth P.O., Ont.**

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.



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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, FERGUS, ONTARIO**

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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.

Chester White Pedigree Pigs

Males or females, three months old \$6.00 each; six weeks to two months old, \$5.00 each.
DUTCH EMBDEN GEESE—beautiful, large snow-white fowls.—\$10.00 pair.
MALLARD DUCKS, bred from the wild, \$4.00 per trio. Satisfaction or money back.
GLEN ATHOL FRUIT RANCH
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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.**

Newcastle Tamworths and Shorthorns

For sale: Choice young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars ready for service; nice things, 2 to 4 months, by imp. boar. Dam by Colwill's Choice. Canada champion boar, 1901-2-3-5. Two splendid young Shorthorn bulls and six heifers—bred. Prices right. Bell phone.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO

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.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES

Sold out of young boars. Have a few young sows three and four months old. Price right for quick sale. Milton, C. P. R.
W. W. Brownridge, Ashgrove, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths

Bred from the best blood in England; both sexes for sale, from 1 to 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 sale delivery guaranteed. **E. D. George & Sons, Putnam, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

ANOTHER CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION.

T. D. Elliott, of Bolton, Ont., has lately arrived home with his 1911 importation of Clydesdale fillies, totalling 33 head; 13 Clyde stallions, 13 Clyde fillies, 6 Percheron stallions, and 1 Shire stallion. Of the shipment the Scottish Farmer says they were a particularly high-class shipment, personally selected by Mr. Elliott, who kept close to the type of low-set, thick, strong, heavy horses, which are always the most durable. Many Canadians interested in the Scotch, English and French draft horses are familiar with the high-class character, quality and breeding of Mr. Elliott's many past importations, and we will suffice it to say that in this lot, from the Canadian standard of popular breeding, big size, quality of underpinning, and true, straight action, they are away the best lot he ever imported, and will compare favorably with any lot ever imported. The fillies are an extra good lot, and remarkably well bred. Ten of them are two years old, two are three-year-olds, and one a yearling. Several of them have won many prizes in Scotland, including championships. Many of them are in foal to such renowned horses as the great Everlasting, the famous Silver Cup, the Royal and Highland first-prize Prince Shapely, the noted breeding horses Silver Inch, Baron Archie, etc. Many of them have four and five registered dams, sired by such great horses and noted sires as the richly-bred son of Baron's Pride, May King, the popular premium horse Crossrigg, the well-known sire of champions Sir Humphrey, the noted prizewinner Allendale, the Cawdor Cup champion Memento, etc.; and dams by the great champion Prince of Caruchan, the unbeaten Everlasting, the noted champion Prince Alexander, the champion sire and noted winner Baron of Buchlyvie, etc. No better bred fillies were ever landed in this country, and certainly no better lot of individuals. Among the Clyde stallions are such good and well-bred ones as the bay three-year-old, Ever Sure, by Everlasting, dam by Fortune Still. He is a colt of outstanding qualities, being big in size, with great character, and stands on faultless underpinning. Another three-year-old is the black, Blacon Again, by the renowned four-times winner of first at the Highland, Pride of Blacon, dam by the ever popular Up-to-Time, grandam by Darnley's Last. This is most excellent breeding, and with it is four registered dams, and a colt of big size and abundance of quality. Another three-year-old with five registered dams is the bay Elderslie Patriot, by the Glasgow Premium horse, Clan Chattan, a grandson of Prince of Wales, dam by the noted Royal Alexander, grandam by Royal Signet. He is a particularly thick, smooth horse, of splendid quality. Among the two-year-olds is the royally bred Prince of Cardow, by the noted son of Hiawatha, Arnott's Heir, dam by the champion Prince Thomas, grandam by the champion Baron's Pride, great-grandam by Macgregor. With such breeding as this is a flashy show colt of smoothness and quality. Another big, extra good two-year-old with five registered dams is Thomas Pride, by the noted Highland winner, Pride of Blacon, dam by the champion Prince Thomas, grandam by Sir Everard. Those mentioned are only representative of the splendid individuality and breeding of the lot. Parties interested will not be disappointed on visiting the stables. The Percherons are four two-year-olds, one three-year-old, and one yearling, blacks and grays. They have big size, draft character, lots of quality, and are particularly good at the ground, big feet, nice, sloping pasterns, and clean, flat bone; a lot that will please intending purchasers. The Shire is a bay two-year-old, of great size, and measuring fully up to the Canadian standard for clean bone and quality, a show colt of a high order in this country. He is Lea Castle Gay Boy, by Bramhope Gay Duke, dam by Barbbery Prince William.

NOT EXACTLY.

Conductor—"Did you get out and stretch your legs when we stopped at the junction?"

Passenger—"Well, not exactly; I went into the dining-car and had them pulled."

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I want to tell you all about my **Celebrated Steel Shoes**—why one pair will outwear six pairs of leather shoes—how a pair will give you more foot-comfort than you ever had in your life. How they will keep your feet powder-dry all the time. How light and comfortable they are the year around. I have told half a million others these facts. They have bought steel shoes of me and saved millions of dollars among them. More than that—they can be on their feet all day—at any work, without foot fatigue. And they have gained health protection.



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The trees to their innermost marrow Are touched by the sun. The robin is here and the sparrow, Spring has begun. —Lampman.

Wife (whose husband, the local mayor, has just been knighted)—Have you heard from the man who offered to trace our pedigree? Husband—Yes; he has found out more than enough. Wife—What did you pay him? Husband—Fifty pounds—to hold his tongue.—[London Opinion.]

HE COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHTS

Till He Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills

Fred. Swanson, of Saskatchewan, Sends a Message of Cheer to Those Who Feel the Weariness and Discouragement That Comes From Broken Rest.

Macklin, Sask., Oct. 16.—(Special).—Those who suffer from sleepless nights and get up in the morning feeling tired and discouraged, will find renewed hope in the statement made by Fred Swanson of this place. He could not sleep at nights. He discovered the cause. It was kidney trouble. He discovered the cure. It is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes," Mr. Swanson says, in an interview regarding his case, "I was troubled with my kidneys for over a year, so bad that I could not sleep at nights. After using one box of Dodd's Kidney Pills I found great relief. Four boxes removed all my pain, and now I sleep well, and I am as strong in my kidneys as any man."

If the kidneys are wrong, the blood becomes clogged with impurities, and nature's rest is an impossibility. Strong, healthy kidneys mean pure blood, new life over the body, and that delightful rest that is the sweetest thing in life. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make strong, healthy kidneys.

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale last month of Short-horns, from the herd of R. R. Rothwell, Preston, England, the average for 38 head was \$236, the highest price being \$1,100, for the roan two-year-old heifer, Orange Bloom, purchased by James Durno. The red yearling heifer, Hoole Clara, was taken by Earl Manvers, at \$848, and the yearling Roan Rosewood, went to Fairfax Rhodes, at \$525.

DUSTLESS ROAD-SURFACING MATERIAL.

Dust prevention and road preservation are almost inseparable subjects in the study of good roads, so insistently demanding the attention of road engineers and chemists interested in modern road construction. Therefore, the bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture on "Methods for the Examination of Bituminous Road Materials," prepared by the Office of Public Roads, and issued as No. 38 of that series, which contains complete descriptions of the methods of examination for that class of materials, as employed at present by that office, should materially further the adoption of standard methods, a matter which is of the utmost importance at this time.

These methods are presented in such a form that any intelligent person may, with a little practice and the proper equipment, make such examination. With this object in view, the bulletin describes the various tests in greater detail than would have been necessary for the use of chemists, and illustrations are presented of practically all the apparatus required. Also a list of the necessary equipment for a small laboratory about to engage in the routine testing and inspection of bitumens is given. The maximum cost, exclusive of platinum ware, solvents and chemicals, would not exceed \$300, and probably could be purchased cheaper by securing bids on the entire equipment from several drug-supply houses. For the extraction of bituminous aggregates, the recovery of the bitumen, and examination of the aggregates, an additional outlay of \$125 would be necessary, but this expense seems to be entirely within the means of most road commissioners charged with the construction and maintenance of public roads.

It is to be regretted that no standard method for examining bituminous road materials has been generally adopted, as the necessity for such standards has become imperative. The Office of Public Roads has given considerable attention to this matter, both with respect to investigations conducted in its laboratories and through co-operation with certain technical societies interested in the testing of materials. While it is realized that the scheme of examination presented is by no means perfect, and may in the future be improved, it has nevertheless been of great service in classifying bituminous road materials and determining their suitability for use according to various methods of application and construction.

SOME LITERARY SLIPS.

Among the numerous slips by poets, Byron is accountable for the following: He wrote "In 'pride of place' here last the eagle flew," adding in a note: "In 'pride of place' is a term in falconry, and means the highest pitch of flight. See 'Macbeth,' etc.:

"An eagle towering in his pride of place,"

But eagles were never used for hawking, and what Shakespeare really wrote was, "A falcon, towering in her pride of place." The Manchester Guardian adds: "But Byron was not always as careful as he might have been. Does he not, in his Paddy Blake's echo in 'The Bride of Abydos,' cry: 'Hark to the hurried question of Despair: 'Where is my child?' An echo answers 'Where?'"

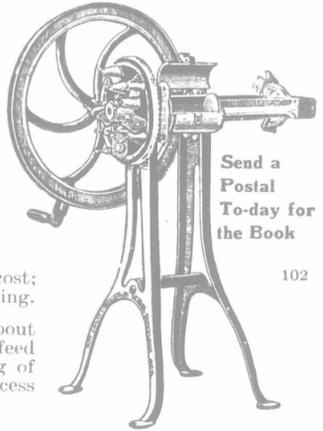
whereas the echo would have answered 'child.'"

"That's right," said the teacher encouragingly to the very small boy who was laboriously learning his A B Cs. "Now, what comes after G?" "Whiz."

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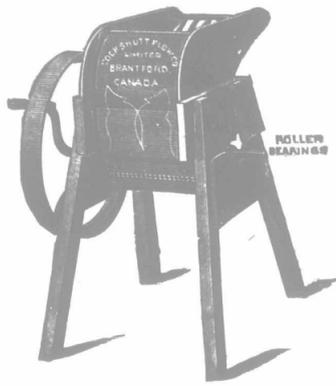
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This machine is built with the one object of giving to you a pulper that you can rely on at all times to do the work you want it to do, and do it well. Built with an extra strong frame, it will last for years. The heavy drive wheel, with shaft set on roller bearings, gives ease of operation. The roots are held tight up against the knives, so that there is no rolling round, and this means no lost energy. This machine is coming more and more into favor as its merits are recognized. The hopper is of good size, and the high clearance allows of a large catch-box. A pulley may be attached if desired to run the machine by power.

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IF YOU were told that you could buy a machine that had been fully tested for efficiency and work—if you could buy a machine that was backed up by 25 years of experience and workmanship—if you could buy a machine that was fully guaranteed to do the work and do it well, and if you were asked to choose between this machine and one that was not so guaranteed, which machine would you choose? Your choice, every time, would be the one you were sure of, especially when you knew that it cost you no more than the other. That is the reason we want you to have a copy of the **Cockshutt Catalogue**. Look through it. You will find that every plow or other implement in it is guaranteed to be absolutely reliable for the purpose for which it is made. Then you will be able to choose your farm implements so that you know you are getting the best that money can buy. We have a copy for you.

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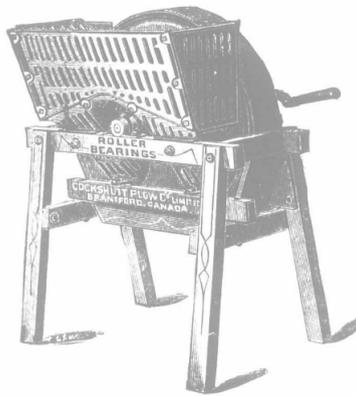


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This machine is fitted with double-edged reversible knives, one side of which is for slicing, and the other for pulping. It takes only a minute to make the change, and you can then have either kind of feed you wish. The machine is built very strong and heavy enough to stand any or all work that it may be called on to do. The heavy drive wheel gives great momentum after starting. The drive shaft is fitted with roller bearings, and can be fitted with a pulley, so that the machine may be run with power if desired.

Here is the COCKSHUTT Double Hopper Pulper

You do not need to reverse the knives to change the machine from a pulper to a slicer. All you do is to swing the leaf in the hopper and turn the crank the other way. Nothing could be quicker or simpler. The double hopper gives ample capacity. The heavy drive wheel keeps up the momentum. The roller bearings on the crank-shaft make running easy. No



Turn Crank One Way and it Slices—Reverse Crank and it Pulps Roots

matter how many roots you put through your machine you will find that this one will do the work quickly and exactly as you want it done. There will be no binding and no slipping. Power may be used by the addition of a pulley on the drive shaft. This machine is built for long wear and hard wear, and will absolutely satisfy any purchaser.

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